

**THE "CONSTITUTION FOR THE NEWSTATES OF AMERICA"
UNMASKED**

The following document is an exact copy of the original as produced by Liberty Lobby. Virtually all of the document paints a grim and hellish picture indeed. However, there are a couple of sections that are so abysmal and so disrespectful of people's God given rights that they are in a class of their own, even within the context of this horrible document. Those sections are in bold, are italicized, and are in red type.

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This file contains 3 documents:

- 1: A Proposed Constitutional Model for the Newstates of America. This is to replace the U.S. Constitution.**
- 2. The Proposed Constitution for the 'Newstates of America', An analysis by E. Stanley Rittenhouse**
- 3. A Review of the Proposed Constitutional Model for the Newstates of America, by Col. Curtis B. Dall**

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===== Document Number One =====
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**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 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 concerned 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 by the Senate of the Newstates of America.

SECTION 12

Police powers of the Newstates shall extend to all matters not reserved to the Newstates of America; but prompted powers shall not be impaired.

SECTION 13

Newstates may not enter into any treaty, alliance, confederation, or agreement unless approved by the Boundary Commission hereinafter provided.

They may not coin money, provide for the payment of debts in any but legal tender, or make any charge for inter-Newstate services. They may not enact ex post facto laws or ones impairing the obligation of contracts.

SECTION 14

Newstates may not impose barriers to imports from other jurisdictions or impose any hindrance to citizens' freedom of movement.

SECTION 15

If governments of the Newstates fail to carry out fully their constitutional duties, their officials shall be warned and may be required by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Watchkeeper, to forfeit revenues from the Newstates of America.

ARTICLE III

The Electoral Branch

SECTION 1

To arrange for participation by the electorate in the determination of policies and the selection of officials, there shall be an Electoral Branch.

SECTION 2

An Overseer of electoral procedures shall be chosen by majority of the Senate and may be removed by a two-thirds vote. It shall be the Overseer's duty to supervise the organization of national and district parties, arrange for discussion among them, and provide for the nomination and election of candidates for public office. While in office the Overseer shall belong to no political organization; and after each presidential election shall offer to resign.

SECTION 3

A national party shall be one have had at least a 5 percent affiliation in the latest general election; but a new party shall be recognized when valid petitions have been signed by at least 2 percent of the voters in each of 30 percent of the districts drawn for the House of Representatives. Recognition shall be suspended upon failure to gain 5 percent of the votes at a second election, 10 percent at a third, or 15 percent at further elections.

District parties shall be recognized when at least 2 percent of voters shall have signed petitions of affiliation; but recognition shall be withdrawn upon failure to attract the same percentages as are necessary for the continuance of national parties.

SECTION 4

Recognition by the Overseer shall bring parties within established regulations and entitle them to common privileges.

SECTION 5

The Overseer shall promulgate rules for party conduct and shall see that fair practices are maintained, and for this purpose shall appoint deputies in each district and shall supervise the choice, in district and national conventions, of party administrators. Regulations and appointments may be objected to by the Senate.

SECTION 6

The Overseer, with the administrator and other officials, shall:

- a. Provide the means for discussion, in each party, of public issues, and for this purpose, ensure that members have adequate facilities for participation.
- b. Arrange for discussion, in annual district meetings, of the President's views, of the findings of the Planning Branch, and such other information as may be pertinent for the enlightened political discussion.
- c. Arrange, on the first Saturday in each month, for enrollment, valid for one year, of voters at convenient places.

SECTION 7

The Overseer shall also:

- a. Assist the parties in nominating candidates for district members of the House of Representatives each three years; and for this purpose designate one hundred districts, each with a similar number of eligible voters, redrawing districts after each election. In these there shall be party conventions having no more than three hundred delegates, so distributed that representation of voters be approximately equal.

-- Candidates for delegate may become eligible by presenting petitions signed by two hundred registered voters. They shall be elected by party members on the first Tuesday in

March, those having the largest number of votes being chosen until the three hundred be complete. Ten alternates shall also be chosen by the same process.

-- District conventions shall be held on the first Tuesday in April. Delegates shall choose three candidates for membership in the House of Representatives, the three having the most votes becoming candidates.

b. Arrange for the election each three years of three members of the House of Representatives in each district from among the candidates chosen in party conventions, the three have the most votes to be elected.

SECTION 8

The Overseer shall also:

a. Arrange for national conventions to meet nine years after previous presidential elections, with an equal number of delegates from each district, the whole number not to exceed one thousand.

-- Candidates for delegates shall be eligible when petitions signed by five hundred registered voters have been filed. Those with the most votes, together with two alternates, being those next in number of votes, shall be chosen in each district.

b. Approve procedures in these conventions for choosing one hundred candidates to be members-at-large of the House of Representatives, whose terms shall be coterminous with that of the President. For this purpose delegates shall file one choice with convention officials. Voting on submissions shall proceed until one hundred achieve 10 percent, but not more than three candidates may be resident in any one district; if any district have more than three, those with the fewest votes shall be eliminated, others being added from the districts having less than three, until equality be reached. Of those added, those having the most votes shall be chosen first.

c. Arrange procedures for the consideration and approval of party objectives by the convention.

d. Formulate rules for the nomination in these conventions of candidates for President and Vice Presidents when the offices are to fall vacant, candidates for nomination to be recognized when petitions shall have been presented by one hundred or more delegates, pledged to continue support until candidates can no longer win or until they consent to withdraw. Presidents and Vice-Presidents, together with Representatives-at-large, shall submit to referendum after serving for three years, and if they are rejected, new conventions shall be held within one month and candidates shall be chosen as for vacant offices.

-- Candidates for President and Vice-Presidents shall be nominated on attaining a majority.

e. Arrange for the election on the first Tuesday in June, in appropriate years, of new candidates for President and Vice-Presidents, and members-at-large of the House of Representatives, all being presented to the nation's voters as a ticket; if no ticket achieve a majority, the Overseer shall arrange another election, on the third Tuesday in June, between the two persons having the most votes; and if referendum so determine he shall provide similar arrangements for the nomination and election of candidates.

-- In this election, the one having the most votes shall prevail.

SECTION 9

The Overseer shall also:

a. Arrange for the convening of the national legislative houses on the fourth Tuesday of July.

b. Arrange for inauguration of the President and Vice- Presidents on the second Tuesday of August.

SECTION 10

All costs of electoral procedures shall be paid from public funds, and there shall be no private contributions to parties or candidates; no contributions or expenditures for meetings, conventions, or campaigns shall be made; and no candidate for office may make any personal expenditures unless authorized by a uniform rule of the Overseer; and persons or groups making expenditures, directly or indirectly, in support of prospective candidates shall report to the Overseer and shall conform to his regulations.

SECTION 11

Expenses of the Electoral Branch shall be met by the addition of one percent to the net annual taxable income returns of taxpayers, this sum to be held by the chancellor of Financial Affairs for disposition by the Overseer.

Funds shall be distributed to parties in proportion to the respective number of votes cast for the President and Governors at the last election, except that new parties, on being recognized, shall share in proportion to their number. Party administrators shall make

allocations to legislative candidates in amounts proportional to the party vote at the last elections.

Expenditures shall be audited by the Watchkeeper; and sums not expended within four years shall be returned to the treasury.

It shall be a condition of every communications franchise that reasonable facilities shall be available for allocations by the overseer.

ARTICLE IV

The Planning Branch

SECTION 1

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

SECTION 2

There shall be a National Planning Board of fifteen members appointed by the President; the first members shall have terms designated by the President of one to fifteen years, thereafter one shall be appointed each year; the President shall appoint a Chairman who shall serve for fifteen years unless removed by him.

SECTION 3

The Chairman shall appoint, and shall supervise, a planning administrator, together with such deputies as may be agreed to by the Board.

SECTION 4

The Chairman shall present to the Board six- and twelve-year development plans prepared by the planning staff. They shall be revised each year after public hearings, and finally in the year before they are to take effect. They shall be submitted to the President on the fourth Tuesday in July for transmission to the Senate on September 1st with his comments.

If members of the Board fail to approve the budget proposals by the forwarding date, the Chairman shall nevertheless make submission to the President with notations of reservation by such members. The President shall transmit this proposal, with his comments, to the House of Representatives on September 1.

SECTION 5

It shall be recognized that the six- and twelve-year development plans represent national intentions tempered by the appraisal of possibilities. The twelve-year plan shall be a general estimate of probable progress, both governmental and private; the six-year plan shall be more specific as to estimated income and expenditure and shall take account of necessary revisions.

The purpose shall be to advance, through every agency of government, the excellence of national life. It shall be the further purpose to anticipate innovations, to estimate their impact, to assimilate them into existing institutions, and to moderate deleterious effects on the environment and on society.

The six- and twelve-year plans shall be disseminated for discussion and the opinions expressed shall be considered in the formulation of plans for each succeeding year with special attention to detail in proposing the budget.

SECTION 6

For both plans an extension of one year into the future shall be made each year and the estimates for all other years shall be revised accordingly. For nongovernmental activities the estimate of developments shall be calculated to indicate the need for enlargement or restriction.

SECTION 7

If there be objection by the President or the Senate to the six- or Twelve-year plans, they shall be returned for restudy and resubmission. If there still be differences, and if the President and the Senate agree, they shall prevail. If they do not agree, the Senate shall prevail and the plan shall be revised accordingly.

SECTION 8

The Newstates, on June 1, shall submit proposals for development to be considered for inclusion in those for the Newstates of America. Researches and administration shall be delegated, when convenient, to planning agencies of the Newstates.

SECTION 9

There shall be submissions from private individuals or from organized associations affected with a public interest, as defined by the Board. They shall report intentions to

expand or contract, estimates of production and demand, probable uses of resources, numbers expected to be employed, and other essential information.

SECTION 10

The Planning Branch shall make and have custody of official maps, and these shall be documents of reference for future developments both public and private; on them the location of facilities, with extension indicated, and the intended use of all areas shall be marked out.

Official maps shall also be maintained by the planning agencies of the Newstates, and in matters not exclusively national the National Planning Board may rely on these.

Undertakings in violation of official designation shall be at the risk of the venturer, and there shall be no recourse; but losses from designations after acquisition shall be recoverable in actions before the Court of Claims.

SECTION 11

The Planning Branch shall have available to it funds equal to one-half of one percent of the approved national budget (not including debt services or payments from trust funds). They shall be held by the Chancellor of Financial Affairs and expended according to rules approved by the Board; but funds not expended within six years shall be available for other users.

SECTION 12

Allocations may be made for the planning agencies of the Newstates; but only the maps and plans of the national Board, or those approved by them, shall have status at law.

SECTION 13

In making plans, there shall be due regard to the interests of other nations and such cooperation with their intentions as may be approved by the Board.

SECTION 14

There may also be cooperation with international agencies and such contributions to their work as are not disapproved by the President.

ARTICLE V

The Presidency

SECTION 1

The President of the Newstates of America shall be the head of government, shaper of its commitments, expositor of its policies, and supreme commander of its protective forces; shall have one term of nine years, unless rejected by 60 percent of the electorate after three years; shall take care that the nation's resources are estimated and are apportioned to its more exigent needs; shall recommend such plans, legislation, and action as may be necessary; and shall address the legislators each year on the state of the nation, calling upon them to do their part for the general good.

SECTION 2

There shall be two Vice-Presidents elected with the President; at the time of taking office the President shall designate one Vice-President to supervise internal affairs; and one to be deputy for general affairs. The deputy for general affairs shall succeed if the presidency be vacated; the Vice- President for internal affairs shall be second in succession. If either Vice-President shall die or be incapacitated the President, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a successor. Vice-Presidents shall serve during an extended term with such assignments as the President may make.

If the presidency fall vacant through the disability of both Vice-Presidents, the Senate shall elect successors from among its members to serve until the next general election.

With the Vice-Presidents and other officials the President shall see to it that the laws are faithfully executed and shall pay attention to the findings and recommendations of the Planning Board, the National Regulatory Board, and the Watchkeeper in formulating national policies.

SECTION 3

Responsible to the Vice-President for General Affairs there shall be Chancellors of External, Financial, Legal, and Military Affairs.

The Chancellor of External Affairs shall assist in conducting relations with other nations.

The Chancellor of Financial Affairs shall supervise the nation's financial and monetary systems, regulating its capital markets and credit-issuing institutions as they may be established by law; and this shall include lending institutions for operations in other nations or in cooperation with them, except that treaties may determine their purposes and standards.

The Chancellor of Legal Affairs shall advise governmental agencies and represent them before the courts.

The Chancellor of Military Affairs shall act for the presidency in disposing all armed forces except militia commanded by governors; but these shall be available for national service at the President's convenience.

Except in declared emergency, the deployment of forces in far waters or in other nations without their consent shall be notified in advance to a national security committee of the Senate hereinafter provided.

SECTION 4

Responsible to the Vice-President for Internal Affairs there shall be chancellors of such departments as the President may find necessary for performing the services of government and are not rejected by a two-thirds vote when the succeeding budget is considered.

SECTION 5

Candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidencies shall be natural-born citizens. Their suitability may be questioned by the Senate within ten days of their nomination, and if two-thirds of the whole agree, they shall be ineligible and a nominating convention shall be reconvened. At the time of his nomination no candidate shall be a member of the Senate and none shall be on active service in the armed forces or a senior civil servant.

SECTION 6

The President may take leave because of illness or for an interval of relief, and the Vice-President in charge of General Affairs shall act. The President may resign if the Senate agree; and, if the term shall have more than two years to run, the Overseer shall arrange for a special election for President and Vice-President.

SECTION 7

The Vice-Presidents may be directed to perform such ministerial duties as the President may find convenient; but their instructions shall be of record, and their actions shall be taken as his deputy.

SECTION 8

Incapacitation may be established without concurrence of the President by a three-quarters vote of the Senate, whereupon a successor shall become Acting President until the disability be declared, by a similar vote, to be ended or to have become permanent. Similarly the other Vice-President shall succeed if a predecessor die or be disabled. Special elections, in these contingencies, may be required by the Senate.

Acting Presidents may appoint deputies, unless the Senate object, to assume their duties until the next election.

SECTION 9

The Vice-Presidents, together with such other officials as the President may designate from time to time, may constitute a cabinet or council; but this shall not include officials of other branches.

SECTION 10

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

SECTION 11

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

SECTION 12

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

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

SECTION 13

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

SECTION 14

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

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

SECTION 15

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

SECTION 16

Offices for other purposes may be established and may be discontinued by presidential 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

SECTION 1

There shall be a Senate with membership as follows: If they so desire, former Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Principal Justices, Overseers, Chairmen of the Planning and Regulatory Boards, Governors having had more than seven years service, and unsuccessful candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency who have received at least 30 percent of the vote. To be appointed by the President, three persons who have been Chancellors,

two officials from the civil services, two officials from the diplomatic services, two senior military officers, also one person from a panel of three, elected in a process approved by the Overseer, by each of twelve such groups or associations as the President may recognize from time to time to be nationally representative, but none shall be a political or religious group, no individual selected shall have been paid by any private interest to influence government, and any association objected to by the Senate shall not be recognized. Similarly, to be appointed by the Principal Justice, two persons distinguished in public law and two former members of the High Courts or the Judicial Council. Also, to be elected by the House of Representatives, three members who have served six or more years.

Vacancies shall be filled as they occur.

SECTION 2

Membership shall continue for life, except that absences not provided for by rule shall constitute retirement, and that Senators may retire voluntarily.

SECTION 3

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

SECTION 4

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

SECTION 5

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

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

SECTION 6

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

SECTION 7

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

SECTION 8

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

SECTION 9

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

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

SECTION 10

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

SECTION 11

The Senate shall elect, or may remove, a National Watchkeeper, and shall oversee, through a standing committee, a Watchkeeping Service conducted according to rules formulated for their approval.

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

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

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

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

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

B. The House of Representatives

SECTION 1

The House of Representatives shall be original lawmaking body of the Newstates of America.

SECTION 2

It shall convene each year on the second Tuesday in July and shall remain in continuous session except that it may adjourn to the call of a Speaker, elected by a majority vote from among the Representatives-at-large, who shall be its presiding officer.

SECTION 3

It shall be a duty to implement the provisions of this constitution and, in legislature to be guided by them.

SECTION 4

Party leaders and their deputies shall be chosen by caucus at the beginning of each session.

SECTION 5

Standing and temporary committees shall be selected as follows:

Committees dealing with the calendaring and management of bills shall have a majority of members nominated to party caucuses by the Speaker; other members shall be nominated by minority leaders. Membership shall correspond to the parties' proportions at the last election. If nominations be not approved by a majority of the caucus, the Speaker or the minority leaders shall nominate others until a majority shall approve.

Members of other committees shall be chosen by party caucus in proportion to the results of the last election. Chairmen shall be elected annually from among at-large-members.

Bills referred to committees shall be returned to the house with recommendations within sixty days unless extension be voted by the House.

In all committee actions names of those voting for and against shall be recorded.

No committee chairman may serve longer than six years.

SECTION 6

Approved legislation, not objected to by the Senate within the allotted time, shall be presented to the President for his approval or disapproval. If the President disapprove, and three- quarters of the House membership still approve, it shall become law. The names of those voting for and against shall be recorded. Bills not returned within eleven days shall become law.

SECTION 7

The President may have thirty days to consider measures approved by the House unless they shall have been submitted twelve days previous to adjournment.

SECTION 8

The house shall consider promptly the annual budget; if there be objection, it shall be notified to the Planning Board; The Board shall then resubmit through the President; and,

with his comments, it shall be returned to the House. If there still be objection by a two-thirds majority, the House shall prevail. Objection must be by whole title; titles not objected to when voted on shall constitute appropriation.

The budget for the fiscal year shall be in effect on January 1. Titles not yet acted on shall be as in the former budget until action be completed.

SECTION 9

It shall be the duty of the House to make laws concerning taxes.

1. For their laying and collection:

a. They shall be uniform, and shall not be retroactive.

b. Except such as may be authorized by law to be laid by Authorities, or by the Newstates, all collections shall be made by a national revenue agency. This shall include collections for trust funds hereinafter authorized.

c. Except for corporate levies to be held in the National Sharing Fund, hereinafter authorized, taxes may be collected only from individuals and only from incomes; but there may be withholding from current incomes.

d. To assist in the maintenance of economic stability, the President may be authorized to alter rates by executive order.

e. They shall be imposed on profitmaking enterprises owned or conducted by religious establishments or other nonprofit organizations.

f. There shall be none on food, medicines, residential rentals, or commodities or services designated by law as necessities; and there shall be no double taxation.

g. None shall be levied for registering ownership or transfer of property.

2. For expenditure from revenues:

a. For the purposes detailed in the annual budget unless objection be made by the procedure prescribed herein.

b. For such other purposes as the House may indicate and require the Planning Board to include in revision of the budget; but, except in declared emergency, the total may not exceed the President's estimate of available funds.

3. For fixing the percentage of net corporate taxable incomes to be paid into a National Sharing Fund to be held in the custody of the Chancellor of Financial Affairs and made available for such welfare and environmental purposes as are authorized by law.

4. To provide for the regulation of commerce with other nations and among the Newstates, Possessions, Territories; or, as shall be mutually agreed, with other organized governments; but exports shall not be taxed; and imports shall not be taxed except on recommendation of the President at rates whose allowable variations shall have been fixed by law. There shall be no quotas, and no nations favored by special rates, unless by special acts requiring two-thirds majorities.

5. To establish, or provide for the establishment of institutions for the safekeeping of savings, for the gathering and distribution of capital, for the issuance of credit, for regulating the coinage of money, for controlling the media of exchange, and for stabilizing prices; but such institutions, when not public or semipublic, shall be regarded as affected with the public interest and shall be supervised by the Chancellor of Financial Affairs.

6. To establish institutions for insurance against risks and liabilities for communication, transportation, and others commonly used and necessary for public convenience.

[7. paragraph not in the copy used for this file]

8. To assist in the maintenance of world order, and, for this purpose, when the President shall recommend to vest jurisdiction in international legislative, judicial, or administrative agencies.

9. To develop with other peoples, and for the benefit of all, the resources of space, of other bodies in the universe, and of the seas beyond twelve miles from low-water shores unless treaties shall provide other limits.

10. To assist other peoples who have not attained satisfactory levels of well-being; to delegate the administration of funds for assistance, whenever possible, to international agencies; and to invest in or contribute to the furthering of development in other parts of the world.

11. To assure, or to assist in assuring, adequate and equal facilities for education; for training in occupations citizens may be fitted to pursue; and to reeducate or retrain those whose occupations may become obsolete.

12. To establish or to assist institutions devoted to higher education, to research, or to technical training.

13. To establish and maintain, or assist in maintaining, libraries, archives, monuments, and other places of historic interest.

14. To assist in the advancement of sciences and technologies; and to encourage cultural activities.

15. To conserve natural resources by purchase, by withdrawal from use, or by regulation; to provide, or to assist in providing, facilities for recreation; to establish and maintain parks, forests, wilderness areas, wetlands, and prairies; to improve streams and other waters; to ensure the purity of air and water; to control the erosion of soils; and to provide for all else necessary for the protection and common use of the national heritage.

16. To acquire property and improvements for public use at costs to be fixed, if necessary, by the Court of Claims.

17. To prevent the stoppage or hindrance of governmental procedures, or other activities affected with a public interest as defined by law, by reason of disputes between employers and employees, or for other reasons, and for this purpose to provide for conclusive arbitration if adequate provision for collective bargaining fail. From such findings there may be appeal to the Court of Arbitration Review; but such proceedings may not stay the acceptance of findings.

18. To support an adequate civil service for the performance of such duties as may be designated by administrators; and for this purpose to refrain from interference with the processes of appointment or placement, asking advice or testimony before committees only with the consent of appropriate superiors.

19. To provide for the maintenance of armed forces.

20. To enact such measures as will assist families in making adjustment to future conditions, using estimates concerning population and resources made by the Planning Board.

21. To vote within ninety days on such measures as the President may designate as urgent.

ARTICLE VII

The Regulatory Branch

SECTION 1

There shall be a Regulatory Branch, and there shall be a National Regulator chosen by majority vote of the Senate and removable by a two-thirds vote of that body. His term shall be seven years, and he shall make and administer rules for the conduct of all economic enterprises.

The Regulatory Branch shall have such agencies as the Board may find necessary and are not disapproved by law.

SECTION 2

The Regulatory Board shall consist of seventeen members recommended to the Senate by the Regulator. Unless rejected by majority vote they shall act with the Regulator as a lawmaking body for industry.

They shall initially have terms of one to seventeen years, one being replaced each year and serving for seventeen years. They shall be compensated and shall have no other occupation.

SECTION 3

Under procedures approved by the Board, the Regulator shall charter all corporations or enterprises except those exempted because of size or other characteristics, or those supervised by the Chancellor of Financial Affairs, or by the Intendant, or those whose activities are confined to one Newstate.

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

SECTION 4

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

SECTION 5

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

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

SECTION 6

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

SECTION 7

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

SECTION 8

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

SECTION 9

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

SECTION 10

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

SECTION 11

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

SECTION 12

Responsible also to the Regulator, there shall be an Operations Commission appointed by the Regulator, unless the Senate object, for the supervision of enterprises owned in whole or in part by government. The commission shall choose its chairman, and he shall be the

executive head of a supervisory staff. He may require reports, conduct investigations, and make rules and recommendations concerning surpluses or deficits, the absorption of external costs, standards of service, and rates or prices charged for services or goods.

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

ARTICLE VIII

The Judicial Branch

SECTION 1

There shall be a Principal Justice of the Newstates for America; a Judicial Council; and a Judicial Assembly. There shall also be a Supreme Court and a High Court of Appeals; also Courts of Claims, Rights and Duties, Administrative Review, Arbitration Settlements, Tax Appeals, and Appeals from Watchkeeper's Findings. There shall be Circuit Courts to be of first resort in suits brought under national law; and they shall hear appeals from courts of the Newstates.

Other courts may be established by law on recommendation of the Principal Justice with the Judicial Council.

SECTION 2

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

SECTION 3

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

It shall also meet at the call of the Convener to nominate three candidates for the Principal Justiceship whenever a vacancy shall occur. From these nominees the Senate shall choose the one having the most votes.

SECTION 4

The Principal Justice, unless the Senate object to any, shall appoint a Judicial Council of five members to serve during his incumbency. He shall designate a senior member who shall preside in his absence.

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

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

SECTION 5

The Principal Justice shall have a term of eleven years; but if at any time the incumbent resign or be disabled from continuing in office, as may be determined by the Senate, replacement shall be by the senior member of the Judicial Council until a new selection be made. After six years the Assembly may provide, by a two-thirds vote, for discontinuance in office, and a successor shall then be chosen.

SECTION 6

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

For each court the Principal Justice shall, from time to time, appoint a member who shall preside.

SECTION 7

A presiding judge may decide, with the concurrence of the senior judge, that there may be pretrial proceedings, that criminal trials shall be conducted by either investigatory or adversary proceedings, and whether there shall be a jury and what the number of jurors shall be; but investigatory proceedings shall require a bench of three.

SECTION 8

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

SECTION 9

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

SECTION 10

The High Courts shall have thirteen members; but nine members, chosen by then senior justices from time to time, shall constitute a court. The justices on leave shall be subject to recall.

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

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

SECTION 11

The Principal Justice, with the Council, may advise the Senate, when requested, concerning the appropriateness of measures approved by the House of Representatives; and may also advise the President, when requested, on matters he may refer for consultation.

SECTION 12

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

SECTION 13

The High Court of Appeals may select applications for further consideration by the Supreme Court of decisions reached by other courts, including those of the Newstates. If it agree that there be a constitutional issue it may make preliminary judgment to be reviewed without hearing, and finally, by the Supreme Court.

SECTION 14

The supreme Court may decide:

a. Whether, in litigation coming to it on appeal, constitutional provisions have been violated or standards have not been met.

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

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

d. Other causes involving the interpretation of constitutional provisions; except that in holding any branch to have exceeded its powers the decision shall be suspended until the Judicial Court shall have determined whether, in order to avoid confrontation, procedures for amendment of the Constitution are appropriate.

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

SECTION 15

The Courts of the Newstates shall have initial jurisdiction in cases arising under their laws except those involving the Newstate itself or those reserved for national courts by a rule of the Principal Justice with the Judicial Council.

ARTICLE IX

General Provisions

SECTION 1

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

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

SECTION 2

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

SECTION 3

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

SECTION 4

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

SECTION 5

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

SECTION 6

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

SECTION 7

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

SECTION 8

Public funds shall be expended only as authorized in this constitution.

ARTICLE X

Governmental Arrangements

SECTION 1

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

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

SECTION 2

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

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

Salaries for members of the Senate shall be the same as for Justices of the High Court of Appeals.

SECTION 3

Unless otherwise provided herein, officials designated by the head of a branch as sharers in policymaking may be appointed by him with the President's concurrence and unless the Senate shall object.

SECTION 4

There shall be administrators:

- a. for executive offices and official households, appointed by authority of the President;

- b. for the national courts, appointed by the Principal Justice;
- c. for the Legislative Branch, selected by a committee of members from each house (chosen by the Convener and the Speaker), three from the House of Representatives and four from the Senate.

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

SECTION 5

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

SECTION 6

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

SECTION 7

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

SECTION 8

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

SECTION 9

Members of legislative houses may be impeached by the Judicial Council; but for trials it shall be enlarged to seventeen by Justices of the High Courts appointed by the Principal

Justice. If convicted, members shall be expelled and be ineligible for future public office; and they shall also be liable for trial as citizens.

ARTICLE XI

Amendment

SECTION 1

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

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

SECTION 2

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

If not disapproved by a majority it shall be in effect. If disapproved it shall be restudied and resubmitted.

ARTICLE XII

Transition

SECTION 1

The president is authorized to assume such powers, make such appointments, and use such funds as are necessary to make this Constitution effective as soon as possible after acceptance by a referendum he may initiate.

SECTION 2

Such members of the Senate as may be at once available shall convene and, if at least half, shall constitute sufficient membership while others are being added. They shall appoint an Overseer to arrange for electoral organization and elections for the offices of government; but the President and Vice-Presidents shall serve out their terms and then become members of the Senate. At that time the presidency shall be constituted as provided in the Constitution.

SECTION 3

Until each indicated change in the government shall have been completed the provisions of the existing Constitution and the organs of government shall be in effect.

SECTION 4

All operations of the national government shall cease as they are replaced by those authorized under this Constitution.

The President shall determine when replacement is complete.

The President shall cause to be constituted an appropriate commission to designate existing laws inconsistent with this Constitution, and they shall be void; also the commission shall assist the President and the legislative houses in the formulating of such laws as may be consistent with the Constitution and necessary to its implementation.

SECTION 5

For establishing Newstates' boundaries a commission of thirteen, appointed by the President, shall make recommendations within one year. For this purpose the members may take advice and commission studies concerning resources, population, transportation, communication, economic and social arrangements, and such other conditions as may be significant. The President shall transmit the commission's report to the Senate. After entertaining, if convenient, petitions for revision, the Senate shall report whether the recommendations are satisfactory but the President shall decide whether they shall be accepted or shall be returned for revision.

Existing states shall not be divided unless metropolitan areas extending over more than one state are to be included in one Newstate, or unless other compelling circumstances exist; and each Newstate shall possess harmonious regional characteristics.

The Commission shall continue while the Newstates make adjustments among themselves and shall have jurisdiction in disputes arising among them.

SECTION 6

Constitutions of the Newstates shall be established as arranged by the Judicial Council and the Principal Justice.

These procedures shall be as follows: Constitutions shall be drafted by the highest courts of the Newstates. There shall then be a convention of one hundred delegates chosen in special elections in a procedure approved by the Overseer. If the Constitution be not rejected, the Principal Justice, advised by the Judicial Council, shall promulgate a Constitution and initiate revisions to be submitted for approval at a time he shall appoint. If it again be rejected he shall promulgate another, taking account of objections, and it shall be in effect. A Constitution, once in effect, shall be valid for twenty-five years as herein provided.

SECTION 7

Until Governors and legislatures of the Newstates are seated, their governments shall continue, except that the President may appoint temporary Governors to act as executives until succeeded by those regularly elected. These Governors shall succeed to the executive functions of the states as they become one of the Newstates of America.

SECTION 8

The indicated appointments, elections, and other arrangements shall be made with all deliberate speed.

SECTION 9

The first Judicial Assembly for selecting a register for candidates for the Principal Justiceship of the Newstates of America shall be called by the incumbent Chief Justice immediately upon ratification.

SECTION 10

Newstates electing by referendum not to comply with recommendations of the Boundary Commission, as approved by the Senate, shall have deducted from taxes collected by the Newstates of America for transmission to them a percentage equal to the loss in efficiency from failure to comply.

Estimates shall be made by the Chancellor of Financial Affairs and approved by the President; but the deduction shall not be less than 7 percent.

SECTION 11

When this Constitution has been implemented the President may delete by proclamation appropriate parts of this article.

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Document Number Two

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR THE
'NEWSTATES OF AMERICA'

An analysis by

E. Stanley Rittenhouse

This new constitution would replace the present U.S. Constitution and would dissolve the States as we know them into Newstates, "each comprising no less than 5 percent of the whole population." This new constitution with its regional government would bring about an oligarchy at the expense of our Constitutional Republic. This form of dictatorship that is planned for America would bring into even more prominence and power the crowd who wants a "New World Order."

This proposed constitution is, in itself, a vehicle for the transition from our proven, tried and true, divinely-ordained Constitution to the New World Order that man, in his own efforts, hopes to impose upon mankind.

The first eight words of the preamble clearly spell out all of the above. "So that we may join in common endeavors" assumes that everyone wants to support their endeavors to destroy America's sovereignty, states rights and the individual's God- given liberty and freedom. Should this be accomplished, the states would be abolished in favor of regions known as "Newstates." By their assumption, the initiative is taken and the momentum gained.

The "common endeavors" in this case is the destruction of our U.S. Constitution so as to replace it with a dictatorship. The new would have the form and appearance of the old but there the similarity would end. The Newstates of America Constitution is merely a form of the old in order to pacify those still remembering the liberty that is guaranteed. The new constitution is a bridge, a part of the hopefully peaceful transition from a

Constitutional Republic to an oligarchic world dictatorship. The mere fact that this new constitution is to be in effect only 25 years and that many opportunities are provided to revise and rewrite it in those years, indicates the role of transition.

Article XI, Section 2 declares: "When this Constitution shall have been in effect for twenty-five years the Overseer shall ask, by referendum whether a new Constitution shall be prepared." And should those in power be defeated in the case of amending their new constitution, they won't take no for an answer. To quote Article XI, Section 1: "If rejected (that which they proposed), it may be restudied and a new proposal submitted." So evidently, it is not possible for the people to totally reject that which the appointed Principal Justice and that which the appointed Senate proposes.

The word "emergency" appears frequently in the proposed Constitution but is never mentioned in our U.S. Constitution. Consequently, an "emergency" is used to impose new dictates-- which could only be accomplished at the expense of the U.S. citizen's liberty.

Much of the language is vague leaving it wide open to various interpretations--and of course the ones in power would control the courts as our judicial system would be restructured to favor the continuance of power. This would be accomplished by eliminating the present checks and balances so established within the present Constitution. The legislative, judicial and executive branches would be replaced with six branches, all designed and structured to perpetuate those in power.

Article XII spells out clearly the awesome dictatorial power that will be put into the hands of a few. Section 1 states: "The President is authorized to assume such powers, make such appointments, and use such funds as are necessary to make this Constitution effective as soon as possible after acceptance by a referendum he may initiate." Section 4 says, "the president shall cause to be constituted an appropriate commission to designate existing laws inconsistent with this Constitution, and they shall be void."

The new order would bring about land use--the federal control or "use" of private property. (And we all know there can be no human rights without property rights!) The Newstates Constitution declares: "No property shall be taken without compensation." By leaving the word "just" out, the compensation becomes very arbitrary and the final decision would rest with the government. Article VI, B, Section 16, states: "To acquire property and improvements for public use at costs to be fixed, if necessary, by the Court of Claims." The Court of Claims will be made up of appointees.

In order for the One-Worlders to maintain themselves in power, the key positions would be filled by appointees with the authority as well as the power being given to these unelected bureaucrats. Such officials as the Overseer, the Watchkeeper, the National Regulator, the Intendant, the Principal Justice and his appointed members of all national courts, the Public Custodian, the chairman of the National Planning Board, Chancellors of External, Financial, Legal & Military Affairs and the appointed Senate, to name a few will be the unelected. This approach would tend to continually bring to power only those

of like mind. This is completely contrary to the attitude and approach our Founding Fathers had back in 1789 when writing the U.S. Constitution. Their concern was with the individual, his life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; certainly not with an obsession of bringing more power to themselves and perpetuating themselves in power. The fact that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely still applies today as it did then and should make us eternally vigilant against such a trend ever developing toward absolute power.

Article I, Section 1, states: "Freedom of expression of communication, of movement, of assembly or of petition shall not be abridged except in declared emergency." In other words, all freedom is dependent upon whether the government would declare an emergency or not. But freedom is a right not to be revoked; they make it a privilege and at the mercy of their whim. This would be government by men, not by law.

As this constitution states throughout, so much is dependent on certain conditions which can be determined at a later date, "Except in declared emergency;" "except in the interest of national security;" "Existing states may continue and may have the status of Newstates if the Boundary Commission, hereinafter provided, shall so decide;" "except they be approved;" "unless authorized;" "shall conform to his regulation;" etc., all point out that the form of government proposed by this document would be very arbitrary and dictatorial with the individual being forced to yield to his government. The result would be very little individual liberty.

Article I, B, Section 8 would establish federal gun control and at the same time the dissolution of our 2nd Amendment which guarantees the citizen the right to bear arms.

This proposed new government would control the elections. Political parties would need the approval of the Overseer and elections would be controlled by controlling the spending; this, in turn, would control the legislature.

The club of Revenue Sharing would also be in effect. "If governments of the Newstates fail to carry out fully their constitutional duties, their officials shall be warned and may be required by the Senate, on the recommendations of the Watchkeeper, to forfeit revenues for the Newstates of America." (Art II, Sec 15).

This new constitution establishes the President with a term of nine years. This would make the government still less accountable to the people.

There no longer would be a competitive, free-enterprise system but a "planned economy." And the planners would be appointed by the President.

This constitution would seek to dictate that the interests of America not be put first. Article IV, Section 13 & 14 declares: "In making plans, there shall be due regard to the interests of other nations and such cooperation with their intentions as may be approved by the Board.

"There may also be cooperation with international agencies and such contributions to their work as are not disapproved by the President."

In regard to taxes, the President would be the tax czar, a virtual dictator. "To assist in the maintenance of economic stability, the President may be authorized to alter rates by executive order." Article VI, B, Section 9d.

The economic dictatorship is also promoted in Article VII, the Regulatory Branch, Section 1 declares that the "National Regulator...shall make and administer rules for the conduct of all economic enterprises." But "they" always look out for their own. Section 3 states: "Under procedures approved by the Board, the Regulator shall charter all corporations or enterprises except those exempted because of size or other characteristics, or those supervised by the Chancellor of Financial affairs, or the intendant..." One wonders what characteristics would be sufficient to escape the hand of the Regulator?

Section 10: "The Regulator shall make rules for and shall supervise marketplaces for goods and services." The law of supply and demand would come under the heel of the bureaucrat.

The free-enterprise system that has provided the prosperity and level of living that is the envy and standard of the world would be abandoned by these international-socialists promoting the scheme and conspiracy of a socialistic, dictatorial economic system that has proven throughout the history of mankind, to be dysfunctional, non-workable and a total failure. Why, you may ask? This whole document and what it represents is a move toward a centralization of power so that the few may control the many.

"The President may make agreements with OTHER ORGANIZED PEOPLES for a relation OTHER THAN FULL MEMBERSHIP in the Newstates of America. They may become citizens and may PARTICIPATE IN THE SELECTION OF OFFICIALS. They may RECEIVE ASSISTANCE for their development or or from the National Sharing Fund if they conform to its requirements; and they may serve in civilian or military services, BUT ONLY AS VOLUNTEERS. They shall be REPRESENTED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY MEMBERS ELECTED AT LARGE, their number proportional to their constituencies; but each shall have at least one; and each shall in the same way choose one permanent member of the Senate."

The [capitalized] emphases are added and they speak for themselves.

This document would put America at the mercy of the United Nations by recognizing U.N. agreements on par with our treaties (Article VIII, Section 14c). This would open the door to the Genocide Treaty with evils too numerous to list here.

When a government is highly centralized, it is also highly vulnerable. It is an efficient structure for takeover by a determined minority. When there is decentralization and the power of the government truly rests with its citizens, to capture a part only provides a threat to the whole but does not necessarily mean a total loss. This system of checks and

balances which we enjoy under the U.S. Constitution provides the opportunity of correcting the wrong, throwing the rascals out and preserving the Union. The name itself says it all, the United States of America, not a collection of federal regions controlled and run by the unelected elite.

In diversification of authority and power, there is security. States' rights themselves provide that service and when united in a Union provide a formidable structure against attack from without and subversion from within. To weaken that structure, the states and their rights must be dissolved. The Newstates (regions) and this infamous constitution would weaken the Union and make us vulnerable to these vultures who want America for their own.

Certain powerful forces hope to replace the freedoms guaranteed in our Constitution by their own dictatorship--a cleverly disguised dictatorship. It has been planned to resemble superficially the government we have now, so that we will not recognize it for what it is--until too late.

They are using every propoganda trick at their command to make us lower our guard. For years they have been working through groups too numerous to list, orchestrating their efforts to force a "New Constitution" on us while the people of America slumber, unaware of what is happening.

In 1964 a tax-exempt foundation, the far left, internationalist "Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions," an offshoot of the multibillion dollar Ford Foundation, began writing a "New Constitution." It took ten years and hundreds of thousands of tax-free dollars to write. The final version was prepared under the leadership of Rexford G. Tugwell, well-known in the 1930's as one of FDR's "brain- trusters."

The "Newstates Constitution" is a blueprint for the slavery of the American people. It is a document you should know and understand to comprehend the conspiracy that powerful forces in America have entered into in order to snap the manacles of an international dictatorship on the arms and legs of America.

This 32-page document contains, in addition to the complete text of the "Newstates Constitution," a review by Col. Curtis B. Dall, Chairman of Liberty Lobby, and a commentary by E. Stanley Rittenhouse, Liberty Lobby's Legislative Aide. Colonel Dall is a former investment banker who has been connected with the federal banking-political complex at the highest levels. He is also a well-known author and lecturer.

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This abortive "New Constitution" pretends to follow the language of our own Constitution. Lying just beneath some sweet- sounding, misleading words, however, are potential Subversion, Malfeasance, and perhaps, Treason. Tugwell, the individual, and all sponsors of this Plan should be tried by the Courts and punished for their adjudged crimes against their country and their fellow-citizens, and the charters of all sponsoring and contributing Foundations voided. For those who, with intent, have arrogantly attempted to turn back the clock and aim to plunge us all into miserable servitude, just what punishment is adequate?

These comments are made to provide a preface for my review, which follows:

Preamble

(a) It welcomes the future "in good order." Just what does that really mean?

(b) "To create an adequate and self-repairing Government." If our present Government needs some minor repairing, why not carefully consider the matter for possible improvement? Why even consider a new form of Government that might be "self-repairing"--by command coming from a Dictator? Why change the entire form of a highly successful Government for free people to one controlled by iron-clad Dictatorship?

Note. "We, the people, do establish the Newstates of America, herein provided to be ours--" Well, what would we have then? What, in contrast to that which we have now? Today, we have a noble document, far, far removed from a "concensus for Collectivism"--a dangerous phrase which we occasionally hear from Internationally-influenced speakers in their efforts to further the aims of the super-rich Corporate Socialists. The emphasis in the Preamble, and throughout, is to favor BIG Government and down-grade The People. This is the complete reverse of our own Constitution.

Rights and Responsibilities

Article 1.

"A" Rights.

Section 1. Note the "exception." Who is to define "the emergency?"

Section 2. Another "exception." Also note the word, "Privileged."

Section 3. This is vague, but carefully phrased.

Section 5. "The Court of Rights and Responsibilities" can decide whether or not you have been guilty of "discrimination"-- This is harassment.

Section 6. What determines "eligibility?"

Section 8. "The practice of religion shall be privileged"-- a very dangerous statement. This could deny our present Constitutional Right to the "free exercise thereof."

Section 10. Note "National Sharing Fund"--Quite a "gimmick."

Section 11. Who is to define the "appropriate tests of eligibility" for education?

Section 12. In referring to "compensation," the word, "just," is flagrantly omitted. A serious and ominous omission.

Section 15. Who is to declare the "emergency?"

Article 1

"B" Responsibilities.

Section 1. "A corresponding responsibility" is vague, and could be quite dangerous.

Section 6. "Fairness to all"--sounds nice, but very vague.

Section 8. Citizens shall be deprived of their arms. This is the age-old "gag" of all tyrants, their favorite technique, to first deprive all law-abiding citizens of their means of protection from assault.

Section 11. Aimed to "muzzle" Retired Officers of the Armed Forces. Why.

Article II.

"The Newstates"

Section 1. "There shall be Newstates"--This is very subversive, inflammatory and communistic. Note "The Boundary Commission" and its extensive proposed powers "to decide." This is complete Regimentation.

Section 2. NO.

Section 3. NO. Too much "planning" (to submerge the individual.)

Section 4. Note "electoral Overseer."

Section 11. So-called "States Rights" are subject to "Emergency" rulings by the Governors, with the approval of the Senate of the Newstates of America, so all States' Rights hang on a very slender thread. Hence, they are down-graded.

Section 12. Suggests a Police State.

Section 13. Again, "The Boundary Commission" appears, with firm control over the "Newstates."

Section 15. Looks very much like a Police State set up. A club over the "Newstates" wielded by the "Watchkeeper."

Article III.

The Electoral Branch

Section 1. This is something new for greater control over the people.

Section 4. Note, "Recognition by the Overseer."

Section 5-8. "The Overseer shall promulgate rules for party conduct..."

Section 11. "Expenses of the Electoral Branch" to be met by an added 1% to the net taxable income of taxpayers...for disposition by the Overseer." Sounds, again, like a Police State.

Article IV. The Planning Branch

Section 1. "There shall be a Planning Branch to formulate and administer plans and to prepare budgets..." Evidently, the individual is not expected to do any planning on his own account. His "day" is supposed to be over.

Section 2. "National Planning Board of 15 members appointed by the President for terms of one to 15 years...the president shall appoint a Chairman to serve for 15 years." Quite an important appointment.

Section 5. "... (these plans) to represent national intentions tempered by the appraisal of possibilities." This is intentionally vague; a form of "Soviet-type" Regimentation, pointing to a loss of Freedom for the Individual. "National life," is a reference to a "Super State."

Section 8. More Regimentation.

Section 9. "There shall be submissions..." This is to control, or actually kill Free Enterprise: the destruction of personal liberty.

Section 10. "Violations...shall be at the risk of the venturer, and there shall be no recourse..." This is a pure Police State set-up..

Section 14. This is intended to be far-reaching and is very dangerous. It is a well-concealed "Give-Away" to help promote "International Agencies." It amounts to a "Blank Check" for Foreign Aid.

Article V. The Presidency.

Chancellor of Financial Affairs... Here is great power, not spelled out, but a sort of "Blank Check." Emphasis is on foreign nations, but no reference as to how we can improve our present bankers' system of privileged thievery of national assets. No mention at all. Very dangerous and quite unacceptable, to even contemplate.

Chancellor of Military Affairs...very dangerous: "emergency" appears, again.

Section 10. "Treaties or agreements with other nations, negotiated under the President's authority, shall be in effect unless objected to by a majority of the senate within ninety days." Too much power in the hands of the President. He is to be the strong man.

Section 11. This means complete control--so necessary for a Dictator.

Section 13. "There shall be a Public Custodian, appointed by the President, who shall have charge of properties belonging to the government...building, construction and rentals..." (and may have other duties). The familiar "blank check" treatment, again.

Section 14. There "Shall be an Intendant" to supervise Offices for Intelligence and Investigation also "an Office of Emergency Organization." The "Intendant will also "charter non- profit Corporations or Foundations" for useful public purposes" ... "exempt from taxation." Useful to whom? Why exempt from taxation? Firm Regimentation.

Section 15. "The Intendant shall ... be a counselor for the coordination of scientific and cultural experiments and for studies within the government and elsewhere." Note that word, "elsewhere."

Article VI. The Legislative Branch.

"A" The Senate

Section 1. Note "if they so desire"...Who are "they?" All hand picked from a top group around the President.

Section 2. Retirement can be voluntary. Life membership.

Section 3. "...elect as presiding officer a Convener" "for two years"

Section 4. A quorum will be 60% or more.

Section 6. "The Senate may ask advice from the Principal Justice concerning the constitutionality of measures before it."

Section 8. "In time of present or prospective danger caused by cataclysm, by attack, or by insurrection, the Senate may declare a national emergency" "and may authorize the President to take appropriate action. If the Senate be dispersed, and no quorum available, the President may proclaim the emergency..." When the Senate is dispersed would be a good time for the President to declare an "emergency."

Section 10. Note the word, "abroad." This is more veiled international meddling in other nations' affairs to further the financial interests of the wealthy International Political Capitalists and their large industrial satellites.

Section 11. "The Senate shall elect, or may remove, a National Watchkeeper (who)...shall gather and organize information concerning the...competence and integrity of governmental agencies and their personnel, as well as their continued usefulness...and suggest the need for new and expanded services...The Convener shall present the Watchkeeper's findings to the Senate." Very fancy!

Article VI.

The legislative Branch.

"B" The House of Representatives.

Section 1. "The House of Representatives shall be the original law-making body of the Newstates of America."

Section 2. "It shall be a duty to implement the provisions of this constitution..."

d. "To assist in the maintenance of economic stability, the President may be authorized to alter rates by executive order." This clearly bears the mark of a contemplated Dictatorship.

5. Very wide-sweeping and vague, but all-encompassing.

8. This is also very "fancy" and far-reaching. What is "world order" and who determines it? Here again, the benefit is for a wealthy few who are to be groomed to be our appointed World Policemen. The people are to bear the great expense of this treasonous policy aimed at the destruction of the freedom- loving people of this country.

10. This is clearly meddling in other nations' affairs so that some Super Capitalists can thereby extract a profit. This is sheer, self-serving socialist nonsense on an international level to help the international-type Rockefeller- Group-controlled corporations.

11. Vague, of course, and dangerous. Who defines "adequate" and "equal?"

13. Notice how quietly the word, "archives," appears? Yes, keep the public in the dark. Police State technique. We want none of it.

15. "To conserve natural resources by purchase...or by regulation.

16. This is very dangerous and could readily become confiscatory in character.

18. What is "adequate?"

19. "To provide for the maintenance of armed forces." This most important matter is covered in only eight words. No mention of "adequate" armed forces. No indication as to what way the forces are to be organized and developed. This is a deliberate, crafty, "brush-off" for hidden, deceitful reasons.

Article VII

The Regulatory Branch

Section 3. Note that the "Big Boys" will be immune on account of size. This is the planned "apparatus" of a Dictator. Does the "guiding hand" of Rex Tugwell's friend, Nelson Rockefeller show here?

Section 7. It will be necessary to "play ball" with "The Regulator."

Section 8. A labyrinth of Rules.

Section 9. What about the interest of the citizens, which appears to be deliberately overlooked?

Section 10. This means FOOD--and don't forget that very effective "tool," called "Rationing."

Section 11. More and More Rules.

Section 12. Still more Rules!

Article VIII.

The Judicial Branch

Section 1. Quite a galaxy of Courts on the National level. Pity an abused citizen--he could readily become a "non- person," as in Soviet jargon.

Section 14. "The Supreme Court may decide:

c. Whether international law...has been ignored or violated." Here, the Principal Justice is the real boss, along with the Judiciary Council.

Article IX

General Provisions

Section 1. Apparently the Congress will define the qualifications of Citizenship. Mr. Tugwell has wandered much too far.

Section 2. Here, again, the emphasis is in Government, not the Individual.

Section 3. "The President may negotiate for the acquisition of areas outside..." What say the People?

Section 4. This is indeed fancy Dictator stuff.

Section 5. They must be afraid of the people's reaction to insist on a "blank check" to say what-ever they desire to say, true or otherwise.

Section 7. This the mark of Big, central government.

Article X

Governmental Arrangements

Section 2. These are the "top dogs" in a Centralized Socialist State set-up, far removed and different from what we now have.

Section 6. Who is "protecting" the People from them?

Article XI

Amendments

Section 1. It is admitted here, by "Tugwell and Company," that there may be "deficiencies" in this constitution, but any unfavorable "interpretations" of it are precluded. A Dictator will, naturally, institute all "changes."

Section 2. Twenty-five years, in this case, would be a very long time. The People--not the "Judicial Council" should suggest new amendments. This is a slick, deceitful section, made to "read good" but to enhance so-called "managerial competence"--a tricky phrase. Also, it is a slap at our own Constitution, in referring to the word "interpretation." I wonder, why do we need a New Constitution and New Amendments to correct "deficiencies?" If our own Constitution needs any trimming, let the People reflect their considered views concerning it--and not, as in Tugwell's "monstrosity," have a Tyrannical, Godless Dictatorship foisted upon us to further establish and enrich the One World Corporate Socialists.

Article XII

Transition

Section 1. Referendum, in itself, if conducted honestly, is a reasonable procedure, but it can readily become the "tool" of deceitful sponsors for their self-serving purposes.

Section 4. "The President"--so-called, to hide a more frank title.

Section 5. Note the words, "adjustments" and "disputes." We know that our forebears gave much time and great thought to this identical matter between 1778 and 1789. Could it be that the observations provided by Mr. Tugwell and his numerous colleagues in the mis-named "Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions" does not go back that far?

Section 6. Here "the cart" is deliberately placed before "the horse"--meaning that Freedom and Liberty should properly start with the People. Be alerted, Fellow Citizens.

Section 7. This is a very dangerous situation which could occur in the area of so-called "Transition" because it could be deliberately "bogged down." An aspiring Dictator could create a chaotic situation in this country which would play directly into his hand. Ponder this.

Section 8. Here we go again. Hurry, hurry, hurry--to fool the people.

Section 10. This is a clear picture of "Strong-Arm" Dictatorial methods. Comply--or else!

Section 11. In this the President is given a free hand to delete appropriate parts of this Article by mere proclamation. Just what does "appropriate" mean? Who determines this?

Historically, this whole Tugwell promotion is not new at all. It points to the oldest kind of government in the world's history--One Man Rule--but on a world-wide scale. Informed

sources have stated that talented scholars, who look for avenues of power, are often "acquired" by the sons of billionaires to show them how their immense wealth can be directed so that they can rule the world. In this instance, let's give Rex Tugwell due credit.

This program has been made possible by deliberate and successful attacks made on our time-honored Constitution by Dictator-minded "One Worlders" to confuse bemused citizens and purported "Representatives" on Capitol Hill and in our various State Governments. Many feel that the most appropriate and effective way to confront Tugwell and the leading collaborators of this proposed subversive "Constitution" would be via the scaffold.

It is high time to "clean house" and reset our belabored Ship of State on a sound, constructive course. Let the "chips" fall where they may.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

I have said before, this subversive "New Constitution" is not new at all. History's pages portray the oldest form of government known to man as "One Man Rule."

The main thrust of Tugwell's deceitful document makes one realize that a few, ruthless, misguided men of great wealth have lost all social and civic balance due to their possessing a vast call upon real wealth, through the medium of exchange called "money." They should be hauled before the courts and punished for subversion, possible malfeasance, and even treason.

Fellow Citizens, if your American Citizenship, and thus, your sovereignty, is not worth defending, at all costs--as something of great value; a shining heritage handed down to you by the bold efforts of your enlightened ancestors--then you and I, with our families, will continue our rapid descent on the internationalist-constructed toboggan slide to obscurity. We have been unsuspectingly placed on this slippery slide by cunning One-World-Order Forces.

Today, in our Nation's Bi-Centennial Year, you and I should ponder this deeply. I say it is high time to "clean house," in and out of government; to clean out, by all legal means, the subversive elements of One-World-Order ideology, brought here from abroad; the, build anew. We can do it, and we must. However, to survive as Free Men, as the masters of our individual destiny, we should adhere, strictly, to the Articles of our matchless Constitution. Let's get started.

Although many Americans have been brainwashed via the intensive down-grading mis-education program foisted upon us by a few wealthy Corporate Socialists to alter our form of government for their profit, by control of monetary policies, vast raw materials, and even peoples' lives, we must boldly confront this sinister threat and ACT. Repulse this secretive, well-financed wave of Subversion before it becomes too late to act.

I recall that my Father-in-Law, Franklin Roosevelt, once stated, "Nothing happens in Politics by chance. If it happens, it was planned that way." Hence, looking closely at this Tugwell Constitution "Thing," it did not just "happen" overnight. Far from it. What individuals secretly planned and financed it for their Dictatorial Objectives? Dare we ignore such a subversive ideological onslaught coming from a non-elected, self-appointed group? Certainly not. Are we to listen, abjectly, to the honeyed words of "Front Man" Tugwell, the leading "Monday morning Quarter-Back" on "The Center's" team for civic planning, as we observe his efforts to pick purported "holes" in our revered Constitution? Certainly not.

We must draw the battle lines, today. In so doing, let us recall that, in San Antonio, during the historic battle of the Alamo, Colonel Travis lay on a pallet, severely wounded, after days of sustained attack by vastly superior enemy forces. Drawing a line with his saber on the dirt floor of the Alamo, he said to his small force of heroic defenders, gathered about him, "All those who wish to stay with me and continue to fight, step this side of the line. Those who wish to depart, may do so now. Texas history proudly states that all of the Alamo's defenders stepped to Col. Travis' side of the line--to fight for Liberty.

Americans can take great pride in recalling that famous war cry, "Remember the Alamo!" They can also say, referring to Greek history, "Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none." Let us keep that faith. Let us confront and put to route these Misguided Imposters.

Today, every American should "step this side of the line" to defend and restore their splendid heritage now being eroded by subversive Parasites and International Financiers. Fellow Citizens, "Remember the Alamo! Step this side of the Line!"

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