

**A CONSTITUTION FOR A
FEDERAL WORLD GOVERNMENT**

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* This Constitution was originally drafted in Paris in May 1955. It was then handwritten and in a telegraphic style. The present text, drafted in White Bear Lake, Minnesota in August 2018, is substantively identical to that of the original, but has been reformatted and editorially polished.

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A CONSTITUTION FOR A FEDERAL WORLD GOVERNMENT

Preamble: The primary goal of the Constitution is to establish conditions of government that will guarantee a peaceful world. It is predicated on the belief that all human beings are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights. It stipulates a set of conditions that will maximize cooperation among member-nations, promote the general welfare, and enable all of the inhabitants of planet Earth to enjoy a fair share of its wealth.

Article I. FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- A. The government shall be federal in form and represent a union of sovereign nations.
- B. The organs of government shall be: an Executive Council, a Legislative Assembly, a World Court, and an Administrative Council.
- C. Member nations shall be proportionately represented in the Legislative Assembly, both as to population and relative ability to support the government through taxation, the total representation allotted for each of these two factors being equal.
- D. Member nations shall remain sovereign in all matters in which power is not specifically delegated to the Federal / Central government.

Article II. MEMBERSHIP

- A. Membership shall be open to all peace-loving nations agreeing to live by the principles enunciated in this Constitution.
- B. Nations ratifying this Constitution in accordance with Article XV, Section A shall be regarded as original members.
- C. New members may be admitted in accordance with Article XV, Section B and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of original members.
- D. Member nations may withdraw or be expelled from the Federation in accordance with Articles V and VIII.

Article III. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- A. **Membership:** All member nations shall be represented by delegations of their choice, composed of not more than five individuals selected by the laws of each member nation.
- B. **Legislative Powers:** The Assembly shall have the power to discuss any question in the scope of this Constitution and to make recommendations and pass laws in regard to such matters. Matters specifically within the jurisdiction shall include the following:

1. the raising of revenue through taxation of the individual member nations;
2. the printing and coining of money and the regulation of the value thereof;
3. the borrowing and lending of money from and to non-member nations;
4. the raising, training, equipment, supporting, and regulating of Federal land, sea, and air forces;
5. control of the production of and trade in arms and the disarmament of member nations;
6. the operation of a worldwide postal system;
7. the regulation of international telephone, telegraph, radio, and television systems;
8. the regulation of international commerce;
9. the imposition and regulation of tariffs on the products of non-member nations, but not on the products of any nation that imposes no tariffs on the products of nations in the Federation;
10. the control of trusts and cartels;
11. the production, distribution, and utilization of fissionable materials;
12. the construction of international arteries of transportation, power development, and other public works and development schemes, with the consent of the several nations involved;
13. the acquisition by the Federal government of land and property from the several nations to be used for the general good, upon due compensation to the nations involved;
14. the establishment of Federal training schools and universities;
15. the subsidization of education and private research;
16. the establishment of minimum standards of social security and compensation for labor;
17. the government of non-self-governing territories;
18. the initiation of studies in the realm of competence of any organs of the Federal government;
19. the maintenance and regulation of the subsidiary organs mentioned in Article VI;
20. the establishment of such new organs as it deems necessary; and
21. the establishment of tribunals lower than the World Court on the recommendation of that body.

In addition, the Legislative Assembly may make all other laws necessary for carrying out the above powers or any other powers vested by this Constitution in the Federal government or any branch or officers thereof.

C. Other Powers and Duties of the Legislative Assembly:

1. The Assembly shall elect each year members to the Executive Council, and the Secretary General.
2. It may approve or disapprove appointments made by the Executive Council.
3. It may ratify or fail to ratify treaties negotiated by the Executive Council.
4. It may refer to the Executive Council matters it considers within that body's scope.

5. It may recommend that a case be referred to the World Court.
6. It may appeal to the World Court for a legal opinion.
7. It may vote on the admission to or expulsion from the Federation, and on acceptance of the conditions of secession of non-member or member nations respectively.
8. It may declare a war, a police action, or a blockade; or impose economic sanctions on recommendation of the Executive Council.
9. It has the right to suggest changes in the budget, and to limit it or raise it, and the duty to see to its passage in accord with Article IX.
10. It may establish the rules of its own conduct, including the method of electing members of the Executive Council, the Secretary General, and its own chair.

D. Sessions and Agenda:

1. The Legislative Assembly shall convene annually twenty-one days after the convening of the Executive Council, unless called on by the latter body to convene at an earlier date.
2. Its first business shall be to hear reports submitted to it by the Executive Council and Secretary General.
3. Its second business shall be to prepare an agenda, including in it all matters that the Executive Council may deem necessary. The agenda may, however, be changed as may become necessary by emergency conditions that may arise or failure to reach agreement on a given point.
4. Its third business shall be consideration of the budget.
5. The selection of members of the Executive Council for the coming sessions shall be accomplished not later than December 1st.
6. The final business on the agenda shall be the selection of the chairman for the coming session.
7. The Assembly shall adjourn upon completion of its agenda, but may be reconvened by the Executive Council at any time, in case of emergency.

E. Legislative Assembly Chair:

1. A chair to preside at all meetings of the Legislative Assembly (and one alternate from a different member nation) shall be elected each year by the membership. They may succeed themselves in office.
2. They shall serve impartially rather than as a representative of member nations and may not vote.
3. The alternate shall assume the responsibilities of the chair in case of the absence of the latter, and a new alternate shall be elected at the Assembly's earliest convenience.
4. In case of the resignation or death of an alternate, a new alternate shall be elected at the Assembly's earliest convenience.
5. Communication between the Assembly and the Executive Council, World Court, and Administrative Council shall be accomplished through the Assembly Chairman, and whatever staff members the Assembly may organize to aid him in his duties.

F. Method of Representation:

1. Member nations shall be represented proportionately according to their population and their relative ability to support the Federal Government through taxation. Population figures shall be as determined by a World Demographic Commission by a census to be taken every ten years. Relative ability to support the Federal Government shall be determined concurrently by a Banking and Finance Commission, according to formulae considered to be indicative of such ability.
2. There shall ordinarily be a thousand votes in the Assembly, 500 each for population and for ability to support the government. These shall be apportioned among the member nations by a World Demographic Commission and a Banking and Finance Commission respectively. In the former case, representation shall be in proportion to the population of the member nations. In the latter case, representation shall be according to the then current formula. However, in both cases nations shall have no less than one vote for each factor, and votes shall be allocated to the nearest integer.
3. Each member nation shall be taxed in proportion to the figure determined for its ability to support the government. In case of failure to meet its full tax commitments for two successive years, the representation of that member nation shall automatically be reduced in proportion to the amount of arrears, even if the arrearage was incurred before the decennial reapportionment. However, if the failure is judged by the Assembly to be beyond the control of the national government, it can vote that no reduction be made. In case of the admission, expulsion, or succession of any member nation in between the decennial reapportionment, the number of total votes shall be increased or decreased temporarily, according to the number allotted by the appropriate commissions to those new members or by the number of votes allocated to old members respectively.

G. Voting:

1. For most issues a majority of the votes cast, irrespective of the number of countries voting for or against a particular issue shall suffice to pass a motion.
2. However, declarations of war or blockade, ratifications of treaties, approvals of appointments and admission to, expulsions from and the acceptance of secession from the Federation of non-member and member nations respectively shall require two-thirds of the votes cast.
3. In case of a tie vote when a simple majority is needed, the group of nations having the highest collective population shall carry the motion.

H. **Veto:**

1. Laws passed by the Assembly shall be sent to the Executive Council for approval. They may be vetoed by the Council by a two-thirds vote. They shall then be returned to the Assembly, where the veto may be over-ridden by a two-thirds vote.
2. Any law or other motion passed by three successive Assemblies cannot be vetoed by the Executive Council.

I. **Salaries:**

1. All member nations shall maintain their delegations in the Assembly at their own expense and ensure that delegates are justly compensated.
2. The chair, the chair's alternate, and the chair's staff shall be paid from the Federal Treasury. Their salaries shall be determined by the Assembly.

Article IV. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

A. **Membership:** The Executive Council shall have eleven members. Any nation with one-tenth or more of the representation in the Legislative Assembly shall be automatically entitled to membership; but no nation shall have more than one member. Any group of nations the total representation of which exceeds one-tenth of the total in the Legislative Assembly may claim the right to have one member of that group elected to the Council as representative of the entire group. The Council members not automatically represented shall be elected annually by the Legislative Assembly in accordance with Article III. In the case of groupings of nations, the Assembly may select any member of the group that it deems to be fit for representation.

B. **Powers and Duties:**

1. Upon consultation with the Military Commission (see Article VI), it shall control the operation and disposition of men, materiel and supplies of the World Police Force.
2. It shall administer a Permanent Emergency Relief Fund.
3. It may make appointments to the World Court and to the Special Commissions and, if necessary, to such subsidiary organs as may be established by the Legislative Assembly.
4. It may establish temporary fact-finding commissions, study groups, groups to supervise the peace, and such other groups as may be necessary to help it discharge its duties.
5. It may recall appointees for just cause.
6. It may negotiate treaties with non-member nations.

7. It may recommend to the Legislative Assembly the use of economic sanctions, blockades, police action, and/or war against non-member nations guilty of serious infractions of international law or threats to the peace and economic sanctions, police action and/or expulsion from the Federation for member nations failing to live up to their obligations under the Constitution, or to decisions of the World Court of Justice.
8. It may recommend to the Legislative Assembly the cessation of the above punitive measures.
9. It may recommend to the Legislative Assembly the admission or readmission of non-member nations.
10. It may put items on the agenda of the Legislative Assembly and suggest legislation, and, in an emergency, call that body into special session.
11. It may veto legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly.
12. It may recommend that a matter be referred to the World Court.
13. It may make the rules of its own conduct.

C. Sessions and Agenda:

1. The Executive Council shall convene every year at noon on the third of January or on the fourth if the third falls on a Sunday.
2. Its first business shall be the preparation of an agenda, and of items it wishes placed on the agenda of the Legislative Assembly. This should be done before the Legislative Assembly convenes.
3. It shall give priority to treatment of emergency matters that may arise, regardless of the agenda, and, in case more than one emergency exists, it shall treat them in the order of their need for urgent action.
4. Its membership shall be available to go into immediate session at all times, in case of emergency, alternate delegates being on hand at all times to act in the absence of regular delegates.

D. Chair:

1. The Council Chair shall be rotated among the eleven members, each member serving thirty-three days except for the first and last who shall serve thirty-four (in leap- years the first two and the last).
2. The order in which members shall hold the chair shall be according to the size of the nation's representation in the Legislative Assembly. In case of a tie in representation the more populous nation shall have precedence.

E. Voting:

1. Each member of the Executive Council shall have one vote.
2. Ordinarily, decisions shall be made by a simple majority of those voting.
3. However, a two-thirds majority of those voting, and in no case less than six votes, shall be required to recommend punitive action against any member or non-member nation (i.e., war, police action, blockade, economic sanctions or expulsions), to recommend admission of new members, to recall appointees, to make treaties, and to veto legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly.

F. Salaries: All members of the Council and their staffs shall be paid by the countries they represent.

Article V. WORLD COURT OF JUSTICE

- A. Membership:** The World Court of Justice shall be composed of fifteen judges. These shall be appointed by the Executive Council subject to approval by the Legislative Assembly. Members must be selected on the basis of high merit as jurists and should represent the major legal systems of the world.
- B. Term of Office and Method of Succession:** The term of office shall be nine years. Any judge may be picked to succeed himself/herself in office at the end of his/her term. Every three years, the terms of one-third of the judges shall expire, as in the present International Court of Justice. The nine judges serving in that court shall have their functions transferred to the newly constituted World Court, and shall finish their normal terms, which conform to the terms here established.
- C. Governing Statute:** The Statute of the World Court of Justice appended to this Constitution (modeled after that of the International Court of Justice) shall be the guiding document of this court. All member nations in the Federation shall, *ipso facto*, be parties to the statute.
- D. Competence of the Court:**
1. Non-member nations may become party to the statute on conditions to be determined by the Assembly upon recommendation of the Executive Council. Any nation party to the statute, or non-self-governing territory, or minority group may bring a case before the Court on approval or referral of either the Legislative Assembly or the Executive Council.
 2. All parties in cases brought before the Court must pledge beforehand to abide by its decision, unless only an advisory decision is requested.
 3. Failure to abide by a Court decision shall constitute grounds for punitive action to be initiated by the Executive Council.
 4. Jurisdiction shall extend to all legal disputes involving the interpretation of this Constitution, the interpretation of a treaty, the existence of any fact which,

if established, would constitute a breach of an international or intra-national obligation, the nature or extent of reparations to be made for the breach of a international obligation, and violations by nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- E. **Miscellaneous Powers:** In addition to trying cases and rendering advisory opinions, the court shall have the powers to:
1. Codify International Law.
 2. Declare acts of the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly in violation of this Constitution.
 3. Recommend to the Legislative Assembly the establishment of, and rules for, a system of inferior Federal courts.
 4. Recommend to the Legislative Assembly changes in its governing statute.

Article VI. ADMINISTRATION

- A. **Administrative Responsibility:** The administrative affairs of the Federal Government shall be vested in an Administrative Council and its adherent Administrative Commissions.
- B. **The Administrative Council:**
1. The Administrative Council shall consist of the Secretary General selected for a five-year term by the Legislative Assembly, and the appointed heads of all Administrative Commissions.
 2. The duties of the Council shall be:
 - a. To be responsible for the administration of the economic, social, cultural, welfare, political, fiscal, and military affairs of the Federation, and to coordinate the activities of the appropriate Commissions.
 - b. To make or initiate studies, reports, and recommendations on the matters noted in this Article to the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly.
 - c. To call necessary conferences and prepare draft conventions for submission to the Assembly on matters within its competence.
 - d. To supervise the preparation of an annual budget and present it to the Legislative Assembly.
 3. The presiding officer shall be the Secretary General, who shall be elected by the Legislative Assembly immediately after approval of the budget in the years of decennial reapportionment of votes in that body, and in the subsequent five years. He/she shall take office two weeks subsequent to election. All communication with the Executive Council and Legislative

Assembly shall be made through him/her. He/she shall submit annual reports to both these bodies, and submit to them the annual budget.

4. The Administrative Council may be called into session at any time by the Executive Council, the Legislative Assembly, or the Secretary General; but, in any case, it shall meet not less than once annually to discuss programs for the coming year, supervise the making of the budget, prepare progress reports and recommendations for the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly, and discuss the coordination of its several functions.

C. Administrative Commissions:

1. The Commissions named in this Constitution and such others as the Legislative Assembly may form shall be the agencies of administration.
2. Each Commission shall be governed by an impartial Board of Commissioners comprising one Chief Commissioner and an even number of Assistant Commissioners to be appointed by the Executive Council and approved by the Assembly. They shall serve until recall, resignation, retirement, or death. They shall be known specialists in their fields. In deciding Commission policy in so far as it is not dictated by the Legislative Assembly or Administrative Council, a majority vote of the Commissioners shall be necessary.
3. Unless otherwise specified in this Article, all Commissions established by the Constitution shall be open to the participation of non-member nations and member nations alike. The rules for participation by non-member nations shall be decided by each Commission and ratified by the Legislative Assembly, as shall be the financial contribution, if any, that non-member nations shall be required to make toward the Commission's support. The benefits provided by the Commissions shall be dispensed without prejudice to all participating nations.
4. Each Commission shall convene a yearly conference, to which all participating nations shall be invited. No nation, however, is obliged to attend. These conferences shall be presided over by the Chief Commissioner. All matters within the scope of the Commission's responsibility may be discussed at these conferences, and any recommendations to guide the Commission on such matters may be made and voted on. Each nation attending shall have one vote. The Chief Commissioner shall vote only in case of a tie. A majority vote shall, in all cases, be decisive. Delegates' salaries shall be paid for by the participating nations.
5. Qualified individuals from non-member participating nations may be hired by the Commission for its work, and Assistant Commissioners may be appointed from such nations.

6. The Boards of Commissioners shall have complete freedom to direct the hiring and retention of personnel within the limits of the Commission's Budget and whenever not specifically limited by law from doing so.
7. The following Administrative Commissions shall be established:
 - a. Banking and Finance Commission: To collect taxes, control the World Bank, regulate the value of precious metals, issue currency, extended credits, make loans, maintain the federal treasury. The Commission's membership shall be limited to nations in the Federation.
 - b. Budget Commission: To propose and fix the annual Federal budget. The Commission's membership shall be limited to nations in the Federation.
 - c. Commerce Commission: To regulate commerce and transportation between member nations, and between the Federation and non-member nations, fixing rates where necessary.
 - d. Communications and Postal Commission: To regulate international communications and postal systems, and to establish relevant rates for taxes.
 - e. Demographic Commission: To take a federal decennial census, study problems of international migration and make relevant recommendations, maintain demographic statistics and undertake relevant studies.
 - f. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Commission: To administer Federal programs in these fields, including Federally established schools, and international exchange programs, to standardize weights and measures, and to further research.
 - g. Energy Commission: To control the production, distribution, search for and use of all fissionable materials, promote energy development schemes, and regulate the international use of energy. The Commission's membership shall be limited to nations in the Federation in regard to matters concerning atomic energy.
 - h. Federal Lands Commission: To recommend the acquisition of Federal lands, and administer those lands as a public trust. The Commission's membership shall be limited to nations in the Federation.
 - i. Food and Agriculture Commission: To administer appropriate Federal programs, and provide increased food production and consumption.
 - j. Health Commission: To administer Federal programs designed to better world health and promote studies with regard to such programs.

- k. Human Rights Commission: To study the conditions with regard to human rights throughout the world, and recommend ways of insuring compliance with human rights law wherever those laws are infringed.
- l. Labor Commission: To study the conditions of labor throughout the world, recommend ways of insuring maintenance of minimum wages and working conditions, provide for labor-management arbitration, and, when necessary, to recommend action on these and other working conditions.
- m. Legal Commission: To codify Federal and international law, advise all Federal agencies on legal matters, administer a special staff for the investigation of violations of Federal laws (in which security is not an issue), and the apprehension of violators.
- n. Regional Planning Commission: To study the world's natural resources, the means for their development and conservation, and the possibilities for regional planning and development schemes. To supervise Federally sponsored and international planning and development schemes and public works. To conduct appropriate programs of surveying and mapping. To administer the network of meteorological stations.
- o. Security Commission: To administer the Federal police force, its arms, training, wages, terms of service, etc. To study the arms situations in the member nations, supervise disarmament when arms quotas are exceeded, to study the prospects for insurrection, internal aggression, civil war, riots, and other forms of political violence, and recommend means for their prevention. The Commission's membership shall be limited to nations in the Federation.
- p. Trust Territories Commission: To supervise the administration of all non-self-governing territories by member nations. To recommend ways by which they can proceed more speedily toward self-government, and suggest logical boundaries of new nations to be formed. The Commission's membership shall be limited to nations in the Federation.

Article VII. PROCEDURE IN CASES OF BREACHES OF INTERNATIONAL AND FEDERAL LAW

- A. **Peaceful Measures:** In the event of breaches in international and Federal law, peaceful measures shall be employed whenever possible to bring those breaches to an end. Such measures shall be preceded by a formal declaration of a breach of law. Such declarations shall be framed by the World Court after a case has been brought to it for trial, or by the Legal Commission when no court case is involved. Peaceful measures may include economic sanctions, the breaking of diplomatic

relations in the case of non-member nations, and, in accordance with Article VIII, expulsion of member nations from the Federal government.

- B. **The Use of Police Force:** Police force may be applied by the Federal government in the case of a threat to, or breach of, the general security and only when all other measures have failed, or when an immediate emergency has been created by the use of force of another party, parties, nation, nations, or non-national group or groups. The Federal government may not wage an aggressive war, but may act to come to the aid of one non-member nation, invaded by another non-member nation or of a minority group forcefully and wrongfully suppressed by the government of a non-member nation. The use of police force shall require a two-thirds vote in the Executive Council.
- C. **Declaration of War:** The Executive Council may employ its police powers only in an immediate emergency, or within the limits of the Federal territory. Otherwise a declaration of war passed by the two-thirds vote in the Legislative Assembly must precede the use of force.
- D. **Limitations on Weapons:** Within the territory controlled by the Federation (except in the case of invasion by a non-member nation), the use of atomic weapons, poison gas, and bacteriological weapons is banned.

Article VIII. EXPULSION OF A MEMBER NATION

- A. **Grounds for Expulsion:** Member nations may be expelled from the Federation for serious infractions of Federal law; for refusal to pay taxes (when financially able to do so); for willful failure to cooperate in programs approved by the Federal government, to administer Federal law, or to accede to decisions of the courts; and for willfully impeding legislative processes.
- B. **Procedure:** The Legislative Assembly may, by majority vote, recommend that the World Court determine when a sufficiency of grounds for expulsion exists. If the World Court finds that it does exist, the Legislative Assembly may expel a member nation by a two-thirds vote.

Article IX. FINANCING THE GOVERNMENT

- A. **Sources of Revenue:** The Federal government shall be financed primarily by taxes levied against the member nations in proportion to their ability to pay, as determined by the Banking and Finance Commission, and by such revenues as may be derived from tariffs and excise taxes. Financial support to the respective Administrative Commissions may also be derived from the assessed contributions of member nations that are not members of the Federal government itself.
- B. **Inability to Pay Assessed Taxes:** A national government unable in any given year to pay its taxes may be extended credit to do so by the Banking and Finance Commission, or, if that body considers such credit to be unwarranted, it can recommend a reduction in the country's tax burden with a corresponding

reduction in representation in the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly must itself approve the latter move.

Article X. GOVERNMENT OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

- A. **Administration:** All non-self-governing territories shall be administered as a trust of the Federal government by the nations charged with their administration at the time of their entry into the Federal government. Each administrative agency shall be charged with the responsibility of furthering the territory it administers on the road to self- government and shall safeguard the interests and human rights of the people therein.
- B. **Powers of Inspection:** The Trust Territories Commission shall be granted whatever powers of inspection are deemed necessary to see that the administering nations are properly discharging their duties.
- C. **Union with Administrating Nation:** Nothing in this Constitution shall prevent any formerly non-self- governing territory from entering into voluntary union with its previously administrating nation, upon being given independence or subsequent to such a decision.

Article XI. FEDERAL LANDS

- A. The Federal government shall have the right to own lands to be used for the public good and in pursuance of its Constitutional functions.
- B. Such Federal lands shall not be acquired, except as gifts, without due compensation to the member nation from which they are acquired.
- C. Such lands shall be governed by the Federal Lands Commission in pursuance of the principles of this Constitution.

Article XII. FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Neither the Federal nor the member nation governments may pass any law that would lead to violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article XIII. POWERS AND RIGHTS RESERVED FOR MEMBER NATIONS

- A. **Form of Government:** All member nations shall have the right to maintain any form and system of government consistent with the principles of this Constitution, provided that the government maintains within such land fundamental human rights for all of its citizens.
- B. **Treaties:** Member nations have the power to make treaties with one another as well as with non-member nations so long as they do not violate the principles of this Constitution or laws passed in pursuance of such principles. All treaties existing at the time of entry into the Federation in violation of this Constitution shall become void within ten years, and all treaties made subsequent to entry shall

be made with the understanding that they may be voided by a future Constitutional amendment or by laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution.

- C. Member nations shall have the right to maintain militias sufficiently large to maintain their own internal security. They may not, however, possess or employ atomic weapons, poison gas, or the means of bacteriological warfare. They may not wage war on other member nations or a non-member nation.
- D. Member nations shall have the right to maintain their own schools and regulate their own educational systems.
- E. Member nations may raise taxes in any manner not inconsistent with the principles of this Constitution.
- F. Member nations shall have the right to form unions with one another for all peaceful purposes and specifically for the purpose of obtaining automatic representation in the Federal Executive Council.
- G. Member nations shall have the right to exchange territory by mutual consent of all parties concerned, to cede territory peacefully to another nation, and to divide into two or more nations provided the rights of the inhabitants of territories affected are maintained.
- H. **Reserved Powers:** All rights not specifically given to the Federal government by this Constitution and subsequent amendments are specifically reserved for the member nations and the people thereof.

Article XIV. RIGHTS OF NATIONS TO SECEDE

- A. Any nation joining the Federation may secede from that union by a simple declaration of secession up to ten years of its date of entry into the Federation.
- B. After ten years following its entry into the Federation, a nation may still secede for just cause if that action is approved by a majority vote in a nationwide popular election supervised by the Federal government. However, no nation may secede simply to gain economic advantage over other member nations. Just cause shall be determined in all cases by the World Court.
- C. Seceding nations shall reimburse the Federal government for all Federal lands taken over within that nation's domain, and must agree to honor all agreements entered into bearing on the welfare of remaining member nations.
- D. Nations that have seceded may be readmitted to the Federation, without prejudice, in the same manner as that applicable to any nation entering the Federation for the first time, as stipulated in Article XVI of this Constitution.

Article XV. RATIFICATION AND ADOPTION

- A. This Constitution shall take effect upon its ratification by twenty-five national governments, which shall then automatically become member nations in the new Federal government.
- B. Within two years after the approval of the twenty- fifth nation, a formative Legislative Assembly shall be called. Representation in the Legislative Assembly shall be in accordance with recommendations of the Demographic Commission and the Banking and Finance Commission established by the United Nations General Assembly, with due regard to proportionality, as noted in Article III, Sections F.1 and F.2 of this Constitution.
- C. This first Legislative Assembly shall elect an Executive Council, World Court, and such administrative officers and bodies as may be called for in this Constitution. Wherever possible, existing personnel of the United Nations shall be chosen to fulfill the duties of personnel as specified in this Constitution. The several specialized agencies and component parts of the United Nations shall cease to exist as soon as their functions are taken over fully by official organs of the new Federation.
- D. Member nations of any of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and of the World Court shall be automatically eligible for membership in the corresponding Commissions and World Court of the new Federation, whether or not those nations join the Federation itself.

Article XVI. ADMISSION OF NEW NATIONS

- A. Any nation ratifying this Constitution after it goes into effect may be recommended for admission into the Federation by a majority of the Executive Council, and approval for admission by a two-thirds vote of the Legislative Assembly.
- B. All laws and treaties of the new nation in violation of this Constitution shall automatically be voided ten years after the date of its admission to the Federation.
- C. If, after ten years from its admission to the Federation, a nation continues to act in violation of the principles of this Constitution or continues to condone acts in violation of fundamental human rights on the part of a segment of its population, it shall be subject to disciplinary action by the World Court. If the action prescribed does not result in the change required, the nation in question shall be subject to expulsion from the Federation.

Article XVII. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

- A. Any member nation may propose an amendment to this Constitution.
- B. An amendment may be passed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislative Assembly.

- C. An amendment shall have the same binding power over all member nations as the original Constitution itself, and it shall nullify all national laws and treaties to the contrary, except as provided for by Article XIII B, and Article XVI B.