

Preamble

Cheon Il Guk, The Kingdom of God (and/or Heaven), a sovereign and actual nation, does not yet exist in this world, but is the long awaited culmination of the End of Time as prophesied in the Biblical Scripture. The Divine Principle and the Eight Great Textbook Curriculum revealed by True Father, Christ at His second Coming, is the spiritual foundation of this Constitution. It is upon this foundation of these eternal truths that the future nation of Cheon Il Guk will be politically and legally established. This Constitution is not an ecclesiastical Constitution of a church or religious body, but is a Constitution for a real and sovereign, future nation, being the literal fruit of God's Providence. All history longs for and awaits this future Kingdom of God.

It is upon this future anticipation that I, Hyung Jin Moon, the Crowned Successor and Representative Body of the Cosmic True Parents of Heaven and Earth and full Inheritor of the Kingship of God, with all the authority endowed in me by my Father, Sun Myung Moon--The True Father, the Messiah, Lord at the Second Advent and King of Kings, hereby declare that all peoples of the

Kingdom of Heaven, Cheon Il Guk, are the sovereign children of All-Mighty God, of Christ who became flesh and gave us Immeasurable Grace by engrafting us to God's Life, God's Love and God's Lineage. This endows all human beings of the Kingdom of God, with immutable and inalienable rights, that originate from their Creator, God Himself, through the physical Kingship of Christ established at His second Coming as the True Father, Sun Myung Moon.

This Establishment of the Kingship of God marks the end of Satan's Kingships of past tyranny and domination over the peoples of this world throughout time. By the Complete Victory of the True Father, Sun Myung Moon--King of Kings and Lord of Lords, the conditions were met to establish God's Physical Kingdom on this Earth. However, due to the failure of Han Mother at the final hour, the world moves through a period of judgment instead of blessing and the providence has been extended over three generations to the Three Kingships of God.

In the beginning of human history in the Garden of Eden, God's original world of freedom, liberty,

conscience, and relationship with God was to be established. It was to be a world where the powerful archangels were to be the servants of the children of God. However, in the Fall, Eve committed adultery with the Archangel and tempted Adam into sinning against God. Thus, the world of Satan's domination over mankind was established and history has shown centralized powers, either governmental, religious or financial, use artificial structures and power to rule over mankind, sometimes taking freedoms gradually and sometimes eliminating them by brute force. God's Kingdom on Earth must be established where the artificial structures of power, representing Satan, shall never again rule over mankind and humanity. The Role of the Kingdoms of God, must be to preserve and protect this covenant between God and the peoples of this world.

It is the absolute responsibility of the future Kingdoms of the Direct Blood Lineage of God, to renew this pledge and covenant with each passing generation. Future Kings of God's Kingdom, Cheon Il Guk, who desecrate this most sacred covenant between God and

His people, represented as the “United States of Cheon Il Guk,” shall heap upon themselves every manner of every curse and will be ruthlessly judged by the spirit world and All-Mighty God. Let this be a fearful warning to the future Kings of Cheon Il Guk.

In the Coronation Ceremony of God's Kingship Jan. 13, 2001, True Father, the Messiah, Lord of the Second Advent and King of Kings declared that, “Article I of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Heaven is that you will not stain the blood lineage...The second point is not to violate human rights, and the third point is not to steal public money, using public property for yourself.”

Now as I, Hyung Jin Moon, take my rightful place as King of the Second Kingship of the Kingdom of God, Cheon Il Guk, as the Crowned Successor and Representative Body of the Cosmic True Parents of Heaven and Earth and full Inheritor of the Kingship of God, with all the authority endowed in me by my Father, Sun Myung Moon--The True Father, Messiah, Lord at the Second Advent and King of Kings, hereby declare the following Immutable and Unchangeable, “Constitution

of Cheon Il Guk,” that shall NEVER be abridged or added-to, in their enumerations:

The Constitution of the United States of Cheon Il Guk

We the People of the United States of Cheon Il GuK (CIG), in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish in Heavenly Father’s name this Constitution for the United States of CIG.

Principle I: Maintain the Pure Lineage of God.

The division of the sexes being ordained by God where man is the subject partner and woman is the object partner, congress shall pass no law that contradicts this divine edict.

Faithful marriage between a man and a woman being the ideal of God’s creation, the government of CIG will pass no law which interferes with or contradicts this

Divine Law. The fruit of faithful marriage being the conception of children, congress shall pass no law which permits the injury to all persons born or unborn. Sexual abstinence before marriage being the ideal condition for newlyweds, congress shall pass no law supporting or giving aid to alternative life styles.

Principle II: Do not Harm Human Rights.

All genetically unmodified biological living persons, being the apex of God's creation, are endowed by the Creator with inalienable Human Rights:

Right I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Right II

A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a Free State, the right of the people (individuals) to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Right III

No Soldier (person) shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Right IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Right V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Right VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Right VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States of CI, than according to the rules of the common law.

Right VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Right IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Right X

The powers not delegated to the United States of CIG by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Principle III: Do not Abuse Public Funds.

Article I

Authority of the King:

1. The King of CIG is the head of state of the United States of CIG. The Kingship is bequeathed from the Lord of the Second Advent Moon Sun Myung to his son Moon Hyung Jin as second King and then to Moon Shin Joon as third King. The Kingship will be bequeathed hence force to a son of the presiding King. If the King has no son

then the Kingship will be bequeathed to a male heir within the direct lineage of Moon Hyung Jin. The King will decide who his inheritor is and will establish the order of succession.

2. The King of CIG has the Power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States of CIG.

3. The King shall appoint, judges of the Supreme Court with the consent of the Senate. The King may appoint judges to lower courts with the consent of the Senate or may delegate that authority to the President.

4. The King may receive appeals to rulings made by the Supreme Court.

5. The King shall receive periodic reports on the state of the nation from the President of the United States of CIG.

6. Congress must apportion funds to maintain the King's household and to fund the function of the office of King. The King's retainers and bodyguards will be considered members of his household serving purely at the King's discretion.

7. Under the authority of the king, the office of Inspector General is formed. This office shall have unrestricted access to all documents (data) in the governments of CIG and will carry out the function of investigating and bringing prosecutions against any individual working in the governments of CIG including bringing impeachment proceedings against the President or prosecutions of individuals being contracted by the governments of CIG. This office is given to Moon Kook Jin and to his heirs. The inheritance will be from father to son or closest male next of kin if there is no son. The inheritance of this office will be made with the consent of the King.

8. In times of national emergency where the president is under impeachment proceeding or has been impeached the King may issue decrees.

9. The King on his discretion may rule any treaty with a foreign power invalid.

10. The King on his sole discretion may declassify any document in the government of CIG.

11. The King shall appoint the head of the presidential guard and all of its members.

Article II

Section 1

The judicial power of the United States of CIG shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their Offices for a term of 12 years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The Supreme Court will be comprised of 12 Judges. The Judges will be divided into 6 classes and so that every two years two Justices will be appointed each year.

Section 2

1: The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the

United States of CIG, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States of CIG shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a state and citizens of another State; —between citizens of different states, —between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2: In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3: The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State,

the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by Law have directed.

4. The court recognizes the right of juries to nullify unjust and unconstitutional laws.

5. Familiarity with the circumstance of the case shall not be grounds for dismissal of a Juror.

Section 3

1: Treason against the United States of CIG, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

2: The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article III

Section 1

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States of CIG, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

1: The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. Each member will be limited to 6 terms of service.

2: No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States of CIG, and

who shall when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States of CIG, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall be one for every two thousand one hundred, but each state shall have at Least one Representative.

4: When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5: The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the power of impeachment.

6: The government will not pay for any house member staff.

Section 3

1: The Senate of the United States of CIG shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. Each Senator will be limited to two terms of service.

2: Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second Year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3: No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty Years, and been nine years a

citizen of the United States of CIG, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4: The Vice President of the United States of CIG shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they are equally divided.

5: The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States of CIG.

6: The Senate shall have the sole power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States of CIG is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7: Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States of CIG: but the party convicted

shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4

1: The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2: The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5

1: Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a

smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2: Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

3: Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their Judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4: Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

1: The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States of CIG. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house; they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2: No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States of CIG, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States of CIG, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7

1: All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2: Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States of America; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a Law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the

Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3: Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States of CIG; and before the same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

1: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect Sales Taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense of the United States of CIG; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States of CIG; Congress is prohibited from imposing taxes on value added,

property, and income. Congress is prohibited from levying taxes, duties, user fees and any other type of proceeds that accrue to the government that exceed 10% of GDP of the United States of America, except in time of war or national emergency. In times of national emergency VAT may be temporarily be instituted but income taxes will not be imposed.

2: To borrow money on the credit of the United States of America in times of emergency and war. In times of peace, congress is prohibited from borrowing money to pay for the general operations of government. In the event spending exceeds revenue there will be an automatic sequester of spending across board.

3: To regulate Commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States;

4: To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States of America;

5: To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6: To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States of CIG;

7: To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

8: To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

9: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

10: To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

11: To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

12: To provide and maintain a navy, air force, and space agency;

13: To make rules for the government and regulation of the land, air, space, and naval forces;

14: To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

15: To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States of CIG, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

16: The militia being the primary form of national defense; paid standing armies shall not be permitted or maintained. The army may maintain military equipment for use by the militia.

17: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of CIG, or in any department or officer thereof.

18: Congress shall make law limiting or prohibiting market concentration and or the formation of monopolies.

19: Congress shall make law prohibiting commercial banking and investment banking being conducted in a single company.

20: Congress shall make laws limiting any one bank to a maximum of 1% of the overall banking industry

21: Congress shall make law against usury.

22: Congress shall make law prohibiting holding companies and conglomerate ownership of distinct industries.

23: Congress shall make laws requiring that all news companies or news businesses be owned by individual citizens (living genetically unmodified biological persons) of CIG.

24: Congress shall make law requiring the freedom of information to all CIG citizens.

25: Congress shall pass law protecting citizens of CIG from being harassed or abused by government bureaucracies. Congress shall provide for the recovery of treble damages and full recovery of legal fees and related expenses for wrongful bureaucratic action.

26: Congress shall pass law making the government liable for damages if the government passed any laws restricting the right of the individual to defend his or her person.

27: All laws passed by congress will expire 10 years from the date it takes effect. Laws will be divided into 10 classes so that only one tenth of the laws expire each year.

Section 9

1: The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

2: no bill of attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

3: No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

4: No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

5: No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6: No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

8: Congress is prohibited from declaring war on terror, drugs, poverty or other non-state actors.

9: Congress is prohibited from creating or funding health care, education, social welfare, and security programs.

10: Congress is prohibited from legislating away its power to the executive branch and its bureaucracies.

11: Congress is prohibited from establishing a national police force or investigative agency of the people.

12: Congress is prohibited from classifying documents which do not have a substantive impact on national security.

13: Congress is prohibited from forming or authorizing a central bank.

14: Congress is prohibited from forming an Environmental Protection Agency or laws.

15: Congress is prohibited from regulating the internet.

16: The government agrees with and acknowledges the principle of the sovereign citizen and recognizes that private property is an extension of that sovereign citizen. Congress is prohibited from passing any law which damages or compromises the value of private property without just compensation.

17: Congress is prohibited from passing laws requiring licensing by the government for any occupation.

18: Congress may regulate but is prohibited from outlawing intoxicating substances.

Section 10

1: No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.

2: No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States of CIG; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3: No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time

of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article IV

Section 1

1: The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States CIG. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows

2: Each elected member of the House of Representatives will have one vote in the election of the president.

3: Any person with 10 votes among the elected members of the House of Representatives will be considered as a presidential candidate.

4: Once the candidates are selected the entire House of Representatives will vote for the President. If no candidate receives more than 50% or more of the votes of the House of Representatives then a second round of voting will take place. In the second round seven candidates with the most votes will be allowed to run for president. If no candidate receives 50% or more of the votes of the House of Representatives then a third round of voting will take place. In the third round of votes, the candidate with the least votes in the second round will be eliminated as a presidential candidate and the remaining six will be the candidates in the third round. If no candidate receives 50% or more of the votes then additional rounds of voting will occur with the candidate with the least votes being dropped for the subsequent rounds of voting. The candidate who receives 50% or more of the vote will be the president of the United States of CIG.

5: The Congress may determine the time of the election, but the election must continue in a continuous manner until the president is elected.

6: No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States of CIG, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a resident within the United States of CIG.

7: In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The president shall be limited to two terms in office.

8: The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within

that period any other emolument from the United States of CIG, or any of them.

9: Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States of CIG, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of CIG.”

Section 2

1: The President shall be Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States of CIG, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States of CIG; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices,

2: He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall

nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and all other officers of the United States of CIG, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, or in the heads of departments.

3: The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

4: The President is prohibited from classifying documents which do not have a substantive impact on national security.

5: The President and the executive branch are prohibited from carrying out clandestine acts of terror against the citizens of the United States of CIG with the intent of molding public opinion (false flag operations). Any suspicions of “false flags” will be investigated by the

Inspector General. “False flags” will be considered to be an act of levying war against the people of CIG.

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States of CIG.

Section 4

The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States of CIG, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article V

Section 1

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2

1: The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2: A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled and upon agreement of the demand by the executive authority of the state to which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

3: No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or Labor.

Section 3

1: New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union. The process for admitting new states shall follow the procedure for approving treaties with foreign

states. The King of CIG has final authority of approving the admittance of a new state.

2: The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States of CIG; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States of CIG, or of any particular state.

Section 4

The United States of CIG shall guarantee to every state in this union either a republican form of government or a republican monarchy, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article VI

1: The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive, judicial officers, and Kings both of the United States of CIG and of the several states, shall be

bound by oath or affirmation, to support this
Constitution