

Document in support of those conveying and/or carrying out an order of the National Officer In Charge

My authority as "National Officer in Charge" of a Constitutional State of Imminent Danger that will not admit delay (US Constitution Article 1, Section 10, Sub-Section C, combined with Amendment 10) supercedes federal, state and local government authority for the following reasons

the President has signed over his commander and chief authority over US commanders (in effect US Armed Forces) to foreigners (UN commanders) not sworn to uphold the US Constitution, in effect this means surrendering the sovereignty of the nation into the hands of foreigners, in affect the President has committed an act of subversion and treason. To make matters worse these foreigners are now in control of areas of US soil wherein military bases exist which due to the secret nature of the agreement, unknown weapons and military forces, all not sworn to uphold the US Constitution, exist at this very moment. 9/2/96. Therefore I have declared a Constitutional State of "Imminent Danger that will not admit delay" Article 1, Section 10, Sub-Section C and in so doing assume command of All

United States Military Forces,
Intelligence Forces and Agencies,
Police Forces,
Investigative and Legal Agencies,
Special Covert and Overt Defense Forces
Alien CounterAction Forces and Agencies,

Furthermore under Constitutional Amendment 10, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." conveys that governmental authority is transferable under certain circumstances. It is not within the right of the federal government to disobey the Constitution. When it does, it in effect has broken its Constitutional contractual agreement with The People and in effect no longer has power over the States or The People. When this state of affairs exists governmental power automatically transfers to the States or The People. Since the Constitution does not say the States first and then The People but says "or" The People this means "either or". And "Either or" means which ever comes 1st. In defense of the Nation and The Constitution I assumed governmental authority 1st.

To further state the federal government invalidness of authority due to its acts of subversion and rebellion against the Constitution, it is fact that the federal Congress has unconstitutionally given its authority over the currency of the United States of America into the hands of foreigners not sworn to uphold the Constitution (owners of the "Federal"(a deceptive title) Reserve Bank) when such currency is to be contained and publicly reported by the United States Treasury. Ruling of Justice Strong of The United States

Supreme Court " Whatever power there is over the currency is vested in the Congress. If that power to declare what is money is not in Congress, it is annihilated." This means the "Federal" Reserve Bank has no authority over the United States currency and in surrendering it to such the Congress has committed Constitutional subversion and thereby treason, surrendering sovereignty over to foreign powers not sworn to uphold the Constitution.

As a constitutional declaration of "Imminent Danger which will not admit delay" is a declaration of military threat, all being such those ordered to carry out an order are notified that not to carry out the order is an act subject to charges of treason.

Further verification of authority on finer points is as follows based on two questions

Can "the people" assume national authority ? Yes because the Constitution does not say the people of each state respectively. Yes because because the Constitution begins by referring to The People as the originators of the nation "We The People". Yes because before the nation and the states ever actually existed they were born as an idea in the minds of just people who were under the oppressive authority of another nation. Therefore it is quite clearly shown that "the people" have the power to generate national forces and thereby forces of national authority.

Can a citizen, in essence a representative of the authority of "the people", assume military authority for the nation ? Yes if the threat of imminent danger is emanating from beyond the state's borders. In this situation the federal government has become the enemy in assisting foreign military powers under a foreign constitution (referring to Senate Document 87 which attempts to replace the US Constitution with the UN Charter) to affect not only the state's affairs and security but the nation's affairs and security. Thus since there is no legitimate federal government to defend the state against forces beyond its borders which could attack the state from beyond its borders, or no federal entity to defend the Union which could result in national chaos affecting the state, the Power of National Authority to direct the nation's armed forces and other defense resources is necessary in order to defend the state the citizen, in effect "the people", lives in.

*Robert Excalibur Valentine
National Officer In Charge*

*The People
* * * * **

9/28/96

A PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL MODEL FOR THE NEWSTATES OF AMERICA

Prepared Over a 10-Year Period
by the
Center for Democratic Studies
of Santa Barbara, California,
at a Total Cost to the
United States Taxpayers of
Over \$25 Million

Rexford G. Tugwell, well qualified to author A CONSTITUTION FOR THE NEWSTATES OF AMERICA, served on The Committee to Frame a World Constitution, whose spokesman, Professor Mortimer J. Adler, stated during a speech, Notre Dame College, Cleveland, 29 October 1945, "We must do everything we can to abolish the United States".

word "privilege" = gov't grants the rights

key insights to newstates constitutional dictatorship

In this abomination the inalienable rights given to humanity by GOD have been excluded.

Page 252 line 2. It says we the people establish the newstates of america. The People we never included in its creation nor were there elected representatives. Therefore from its very beginning it is a lie.

Page 252 line 5. Freedom of the press has been eliminated. Freedom of press is mass public printing. Freedom of speech party to party, freedom of communication is vague. It could tend to mean freedom of use of equipment to communicate. Yet these are imperiled by a declared emergency. What is the standard for what is an emergency ? Vague. can be manipulated.

Page 252 line 24. Elimination of freedom of religion. Privileged means that government gives permission as to whether a religion can be practiced.

Both these violate our Constitution, Amendment 1 FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH, AND THE PRRSS, RIGHT TO FREE ASSEMBLY "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to peacefully assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Page 258 line 32 Senate unelected, just appears.

Page 259 line 46 Senate has life term.

Page 259 line 17/22 Senate has power to declare a national or limited emergency

Page 256 line 30 unelected Senate has authority over President in twelve year plans.

Page line 36 Unelected life term Senate has power to cancel the people's choice of president.

Page 259 line 26 Unelected Senate may activate extraordinary budget procedures without regard to usual budget procedures.

Page 259 Unelected life term Senate chooses or removes Watchkeeper who oversees all agencies.

Page 260 line 18 laws made by the House Representatives who are elected by the people may be rejected by the unelected life term Senate.

Page 265 line 51 Under Article XII "Transition" declares the intent of replacing our present Constitution which in effect violates our Constitution Article 6 (c) all government officials "shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution".

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William Cooper

A PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL MODEL FOR THE NEWSTATES OF AMERICA

PREAMBLE

So that we may join in common endeavors, welcome the future in good order, and create an adequate and self-repairing government we, the people, do establish the Newstates of America, herein provided to be ours, and do ordain this Constitution whose supreme law it shall be until the time prescribed for it shall have run.

ARTICLE I

Rights and Responsibilities

A. Rights

SECTION 1. Freedom of expression, of communication, of movement, of assembly, or of petition shall not be abridged except in declared emergency.

SECTION 2. Access to information possessed by governmental agencies shall not be denied except in interest of national security; but communications among officials necessary to decision making shall be privileged.

SECTION 3. Public communicators may decline to reveal sources of information, but shall be responsible for hurtful disclosures.

SECTION 4. The privacy of individuals shall be respected; searches and seizures shall be made only on judicial warrant; persons shall be pursued or questioned only for the prevention of crime or the apprehension of suspected criminals, and only according to rules established under law.

SECTION 5. There shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, color, origin, or sex. The Court of Rights and Responsibilities may determine whether selection for various occupations has been discriminatory.

SECTION 6. All persons shall have equal protection of the laws, and in all electoral procedures the vote of every eligible citizen shall count equally with others.

SECTION 7. It shall be public policy to promote discussion of public issues and to encourage peaceful public gatherings for this purpose. Permission to hold such gatherings shall not be denied, nor shall they be interrupted, except in declared emergency or on a showing of imminent danger to public order and on judicial warrant.

SECTION 8. The practice of religion shall be privileged; but no religion shall be imposed by some on others, and none shall have public support.

SECTION 9. Any citizen may purchase, sell, lease, hold, convey and inherit real and personal property, and shall benefit equally from all laws for security in such transactions.

SECTION 10. Those who cannot contribute to productivity shall be entitled to a share of the national product; but distribution shall be fair and the total may not exceed the amount for this purpose held in the National Sharing Fund.

SECTION 11. Education shall be provided at public expense for those who meet appropriate tests of eligibility.

SECTION 12. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. No property shall be taken without compensation.

SECTION 13. Legislatures shall define crimes and conditions requiring restraint, but confinement shall not be for punishment; and, when possible, there shall be preparation for return to freedom.

SECTION 14. No person shall be placed twice in jeopardy for the same offense.

SECTION 15. Writs of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in declared emergency.

SECTION 16. Accused persons shall be informed of charges against them, shall have a speedy trial, shall have reasonable bail, shall be allowed to confront witnesses or to call others, and shall not be compelled to testify against themselves; at the time of arrest they shall be informed of their right to be silent and to have counsel, provided, if necessary, at public expense; and courts shall consider the contention that prosecution may be under an invalid or unjust statute.

B. Responsibilities

SECTION 1. Each freedom of the citizen shall prescribe a corresponding responsibility not to diminish that of others: of speech, communication, assembly, and petition, to grant the same freedom to others; of religion, to respect that of others; of privacy, not to invade that of others; of the holding and disposal of property, the obligation to extend the same privilege to others.

SECTION 2. Individuals and enterprises holding themselves out to serve the public shall serve all equally and without intention to misrepresent, conforming to such standards as may improve health

and welfare.

SECTION 3. Protection of the law shall be repaid by assistance in its enforcement; this shall include respect for the procedures of justice, apprehension of lawbreakers, and testimony at trial.

SECTION 4. Each citizen shall participate in the processes of democracy, assisting in the selection of officials and in the monitoring of their conduct in office.

SECTION 5. Each shall render such services to the nation as may be uniformly required by law, objection by reason of conscience being adjudicated as hereinafter provided; and none shall expect or may receive special privileges unless they be for a public purpose defined by law.

SECTION 6. Each shall pay whatever share of governmental costs is consistent with fairness to all.

SECTION 7. Each shall refuse awards or titles from other nations or their representatives except as they be authorized by law.

SECTION 8. There shall be a responsibility to avoid violence and to keep the peace; for this reason the bearing of arms or the possession of lethal weapons shall be confined to the police, members of the armed forces, and those licensed under law.

SECTION 9. Each shall assist in preserving the endowments of nature and enlarging the inheritance of future generations.

SECTION 10. Those granted the use of public lands, the air, or waters shall have a responsibility for using these resources so that, if irreplaceable, they are conserved and, if replaceable, they are put back as they were.

SECTION 11. Retired officers of the armed forces, of the senior civil service, and of the Senate shall regard their service as a permanent obligation and shall not engage in enterprise seeking profit from the government.

SECTION 12. The devising or controlling of devices for management or technology shall establish responsibility for resulting costs.

SECTION 13. All rights and responsibilities defined herein shall extend to such associations of citizens as may be authorized by law.

ARTICLE II

The Newstates

SECTION 1. There shall be Newstates, each comprising no less than 5 percent of the whole population. Existing states may continue and may have the status of Newstates if the Boundary Commission, hereinafter provided, shall so decide. The Commission shall be guided in its recommendations by the probability of accommodation to the conditions for effective government. States electing by referendum to continue if the Commission recommend otherwise shall nevertheless accept all Newstate obligations.

SECTION 2. The Newstates shall have constitutions formulated and adopted by processes hereinafter prescribed.

SECTION 3. They shall have Governors; legislatures, and planning administrative and judicial systems.

SECTION 4. Their political procedures shall be organized and supervised by electoral Overseers; but their elections shall not be in years of presidential election.

SECTION 5. The electoral apparatus of the Newstates of America shall be available to them, and they may be allotted funds under rules agreed to by the national Overseer; but expenditures may not be made by or for any candidate except they be approved by the Overseer; and requirements of residence in a voting district shall be no longer than thirty days.

SECTION 6. They may charter subsidiary governments, urban or rural, and may delegate to them powers appropriate to their responsibilities.

SECTION 7. They may lay, or may delegate the laying of, taxes; but these shall conform to the restraints stated hereinafter for the Newstates of America.

SECTION 8. They may not tax exports, may not tax with intent to prevent imports, and may not impose any tax forbidden by laws of the Newstates of America; but the objects appropriate for taxation shall be clearly designated.

SECTION 9. Taxes on land may be at higher rates than those on its improvements.

SECTION 10. They shall be responsible for the administration of public services not reserved to the government of the Newstates of America, such activities being concerted with those of corresponding national agencies, where these exist, under arrangements common to all.

SECTION 11. The rights and responsibilities prescribed in this Constitution shall be effective in the Newstates and shall be suspended only in emergency when declared by Governors and not disapproved

constitutional dictatorship

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1 by the Senate of the Newstates of America.
 2 SECTION 12. Police powers of the Newstates shall extend to all matters not reserved to the
 3 Newstates of America; but preempted powers shall not be impaired.
 4 SECTION 13. Newstates may not enter into any treaty, alliance, confederation, or agreement unless
 5 approved by the Boundary Commission hereinafter provided.
 6 They may not coin money, provide for the payment of debts in any but legal tender, or make any
 7 charge for inter-Newstate services. They may not enact ex post facto laws or ones impairing the
 8 obligation of contracts.
 9 SECTION 14. Newstates may not impose barriers to imports from other jurisdictions or impose any
 10 hindrance to citizens' freedom of movement.
 11 SECTION 15. If governments of the Newstates fail to carry out fully their constitutional duties, their
 12 officials shall be warned and may be required by the Senate, on therecommendationof the Watchkeeper,
 13 to forfeit revenues from the Newstates of America.

ARTICLE III
The Electoral Branch

14 SECTION 1. To arrange for participation by the electorate in the determination of policies and the
 15 selection of officials, there shall be an Electoral Branch.
 16 SECTION 2. An Overseer of electoral procedures shall be chosen by majority of the Senate and may
 17 be removed by a two-thirds vote. It shall be the Overseer's duty to supervise the organization of
 18 national and district parties, arrange for discussion among them, and provide for the nomination and
 19 election of candidates for public office. While in office the Overseer shall belong to no political
 20 organization; and after each presidential election shall offer to resign.
 21 SECTION 3. A national party shall be one having had at least a 5 percent affiliation in the latest
 22 general election; but a new party shall be recognized when valid petitions have been signed by at least 2
 23 percent of the voters in each of 30 percent of the districts drawn for the House of Representatives.
 24 Recognition shall be suspended upon failure to gain 5 percent of the votes at a second election, 10
 25 percent at a third, or 15 percent at further elections.
 26 District parties shall be recognized when at least 2 percent of voters shall have signed petitions of
 27 affiliation; but recognition shall be withdrawn upon failure to attract the same percentages as are
 28 necessary for the continuance of national parties.
 29 SECTION 4. Recognition by the Overseer shall bring parties within established regulations and
 30 entitle them to common privileges.
 31 SECTION 5. The Overseer shall promulgate rules for party conduct and shall see that fair practices
 32 are maintained, and for this purpose shall appoint deputies in each district and shall supervise the
 33 choice, in district and national conventions, of party administrators. Regulations and appointments
 34 may be objected to by the Senate.
 35 SECTION 6. The Overseer, with the administrator and other officials, shall:
 36 a. Provide the means for discussion, in each party, of public issues, and for this purpose, ensure that
 37 members have adequate facilities for participation.
 38 b. Arrange for discussion, in annual district meetings, of the President's views, of the findings of the
 39 Planning Branch, and such other information as may be pertinent for the enlightened political
 40 discussion.
 41 c. Arrange, on the first Saturday in each month, for enrollment, valid for one year, of voters at
 42 convenient places.
 43 SECTION 7. The Overseer shall also:
 44 a. Assist the parties in nominating candidates for district members of the House of Representatives
 45 each three years; and for this purpose designate one hundred districts, each with a similar number of
 46 eligible voters, redrawing districts after each election. In these there shall be party conventions having
 47 no more than three hundred delegates, so distributed that representation of voters be approximately
 48 equal.
 49 Candidates for delegate may become eligible by presenting petitions signed by two hundred registered
 50 voters. They shall be elected by party members on the first Tuesday in March, those having the largest
 51 number of votes being chosen until the three hundred be complete. Ten alternates shall also be chosen
 52 by the same process.
 53 District conventions shall be held on the first Tuesday in April. Delegates shall choose three
 54 candidates for membership in the House of Representatives, the three having the most votes becoming
 55 candidates.

1 b. Arrange for the election each three years of three members of the House of Representatives in each
 2 district from among the candidates chosen in party conventions, the three having the most votes to be
 3 elected.
 4 SECTION 8. The Overseer shall also:
 5 a. Arrange for national conventions to meet nine years after previous presidential elections, with an
 6 equal number of delegates from each district, the whole number not to exceed one thousand.
 7 Candidates for delegates shall be eligible when petitions signed by five hundred registered voters have
 8 been filed. Those with the most votes, together with two alternates, being those next in number of
 9 votes, shall be chosen in each district.
 10 b. Approve procedures in these conventions for choosing one hundred candidates to be members-at-
 11 large of the House of Representatives, whose terms shall be coterminous with that of the President.
 12 For this purpose delegates shall file one choice with convention officials. Voting on submissions shall
 13 proceed until one hundred achieve 10 percent, but not more than three candidates may be resident in
 14 any one district; if any district have more than three, those with the fewest votes shall be eliminated,
 15 others being added from the districts having less than three, until equality be reached. Of those added,
 16 those having the most votes shall be chosen first.
 17 c. Arrange procedures for the consideration and approval of party objectives by the convention.
 18 d. Formulate rules for the nomination in these conventions of candidates for President and Vice
 19 Presidents when the offices are to fall vacant, candidates for nomination to be recognized when petitions
 20 shall have been presented by one hundred or more delegates, pledged to continue support until
 21 candidates can no longer win or until they consent to withdraw. Presidents and Vice-Presidents,
 22 together with Representatives-at-large, shall submit to referendum after serving for three years, and if
 23 they are rejected, new conventions shall be held within one month and candidates shall be chosen as for
 24 vacant offices.
 25 Candidates for President and Vice-Presidents shall be nominated on attaining a majority.
 26 e. Arrange for the election on the first Tuesday in June, in appropriate years, of new candidates for
 27 President and Vice-Presidents, and members-at-large of the House of Representatives, all being
 28 presented to the nation's voters as a ticket; if no ticket achieve a majority, the Overseer shall arrange
 29 another election, on the third Tuesday in June, between the two persons having the most votes; and if
 30 referendum so determine he shall provide similar arrangements for the nomination and election of
 31 candidates.
 32 In this election, the one having the most votes shall prevail.
 33 SECTION 9. The Overseer shall also:
 34 a. Arrange for the convening of the national legislative houses on the fourth Tuesday of July.
 35 b. Arrange for inauguration of the President and Vice-Presidents on the second Tuesday of August.
 36 SECTION 10. All costs of electoral procedures shall be paid from public funds, and there shall be no
 37 private contributions to parties or candidates; no contributions or expenditures for meetings,
 38 conventions, or campaigns shall be made; and no candidate for office may make any personal
 39 expenditures unless authorized by a uniform rule of the Overseer; and persons or groups making
 40 expenditures, directly or indirectly, in support of prospective candidates shall report to the Overseer
 41 and shall conform to his regulations.
 42 SECTION 11. Expenses of the Electoral Branch shall be met by the addition of one percent to the net
 43 annual taxable income returns of taxpayers, this sum to be held by the Chancellor of Financial Affairs
 44 for disposition by the Overseer.
 45 Funds shall be distributed to parties in proportion to the respective number of votes cast for the
 46 President and Governors at the last election, except that new parties, on being recognized, shall share
 47 in proportion to their number. Party administrators shall make allocations to legislative candidates in
 48 amounts proportional to the party vote at the last election.
 49 Expenditures shall be audited by the Watchkeeper; and sums not expended within four years shall be
 50 returned to the Treasury.
 51 It shall be a condition of every communications franchise that reasonable facilities shall be available
 52 for allocations by the Overseer.
 53

ARTICLE IV
The Planning Branch

54 SECTION 1. There shall be a Planning Branch to formulate and administer plans and to prepare
 55 budgets for the uses of expected income in pursuit of policies formulated by the processes provided
 56 herein.

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ARTICLE V
The Presidency

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Constitutional Dictatorship

1 SECTION 2. There shall be a National Planning Board of fifteen members appointed by the
 2 President; the first members shall have terms designated by the President of one to fifteen years,
 3 thereafter one shall be appointed each year; the President shall appoint a Chairman who shall serve for
 4 fifteen years unless removed by him.
 5 SECTION 3. The Chairman shall appoint, and shall supervise, a planning administrator, together
 6 with such deputies as may be agreed to by the Board.
 7 SECTION 4. The Chairman shall present to the Board six and twelve year development plans
 8 prepared by the planning staff. They shall be revised each year after public hearings, and finally in the
 9 year before they are to take effect. They shall be submitted to the President on the fourth Tuesday in
 10 July for transmission to the Senate on September 1st with his comments.
 11 If members of the Board fail to approve the budget proposals by the forwarding date, the Chairman
 12 shall nevertheless make submission to the President with notations of reservation by such members.
 13 The President shall transmit this proposal, with his comments, to the House of Representatives on
 14 September 1.
 15 SECTION 5. It shall be recognized that the six and twelve year development plans represent
 16 national intentions tempered by the appraisal of possibilities. The twelve year plan shall be a general
 17 estimate of probable progress, both governmental and private; the six year plan shall be more specific
 18 as to estimated income and expenditure and shall take account of necessary revisions.
 19 The purpose shall be to advance, through every agency of government, the excellence of national life.
 20 It shall be the further purpose to anticipate innovations, to estimate their impact, to assimilate them
 21 into existing institutions, and to moderate deleterious effects on the environment and on society.
 22 The six and twelve year plans shall be disseminated for discussion and the opinions expressed shall be
 23 considered in the formulation of plans for each succeeding year with special attention to detail in
 24 proposing the budget.
 25 SECTION 6. For both plans an extension of one year into the future shall be made each year and the
 26 estimates for all other years shall be revised accordingly. For nongovernmental activities the estimate of
 27 developments shall be calculated to indicate the need for enlargement or restriction.
 28 SECTION 7. If there be objection by the President or the Senate to the six or Twelve year plans,
 29 they shall be returned for restudy and resubmission. If there still be differences, and if the President and
 30 the Senate agree, they shall prevail. If they do not agree, the Senate shall prevail and the plan shall be
 31 revised accordingly.
 32 SECTION 8. The Newstates, on June 1, shall submit proposals for development to be considered for
 33 inclusion in those for the Newstates of America. Researches and administration shall be
 34 delegated, when convenient, to planning agencies of the Newstates.
 35 SECTION 9. There shall be submissions from private individuals or from organized associations
 36 affected with a public interest, as defined by the Board. They shall report intentions to expand or
 37 contract, estimates of production and demand, probable uses of resources, numbers expected to be
 38 employed, and other essential information.
 39 SECTION 10. The Planning Branch shall make and have custody of official maps, and these shall be
 40 documents of reference for future developments both public and private; on them the location of
 41 facilities, with extension indicated, and the intended use of all areas shall be marked out.
 42 Official maps shall also be maintained by the planning agencies of the Newstates, and in matters not
 43 exclusively national the National Planning Board may rely on these.
 44 Undertakings in violation of official designation shall be at the risk of the venturer, and there shall be
 45 no recourse; but losses from designations after acquisition shall be recoverable in actions before the
 46 Court of Claims.
 47 SECTION 11. The Planning Branch shall have available to it funds equal to one-half of one percent of
 48 the approved national budget (not including debt services or payments from trust funds). They shall be
 49 held by the Chancellor of Financial Affairs and expended according to rules approved by the Board; but
 50 funds not expended within six years shall be available for other uses.
 51 SECTION 12. Allocations may be made for the planning agencies of the Newstates; but only the maps
 52 and plans of the national Board, or those approved by them, shall have status at law.
 53 SECTION 13. In making plans, there shall be due regard to the interests of other nations and such
 54 cooperation with their intentions as may be approved by the Board.
 55 SECTION 14. There may also be cooperation with international agencies and such contributions to
 56 their work as are not disapproved by the President.

1 SECTION 1. The President of the Newstates of America shall be the head of government, shall
 2 commitments, expositor of its policies, and supreme commander of its protective forces; shall
 3 term of nine years, unless rejected by 60 percent of the electorate after three years; shall take
 4 the nation's resources are estimated and are apportioned to its more exigent needs; shall receive
 5 such plans, legislation, and action as may be necessary; and shall address the legislators each
 6 the state of the nation, calling upon them to do their part for the general good.
 7 SECTION 2. There shall be two Vice-Presidents elected with the President; at the time of taking
 8 the President shall designate one Vice-President to supervise internal affairs; and one to be
 9 general affairs. The deputy for general affairs shall succeed if the presidency be vacated; the
 10 President for internal affairs shall be second in succession. If either Vice-President shall die
 11 incapacitated the President, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a successor. Vice-Presidents
 12 shall serve during an extended term with such assignments as the President may make.
 13 If the presidency fall vacant through the disability of both Vice-Presidents, the Senate shall
 14 successors from among its members to serve until the next general election.
 15 With the Vice-Presidents and other officials the President shall see to it that the laws are
 16 executed and shall pay attention to the findings and recommendations of the Planning Board,
 17 National Regulatory Board, and the Watchkeeper in formulating national policies.
 18 SECTION 3. Responsible to the Vice-President for General Affairs there shall be Chancellor
 19 External, Financial, Legal, and Military Affairs.
 20 The Chancellor of External Affairs shall assist in conducting relations with other nations.
 21 The Chancellor of Financial Affairs shall supervise the nation's financial and monetary
 22 regulating its capital markets and credit issuing institutions as they may be established by law;
 23 shall include lending institutions for operations in other nations or in cooperation with them
 24 that treaties may determine their purposes and standards.
 25 The Chancellor of Legal Affairs shall advise governmental agencies and represent them before
 26 courts.
 27 The Chancellor of Military Affairs shall act for the presidency in disposing all armed forces
 28 militia commanded by governors; but these shall be available for national service at the President's
 29 convenience.
 30 Except in declared emergency, the deployment of forces in far waters or in other nations
 31 their consent shall be notified in advance to a national security committee of the Senate hereafter
 32 provided.
 33 SECTION 4. Responsible to the Vice-President for Internal Affairs there shall be chancellors
 34 departments as the President may find necessary for performing the services of government and
 35 rejected by a two-thirds vote when the succeeding budget is considered.
 36 SECTION 5. Candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidencies shall be natural-born
 37 Their suitability may be questioned by the Senate within ten days of their nomination, and if two
 38 of the whole agree, they shall be ineligible and a nominating convention shall be reconvened
 39 time of his nomination no candidate shall be a member of the Senate and none shall be on active
 40 in the armed forces or a senior civil servant.
 41 SECTION 6. The President may take leave because of illness or for an interval of relief,
 42 Vice-President in charge of General Affairs shall act. The President may resign if the Senate
 43 and, if the term shall have more than two years to run, the Overseer shall arrange for a special
 44 for President and Vice-President.
 45 SECTION 7. The Vice-Presidents may be directed to perform such ministerial duties
 46 President may find convenient; but their instructions shall be of record, and their actions
 47 taken as his deputy.
 48 SECTION 8. Incapacitation may be established without concurrence of the President by
 49 quarters vote of the Senate, whereupon a successor shall become Acting President until the disability
 50 declared, by a similar vote, to be ended or to have become permanent. Similarly the other
 51 President shall succeed if a predecessor die or be disabled. Special elections, in these contingencies,
 52 be required by the Senate.
 53 Acting Presidents may appoint deputies, unless the Senate object, to assume their duties
 54 next election.
 55 SECTION 9. The Vice-Presidents, together with such other officials as the President may

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1 from time to time, may constitute a cabinet or council; but this shall not include officials of other
2 branches.

3 SECTION 10. Treaties or agreements with other nations, negotiated under the President's
4 authority, shall be in effect unless objected to by a majority of the Senate within ninety days. If they are
5 objected to, the President may resubmit and the Senate reconsider. If a majority still object, the Senate
6 shall prevail.

7 SECTION 11. All officers, except those of other branches, shall be appointed and may be removed
8 by the President. A majority of the Senate may object to appointments within sixty days, and alternative
9 candidates shall be offered until it agrees.

10 SECTION 12. The President shall notify the Planning Board and the House of Representatives, on
11 the fourth Tuesday in June, what the maximum allowable expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year shall
12 be.

13 The President may determine to make expenditures less than provided in appropriations; but, except
14 in declared emergency, none shall be made in excess of appropriations. Reduction shall be because of
15 changes in requirements and shall not be such as to impair the integrity of budgetary procedures.

16 SECTION 13. There shall be a Public Custodian, appointed by the President and removable by him,
17 who shall have charge of properties belonging to the government, but not allocated to specific agencies,
18 who shall administer common public services, shall have charge of building construction and
19 rentals, and shall have such other duties as may be designated by the President or the designated Vice
20 Presidents.

21 SECTION 14. There shall be an Intendant responsible to the President who shall supervise Offices
22 for Intelligence and Investigation; also an Office of Emergency Organization with the duty of providing
23 plans and procedures for such contingencies as can be anticipated.

24 The Intendant shall also charter nonprofit corporations (or foundations), unless the President shall
25 object, determined by him to be for useful public purposes. Such corporations shall be exempt from
26 taxation but shall conduct no profitmaking enterprises.

27 SECTION 15. The Intendant shall also be a counselor for the coordination of scientific and cultural
28 experiments, and for studies within the government and elsewhere, and for this purpose shall employ
29 such assistance as may be found necessary.

30 SECTION 16. Offices for other purposes may be established and may be discontinued by presidential
31 order within the funds allocated in the procedures of appropriation.

ARTICLE VI
The Legislative Branch
(The Senate and the House of Representatives)
A. The Senate

32 SECTION 1. There shall be a Senate with membership as follows: If they so desire, former
33 Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Principal Justices, Overseers, Chairmen of the Planning and Regulatory
34 Boards, Governors having had more than seven years service, and unsuccessful candidates for the
35 presidency and vice-presidency who have received at least 30 percent of the vote. To be appointed by
36 the President, three persons who have been Chancellors, two officials from the civil services, two
37 officials from the diplomatic services, two senior military officers, also one person from a panel of three,
38 elected in a process approved by the Overseer, by each of twelve such groups or associations as the
39 President may recognize from time to time to be nationally representative, but none shall be a political
40 or religious group, no individual selected shall have been paid by any private interest to influence
41 government, and any association objected to by the Senate shall not be recognized. Similarly, to be
42 appointed by the Principal Justice, two persons distinguished in public law and two former members of
43 the High Courts or the Judicial Council. Also, to be elected by the House of Representatives, three
44 members who have served six or more years.

45 Vacancies shall be filled as they occur.
46 SECTION 2. Membership shall continue for life, except that absences not provided for by rule shall
47 constitute retirement, and that Senators may retire voluntarily.

48 SECTION 3. The Senate shall elect as presiding officer a Convener who shall serve for two years,
49 when his further service may be discontinued by a majority vote. Other officers, including a Deputy,
50 shall be appointed by the Convener unless the Senate shall object.

51 SECTION 4. The Senate shall meet each year on the second Tuesday in July and shall be in
52 continuous session, but may adjourn to the call of the Convener. A quorum shall be more than three-

1 fifths of the whole membership

2 SECTION 5. The Senate shall consider, and return within thirty days, all measures approved by the
3 House of Representatives (except the annual budget). Approval or disapproval shall be by a majority
4 vote of those present. Objection shall stand unless the House of Representatives shall overcome it by a
5 majority vote plus one; if no return be made, approval by the House of Representatives shall be final.

6 For consideration of laws passed by the House of Representatives or for other purposes, the Convener
7 may appoint appropriate committees.

8 SECTION 6. The Senate may ask advice from the Principal Justice concerning the constitutionality
9 of measures before it; and if this be done, the time for return to the House of Representatives may
10 extend to ninety days.

11 SECTION 7. If requested, the Senate may advise the President on matters of public interest; or,
12 not requested, by resolution approved by two-thirds of those present. There shall be a special duty
13 expressions of concern during party conventions and commitments made during campaigns; and
14 these be neglected, to remind the President and the House of Representatives that these undertakings
15 are to be considered.

16 SECTION 8. In time of present or prospective danger caused by cataclysm, by attack, or by
17 insurrection, the Senate may declare a national emergency and may authorize the President to take
18 appropriate action. If the Senate be dispersed, and no quorum available, the President may proclaim a
19 emergency, and may terminate it unless the Senate shall have acted. If the President be not available
20 and the circumstances extreme, the senior serving member of the presidential succession may act until
21 a quorum assembles.

22 SECTION 9. The Senate may also define and declare a limited emergency in time of prospective
23 danger, or of local or regional disaster, or if an extraordinary advantage be anticipated. It shall
24 be considered by the House of Representatives within three days and, unless disapproved, may extend for
25 designated period and for a limited area before renewal.

26 Extraordinary expenditures during emergency may be approved, without regard to usual budgetary
27 procedures, by the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the President.

28 SECTION 10. The Senate, at the beginning of each session, shall select three of its members
29 to constitute a National Security Committee to be consulted by the President in emergencies requiring
30 the deployment of the armed forces abroad. If the Committee dissent from the President's proposal,
31 shall report to the Senate, whose decision shall be final.

32 SECTION 11. The Senate shall elect, or may remove, a National Watchkeeper, and shall oversee
33 through a standing committee, a Watchkeeping Service conducted according to rules formulated by
34 their approval.

35 With the assistance of an appropriate staff the Watchkeeper shall gather and organize information
36 concerning the adequacy, competence, and integrity of governmental agencies and their personnel,
37 well as their continued usefulness; and shall also suggest the need for new or expanded services
38 making report concerning any agency of the deleterious effect of its activities on citizens or on the
39 environment.

40 The Watchkeeper shall entertain petitions for the redress of grievances and shall advise
41 appropriate agencies if there be need for action.

42 For all these purposes, personnel may be appointed, investigations made, witnesses examined,
43 post audits made, and information required.

44 The Convener shall present the Watchkeeper's findings to the Senate, and if it be judged to be in
45 public interest, they shall be made public or, without being made public, be sent to the appropriate
46 agency for its guidance and such action as may be needed. On recommendation of the Watchkeeper,
47 Senate may initiate corrective measures to be voted on by the House of Representatives within thirty
48 days. When approved by a majority and not vetoed by the President, they shall become law.

49 For the Watchkeeping Service one quarter of one percent of individual net taxable incomes shall
50 held by the Chancellor of Financial Affairs; but amounts not expended in any fiscal year shall
51 available for general use.

B. The House of Representatives

52 SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall be original lawmaking body of the Newstates
53 America.

54 SECTION 2. It shall convene each year on the second Tuesday in July and shall remain in
55 continuous session except that it may adjourn to the call of a Speaker, elected by a majority vote from

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1 among the Representatives-at-large, who shall be its presiding officer.
 2 SECTION 3. It shall be a duty to implement the provisions of this constitution and, in legislature
 3 to be guided by them.
 4 SECTION 4. Party leaders and their deputies shall be chosen by caucus at the beginning of each
 5 session.
 6 SECTION 5. Standing and temporary committees shall be selected as follows:
 7 Committees dealing with the calendaring and management of bills shall have a majority of members
 8 nominated to party caucuses by the Speaker; other members shall be nominated by minority leaders.
 9 Membership shall correspond to the parties' proportions at the last election. If nominations be not
 10 approved by a majority of the caucus, the Speaker or the minority leaders shall nominate others until a
 11 majority shall approve.
 12 Members of other committees shall be chosen by party caucus in proportion to the results of the last
 13 election. Chairmen shall be elected annually from among at-large-members.
 14 Bills referred to committees shall be returned to the house with recommendations within sixty days
 15 unless extension be voted by the House.
 16 In all committee actions names of those voting for and against shall be recorded.
 17 No committee chairman may serve longer than six years.
 18 SECTION 6. Approved legislation, not objected to by the Senate within the allotted time, shall be
 19 presented to the President for his approval or disapproval. If the President disapprove, and three-
 20 quarters of the House membership still approve, it shall become law. The names of those voting for and
 21 against shall be recorded. Bills not returned within eleven days shall become law.
 22 SECTION 7. The President may have thirty days to consider measures approved by the House
 23 unless they shall have been submitted twelve days previous to adjournment.
 24 SECTION 8. The house shall consider promptly the annual budget; if there be objection, it shall be
 25 notified to the Planning Board; The Board shall then resubmit through the President; and, with his
 26 comments, it shall be returned to the House. If there still be objection by a two-thirds majority, the
 27 House shall prevail. Objection must be by whole title; titles not objected to when voted on shall
 28 constitute appropriation.
 29 The budget for the fiscal year shall be in effect on January 1. Titles not yet acted on shall be as in the
 30 former budget until action be completed.
 31 SECTION 9. It shall be the duty of the House to make laws concerning taxes. *Taxation*
 32 1. For their laying and collection:
 33 a. They shall be uniform, and shall not be retroactive. *No public credit funds*
 34 b. Except such as may be authorized by law to be laid by Authorities, or by the Newstates, all
 35 collections shall be made by a national revenue agency. This shall include collections for trust funds
 36 hereinafter authorized.
 37 c. Except for corporate levies to be held in the National Sharing Fund, hereinafter authorized, taxes
 38 may be collected only from individuals and only from incomes; but there may be withholding from
 39 current incomes.
 40 d. To assist in the maintenance of economic stability, the President may be authorized to alter rates
 41 by executive order.
 42 e. They shall be imposed on profitmaking enterprises owned or conducted by religious establishments
 43 or other nonprofit organizations.
 44 f. There shall be none on food, medicines, residential rentals, or commodities or services designated
 45 by law as necessities; and there shall be no double taxation.
 46 g. None shall be levied for registering ownership or transfer of property.
 47 2. For expenditure from revenues:
 48 a. For the purposes detailed in the annual budget unless objection be made by the procedure
 49 prescribed herein.
 50 b. For such other purposes as the House may indicate and require the Planning Board to include in
 51 revision of the budget; but, except in declared emergency, the total may not exceed the President's
 52 estimate of available funds.
 53 3. For fixing the percentage of net corporate taxable incomes to be paid into a National Sharing Fund
 54 to be held in the custody of the Chancellor of Financial Affairs and made available for such welfare and
 55 environmental purposes as are authorized by law.
 56 4. To provide for the regulation of commerce with other nations and among the Newstates,
 57 Possessions, Territories; or, as shall be mutually agreed, with other organized governments; but
 58 exports shall not be taxed; and imports shall not be taxed except on recommendation of the President at

1 rates whose allowable variations shall have been fixed by law. There shall be no quotas, and no nat
 2 favored by special rates, unless by special acts requiring two-thirds majorities.
 3 5. To establish, or provide for the establishment of, institutions for the safekeeping of savings, for
 4 gathering and distribution of capital, for the issuance of credit, for regulating the coinage of money
 5 controlling the media of exchange, and for stabilizing prices; but such institutions, when not publi
 6 semipublic, shall be regarded as affected with the public interest and shall be supervised by
 7 Chancellor of Financial Affairs.
 8 6. To establish institutions for insurance against risks and liabilities for communica
 9 transportation, and others commonly used and necessary for public convenience.
 10 8. To assist in the maintenance of world order, and, for this purpose, when the President
 11 recommend, to vest jurisdiction in international legislative, judicial, or administrative agencies.
 12 9. To develop with other peoples, and for the benefit of all, the resources of space, of other bodie
 13 the universe, and of the seas beyond twelve miles from low-water shores unless treaties shall pro
 14 other limits.
 15 10. To assist other peoples who have not attained satisfactory levels of well-being; to delegate
 16 administration of funds for assistance, whenever possible, to international agencies; and to invest
 17 contribute to the furthering of development in other parts of the world.
 18 11. To assure, or to assist in assuring, adequate and equal facilities for education; for trainin
 19 occupations citizens may be fitted to pursue; and to reeducate or retrain those whose occupations
 20 become obsolete.
 21 12. To establish or to assist institutions devoted to higher education, to research, or to tech
 22 training.
 23 13. To establish and maintain, or assist in maintaining, libraries, archives, monuments, and o
 24 places of historic interest.
 25 14. To assist in the advancement of sciences and technologies; and to encourage cultural activ
 26 15. To conserve natural resources by purchase, by withdrawal from use, or by regulation
 27 provide, or to assist in providing, facilities for recreation; to establish and maintain parks, for
 28 wilderness areas, wetlands, and prairies; to improve streams and other waters; to ensure the puri
 29 air and water; to control the erosion of soils; and to provide for all else necessary for the protection
 30 common use of the national heritage.
 31 16. To acquire property and improvements for public use at costs to be fixed, if necessary, by
 32 Court of Claims.
 33 17. To prevent the stoppage or hindrance of governmental procedures, or other activities aff
 34 with a public interest as defined by law, by reason of disputes between employers and employees,
 35 other reasons, and for this purpose to provide for conclusive arbitration if adequate provision
 36 collective bargaining fail. From such findings there may be appeal to the Court of Arbitration Re
 37 but such proceedings may not stay the acceptance of findings.
 38 18. To support an adequate civil service for the performance of such duties as may be designat
 39 administrators; and for this purpose to refrain from interference with the processes of appointme
 40 placement, asking advice or testimony before committees only with the consent of appro
 41 superiors.
 42 19. To provide for the maintenance of armed forces.
 43 20. To enact such measures as will assist families in making adjustment to future conditions,
 44 estimates concerning population and resources made by the Planning Board.
 45 21. To vote within ninety days on such measures as the President may designate as urgent.

Article VII
 The Regulatory Branch

46 SECTION 1. There shall be a Regulatory Branch, and there shall be a National Regulator cho
 47 majority vote of the Senate and removable by a two-thirds vote of that body. His term shall be
 48 years, and he shall make and administer rules for the conduct of all economic enterprises.
 49 The Regulatory Branch shall have such agencies as the Board may find necessary and a
 50 disapproved by law.
 51 SECTION 2. The Regulatory Board shall consist of seventeen members recommended to the
 52 by the Regulator. Unless rejected by majority vote they shall act with the Regulator as a lawm
 53 body for industry.
 54 They shall initially have terms of one to seventeen years, one being replaced each year and servi

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17 seventeen years. They shall be compensated and shall have no other occupation.
18 SECTION 3. Under procedures approved by the Board, the Regulator shall charter all corporations
19 or enterprises except those exempted because of size or other characteristics, or those supervised by the
20 Chancellor of Financial Affairs, or by the Intendant, or those whose activities are confined to one
21 Newstate.

22 Charters shall describe proposed activities, and departure from these shall require amendment on
23 penalty of revocation. For this purpose there shall be investigation and enforcement services under the
24 direction of the Regulator.

25 SECTION 4. Chartered enterprises in similar industries or occupations may organize joint
26 Authorities. These may formulate among themselves codes to ensure fair competition, meet external
27 costs, set standards for quality and service, expand trade, increase production, eliminate waste, and
28 assist in standardization. Authorities may maintain for common use services for research and
29 communication; but membership shall be open to all eligible enterprises. Nonmembers shall be
30 required to maintain the same standards as those prescribed for members.

31 SECTION 5. Authorities shall have governing committees of five, two being appointed by the
32 Regulator to represent the public. They shall serve as he may determine; they shall be compensated;
33 and he shall take care that there be no conflicts of interest. The Board may approve or prescribe rules for
34 the distribution of profits to stockholders, allowable amounts of working capital, and reserves. Costing
35 and all other practices affecting the public interest shall be monitored.

36 All codes shall be subject to review by the Regulator with his board.

37 SECTION 6. Member enterprises of an Authority shall be exempt from other regulation.

38 SECTION 7. The Regulator, with his Board, shall fix standards and procedures for mergers of
39 enterprises or the acquisition of some by others; and these shall be in effect unless rejected by the Court
40 of Administrative Settlements. The purpose shall be to encourage adaptation to change and to further
41 approved intentions for the nation.

42 SECTION 8. The charters of enterprises may be revoked and Authorities may be dissolved by the
43 Regulator, with the concurrence of the Board, if they restrict the production of goods and services, or
44 controls of their prices; also if external costs are not assessed to their originators or if the ecological
45 impacts of their operations are deleterious.

46 SECTION 9. Operations extending abroad shall conform to policies notified to the Regulator by the
47 President; and he shall restrict or control such activities as appear to injure the national interest.

48 SECTION 10. The Regulator shall make rules for and shall supervise marketplaces for goods and
49 services; but this shall not include security exchanges regulated by the Chancellor of Financial Affairs.

50 SECTION 11. Designation of enterprises affected with a public interest, rules for conduct of
51 enterprises and of their Authorities, and other actions of the Regulator or of the Boards may be
52 appealed to the Court of Administrative Settlements, whose judgments shall be informed by the
53 intention to establish fairness to consumers and competitors and stability in economic affairs.

54 SECTION 12. Responsible also to the Regulator, there shall be an Operations Commission
55 appointed by the Regulator, unless the Senate object, for the supervision of enterprises owned in whole
56 or in part by government. The commission shall choose its chairman, and he shall be the executive
57 head of a supervisory staff. He may require reports, conduct investigations, and make rules and
58 recommendations concerning surpluses or deficits, the absorption of external costs, standards of
59 service, and rates or prices charged for services or goods.

60 Each enterprise shall have a director, chosen by and removable by the Commission; and he shall
61 conduct its affairs in accordance with standards fixed by the Commission.

Article VIII
The Judicial Branch

62 SECTION 1. There shall be a Principal Justice of the Newstates for America; a Judicial Council;
63 and a Judicial Assembly. There shall also be a Supreme Court and a High Court of Appeals; also Courts
64 of Claims, Rights and Duties, Administrative Review, Arbitration Settlements, Tax Appeals, and
65 Appeals from Watchkeeper's Findings. There shall be Circuit Courts to be of first resort in suits
66 brought under national law; and they shall hear appeals from courts of the Newstates.
67 Other courts may be established by law on recommendation of the Principal Justice with the Judicial
68 Council.

69 SECTION 2. The Principal Justice shall preside over the judicial system, shall appoint the members
70 of all national courts, and, unless the Judicial Council object, shall make its rules; also, through an

71 Administrator, supervise its operations.

72 SECTION 3. The Judicial Assembly shall consist of Circuit Court Judges, together with those
73 High Courts of the Newstates of America and those of the highest courts of the Newstates. It shall
74 annually, or at the call of the Principal Justice, to consider the state of the Judiciary and such
75 matters as may be laid before it.

76 It shall also meet at the call of the Convener to nominate three candidates for the Pr-
77 Justiceship whenever a vacancy shall occur. From these nominees the Senate shall choose th
78 having the most votes.

79 SECTION 4. The Principal Justice, unless the Senate object to any, shall appoint a Judicial C
80 of five members to serve during his incumbency. He shall designate a senior member who shall p
81 in his absence.

82 It shall be the duty of the Council, under the direction of the Principal Justice, to study the co
83 operation, to prepare codes of ethics to be observed by members, and to suggest changes in pro
84 The Council may ask the advice of the Judicial Assembly.

85 It shall also be a duty of the Council, as hereinafter provided, to suggest Constitutional amend
86 when they appear to be necessary; and it shall also draft revisions if they shall be required. Fur
87 shall examine, and from time to time cause to be revised, civil and criminal codes; these,
88 approved by the Judicial Assembly, shall be in effect throughout the nation.

89 SECTION 5. The Principal Justice shall have a term of eleven years; but if at any tin
90 incumbent resign or be disabled from continuing in office, as may be determined by the S
91 replacement shall be by the senior member of the Judicial Council until a new selection be made
92 six years the Assembly may provide, by a two-thirds vote, for discontinuance in office, and a suc
93 shall then be chosen.

94 SECTION 6. The Principal Justice may suspend members of any court for incapacity or viola
95 rules; and the separation shall be final if a majority of the Council agree.

96 For each court the Principal Justice shall, from time to time, appoint a member who shall p

97 SECTION 7. A presiding judge may decide, with the concurrence of the senior judge, that
98 may be pretrial proceedings, that criminal trials shall be conducted by either investigatory or adv
99 proceedings, and whether there shall be a jury and what the number of jurors shall be
100 investigatory proceedings shall require a bench of three.

101 SECTION 8. In deciding on the concordance of statutes with the Constitution, the Supreme
102 shall return to the House of Representatives such as it cannot construe. If the House fail to make
103 within ninety days the Court may interpret.

104 SECTION 9. The Principal Justice, or the President, may grant pardons or reprieves.

105 SECTION 10. The High Courts shall have thirteen members; but nine members, chosen by
106 senior justices from time to time, shall constitute a court. The justices on leave shall be sub
107 recall.

108 Other courts shall have nine members; but seven, chosen by their senior, shall constitute a

109 All shall be in continuous session except for recesses approved by the Principal Justice.

110 SECTION 11. The Principal Justice, with the Council, may advise the Senate, when requ
111 concerning the appropriateness of measures approved by the House of Representatives; and m
112 advise the President, when requested, on matters he may refer for consultation.

113 SECTION 12. It shall be for other branches to accept and to enforce judicial decrees.

114 SECTION 13. The High Court of Appeals may select applications for further consideration
115 Supreme Court of decisions reached by other courts, including those of the Newstates. If it agre
116 there be a constitutional issue it may make preliminary judgment to be reviewed without hearin
117 finally, by the Supreme Court.

118 SECTION 14. The Supreme Court may decide:

119 a. Whether, in litigation coming to it on appeal, constitutional provisions have been viol
120 standards have not been met.

121 b. On the application of constitutional provisions to suits involving the Newstates.

122 c. Whether international law, as recognized in treaties, United Nations agreemen
123 arrangements with other nations, has been ignored or violated.

124 d. Other causes involving the interpretation of constitutional provisions; except that in hold
125 branch to have exceeded its powers the decision shall be suspended until the Judicial Court sha
126 determined whether, in order to avoid confrontation, procedures for amendment of the Const
127 are appropriate.

128 If amendatory proceedings are instituted, decision shall await the outcome.

129 SECTION 15. The Courts of the Newstates shall have initial jurisdiction in cases arising und

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1 laws except those involving the Newstate itself or those reserved for national courts by a rule of the
2 Principal Justice with the Judicial Council.

ARTICLE IX
General Provisions

3 SECTION 1. Qualifications for participation in democratic procedures as a citizen, and eligibility for
4 office, shall be subject to repeated study and redefinition; but any change in qualification or eligibility
5 shall become effective only if not disapproved by the Congress.

6 For this purpose a permanent Citizenship and Qualifications Commission shall be constituted, four
7 members to be appointed by the President, three by the Convener of the Senate, three by the Speaker of
8 the House, and three by the Principal Justice. Vacancies shall be filled as they occur. The members
9 shall choose a chairman; they shall have suitable assistants and accommodations; and they may have
10 other occupations. Recommendations of the commission shall be presented to the President and shall be
11 transmitted to the House of Representatives with comments. They shall have a preferred place on the
12 calendar and, of approved, shall be in effect.

13 SECTION 2. Areas necessary for the uses of government may be acquired at its valuation and may
14 be maintained as the public interest may require. Such areas shall have self-government in matters of
15 local concern.

16 SECTION 3. The President may negotiate for the acquisition of areas outside the Newstates of
17 America, and, if the Senate approve, may provide for their organization as Possessions or Territories.

18 SECTION 4. The President may make agreements with other organized peoples for a relation other
19 than full membership in the Newstates of America. They may become citizens and may participate in
20 the selection of officials. They may receive assistance for their development or from the National
21 Sharing Fund if they conform to its requirements; and they may serve in civilian or military services,
22 but only as volunteers. They shall be represented in the House of Representatives by members elected at
23 large, their number proportional to their constituencies; but each shall have at least one; and each shall
24 in the same way choose one permanent member of the Senate.

25 SECTION 5. The President, the Vice - Presidents, and members of the legislative houses shall in all
26 cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace be exempt from penalty for anything they may say
27 while pursuing public duties; but, the Judicial Council may make restraining rules.

28 SECTION 6. Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, each legislative house shall establish
29 its requirement for membership and may make rules for the conduct of members, including conflicts of
30 interest, providing its own disciplines for their infraction.

31 SECTION 7. No Newstate shall interfere with officials of the Newstates of America in the
32 performance of their duties, and all shall give full faith and credit to the Acts of other Newstates and of
33 the Newstates of America.

34 SECTION 8. Public funds shall be expended only as authorized in this Constitution.

ARTICLE X
Governmental Arrangements

35 SECTION 1. Offices of the Newstates of America shall be those named in this Constitution,
36 including those of the legislative houses and others authorized by law to be appointed; they shall be
37 compensated, and none may have other paid occupation unless they be excepted by law; none shall
38 occupy more than one position in government; and no gift or favor shall be accepted if in any way
39 related to official duty.

40 No income from former employments or associations shall continue for their benefits; but their
41 properties may be put in trust and managed without their intervention during continuance in office.
42 Hardships under this rule may be considered by the Court of Rights and Duties, and exceptions may be
43 made with due regard to the general intention.

44 SECTION 2. The President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Principal Justice shall have households
45 appropriate to their duties. The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Principal Justice, the Chairman of
46 the Planning Board, the Regulator, the Watchkeeper, and the Overseer shall have salaries fixed by law
47 and continued for life; but if they become members of the Senate, they shall have senatorial
48 compensation and shall conform to senatorial requirements.

49 Justices of the High Courts shall have no term; and their salaries shall be two-thirds that of the
50 Principal Justice; they and members of the Judicial Council, unless they shall have become Senators,
51 shall be permanent members of the Judiciary and shall be available for assignment by the Principal
52 Justice.

1 Salaries for members of the Senate shall be the same as for Justices of the High Court of Appeal
2 SECTION 3. Unless otherwise provided herein, officials designated by the head of a branch
3 sharers in policymaking may be appointed by him with the President's concurrence and unless
4 Senate shall object.

5 SECTION 4. There shall be administrators:
6 a. for executive offices and official households, appointed by authority of the President;
7 b. for the national courts, appointed by the Principal Justice;
8 c. for the Legislative Branch, selected by a committee of members from each house (chosen
9 Convener and the Speaker), three from the House of Representatives and four from the Senate.

10 Appropriations shall be made to them; but those for the Presidency shall not be reduced during
11 term unless with his consent; and those for the Judicial Branch shall not be reduced during five
12 succeeding their determination, unless with the consent of the Principal Justice.

13 SECTION 5. The fiscal year shall be the same as the calendar year, with new appropriations available
14 at its beginning.

15 SECTION 6. There shall be an Officials' Protective Service to guard the President, the
16 Presidents, the Principal Justice, and other officials whose safety may be at hazard; and there shall
17 be a Protector appointed by and responsible to a standing committee of the Senate. Protected officials
18 shall be guided by procedures approved by the committee.

19 The service, at the request of the Political Overseer, may extend its protection to candidates
20 for office; or to other officials, if the committee so decide.

21 SECTION 7. A suitable contingency fund shall be made available to the President for purposes
22 defined by law.

23 SECTION 8. The Senate shall try officers of government other than legislators when such officials
24 are impeached by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives for conduct prejudicial to the
25 interest. If Presidents or Vice-Presidents are to be tried, the Senate, as constituted, shall conduct
26 trial. Judgments shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification for holding
27 office; but the convicted official shall be liable to further prosecution.

28 SECTION 9. Members of legislative houses may be impeached by the Judicial Council; but for
29 it shall be enlarged to seventeen by Justices of the High Courts appointed by the Principal Justice.
30 If convicted, members shall be expelled and be ineligible for future public office; and they shall
31 be liable for trial as citizens.

ARTICLE XI
Amendment

32 SECTION 1. It being the special duty of the Judicial Council to formulate and suggest amendments
33 to this Constitution, it shall, from time to time, make proposals, through the Principal Justice
34 to the Senate. The Senate, if it approve, and if the President agree, shall instruct the Overseer to arrange
35 the next national election for submission of the amendment to the electorate. If not disapproved by
36 majority, it shall become part of this Constitution. If rejected, it may be restudied and a new proposal
37 submitted.

38 It shall be the purpose of the amending procedure to correct deficiencies in the Constitution
39 and extend it when new responsibilities require, and to make government responsible to the needs
40 of the people, making use of advances in managerial competence and establishing security and stability
41 to preclude changes in the Constitution resulting from interpretation.

42 SECTION 2. When this Constitution shall have been in effect for twenty-five years the Overseer
43 shall ask, by referendum whether a new Constitution shall be prepared. If a majority so decide,
44 the Council, making use of such advice as may be available, and consulting those who have
45 made complaint, shall prepare a new draft for submission at the next election. If not disapproved by a
46 majority, it shall be in effect. If disapproved it shall be redrafted and resubmitted with such changes as
47 then appropriate to the circumstances, and it shall be submitted to the voters at the following election.
48 If not disapproved by a majority it shall be in effect. If disapproved it shall be restudied
49 and resubmitted.

ARTICLE XII
Transition

50 SECTION 1. The President is authorized to assume such powers, make such appointments, and
51 such funds as are necessary to make this Constitution effective as soon as possible after acceptance of
52 a referendum he may initiate.

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1 SECTION 2. Such members of the Senate as may be at once available shall convene and, if at least
2 half, shall constitute sufficient membership while others are being added. They shall appoint an
3 Overseer to arrange for electoral organization and elections for the offices of government; but the
4 President and Vice-Presidents shall serve out their terms and then become members of the Senate. At
5 that time the presidency shall be constituted as provided in this Constitution.
6 SECTION 3. Until each indicated change in the government shall have been completed the
7 provisions of the existing Constitution and the organs of government shall be in effect.
8 SECTION 4. All operations of the national government shall cease as they are replaced by those
9 authorized under this Constitution.
10 The President shall determine when replacement is complete.
11 The President shall cause to be constituted an appropriate commission to designate existing laws
12 inconsistent with this Constitution, and they shall be void; also the commission shall assist the
13 President and the legislative houses in the formulating of such laws as may be consistent with the
14 Constitution and necessary to its implementation.
15 SECTION 5. For establishing Newstates' boundaries a commission of thirteen, appointed by the
16 President, shall make recommendations within one year. For this purpose the members may take advice
17 and commission studies concerning resources, population, transportation, communication, economic
18 and social arrangements, and such other conditions as may be significant. The President shall transmit
19 the commission's report to the Senate. After entertaining, if convenient, petitions for revision, the
20 Senate shall report whether the recommendations are satisfactory but the President shall decide
21 whether they shall be accepted or shall be returned for revision.
22 Existing states shall not be divided unless metropolitan areas extending over more than one state are
23 to be included in one Newstate, or unless other compelling circumstances exist; and each Newstate
24 shall possess harmonious regional characteristics.
25 The Commission shall continue while the Newstates make adjustments among themselves and shall
26 have jurisdiction in disputes arising among them.
27 SECTION 6. Constitutions of the Newstates shall be established as arranged by the Judicial Council
28 and the Principal Justice.
29 These procedures shall be as follows: Constitutions shall be drafted by the highest courts of the
30 Newstates. There shall then be a convention of one hundred delegates chosen in special elections in a
31 procedure approved by the Overseer. If the Constitution be not rejected, the Principal Justice, advised
32 by the Judicial Council, shall promulgate a Constitution and initiate revisions to be submitted for
33 approval at a time he shall appoint. If it again be rejected he shall promulgate another, taking account of
34 objections, and it shall be in effect. A Constitution, once in effect, shall be valid for twenty-five years as
35 herein provided.
36 SECTION 7. Until Governors and legislatures of the Newstates are seated, their governments shall
37 continue, except that the President may appoint temporary Governors to act as executives until
38 succeeded by those regularly elected. These Governors shall succeed to the executive functions of the
39 states as they become one of the Newstates of America.
40 SECTION 8. The indicated appointments, elections, and other arrangements shall be made with all
41 deliberate speed.
42 SECTION 9. The first Judicial Assembly for selecting a register for candidates for the Principal
43 Justiceship of the Newstates of America shall be called by the incumbent Chief Justice immediately
44 upon ratification.
45 SECTION 10. Newstates electing by referendum not to comply with recommendations of the
46 Boundary Commission, as approved by the Senate, shall have deducted from taxes collected by the
47 Newstates of America for transmission to them a percentage equal to the loss in efficiency from failure
48 to comply.
49 Estimates shall be made by the Chancellor of Financial Affairs and approved by the President; but the
50 deduction shall not be less than 7 percent.
51 SECTION 11. When this Constitution has been implemented the President may delete by
52 proclamation appropriate parts of this article.

Whereby it is imperative the The People be informed regarding extremely dangerous matter related to their security, the Council must consider way in which such information be delivered carefully and adequately.

The first National Officer's Report lacked experience on the part of all parties. My next public statement will conclude the report adequately.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Pursuant to S. Res. 126
83d Congress, 1st Session

January 7, 1954

Ordered to be printed with illustrations

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REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

289

The war of 1898 was fought in support of an oppressed country. The efforts of our government in this regard reached fruition in the convention of representatives of the nations of the earth at which the Charter of the United Nations was adopted. It was promptly ratified by the Senate of the United States, thereby proclaiming allegiance to its principles and providing precedent and example for other countries. The United States has consistently regarded its [treaties with other nations as inviolate.]

The Charter has become "the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding." U.S. Const., Art. VI, sec. 2. The position of this country in the family of nations forbids trafficking in innocuous generalities but demands that every State in the Union accept and act upon the Charter according to its plain language and its unmistakable purpose and intent.

Robert Valentine
9/19/96

Consent Communication #10

5-466

Communication was received from Peter
Valentine transmitting a report on the
Subcommittee on the United Nations Charter.

In City Council September 30, 1996

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