

# *Learning how to fly*

*By*

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*Dedicated to Don McKean who was an inspiration to my life.  
Whose ideas inspired me to think about life and government in a different light.*



*"The people who sat in darkness have seen a great light, and for those who sat in the land and shadow of death light has dawned."*

*Matthew 4:16*



## *Table of Contents*

1

Chapter I: Democracy Fundamentals .....	5
Chapter II: Direct Democracy and the need for national law .....	43
Chapter III: Economic Infrastructure and the evolution of the modern state.....	89
Chapter IV: Law Enforcement and the National Military.....	132
Chapter V: World Peace and the preservation of cultural identity .....	166
The Starting line.... Ready, Get Set, Go.....	213



## *Chapter I*

### *Democracy Fundamentals*

*Learning how to fly* is a book about breaking down the limitations our society imposes upon our own individual growth. Jesus said that within each of us there is a light, a dream, an aspiration that burns in our very soul, and his instructions were to let our light shine (Mt 5:16). We know that governments that let the light of their people shine, even to a small degree, grow and prosper, and we know that governments that suppress this light also shrink and suppress their people. I am writing this book because I have learned “how to fly,” which is to say, I have learned that the impossible is altogether possible. The Wright brothers were not the first to construct a flying machine, but they were the first to construct a flying machine that actually flew. As has been true in the past and will be true in the future for many political scientists, when the world hears my claim that each person can have a direct voice in his or her government, even with populations of billions of people, it will surely be thought that I am not in my right mind. You see, this book paves the way for a governmental model for real democracy, which today political science professors refer to as *direct democracy*, and this is the political end that has been sought for many generations, one after another.

While attending classes in political science through my college years I was told--as is unfortunately standard practice among political science scholars--that *direct democracy* was not possible or practical among nations with large-scale populations. Unfortunately this particular unbelief is contrary to everything I also know about science. By *science*, in this book I refer to scientific methods of discovery. As I began to do more political science research, I came to realize that we today are really only in the infancy of this scientific journey. Also, do not be surprised to learn that I have questions and uncertainties about my own theories, but know that this only natural with all forms of science, where there always seems to be so much that we have left to learn. It was this overriding need, this drive, to

solve this particular political riddle that began my quest. After all these years, then, I can now come with confidence, based on sound logic and common sense, and tell you plainly, as is the purpose of this book, that direct democracy is not only possible, but it is a more practical and more realistic form of government for our day and age than is a republic. Moreover, I have discovered that through the history and evolution of governments science and philosophy have opened the way to our present particular point of development.

I began my search by reading and studying the existing proposals for direct democracy, and I did this through the Internet, and by using libraries, discussion groups, and other avenues. Yet the more I read, the more discouraged I became. Finding practical ways to achieve realistic goals seemed beyond reach, given the present available options. All these groups and sources knew which goals they wanted to achieve, but they could offer no realistic, practical methods for achieving those goals. To make matters worse, raising questions about practical ways to achieve their goals sometimes clashed with their ideals and their dreams so that simple, frank discussion in rational terms, without excessive feelings breaking in, became impossible.

From there I moved on, over time, with my study and analysis to history and philosophy, and then the lights went on and I understood everything more clearly. Looking back now, I realize my own arrogance in those days, as I once believed that I knew everything about it, but now I begin to see how much there is still so much “out there” that I have to learn. Yet from here, from this time onward, it seems clear that direct democracy is possible, and not in the way spoken of by politicians, as a work of fiction, but as something real, not just for dreams, but solid and palpable. The question is, are people willing to move on and learn by challenging what they imagine they already know?

Our beliefs are in-breed into us from the days of our early childhood experiences, by our parents, friends, family, and neighbors, and by the media and the world around us in general. Then, every now

and then something new and different comes crashing in upon us, and we begin to see a new truth and a new reality that may be in stark contrast or direct opposition to what we, all our lives, had imagined was certain, secure knowledge. As you read along, you may seem to see holes in the argument here and there, but just remember that this science of government has many inter-dependencies, which many refer to as “checks and balances.” Don’t give up but persist until you see the whole solution. After all, my job here seems to be to show you that the world is not flat, so to speak. Still, it is difficult to set aside a truth that we believe and imagine that we know. In all such cases, our normal tendency is to stick with the “tried and true,” which often seem comfortable, and reject whatever is new or unsettling. Life presents many complexities and puzzling ambiguities to which we must adjust, and that takes time to learn. Have you ever wondered why ducks choose to swim when they could also fly? From the beginning, therefore, when beginning to learn, it is first important to think about removing the usual shackles that bind learning. Albert Einstein once said:

*“Great spirits have always found violent opposition from mediocrities. The latter cannot understand it when a man does not thoughtlessly submit to hereditary prejudices but honestly and courageously uses his intelligence.”*

Readers, for those among you who follow the party system, we will need you to set that aside for the moment. Always keep in mind, please, that our purpose is to alter the very system itself, so that it becomes something unrecognizable from the systems of government that came before. Republicans, we need for you to remove your conservative glasses because your ideas are important here, and democrats, remove your liberal glasses, because your ideas are also important here. We do not seek to create anything liberal, conservative, or otherwise party line, but rather we are looking for fresh, new ideas.

After all research I have done so far, it seems a fair statement to say that there is familiarity with where the democrats and republicans stand on most issues. What we are not yet aware of, and what we

have yet to discover is your creativity and your uniqueness in the complex political equation. Just think about what a government could be if it were open to the political creativity of each one of its citizens. Imagine that!

Your unique, individual ideas form the core around the how and the why of this book. Understanding this is essential for any of us to learn “how to fly.” History can teach us all many things, and I myself have been down that road from time to time and am still learning by studying it, but if we were to limit ourselves to history or the historical perspective, we would never develop anything new.

It is also important to understand that our solutions, in and of themselves, will very likely bring forth further issues or challenges, but that those issues or challenges will also have solutions. In fact, anticipating future challenges is among the most challenging aspects of this study. Research on a government system, unlike doing most other kinds of research, cannot be done in the scientific laboratory. We cannot run tests in advance to see whether the system will run smoothly, or how it will function. The unanticipated is the hardest element to follow. Having said that, it is important to understand that we have a powerful tool that the designers of the United States Constitution do not have. We now can see their system, which was only a theoretical plan at the time, in action. We can see its failures and its achievements.

Here we are at the beginning, in the dusk of the world of republics, when people must turn to their elected representatives in order to have a political voice in their societies. The dawn for the next political entity, direct democracy, is at the door, when people can have a direct voice in the political process. This is not the final government, but only the next dawn in an evolutionary process. Yet it seems to be an equal evolutionary stage, as was the age of monarchy to that of the republics.



As we look at the different sections of this foundational bedrock, it is important to realize, as we continue to move towards government truly by the people, that the responsibilities given to the people are not anything to be taken lightly. The degree of liberty that this form of government will give the common man is unequalled from the beginning of history as we know it. Yet we must know that this extended liberty will bring along with it, to each individual, even more accountability, there is an old saying, "To whom much is given, much is expected." Still, we should also realize that direct democracy is not an ultimately complete, finished, and perfect form of government. Like all things, science and the ambition of humankind will never cease it challenging, inventing, and creating. Democracy in its elemental form relies on the common people, to affect the minds of the many individuals, expecting them to make the right, correct decisions for their society. When you understand this, then you know that voting is a privilege, not a right. That is, it is not a privilege based on land ownership, wealth, or power, but rather it is based on maturity and character. As we look at the first of these elements, maturity, we understand that there are individuals that are not yet ready for this responsibility, because they have not reached an age of more mature understanding.

A young child can be taught many things, but until he has reached an age of mental maturity, it may be difficult for him to understand theoretical concepts about policies of government. Similarly, in much the same way, a child needs its parents in order to survive, learn, and grow to a certain age when it is ready to move out into this world on its own. Think of it in these terms: if one were to remove a six-year-old from his or her home--its nest, so to speak, known from its earliest childhood, then the child most assuredly would not survive on his own.

We also understand that different individuals mature at different rates. Therefore the freedom to alter or make alterations to one's society depends on a person's maturity to leave the nest and fly on one's own. Yet as foundations of any government are developed, one cannot say with certainty, when, exactly, some particular person has reached a general state of maturity. Thus, we need some standard, practical

form of measurement that will show when and if an individual has reached a general level of maturity, a point at which that person will be responsible and fully accountable for the decisions that will change, alter, and guide society. After all, if you ask a six-year-old boy if he is ready to be a man, if he is anything like the children I have known, he will always say that he is totally ready and eager to do just that, but the reality is a different story. So then, for every goal we want to achieve, we need to develop practical application guidelines including whatever is necessary in order to achieve that goal.

First, let's look at what it takes to fly. The first necessity for that is maturity, as manifested by responsibility, courage, and self-reliance. After all, it is only logical to assume that a person should not be making decisions about how society should function until he or she can function on his own in that society. In practical application terms, we can say that a person has reached this stage of development at the point of gaining full-time employment, attending college, or moving out of the parental nest. We can say this because each one of these achievements in its own way promotes responsibility, courage, and self-reliance long-term and in a real way. Of course, we know that there are exceptions to every rule. We understand that there are people that may leave the nest of their childhood, but still be unable to fly on their own. People with drug and other addictions or certain abnormal mental conditions (depending on their severity), may definitely need help from their society, and should not necessarily become part of the decision-making process because their ability to do higher-level thinking has been compromised. Of course, the hope is that with time and the right treatment they will one day be able to leave the prison cell of dependency and become a fully functioning, contributing member of society. However, there are shades of gray even in this area. Those in society that are willing to honestly and sincerely look at themselves in mirror and realize that they are struggling with dependences should not be penalized for seeking help. Therefore we are drawing a distinction between those in society that have been forced to deal with their dependency issues through government law enforcement, such as, drinking and driving apart from those people who voluntarily, courageously seek self-help.

The most common present systems of representative government define this level of maturity by age. At the age of eighteen, in most cases, a person is no longer tried in court as a child, but rather as an adult. Once a person turns eighteen, he or she can now join the military, attend jury service, or even vote. Also, a parent is no longer required by law to provide food and shelter to a person eighteen years of age or older. But are there not several real challenges with this too-simple method of determining maturity? First of all, it removes a person's actions from the equation. Maturity, by definition, should be determined by an action, or a series of actions, or other character-driven events. Making maturity an earned privilege rather than an automatic entitlement, as proven historically, creates a powerful incentive for good behavior, which is then manifested by positive practical results.

Unfortunately, there are persons in society that have proven by their criminal acts that they have not earned the privilege of being a part of society's decision making processes. This is not to say that they are unintelligent, but often their energy and purposes are not aimed at bettering our society, but rather, through deceptive manipulations to build a lesser subculture that they imagine will further their own selfish endeavors and ends. Instead of being straight, positive contributors, their parasitic distortions turn aside the general good. Therefore, for the purposes of this discussion, because of their deeds, they have been removed from the decision-making process. Once again we are determining a person's place in society based on his or her actions, and once again we must account for exceptions to every rule. On the other hand, people can be--and sometimes are--imprisoned for intentionally violating laws they see as unjust. About this, Martin Luther King, Jr., said:

*"I submit that an individual who breaks a law that conscience tells him is unjust, and who willingly accepts the penalty of imprisonment in order to arouse the conscience of the community over its injustice, is in reality expressing the highest respect for the law."*

Due to the essential significance of this exception, and others as well, any failures, even to a small extent, in how matters are set up for law-creation in this better system of government—law-creation being the core element in any attempt for direct democracy--could undermine or erode, dissolve the whole system. Therefore, the essential freedoms and civil liberties of the average person, the “man on the street,” should be the cornerstone of any attempt at direct democracy as a form of government. All we have presently done is to set in place the natural boundaries in society on who should participate in the law-creation process. The first of these boundaries, then, is maturity, such that for a person to be able to fly, he or she must have the maturity to leave the nest. The second, after this “bird” has left the nest, it can spread its wings and fly on its own, while at the same not abuse anyone someone else’s right to life on the wing.

For practical reasons there must also be a third boundary. To participate in any democratic form of government, people must be citizens, either through birth or immigration, before they can participate in the law-creating processes of democracy, and this is true of any nation on earth. The political boundaries we have set up are not in any way new because societies for the most part, in one way or another, already has these boundaries in place. Our goal is to create a society without unreasonable boundaries for all those who have proven by their actions that they are responsible adults who will not infringe upon the rights of others. Each one of us--all of us--have a dream in our hearts, a goal that we long to reach and a path that we long to take. “Flying,” in the simplest terms, is living that dream.

A republic as a form of government, unlike a direct democracy, produces a fourth boundary, because the right to create and enact laws is not available to the average adult citizen, whether he is responsible or irresponsible. Inherent within it, by its very nature, it relies on elected persons known as *representatives* to represent the will of the people from the city or town where they were elected. But when the elected representative fails to see his or her constituents as persons, each with different needs and values, and starts seeing them instead as a whole body of people to be represented, then the core

uniqueness and creativity inherent within each and every one of us--at least in practical political terms--is lost. This is like the difference between walking along the ground and flying. In practical terms, being represented by one's representative means that a person has to communicate by going to the representative and telling that person one's opinions about what is wrong in that society that needs to be made right by such-and-such positive, constructive action, which is then followed by hoping that the elected representative acts, sometime soon, on those concerns, given the political right bestowed upon the representative by the governmental system. Unfortunately, not all politicians are diplomats, and some turn out , after the elections, not to be good people. With many, for one reason or another, the chances of being heard and of going this route to influence positive outcomes are "slim to none" at best. Yet to see the most basic, foundational issues within the republic form of government, let's set aside for a moment the issue of the representative's moral character, with honesty and personal integrity (we hope), and assume that he or she has a good heart and will do his or her utmost to represent his or her constituents well, for their highest good.

Does the core dream and passion in your representative's heart have the same scope, uniqueness, and creativity as your own? That is not to say that your representative's passion is any less beautiful or creative, but is it just the same? One man's his innermost passion may be medicine, another farming, or another auto mechanics. It is this joy, this passion, this drive that makes us fully human, as it brings out our creativity, our personality and leaves our own personal imprint on the world.

You see this book and these ideas; these are my wings, my passion, and my joy! No representative could express the desires of my heart as I do. For this reason, throughout my life I have studied politics. Frankly, if I were your representative, I could only fail because I could never fully appreciate, comprehend, and then implement the creatively-drawn inspiration of any one person through the law-making process, let alone the thousands upon thousands of people that make up a representative's home town or district. The irony is that it is a representative's soul responsibility is to represent these

people. This elemental fact and logical contradiction in terms is the core theoretical challenge facing all republics. The founders of the republican form of government were not blind to these issues, but they knew of no way to fulfill the need better. This is not to say that they did not know of the historical democracies of the past, but rather that they declined a (directly) democratic form of government because they did study and understand the democracies of the past.

When most people think about Democracy they probably recall what they have learned about the early Democracies of ancient Greece, in which communities got together to solve the issues that would arise from time to time. These meetings would take place in the morning, and they superseded whatever other pressing needs the citizens of the community might have had. A difficulty about this governmental structure is that the citizens had the ability to totally alter the government's design and structure, and this gave the government a great deal of instability. Because any and all political options could be chosen at any given meeting, decisions often were made rashly, without due consideration, sometimes dictated by the heat of the moment and the emotions of the discussions' speakers. Quiet, physically weak, or shy people would feel intimidated, and often the true, democratic intentions and goals of this form of government were never accomplished as originally intended. The designers of the republics have voiced these complaints about direct democracy. One of the most well-known of these designers was the fourth American President and Father of the Constitution, James Madison. Madison once said:

*Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property; and have in general, been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.*

The founders of republican forms of government wanted the same goals of individual representation, but they believed it was impossible to achieve that without sacrificing safety, security, and stability. We also remember that some of history's greatest minds, from Jesus Christ to Galileo were

ended or suppressed through the “will of the people.” The ability to create and pass law and change one’s society is a responsibility not to be taken lightly. Like all things, if the creation of a direct democracy form of government is not able to tackle the harsh criticisms leveled at it by its most ardent critics, or meet the high expectations of its most devoted advocates, than it will never last. The issue with direct democracy from the republicans (i.e., those who favor instead the republic form of government), is the notion that direct democracy means rule by the mob. There are several points to be drawn from this about how people go about the decision-making process.

We could all agree, I think, that good decisions are based on sound data and research, which is then considered carefully, with all the time necessary, in a safe, unthreatening environment. Bad decisions, on the other hand, tend to be those made during the heat of the moment, during intense argumentation. Bad decisions are also made when one feels coerced by “arm twisting,” or threatened in some way about the choices one might or might not make. The primary issue with these ancient, early democracies was that they were formed in such a way that their bad decisions were amplified and their good decisions minimized, which is the exactly opposite from the results of democratic processes that we would want. These systems were inefficient also because of the time and participation requirements placed on the people within those governments. They were also lacking in stability (as previously mentioned), and therefore they also lacked the kind of order necessary for healthy long-term growth. With an ever-changing government constantly in flux, people could never plan ahead sufficiently or conduct their business properly.

For these reasons and many others, then which we will discuss in more detail later, truly democratic governments have ceased to exist successfully for hundreds of years. Gradually, over time, democratic institutions of government began to form that to some degree addressed the challenges faced by those first democracies. For example, one of these institutions was the state and local propositions, which made it possible for a person to place state and local propositions on the ballot. There were also

other advances that enabled the average person to participate in town hall meetings, to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government, as well as other foundational freedoms of a democracy that we all know such as freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and other democratic freedoms we currently enjoy.

As we look at the first of these above-named institutions, the state and local propositions, we can see several notable advances over the early democracies. Part of the advancement was the ability of the propositions to amplify the ability of the people to make sound, carefully-deliberated decisions. Propositions, by their design and structure, place more emphasis upon the individual and less emphasis on the group decision-making process. This meant that individuals could write law anytime they wished without feeling pressured or threatened. Still, for a proposal to be placed on the ballot, a person has the monumental task of collecting enough ratifying signatures from the people in his county, city, or state. Then there are the months of decision-making time and debate within the electorate before the vote takes place. By making the law-creation process longer, a society takes the time it needs to think, discuss, and debate its opinions before it reaches a deliberate collective conclusion, thereby diminishing the challenges that come out of decisions originally made in the heat of the moment. This more deliberate process also limits the issues to a select few that the public sees as important, rather than leaving the debate open to all subjects at one sitting.

The propositions also break down the law-creation process into three unique and different steps as follows: (1) the writing of proposals, (2) the prioritizing of proposals, and (3) the passage of law. Since each one of these elements--through the propositions--has been derived from the people themselves, the people themselves are mutually accountable to each other as individuals for the laws they have passed together, as a group. By being able to separate these processes into individual, constituent elements we are better able to analyze each element by itself and also in that way better able to amplify the goals that



they are attempting to achieve. Also, we can understand better why the failure of the first democracies to separate these processes into their separate, constituent parts lead to their downfall.

Let's begin by studying the first element in the process, the writing of proposals. Every concept, discovery, every triumph of humankind may be thought of as having begun originally as some idea in a single person's mind. That first passing thought, with its microseconds in the mind, is either dwelt on and accepted as such or discarded. Today it is hard to imagine how many diseases would be cured, or scientific discoveries made from humanity's discarded thoughts. It was at this early stage in the early democracies that thoughts were expressed to the community at large for the purpose of altering the laws. This way of thinking about new initiatives was, in itself, inherently problematic because the ideas presented were rarely researched, discussed, or challenged before they reached the floor for public decision-making. The ideas we want to mold into the proposals that are presented for the public's consideration are, by and large, only those that have been cultivated with the most careful, painstaking research for days, weeks, or even years. They are the ideas that burn in a person's soul.

To accomplish this we must begin by narrowing a single person's focus. By limiting an individual to one proposal, until it is passed or fails by vote, that individual's attention is logically restricted to one primary area of study. That is not to say that they may not participate in all other aspects of the democracy, but they should be restricted in the creation and sponsoring of new proposals.

Because our goal is to increase research and study, we must understand that research and study come in three forms. The first kind of research is that conducted by one person. The second kind of research is that conducted by a group. The third involves learning from the wisdom of others. All of these forms of research have been the cornerstones of thought throughout the history; yet all are quite different in application. Therefore, our methods for designing proposals through these methods should be different as well, in order to amplify their different individual strengths and needs.

The second method of an initiative developed through group work has to deal with the complexities of group dynamics. If, for a moment, we exclude individual study, then our only conclusion is that after an idea is dwelt upon, the idea's life will continue only if it is verbally expressed to another person. After the thinker who originated the idea has passed on the idea to other individuals, these other individuals are faced with the same option either to dwell on the idea or to discard it. For those who choose to dwell on the thought, this is the time in the process when logic and reason are applied to the proposal, with its information, as presented. Now each person in the group has the opportunity, after due consideration, to come out with a conclusion based on his or her own logic, reasoning, and past experience. Then, when a group agrees, they have a choice about whether they want merely to accept the situation as it is, or to pursue change. However, a collective effort of one kind or another will be forthcoming only if the group (which is composed of individuals) is willing to make such an effort. Note this is different from a collective thought, because each these individuals have, each one, uniquely made a decision to agree.

As research and study begin, the mind of each person is still operating independently, and the thought process of each person moves as it will, in its own direction, and this process usually brings, in the familiar way, the disagreements that follow. Most of us would say that it is to be hoped that logic and reason will win the day, in order to achieve the best-possible results, but that is not always the case, and successful outcomes in the process depend greatly on the flexibility of the group's individuals. To accomplish this, our rule will be that five cosponsors will be required for proposals made through the group decision-making process. Through this deliberate design each of these cosponsors is tied to his or her own proposal. This will be also a limiting factor on their liberty because they may cosponsor only one proposal. We do this for many reasons, but primarily because we want to narrow the cosponsors' focus to the one idea, which is the one research topic on the table for discussion.

The challenge with the vast majority of attempts for direct democracy is that the concept of the individual is ignored and the question is posed similar to the following: “How can the will of the people be enacted when it is constantly changing?” The *will of the people* in this case refers to its collective thought, which is not possible unless one could read another individual’s thoughts, and then form one’s own mind to work as one with that other individual. This error comes into play when people attempt to combine our three independent parts of the process into one amorphous, undifferentiated process. But this is not possible in our present day and age, which poses as real the illusionary flaws to which they point in all historical attempts at truly democratic governments.

The real question is not how one can hear and enact the collective voice of the people, but rather, “How can one allow the common man to have a voice--a real voice--in his society?” If all people, as individuals, can have a real voice in his or her government as individuals--a voice to express and alter all things that matter--then and only then do we have a real democracy. Now that we have asked the question, how can we achieve it?

In one way or another, through our childhood development, all of us have used two methods of thought” In some cases we learn through direct observation, and in others we learn more indirectly, through others, such as from discussions with our family or friends, and finally collectively through group discussions. From a theoretical point of view, learning by direct observation often has many issues when, for example, one does not know all the facts of a given situation. This has often-lead individuals to wrong or partially incorrect conclusions. Also an individual may see a situation that seems to be headed for a bad conclusion, but their well-meaning intervention may be ill-advised, leading to even worse and/or more complicated results. For example, Karl Marx was not incorrect about the wrongs built into the capitalism of his time, yet his proposed solution of communism produced more challenges than his “solution” solved. With the advantage of hindsight, we can say that these matters and many others like them, could have been dealt with much better if they had been thought about more carefully, with test

cases and trial runs or pilot project, before their mass, general application, and, as always, the open forum of free debate criticism.

Yet the present system for initiatives and proposals has no element to tell an individual or a group whether or not the proposed idea is sufficient and workable at large, for the society. And then, too, we find ourselves in another major dilemma, for society never stops thinking, and it never stops developing, always with new ideas and new technologies, and therefore no idea has ever, nor will it ever reach its apex or pinnacle. To say that an idea could reach such a totally-developed, absolutely maximum state is to say in essence that technology and our creativity could reach a point beyond which our species could not travel—which denies science and human creativity there apparently infinite capacities for growth, change, and development. So then, realistically, with this open-ended scenario, while it is not possible to reach an infinitely best-possible solution, still we need to attempt the creation of an environment wherein the optimal solution for each political issue may yet be, in some way, achieved.

When one stops to consider the most creative minds our civilization has produced, it becomes apparent that no matter what the seemingly insurmountable challenges were, they never stopped thinking about how to better their own solutions. Now, let's consider our law-making process for propositions as it currently exists. First, a person writes a proposal. Second, the person collects the required number of signatures in order to get the proposition on the ballot. Then, *after* collecting a thousand (or many thousands of) signatures, a challenge with, or much-needed improvement to, the proposition for the ballot is discovered. At this point it is too late. If the person changes the proposal, he or she loses the signatures needed to put the proposal on the ballot. Therefore, feeling an obligation to those who have signed already, the proposal remains as originally written. This often happens—with less than optimal results.

Due to these natural processes in the social development of ideas, the person or persons who develop proposals must reach what we may refer to as *completion of thought*, before the signature-gathering process needed to place the proposal on the ballot. To do this, we can further divide the proposal-writing element into its constituent subcomponents. The first subcomponent is the original idea or the spark of insight in which the proposal has its beginning. The second subcomponent is the research done on an individual level or through a group to develop and completely cultivate the original idea. After everyone in the group—which is to be made up of at least five cosponsors--believes that they have reached a conclusion, or the individual studying on his own has successfully petitioned (for example) a hundred individuals in favor of a proposal, either the group or the individual may then take their idea to the governing body, such as city hall.

Yet in all of this we are still missing something: Everyone in the group, or each of the persons who signed the petition, may be of the same mindset or the same political persuasion. At some point one needs an impartial third-party observer, which is not only our third option of learning, but also our third subcomponent. The political party system may have several issues (as we have stated previously and about which we will go into more detail later), but the party system does create plausible counter-arguments or valid opposition to proposed rules, regulations, or laws. Often we humans may drift into our own little fantasy world and imagined ideals achieved, and, in the process, overlook or even deliberately ignore valid or viable criticisms. Of course, this is not to say that people should be forced to take the recommendations and advice of others! To go that route would be to create a power base among the advisers, thereby diminishing the sovereign powers of the common man. This, in turn, eventually could diminish the powers of the people to the point of becoming a threat to the democracy itself. Yet it is important that a nonpartisan individual or group look over the proposals submitted to note areas of concern or areas of the proposal that need clarification. It is also important that these nonpartisan individuals have some background knowledge about the issues under discussion. For example, one would not present a proposal on farming to a psychologist in the same way one would not present a proposal on

mental illness to a farmer. Therefore, it is important that the institution to which an individual or group can go to have their proposals studied have available many well-qualified, recognized experts--such as scholars, scientists, or engineers for these formal consultation-and-critique purposes. A natural choice might often be the college and university system. Many or most professors are considered experts in their fields and would be able to do this job well. This proposal review process might take some time, and patience would be required. In some situations, of course, decisions must be made on the spur of the moment, such as in war and diplomacy, but that can be, here, one of our later considerations. Also, while it is true that the university system would be excellent for studying proposals, we must also realize that if we make it the only such source for advice, criticism, and consultation, with that power source we would be producing a monopoly. We must remember that the government comes from the people. By placing the responsibility of each separate community upon itself to establish its own self-imposed but necessary restrictions and limitations, we also ensure that each government will grow, evolve, and improve as circumstances require on its own.

It is also expected and desired that after an individual or group has met with these independent advisors they may want to revise their proposal and resubmit it to the independent advisors for another review. This process may take several times, depending on the complexity of the proposal and the necessary knowledge, until the individual or group feels assured that the proposal has assumed its best-possible form.

At this point we come to the final subcomponent of the law-creating process. We started with an idea. We conducted research on that idea by ourselves, individually, or we did so as a part of a group. Then we had an independent observer critique the idea presented, and offer advice, until we had refined the proposal to the point that we were prepared to defend it in debate. In society at large the most professionally polished individuals for debate are generally lawyers, and their usual forum is the courtroom. Historically trials are designed around the supposed guilt or presumed innocence of an

individual, business, or government entity. The type of “trial” that I now propose is a trial of ideas, and it takes place between the individual or group who developed the proposal, the District Attorney, and twelve “jurors” selected at random from the community. This final element I call *Causa Enim Novo*, which is a Latin term meaning *Case for Change*, but the phrase could also be translated as *Cause for Invention*.

The prosecutor in this respect is not a neutral observer but rather acts as an opponent of the idea presented. The prosecutor will have access to all the recommendations of the neutral observers but may also call on cosponsors who may have left the group. He may do this in order to get an insider perspective on the issues in the proposal. As the jurors listen to the pros and cons of the proposal as presented, they can hopefully uncover the details behind and underneath the proposal that might be missed by the casual voter on election day. After the closing arguments have been made by both sides, they can discuss the proposal privately among each other. They each cast an independent vote either for or against the proposal submitted. If each vote of a jury member represents a specific number of signatures required to have a proposal placed on the ballot, then each vote becomes of significant importance to the individual or group submitting the proposal.

This does several things: First, because the jury members are made up of residences of that city or locale, it offers a preview of how the city or locale might vote. Second, it is often said that the “Devil is in the details” of piece of legislation. The lawyer’s job is to weed up these possible corrupt intentions or unintended consequences of any piece of these proposals of which they are prosecuting and bring them to light for the jury. Because these hearings are on the public record the media as well as any opposing parties has a source for possible issues should the proposal ever make it on to the ballot. Third, while we do not restrict an individual from entering the second primary element of the proposal process, which is the gathering of signatures, it may make the signature-gather process such a large task that it seems more prudent to further refine the proposal and resubmit it for trial to get a more favorable outcome. It is also

important to understand that the trial results are not to be taken lightly. If so, then that individual or group will only consider going to trial after considerable thought has been put into creating the proposal. In order to accomplish this, we stipulate that the individual or group will not be able to resubmit his/her/their proposal for trial for one full year. Again, so that a bad proposal does not continue to go through the courts year after year, and on indefinitely, after three trials of the same proposal a fourth trial will be granted only if changes or alterations have been made according to the process through the court of appeals.

It is by this process of continual idea refinement that should generate the most creative and thought-provoking ideas, which, in turn, will create the optimal framework for a democratic society. Yet when we consider trials of this nature, there is a third element that we need to consider, and that is the trial judge. What confidence do we have that the judge will abide by the rules as set forth in the constitution establishing these procedures? It is understood that societies evolve and change, often, but not always, for the better. This is an expectation within society, but there are some things that should remain constant, especially including the liberties granted to the people that are established in the constitution itself. To insure that the judges have an adequate knowledge of the fundamental concepts of the original constitution, three written tests will be created. Judges on the city level, which represent county law, must pass at least one of the three exams. Judges on the state or regional courts, which represent national law, must pass at least 2 of the three exams and Judges on the national, courts, which represent international and military law, must pass all three written exams. In this manner we can be assured, at least to a degree, that all the judges, and especially the higher-level judges, have sufficient knowledge of the laws, the judicial system, and especially the constitution itself, in order to ensure fair hearings of the proposals, and to determine whether there is anything about them that may be unconstitutional.



As we conclude the first element of the law-creation process, the writing and developing of proposals, we move on to the second, which, as you will remember, is prioritizing which will be placed on the ballot. We know that there are limits to how many proposals a society can effectively study all at once. If there is only one item on the ballot, then naturally it will get the maximum scrutiny, and the more proposals there are, the less attention and study each proposal will get by the public. Imagine what would happen if there were fifty proposals on the ballot: Each one would get merely a glance—if that!--from the individual voter. With the present system, in order to limit the number of proposals on the ballot, the state requires signatures from a specified number of persons before the proposal can make it onto the ballot. Getting an individual to sign a proposal to place a proposition on the ballot requires a certain type of temperament. People who are outgoing have a naturally social disposition that can attract and persuade people in the community to join their cause. This is a valuable skill that may be well utilized in our society, and it is certainly amenable to democratic processes, yet we must also be aware of that fact that not all people have these charming social skills. Some of our most brilliant minds have been reclusive and introverted. In order to be fully effective as such, democratic societies must find the ways and means for all of its concerned citizens—that is, those who chose to participate in political matters--to express their opinions in ways that will be heard; otherwise, as a democracy that society fails.

The signature-gathering process as it stands has a second real challenge. The ability to sign proposals that may be placed on the ballot is a requirement for any attempt made at a direct democracy because this capability allows the people as a whole to determine which proposals actually go onto the ballots. However, the present system provides no common forum for individuals, for them to see which proposals members in their community are now soliciting for, to get the required number of signatures. In the mid-1990s individuals proposed what they believed was a solution to this through what was referred to as “Internet Democracy.”

The primary challenge with Internet Democracy--at least with the proposals that I personally have seen--is that it carries with it all the challenges passed down from the democracies of old. What happens is that proposals are discussed in chat rooms and then held to a daily or weekly vote, but since anyone can make any proposal or any number of proposals, the same rash or ill-advised decision-making processes that plagued the early democracies continue. Also anyone who does not stay online all the time may miss hundreds, if not thousands, of proposals, which is more than any average person could possibly look through or read. Also, when one imagines hundreds of proposals "going downstream" every day, as so much "water under the bridge," it becomes easy to understand why the life and vital energy of this kind of government usually turns out to be dynamic, volatile, and, most especially, short-lived. The Internet Democracy world also takes it for granted that everyone who is anyone can use a computer, which means that anyone who cannot or does not is automatically excluded from this democratic new world. Yet through current technology it does provide an avenue by which anyone with a PC, an Apple, or Internet access can participate. The challenge is not the Internet itself, the hardware, or even the software, but rather how the available technology is used.

In the first element, the writing of proposals, we set about to find and establish ways to amplify the effectiveness of the way the proposals are to the general public. In so doing we limited the number of proposals in circulation while not limiting anyone that was really committed to the law-creating process. At the end of the process we left the signature-gather requirement needed to a jury of twelve individuals. Using the jury option also allows us to winnow out proposals with merit that show potential or promise and will most likely be supported by the community. Using the Internet, it is possible to let the general public submit their signature to any proposal that received an equal or majority vote from the "*Causa Enim Novo*" trial. Remember, this is different from the final voting, which is the last element we have yet to discuss. Effectively [through this online forum](#) any person can look at the proposals that are available in their community and place their signature next to the ones they wish to see on the ballot. There is no need to be online all the time, and yet this method has the same strengths of the Internet in that one may look at

the proposals available and submit one's signature to the proposals that look good. This brings a democratic system of government right into your life, right where you live. In some small but significant way it also puts the responsibility of government into each person's hands but without the feeling of being compelled to stay online all the time to participate. Beyond that, it provides each one with the ability to review, study, and research each proposal, according to the need. Finally, there is something else this method does as well. For those who are shy and introverted, they have the power to submit their own proposal, provided that their proposal received a majority vote from a jury of their peers. Then their idea will be placed online and they can let the idea speak for itself.

Readers, as you have most likely noticed already, when you read here about creating laws, we always refer to *creating laws within the community*. Yet we must also provide ways for allowing the law to be expanded beyond these bounds, such as over a whole state, or perhaps nationwide. We have developed two ways to accomplish this. The first way is to make it easier for a community to place a proposal on the ballot after it has been passed by another community. Since the process we laid out here for the creation of a law has already been established once a proposal has been passed through the vote, there is no need, then, to go through the exact same lengthy requirements in order to place the same proposal on the ballot in other communities. By allowing other communities to place the proposal on the ballot for their different communities with only a small fraction of the number of required signatures, you the average person will then have many more proposals to choose from insofar as deciding which propositions should be placed on their own ballots. As "many hands make light work," teamwork and cooperation between the communities can assist in the entire process of understanding new proposals, appropriately modifying existing ones, and better implementing laws already on the books.

There is something else that we wish to accomplish in this matter that is important. As a proposal begins to move from community to community, the person who originally wrote the law will be there to promote the cause that inspired the proposal as originally presented.. Depending on the success of the proposal, throughout the communities the sponsors will come to be recognized as people fighting for that

particular cause or purpose. In the Bible Jesus Christ said something about this that was profound. He said:

*The greatest among you will be your servant. For whoever exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted.*

Think about those you admire most: Washington, Lincoln, Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., or Nelson Mandela, for example, to name a few. The remarkable thing about these people is that they cared little for themselves; their lives were devoted to a socially meaningful cause. On the other extreme we see history's worst villains: Hitler, Stalin and many more, who seem to have been much more concerned with their reputations than with the needs of their people.

One of the major challenges with a republican form of government is that one votes for people rather than propositions, programs, or strategies. A person may say many things, but politicians do not freely reveal their dark sides to the general public. Appearances can be deceiving, and the electorate may be fooled by smart politicians (who lack wisdom) that are running for office. Unfortunately there always seem to be some with devious plans, intensions or paybacks to be given, and the laws they manage to get passed or the favors they bestow may have a way of suddenly revealing their dark side only after election day. Our attempt to create a direct democracy as a style government represented an attempt to create a society that is solidly based on a foundation of ideas rather than of people—a government of laws rather than of men, as the saying goes. The amazingly good payoff here should be that in a society based on ideas those people who are cause-based and supporting socially meaningful causes rather than those that are really out to amplify themselves only began to emerge. That hope and that theory, at least, helps to sustain this work as it goes forward.

Let's take a step back now to take in the broader perspective. We seek to remodel a system wherein at present the law-creation process is carried out by a small fraction of our societies, such as in Congress, our state house, or downtown, at city hall of the seat of the county government, and to move that to a place wherein "ordinary people"—if indeed, there are such—wherein these people have direct, real access to the vital decision-making processes of government. Perhaps we could all agree that when a person wants to do research he or she finds a suitable library, and when an individual wants to learn, the person goes to a college or a university. When a person believes he or she has been wronged and wants to fight for his or her rights the person goes to court. Yet in our societies—the ones we actually live in there is no system of government that remotely approaches full utilization these institutions' historical, innate abilities for the creation of the laws that govern them. These institutions are built by design, supposedly, to maximize opportunities for individual and social development. Multiply this structure by a world of people with ideas, and the possibilities become endless: research, learn, and debate. Then, ideally, through this process only the most worthy proposals will come to the public for the signature-gathering process. Why go on wasting our creative energy with a less efficient process?

The question naturally arises, how long will a person have for the gathering of signatures? In the present proposition system a person is granted one election cycle in which to gather all the signatures required after the proposal has been submitted initially to the government entity. This has several issues about it because corporations and other large organizations have built in structures to gather the signatures they need, but for the average person this turns out to be an obstacle course with tough sledding. A person could knock himself out and still obtain only about three-quarters of the signatures needed. With the new system proposed here, we seek to make it as easy as possible for those persons that can successfully argue in court. Still, the requisite number of signatures may still be a troublesome obstacle, especially in communities with larger populations such as Los Angeles, Chicago, or New York. It is also to be hoped that people will seriously study the proposals before they sign their names to approve the available proposals. This is why the process of having a person submit his or her signature to a proposal

was done through the Internet and libraries because these institutions were developed originally and over time for the purpose of research and discovery. But the process of research and discovery, if true and effective, takes time. On the other hand, technology is always moving forward, and the possibility remains that if a proposal does not make it onto the ballot, if enough people in society realize its need, another proposal will come along later and fill that void. Therefore, with the passage of time, it will often happen that proposals that may have seemed perfect originally will become outdated or even totally obsolete. The universe, in its constant, upward drive for improvement, periodically raises the ante, so that what was once considered completely adequate and wonderful by one and all has a way of becoming outmoded, or even a nuisance. To address these concerns, every twenty years the proposals that never completed the signature process will be dismissed if they are were done more than five years previously. Therefore, at a minimum, all people will have at least five years to get the number of signatures they need for their proposal to be placed on the ballot and yet stay current with the times. Also, no proposal may stay on the books without enough signatures for more than twenty-five years.

In the present system, as you may know, the amount of signatures required determines the priority of the initiatives that are placed on the ballot. The greater the population, the more signatures are required. Because of this rule, in the present system the ability to put a proposal on the local ballot requires only a small number of signatures, and therefore it is somewhat available to the average person, but because the power structure of republics starts at the top and flows down, there are very few things that an individual can alter on even the city level, because the powers granted to the city are few. Now to place proposals on the ballot on the county level, more powers are available to those who wish to create law, yet it is more difficult for the average person because the number of signatures required to place a proposal on that ballot is also greater. This continues on up to the state level, where even greater powers are available for those who wish to create proposals, yet the number of signatures is so much greater that only corporations or wealthy, influential persons can effectively obtain the number of signatures required. Making things even more difficult, the world's population is expanding that the required number of

signatures will continue to increase to the point that an individual's ability to place a proposal on the ballot will become next to--if not actually in all cases--impossible. Now in democracies today we have no propositions on the national ballot, as our Senators and Representative in Congress seem to that would diminish their personal power. Yet even if they did so agree, the number of signatures required would be too astronomically great for the average person to even imagine getting involved. For a democracy to function, unlike a republic, the people must be the actual power base, which means that the power must start at the bottom, as a foundation, and work its way upward. Therefore the more powers one can make available to the lower levels of government, the more one empowers the average person to have responsibility and to take the responsibility for passing the propositions that become the laws governing the whole society.

Further analyzing local law in relation to national law allows us to move on to the final step in the law-creation process, which is the actual passage of propositions. For those of you who do not know the difference between a *proposal* and a *proposition*, it is that *a proposition has been placed on the ballot*. Society's closest expression of this final element in the law-creation process is the vote. Even the vote itself can add to the level of tyranny over one's ideas for those who were not in the majority and were therefore on the losing side of a vote. For example, a nation has a vote whether or not Proposition "A" should become law. One hundred sixty million people vote for it and 140 million people vote against it. With the majority vote, Proposition "A" becomes law. One hundred sixty million people were represented, but for a 140 million people the law was in direct contrast to their wishes, and in those terms their voices as individuals and their freedom was to some degree suppressed. So we go deeper into the vote and let's say we discover that the states of Utah, New Mexico, and Florida all had majorities in opposition to Proposition A, so let's say now we pass proposition A just in the States where a majority of people voted for it. Now we have, let's say, 200 million individuals represented, but there are still 100 million people who were not represented. Next we go down to the county level, and all states are made up of individual counties (or, as counties are variously denominated in a few northeastern states,

“townships”). Only in those counties where the Proposition passed will it become law. Now there are 275 million people who are represented, and a mere 25 million people who are not. Thus, counties are a much more important aspect of democracy that most people realize.

When the nation was formed, the states were not solid boundaries, as they exist today. Off to the west there were territories, mostly inhabited by Indians, fur traders and some poor families searching for land. In the east there were border disputes between New Hampshire and New York. Since travel was much more difficult than it is today, most states had only a little landmass, such as Maryland, Rhode Island, and Delaware, which were among the smallest. It was also not uncommon in those days for a state to divide itself, thus allowing its inhabitants to feel better represented by their state government. For example, Vermont was once claimed by New York, Kentucky and West Virginia were once parts of Virginia, and Maine once belonged to Massachusetts. It is doubtful the designers of the American Constitution could have imagined states the size of California that rivaled the landmass and diversity of all 13 original colonies, Texas, or Alaska. These larger states: California, Oregon, Washington, Texas, and Idaho, to name a few, each have significant internal divisions with major, different competing interests within themselves. To assist the state governments in managing their internal affairs, the states were subdivided into individual counties.

If each county were allowed to govern itself, would the people living there feel better represented by their government?

To answer this, let's look, for example, at California--the state where I was born. If California were subdivided into its individual counties, would the people living there feel better represented? The middle counties are located between San Francisco and Los Angeles, and they are inhabited by farmers who because of their small towns' populations sometimes feel that they have next to no representation in the state legislature. The southeastern counties are made up of large desert communities and Indian tribes



that feel oppressed by the state and have many concerns and issues with dealing with water rights and the international border with Mexico and illegal immigration. The northern counties are mostly conservative, with rural, agricultural, and forested land, and they identify with the counties in southern Oregon, unlike the people in the lower two-thirds of California. Finally there are the three highly populated counties near the Pacific, including Los Angeles County, Orange County, and San Francisco. These three counties represent over sixty percent of the state's population and therefore dominate the interests of the state legislature. Also, it is not surprising that the people who live there, in those three counties, do not have much of a clue that people in the rest of the state feel underrepresented--because of them. And as I traveled about elsewhere in the United States, I discovered this same political tension elsewhere. For example, people in southern Oregon seem to feel that because the Eugene/Portland/Willamette Valley area has three-quarters of the state's population, then their wants and needs must be too often overlooked or summarily passed by in the state's overall scheme of things. So I reached the conclusion that the more local the representation could be put into place, the more represented each person would feel. But then, how far down can this concept go?

If we go down a notch from there and divide the nation into cities, say, only those cities where Proposition A passed, we have a major challenge because there are large land areas that are not under the jurisdiction of any city, whereas all people, apart from sailors, are within a county. Also, for laws to be supported, there must be some body of governance, such as a mayor, a police force, and a court infrastructure in order to enforce the laws that are made. Obviously, any government needs a sufficient number of people to exist. If you go to a small enough body the institutions that a society needs to survive, such as courts, police, etc., cannot function properly, then, in effect, there cannot be a government. This is why, possibly, and in my opinion, the county system is the smallest existing governmental system that should be used to enforce the law.

The county system--not coincidentally--is the most similar governmental system relative to the size and population of the original thirteen American colonies, for which the American Constitution was founded. However, there is another, smaller but equally important element for the foundation of any democratic society. The family unit has functioned effectively generation after generation for the optimal well-being of children, even when and where there were no governments. While people make mistakes and abuses do occur, the family as a social structure remains, overall, highly effective. Any democratic government that to any great degree imposes its will on how a family should raise its children is threatening society's greatest source of stability. This is because children learn how to behave within society through their parents. Let's use an example for easier comprehension the creation of laws at the community level, and a certain community decides that a child who lives there should be able to smoke or drink at the age of sixteen. However, a parent may not want his or her child to smoke or drink ever. As you will recall we have established previously that maturity is relative to each individual person. When a child has left his parents' home and has been living independently, as specific in the law, that person is legally now an adult, with limitations on his or her behavior only in the same way as other citizens who must obey the laws, rather than also the particular behavior boundaries imposed by the parents. Yet until that child moves out of the parents' home, the parents take on the legal responsibilities for that child. While the child is living under the parents' roof the parents, rather than society, should have the power to determine when a child is old enough to participate in specific activities, such as viewing certain kinds of movies, using certain drugs, or which people may come to visit at the parents' home. If a society is prepared to dictate to all parents how a child should be raised, then society is to a certain extent making the state accountable for child rearing and thereby voiding the parents' natural responsibilities. This would be a huge loss of liberty for any responsible parent. Parents, unlike society as a whole, have the benefit of seeing and working with their children every day. A society will never be able to put the time and love that most parents naturally put into the raising of their children, nor are the courts particularly skilled at resolving domestic issues about children, such as custody disputes; many serious errors occur.

For these reasons, then, parental and other natural family rights, and the specific rights of the family unit over that of society must be preserved.

On the other hand, we also know that while most parents do a at least a tolerable job of raising their children, many do not. On one extreme, there are parents who beat their children, and on the other extreme there are children who have no discipline whatsoever, as becomes apparent when discipline issues arose at day care facilities, or at school. Society cannot ignore these issues either because each child so improperly raised will carry these challenges into adulthood, when the rights of others will be encroached upon, to the detriment and expense of society as a whole. There are two different issues here, each one requires a different means to deal with its own unique conditions. Those parents found to have beaten or molested their child should be dealt with through the law. Depending on the degree of the offense, their past history, the opinions of social workers and other experts the courts may consult, and other relevant circumstances, since they have been irresponsible parents, they may forfeit their natural rights to raise the child, who may become the ward of the state.

When we look at the second extreme, if a child becomes an extreme discipline challenge at school, ,it is likely that the parents are also having issues with disciplining the child at home. Oftentimes professional counseling by psychologists or clergy are needed in order to help parents understand better how to do their parenting duties better. By any account, the raising of children is a huge responsibility, no two children are alike, and unique or unusual circumstances may apply. When any person chooses to become a parent, except by rape, they must be considered as having willingly accepted the responsibilities of the raising of children and doing it properly.

I believe it is important to establish a difference between beating a child and spanking a child. Many parents use many different ways to discipline their children. There are many parents who are good people and who spank their child in a manor that is not considered abusive to that child. Sadly, many of

these good parents also live with the fear that people may see or find out about this and then step in and take their child away. This is in essence the same general fear that we spoke about earlier that a society may come to dictate how a parent should raise his or her children. Tyranny is the use of law to hinder a person from performing some act the person believes is natural, right, and justified. We would not want many people to live in fear that if, using measures they see as reasonable and justified to discipline their child that then they could have that child taken away by the state. Many psychologists have the opinion that spanking a child is not usually the best form of discipline, and our purpose is not to dispute that expert opinion, but spanking is a traditional method of discipline that is well embedded in the cultures of many people around the world. Of course, all children are different, and what works with one will not work with another, but there are also parents who take things too far. For this reason our Constitution distinguished spanking from beating so that society will not infringe upon the rights of good parents. In most circumstances a parent--even if that parent is not the best--will be a better parent to the child than the state. Democracy, we should remember, is not about amplifying the rights of the majority, but about amplifying the rights of every person.

By putting the rights of the family unit above the powers granted to society at large to dictate its right over its members we amplify the individual's rights. To some degree we mentioned already the idea that democracy must exist also on an individual level. That is to say if counties had the power to deprive individuals of their civil rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, or any of the fundamental freedoms reserved to individuals by the U.S. Constitution, then we would not have a democratic form of government. As the founding fathers understood when they created the Bill of Rights, there are certain natural human rights that must be reserved to the people. There must be, in other words, a set of laws against which all other laws are measured. For this reason after a law has passed through the vote on the county level, it must then be tried before the court to see if it violates the foundations of the democracy itself, which is to say, the Constitution. The District Attorney who originally fought the case, must be familiar with the internal components of the law as it was proposed originally so that the court

may have its even-handed and complete argumentation on both sides, pro and con, of proposals. Thus, a proposal not in compliance with the guidelines of the Constitution does not become law.

This brings us to another important issue. As the original designer of this plan, I am constantly and continually finding issues and potential improvements within the system. Science and discovery will continue after me, but after my time there will be no way for me personally to continue the alteration to adapt the foundation structure of the Constitution to the new scientific discoveries and other advancements of the time. To do this we must allow for the creative abilities and the natural genius within everyone to be to modify the proposed Constitution. On the other hand, we must allow time for this Constitution to fend for itself. As time goes on, two things will take place: Either the Constitution gradually will become more accepted among the population, or some inherent, substantial weakness will immerge and through revolution the government will be overthrown. Assuming the former, as the Constitution becomes gradually more accepted by the people, it will also become more difficult to change. And yet, to the careful, astute observer, time shows that the system of government that runs the U.S.A. has gradually broken down and eroded. The Constitution is no longer an experiment to be discussed in a laboratory, but rather an integral part of the country's national pride and identity. The challenge is that to even discuss the possibility of challenges within the Constitution usually invokes an emotional storm rather than a logical, reasoned response. Yet if we look back to the original designers: such as Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and especially James Madison, we know that each of them had some issue against the Constitution as it came to be. About the Constitution, they were in constant debate; **even those who supported the Constitution did not regard it as a perfect document.** In fact, the political party system was divided between the federalists, who were for the Constitution, and the anti-federalists, who were against it, This must mean, then, that not only were the founding fathers themselves in constant serious debate over the merits of the Constitution, but this debate also was common among the people as a whole, and it was a debate that crossed and then defined party lines.

Debate is important. We would not want the Constitution I am proposing to become so solidly established in the minds of the people that nation forbids it or ignores potential weaknesses that could be exploited by ambitious, power-hungry people or by ignoring needed changes brought about by social changes or advances in knowledge, science, or technology. People tend to see only how the government works day to day and year by year, but one can also see it theoretically and in terms of how it might be better than it is. By making the Constitution difficult to alter, at the beginning, right after it is adopted, this gives it a good fighting chance to fend for itself. As time goes on, it acquires a prestige and a mystic, and people get set in their ways (being “creatures of habit”), then, unfortunately, it becomes more and more difficult to change. Therefore, what we want is a Constitution that, well after its initial adoption, gradually becomes easier to alter. We do this with the hope and, more than that, the expectation that one-day the people will be able to govern themselves without the limitations of the Constitution.

In the United States every July 4 we celebrate our independence as a nation with fireworks, parades, music, and celebrations. Every fifty years or hundred years we also take a special look back at the Constitution and the struggles of those first years. I believe I could expect the same from this Constitution, should it become law. Therefore, it seems logical that at the time of these fifty-year and centennial celebration after ratification that the people would have a special vote about whether to retain the present system of government or to alter it. What mean to accomplish by this is to give each new generation, once again, the right and the power to accept the government as it is. A government constitution is something that we are born into, and that we have few means to alter. With this way provision, at least once in most people’s lifetime, they could choose with there own vote either to accept or to reject the Constitution.

By now we have reached the end of chapter 1. This would be a good time to read the First Article of the Constitution designed for the concept of local direct democracy. You can get there online by going

to <http://www.thegreatexperiment.net>. Once the screen comes up, click on the “Constitutional Convention” as shown below.



This will bring you to the Constitutional Convention Home Page. On the top of the screen you will see the link to each of the Articles that make up the Direct Democracy style of government. However, I do not recommend reading those Articles until you have gone through the corresponding chapter in this book.



Article I was created and dedicated to the law-creation process--both nationally and locally. If you would like, you may read it now, but you may wish instead to skip over the parts on the national law-creation process until you have had an opportunity to read over Chapter II, which focuses on the national law-creation process.

Article II was created and dedicated to the setup, maintenance, and in general the checks and balances of local government. It also covers how the laws are enforced and implemented, as well as the basic economics of taxation and spending within the local and state level.

Article III was created and dedicated to the setup, maintenance, and in general the checks and balances of the national government. It also covers how the laws are enforced and implemented between the state and the county governments, as well as between the state and international government.

Article IV was created and dedicated to the setup, maintenance, and in general the checks and balances related to the creation of international law, adoption of treaties, declarations of war, national projects, and new states, but it also covers the basic economics of national taxation and spending.

Article V was created to show how standards and regulations are adopted for both domestic and international goods. It also establishes how health codes and environmental codes are established.

Article VI was created around the design and framework of the Bill of Rights to set up the basic civil rights and liberties for the average person, prisoners, and criminals, dependents and children, religious institutions, businesses, and other related entities.

The most fundamental aspect of this style of government is the people, and this is why we started with the individual citizen and then moved upward. This is a distinction from all other forms of government, for they start at the national level because it is there that they attempt to unite the nation, rather than starting with the fundamental, natural unities already built into each one of us as persons. Even the original United States Constitution, [adopted September 17, 1789](#), did not recognize these fundamental rights until the passages of the Bill of Rights, [December 15, 1791](#).



To read Article VI, simply click on the Article VI link from the right hand side of the screen. Take time to dwell on each of its point. This is not a book that was intended to be read straight through, cover-to-cover and then put aside.. Remember, this is a totally new-type of government. The ability to create a direct democracy style government that is both realistic and practical has spanned over twenty years of research, and it is the basis of this book. If these thoughts you study here as we take you through this guided tour provide no challenges to you, encouraging you to allow you to dwell on these thoughts and consider them well, then in your case, reader, my years of struggle have been in vain.. Yet these concepts represent only the beginning of the journey.—no more! Please understand that this government was created for the people and may be modified by them. All that is desired here is an open the door for the people allowing them, as never before, to conceive and accomplish their own government. When such a government comes to be, it is my hope that the people will write—and continue to write and revise--final chapter.

Still there is much to explain. We stand here only at the threshold of a new beginning, and we have numerous existing threats to individual representation in the present system that have no cure known to history as yet uncovered at this time.

It is important to understand, too, that what we discuss here must be only a tiny faction of all the possible, potential issues and challenges. As the tour continues, you will come to understand this as you read along, through the course of this book. To explain too much all at once, at the beginning would be to lose the focus and wander off the path. This document is not intended to obtain your favor or incur your great appreciation, but rather for you to come to a better understanding of what together we need to accomplish. It is difficult to remain on this side of the unknown, a kind of boundary that places us in a position of attempting to contemplate hypothetical issues with yet-to-appear dilemmas, and then find their best-possible solutions. Circumstances force us to be at our depth, or go beyond it. This first chapter, we hope, has stirred your mind to new possibilities that deeply matter. The chapters that follow will detail

the steps we need to take in relation to state, national, and international law, as well as the needs for a national military, and much more. *Read on and we'll see you there!*

## *Chapter II*

### *Direct Democracy and the need for national law*

We have established in Chapter I that governing from a county level grants more representation than governing from a state or national level. This will inevitably bring us to another major dilemma facing all attempts for a direct-democracy governing system, which is that while local governments gain more freedoms and are therefore better able to represent their populations, local governments also become more unique and distinct in the way they resolve the issues they face. This uniqueness, while it spawns creativity and representation, also increases the dividing lines based on differences in personal beliefs between the county governments. Laws made at the state level rather than the county level may be less representative for the average citizen in the state, but state laws unite the counties under one set of common laws. The same may be said about laws created on a national level for this reason: The national government removes the representation from the individual states but it also unites the states under one set of common laws. Looking at international relations today, the main reason we have wars between different nations is that their separate national laws allow them to develop differently, and there is little or no international law, or enforcement of those laws, to tie bind them more together or encourage similar, parallel development. So you have an inverse relationship. National laws create a cohesive, united counties working within the same national boundaries, but as such provides far less direct representation than laws created by cities and counties. Should more enforceable international law ever exist, it would serve to tie the nations together, but if done incorrectly the effects upon representation could be catastrophic. One of the basic theoretical challenges with international law is that if the international authority figures become corrupt, or the system otherwise breaks down, there are no other jurisdictions or countries to which people can flee to escape oppression. County laws, while they do provide the most representation and diversity, they also lack the unity that state and national laws provide that bind these larger jurisdictions into greater unified wholes.

The designers of the American Constitution also were faced with this dilemma. Like republics of the past, they used the lawmaking power of Congress to create national laws to bind the nation together. Yet the designers of the U.S. Constitution knew that those with this power, through the Congress, in an effort to increase their own power, could, over time, gradually diminish the rights of the people, as they had experienced in their own history when the English Parliament, where they were not represented, passed the Stamp Act and other tax laws that provoked the colonists who started the American Revolution. For these reasons the designers set into place several barriers that would hamper such developments. Some of these barriers included certain rights reserved to the states, individual civil liberties, the President through the veto, the Supreme Court as a distinctly separate branch of government, as well as other checks and balances and other agencies and institutions, the political functions of which we shall examine. Even with these checks and balances in place the designers of the Constitution still feared that the powers and rights of the individual citizens would be slowly diminished and taken away over time, as the power of the national government correspondingly increased. However, and on the contrary, in a direct democracy the real source of power is the people themselves, and therefore our goal should not be to limit the powers of the law-creating bodies to preserve the rights of the people--as is the case with Congress in a republican form of government--but rather it should be to create an environment wherein the people's source of power in the law-creating bodies is continually expanded whenever and wherever possible. To accomplish this great goal, it will be necessary continually to shrink and restrain the powers of any aspect of government that may be considered an ongoing threat to the power, authority, and essential rights of the people. This concept may be difficult to understand, but whereas the designers of the American republic knew that over time natural, inevitable political processes would destroy the liberties they had built into the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, we also know, as direct democracy designers, that if the direct democracy is set up properly, when the people are given the power to create the laws themselves, inevitably that situation will result in the people controlling more and more aspects of their government and the expansion of their own powers, rather than the contrary case we mentioned, wherein the Congress in a republican form of government has its ways of continually expanding its

powers at the expense of the people. This means, then, that rather than anticipating the usual government expansion that erodes and decays the rights of its citizens over time, as in the typical republic, we can expect the government of a direct democracy, over time, to enhance and increase the rights of the average person.

Today, unfortunately, we can see that some of the fundamental fears of the designers are coming to pass. Yet for many years--decades, centuries, or even still until today, in some cases-- some of the original checks and balances built into our Constitution have restrained the national government from encroaching upon or obliterating the rights of the citizens. It should be noticed that the rights that are still effective today are those that were constantly and continually defended, such as the rights granted to suspects in criminal cases, the rights of the press, etc. The rights of the states were less fortunate. Historically, as it came out of a loose federation of politically separate colonies, the power of the U.S.A. was constructed to emphasize the local and state jurisdictions. During the designing of the United States Constitution, many of the states, such as Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and Delaware, contained, by today's standards, comparatively little landmass. In addition their populations were relatively small, so there was no real need for county governments. The designers of the Constitution knew that, in order to maximize representation, they would need to restrict the capabilities of the national government. Therefore, the Constitution as a whole was developed with a set of restrictions in mind about what the national government could do, rather than with a set of restrictions on what the states individually or acting together could do.

The major, single challenge with states' rights occurs when the rights of the state overshadow or supersede the natural rights of man, which nowadays are usually termed our *civil rights*. We can see this when we analyze the First Amendment in the Bill of Rights:

*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.*

Note that it says, “*Congress shall make no law.*” The Amendment does not say that “No law shall be made”--period. This amendment left these laws up to the states to decide. For example, when the Constitution was ratified, Massachusetts already had a tax-supported, state-established religion, the Congregational Church, but later the Commonwealth of Massachusetts thought better and decided to disestablish it as such. But at any rate, now we can see where this gradual comparative reduction in the rights of states turned out to be positive evolutionary development that strengthened and enhanced the rights of the people. Since it’s inception, the United States has gone under three fundamentally different forms of government. The first one retained all the powers of the state governments, but the nation was involved in a struggle for the individual liberty of some of its citizens, who lived with the bondage of slavery. The rights of the states must be considered secondary to the rights of man. With the Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862, and the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865, the abolition of slavery under President Lincoln fundamentally altered this states’-rights-oriented form of government. Lincoln knew that the national government was essential to keep the nation together. Lincoln also knew that the state governments would never end slavery on their own, nor would they treat all people regardless of race as equals without enforcement by the national government.

Essentially we are dealing with a contradiction between two fundamentally different rights of man. The first such right is the power of the common man to have a voice in the law- creation process by delegating the powers of law to the states, and the second right is the power of the national government to enforce equality and individual human rights among the individual states even when the separate states may encroach upon or fail to enforce those rights.

In the present system of government under the republic, we have been trading the rights of the people to have a voice in the law-creation process under the powers of state law for the rights of equal treatment under law as enforced by the national government.. However, these compromises are ironically inadequate because what we really want and need is the firm establishment and enforcement of both fundamental rights, not an either-or solution.

Direct democracy is made up of local governments (which consist of cities and counties), state governments (which are collections of counties), and national government, which we might analyze in terms of their domestic and foreign relations functions.. By dividing the national government between domestic and foreign functions, we can build a tighter bond between the national domestic government and the separate individual states. The national government I will refer to as *the National Council*, but the national domestic government is really just made of all the state governors of the nation. Essentially the national domestic government is composed of a collection of states. In this way we can tie the national government firmly to the state governments, through the governors. Under the original Constitution, as it was ratified in 1789, the state governments were operating as independent nations except in terms of the national military and travel between and among the states. The relative strength of the state laws provided for the maximum amount of liberty in the law-creation process in those days, but as the individual states went on and on developing there own separate governments, that process began to tear the nation apart at the seams, for the national government was too weak to hold the whole nation together. In fact, we can also see these tendencies throughout history, and especially after the rise of the nation-states of western Europe during the Renaissance, as the sovereignty of national governments focused intensely upon their own self-interest inevitably caused tension and wars between nations, where there was no international law with the power of enforcement, just as America saw internally, with its own Civil War, the War Between the States of 1861-1865. To prevent this past political self-destruction, in direct democracy there will be virtually no individual state law-creation process, nor any city-level law-creation process. Instead, the law-creation process will exist on two only levels: for the county, and the

nation. However, the law enforcement process will remain on a city and state or regional level so that those in authority will remain always under or beneath the law rather than above the law. By creating laws on the county level instead of on the city level, we can use the laws of the county to unite the cities rather than uniting elected officials and politicians, which is the case in both the republics and the monarchic forms of government. This means that the mayors of the individual cities in that county remain under the county law because the law itself--rather than a person, the mayor--is to have the responsibility for uniting and ensuring teamwork and governmental cooperation within each county. On the national level we have expanded this concept to use the national laws to tie the states together in an attempt to ensure that the individual governors will remain always properly subordinate to the national laws.

To a large degree by removing state law, we produce a stronger bond between the states and the national government than has ever been the case with the original United States Constitution. At the same time, by enforcing national law through state law enforcement (starting with the governor), we are retaining the powers of the individual states. This allows each state to interpret the law creatively and naturally as issues may come up on a more regional level.

The court system, however, while is established at a city, regional, and national level the court system functions at a county, national, constitutional, and foreign or international level. By having the city judges confirmed by the County Council the city courts are rendering a county level verdict are thus above the city mayors in order to keep the mayors accountable, always, to the county laws, which are those passed by the people. This means that there are no county courts. City courts are made for criminal and civil cases in addition to cases levied against the mayor or a member of a city's law enforcement agency, the police. Remember the city judges were confirmed by the County Council they appointed by the mayor's political opponents to keep the mayor under the authority of the law. On a national level, the Regional Court judges are not to be selected by the governor, but rather only by those who have the



responsibility to investigate the governor, the **Regional Ambassador**, and are approved only by the National Council. In this way these judges have authority derived from a national level, which places their authority on a higher level than that of the governor. **This gives the regional court a national voice so that court also functions and acts as the federal court, as you know it in a republic. When there is a case between two regions the prosecuting attorney will have to go to regional court of the defending party. This does several things for us; first the defending party if they lose the case will be losing to judges from their own region or state. Secondly, by having the judge confirmed by the National Council as whole we could ensure that the governors and the mayors are kept accountable to the law, as individually they are lower in authority than the Judges themselves. As the old adage goes, no one is above the law and remember, in this new form of government the law is derived the people. The court system also needs its own kinds of checks and balances, in order to ensure that it too remains accountable to the people.**

In any event the law-creation process itself, whether it is for national law or local law, must begin and end with the people rather than with a set of elected officials if we, the people, are going to achieve a real direct democracy form of government. But the dilemma naturally arises about which laws should be national and which local. The creation process itself is limited by how many proposals one may put onto the ballot. If the focus is moved to nation law, then the majority of the nation's people will have no real voice in the law-creation process. Also, in this process the rights of the minority counties disagreeing with the national initiatives will have their representation curtailed. While is it important that the nation as a united whole endure, it is equally important that the national government become not so powerful that it can circumvent the law-creation authority and processes as they exist for the average person.

Historically, when we analyze what the original form of the United States government was, we can see similar ties set into place between the national government and the state governments. These original ties from the United States Constitution were developed in order to bind the nation together while

at the same time restraining the powers of national law that would separate the common man, in terms of the law-creation process, from active participation in his government law-creation. Essentially, all the other rights were left up to the states or were given to the people, stated in the Tenth Amendment:

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

In essence direct democracy establishes its Constitution with the same intent as the Tenth Amendment. The *Direct Democracy Constitution* establishes limitations on the rights and abilities of the national government, and how that government may interact with foreign nations, as well as the protocols and priorities in relationships between the city and county governments, and the protocols and priorities in relationships between the county governments and the regional or state governments. Anything not listed in this document as specifically being a right for the regional or national government is to remain the right of the county government, whereby it shall be left up to the people of that county to determine by means of county vote.

Now, as we noted previously, the Constitution also has another purpose, and that is to lie out the specific rights granted to the people, along with methods of enforcing those rights, in order to ensure that the sovereignty of the people is well maintained. These rights are so essential that we specifically mention them because we do not trust the national government to allow these rights to be preserved solely due to their not being specifically mentioned in the Constitution. These are the same elements spoken of in the Tenth Amendment, namely, the rights of the county, the evolution of state government from its original Constitution, and the separate rights of the people.

When we analyze these elements in the old Constitution, we can see that it is defined and defended clearly through the original make-up of the United States Congress. The division of Congress

into two different parts had many purposes, but among these the most fundamental purpose was that the designers believed that it would best preserve the representation and rights of the common man. These two elements have been considered by many to be “the lost two elements of the lawmaking process”: the states and the people. By design the House of Representatives was elected by the people to preserve the rights of the people and the Senators were elected by the state legislatures to preserve the rights of the states as expressed through Article 1, Clause 3, of the Constitution:

*The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.*

While the designers understood that many people do not go to Congress to preserve their individual rights, but rather to express and act upon their own ideas, dreams, and goals, they also believed that representatives elected to the House acting outside of or beyond the will of the people would be removed from office through the vote, and senators acting similarly would be removed from the Senate by their state’s legislature. In order to see these matters clearly, it is helpful to know that the people who were running for office in those days were putting their own lives and the lives of their families at risk: During the Revolutionary War several early legislators had their homes and all their earthly possessions seized or burned to the ground. These first legislators were not affiliated with any political party, and their seat in the Continental Congress was often without pay. Those were difficult times, but later study shows that these very dangers much enhanced their quality of service by, in effect, adding courage, integrity, and determination to their job requirements. The foundational structures of the political party systems were not developed until after the Constitution was ratified. The Constitution, for example, has no structure for primary elections wherein the political parties select their candidates prior to the general elections. However, where such gaps existed the natural evolution of the republic form of government filled that void.

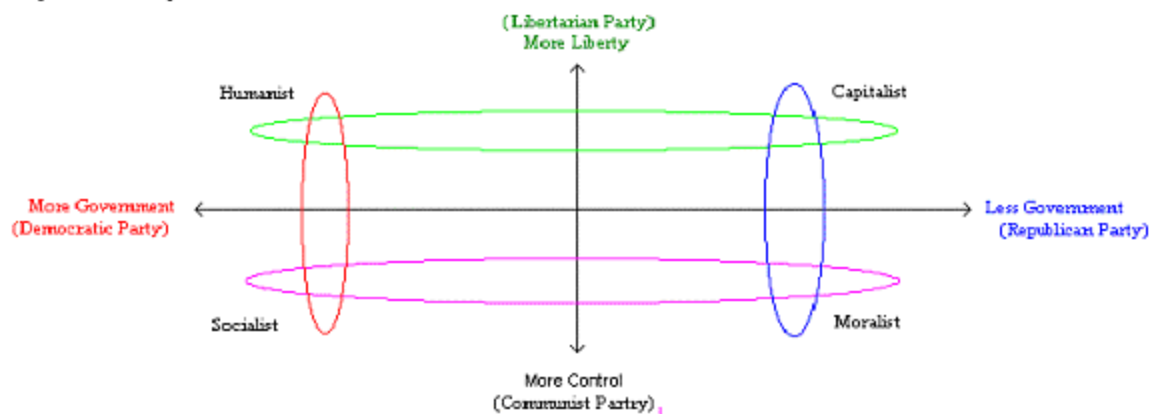
In a republic, political parties become necessary in order to build collective cohesive, political efforts in the houses of Congress in order to get legislation passed. However, collective, cohesive political efforts also limit the creativity of individuals by removing creative, new ideas for dealing with challenges and issues that may turn out to be in opposition to the party's will as whole, or its organizational structure.

The political party system is built and designed around the general framework of how a person thinks logically and ethically about any issue. Philosophy in its most elementary form falls into two categories: logic and ethics. Ethics is divided by two opposing ideas. One is known as *moral relativism*, that all things happen by chance that observation changes and alters through one person's perspective to the next. On the other side of the political equation is *moral absolutism*, the belief that there is a preordained order through a creator, that each person has a destiny that they were made to fulfill and that there remains one constant set of values that are right and wrong usually outlined through religious texts.

Logic, philosophies on the other hand, at least in political terms is divided into two general categories. The first, *Capitalism*, is built on the principle that the value of each human life is determined through their actions, survival of the fittest, so that a criminal is valued less than a saint. On the opposing side we have *Socialism*, the belief that all human life is equal to each other, that a person's actions may be good, but a person's value or life is innate and is sacred. Capitalism values competition whereas socialism values unity, capitalism sees the individual, socialism the community.

Together every concept we derive we give both ethical and logical reason for the solution determined. Political Science stems from taking one ethical view and merging it with a logical view. When you take capitalism and merge it with moral absolutism you come back with *Republican Political Philosophy*. When you take socialism and merge it with moral relativism you come back with *Democratic Political Philosophy*. When you take capitalism with moral relativism you have the basis of

*Libertarian Political Philosophy.* Finally when you take moral absolutism and merge it with socialism you have the basis of *Communist Political Philosophy.* Each one of these philosophies has added extreme benefits and enhanced the value of mankind in its own way. Each one of these philosophies is needed in society, as the yin and the yang, to balance society out. Proportionately society is made up of all these groups. The political party system was designed to build collective efforts between members of the same political philosophies. Each person does not have to be told which party they should belong; ones political philosophy is a developed naturally inside each one of use. Not only each one of us, but society as well move and shifts as events affect our lives and we see the world from a different perspective. The graph below, referred to as the *Reason Square*, was developed to help to show how these political philosophies relate to each other.



The square is held together through the bonds between ethics and logic and pulled apart through the internal divides with ethics and logic respective. In a republic one philosophy is granted authority above the others depending on which party holds a majority in congress as well as who sits in the white house. The ultimate goal of this new form of government is to fulfill the square by representing the square, all the philosophies in society in harmony with the struggles of the age. Each aspect of this new government model was designed to amplify an individual piece of the square in its own way. The terms used above were derived from what was viewed as their modern day equivalents in society, but these

terms change depending on their time in history and the society in discuss. The concepts, however, have constant and date back to the beginning. In America the most misunderstood of these philosophies is Communism. Communism Political Philosophy is the belief that controls must be put in place to amplify the equality of each human being collectively. This may surprise you, but we can see this logic echoed in our Declaration of Independence.

*“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”*

These rights, many of the rights throughout the U.S. Constitution as well as the Bill of Rights itself are viewed beyond the right of man to alter. The justification for these rights, as we have just read, are viewed as endowed by God and therefore beyond the scope of mankind to change. Overtime most people have come to accept many different forms of these philosophies as political truths and do consider their origins.

The political party system, by uniting political philosophies, gives the average person a general idea of where the candidates must stand on the issues, by such association and labeling, as with the public’s general knowledge of where the parties stand. Candidates today often attribute their political success or failure to the party system itself, rather than the voters, because the parties provide most of the funds that got them elected. Also, political philosophies, through the framework of the political party systems, continually seek to amplify their own power, which, in turn, tends to amplify the power of the party system itself. Those in Congress in opposition to their party on individual votes may see their funding diminish. The President is in charge of his own political party, and therefore, in effect, can actually regulate the amount of funding going to individual candidates in his own party. This means that the effectiveness of the checks and balances between Congress and the President are diminished when

Congress, especially in both houses, has a majority of its members belonging to the President's own party. Those government that we consider the worst of these the republics stem from congresses that represent one political party control, through manipulation and corruption which enables the president of these nations to act as a king. This challenge and others mentioned stem from the internal failures of the republic to effectively counterbalance the checks and balances of the party system established through congress. When one political philosophy takes the reigns congress it does not mean that the other political philosophies no longer exist. The problem occurs when one philosophy, through the powers of government, attempt to suppress the opposing political philosophies. These challenges are not as rare as one might believe when considering the history of Central, South America, the Middle East, Africa and South Pacific. How much of the world is left? These nations were primarily built around the attempt to emulate the prosperity in the United States and or Europe, yet the republic failed for themselves and their people. This is a responsibility the United States has never truly accepted. In our own time, we have heard about "the rubber stamp Congress." Can we really say that when our congress and president in the United States existed under the same party that these same dictatorship principles did not surface here as well?

In the early history of the United States, as time moved on people could see that a select few heads of the political party system were maneuvering the members of the Senate like puppets on strings; it was the old tale of Adam Smith's invisible hand at work. Therefore, an amendment to the Constitution was created in order to alter the election process of senators, who had been elected by their state legislatures. To have them directly elected by to the people through the vote. However, by moving the election of the Senate to the direct vote by the people, the tangible link between the states and the federal government was removed. Most unfortunately, this left the states with no way of directly enforcing their rights in the national government.

To begin to understand how to unravel and solve these challenges, we must look at the ways nations have already developed to combat this loss of representation between the people and their rightful place in the law-creation process. One method, as previously mentioned, was the development of the State Propositions. Through this process, with enough signatures an ordinary person (i.e., without special political powers or influence) could get a proposal onto the ballot for a statewide vote. Even this process has several issues. People can only put proposals onto the ballot over which the state has rights. As the national government increases its powers, fewer and fewer powers are left and available to the people because the state itself has fewer rights and powers. The challenge for the people gradually became worse, too, because over time organizations, wealthy individuals, and powerful corporations inevitably would pay for the collection of signatures. Then this process increased the number of signatures normally required to get a proposition onto the ballot. As time passed gradually it became increasingly difficult or actually impossible for the average person to put his or her ideas or daily concerns onto the ballot for a vote. Therefore, looking at these developments, it becomes apparent that the signature-gathering process must be local for the people to have any real voice in regard to the matter of which proposals are selected for the ballot as well as the law-creation process itself, if the ability to change society in meaningful ways is to remain accessible to the average citizen. Historically, we can see that removing the link between the states and the national government through the direct election of senators left the national government, rather than the states, to be in charge of uniting the nation, which meaning ultimately representation much more remote from the average citizen, but also a more unified federal government and nation.

Functionally considered, if we were still living under the original United States Constitution, in which people voted into office their state legislature, which in turn elected their two senators, the state legislature in those days had greater financial and lawmaking power within their state than did the members of Congress in the national government. In the present age most people rarely know anything about their state representatives and typically vote along party lines. I hope this discussion will shed some light on why the nation has no real name, but is in reference to as the United States **as the nation**



itself was just considered a collection of individual states. Most nations are referenced by their cultural heritage identity such as France, Spain, Russia, etc. Where are in America the only true Americans are those with Native American heritage, American by contrast is divided by their type of government, i.e. the United States.

Yet there is a realization that we cannot avoid. While it is best that all law is local, in order better to reflect the needs of the local community, there still remains a need for national law, which ensures that the fundamental rights of man are upheld within each of the country's individual counties. There are also other kinds of laws that must remain national, such as military matters, immigration, and trade. As history has proven, there are actually many ways in which national law may be developed. Yet with a world that now has billions of people, how are laws to be created that reflect accurately the real desires and wishes of all the people? Secondly, how, in the face of national law, are the powers of the local community to be maintained?

It is vital to understand that any attempt to improve government starts with the fundamental appreciation for the so-called "ordinary person" or the common man. Not only that, but one must learn to see the ordinary person in the fields or on the streets as the strength of government rather than its weakness. Whether or not we here, with this book, continue the evolution of government is not the point. We can say, *myth or illusion*, that people will never accept change and what we now attempt will never be implemented, even if it were—or could be--possible; or we can say, as a matter of fact, that the never-say-die human spirit will always struggle with great perseverance to overcome all odds no matter what obstacles it faces. The point is that one day the government of this world will evolve, with or without our help. This is true because of several of the most basic facts about human beings. Humans, from the time of their birth, have an inherent dislike for any limitations on their liberty. Our species also benefits in emotional and psychological terms by identifying with and taking a stand for what a person believes is right, no matter what the risks and even though there may be no physical, financial, or social reward. We

have intelligent energies, and intuitively we understand our sources of power, and we are adverse to whatever seems to be, in this deep sense, threatening.

We know, then, that any government that can find ways to cultivate and amply these strengths of the common man will succeed. From the beginnings of government as we know it, there has been an evolution towards these goals. Also as populations grow, governments have had continuously to find new ways to retain the voice of the average person. The republic form of government did this by using representatives. This form of government was one might say forced into existence in order to expand government's ability to represent the wants and needs of the average person, who was now but one voice in an ever-expanding crowd. Yet as the republics grow in their represented populations, the number of representatives in their congresses and parliaments must also grow, and with that combined growth the power of each representative to effect productive change on their respective societies declines. Equally problematic is that the number of people that one congressperson is representing becomes greater, and with that gradual change each person receives less voice for the ears of their congressional leaders. Therefore, in two major areas the republic is ever moving toward its end of life. First, inevitably, the more people a congressman is representing the less representation each person receives until the a critical mass is reached wherein the average person no longer feels he or she has a voice in that government. Secondly, as more and more people make up a whole congress, the fewer chances a congressperson will have to represent truly his or her constituents, until finally even a congressperson will lack the feeling of having a meaningful say in the government.

This may be, as yet, still difficult to consider in the United States, with its 300 million people, but it is nonetheless already a huge consideration in even-larger-population nations, such as India and Indonesia. When a nation compels other nations to follow its form of government, as the United States does with China, these legitimate questions must be seriously considered. Such congresses, if done through US standards would be in excess of a thousand members. Consider if you had a community of a

thousand people, wouldn't they say our community is too large to represent everyone, perhaps we should have a smaller elected body. The republic has no guidelines as to how many representatives are too few and how many are too many. These unknown variables present the natural limitations of the republic. Without realistic boundaries in place society have expanded the natural limits of the republic well beyond its ability to represent their people. Machine growth of the republic without any evaluation of the causal and effect to representation has accelerated the need for alternative forms of government with greater and more effective forms of representation.

This brings us to one of the greatest questions that face all attempts at direct democracy: "If, with an ever-growing population, Congress provides less and less representation, how can each person in a direct democracy get more and better representation?" To answer this question we must turn the question around. The people to be served by a government are not the cause of government challenges, but rather they are the solution to the government's challenges. By retaining the sovereignty of the county governments, the people of that county do not have to contend politically with the ever-growing national population. If the population becomes too large, in order to maintain and enhance the representation of the people, the county, along political lines, may divide. Since each person is only allowed to submit one proposal, which may be either local or national, we know that local proposals will always be advocated for the simple reason that local government has often been given authority greater than the national government, such as fire-arm use and ownership, gambling, drug laws and penalties for various crimes have been restricted from the regional law creation process. Local proposals are also easier to accomplish. At the same time, we realize that on a national level there are only so many issues of the day to be considered. We know that there remains a need that we cannot avoid for national law. This means that in regard to the same issues there will be many proposals. Therefore, if a person wants to submit a national proposal, the first requirement in that process should be to make sure that no one else has submitted the exact same—or extremely similar--proposal. This will also create an attraction for group consideration among similar proposals. The same is true in a republic form of government because each committee in

Congress represents a different area of concern within the government. The difference between a republic and the direct democracy is the sheer quantity of proposals always available to the public. How successful these political structures are will depend largely on how easy it is to find and bring together people of like-minded proposals and then for them to work together constructively, with good teamwork. This process of bringing like-minded ideas together has been utilized in the republics, with the development of their committee structures that provided members of Congress with the ability to form up their own committees. The elementary form of this has been seen working well for centuries, if you will recall your days in school everyone naturally gravitated towards other kids with their same interests: sports music, academics, etc., therefore, logically, it is important to understand historically the strengths and weaknesses of the advances of government in these areas in order to maximize the perceived or supposed strengths of these methods, while also learning to deal effectively with each of the supposed or perceived weaknesses.

The larger republics become, the more members there must be in their lawmaking agencies. This growth creates the need for internal legislatures within the primary legislature. For example in Congress one legislature studies Medicare, while another studies Social Security, and yet another the military. These individual legislatures are known as *committees*. The larger the population, the larger each committee gets, and the more committees and committee members there must be. Before legislation reaches the Congress as a whole, it must pass through the committees. Because of the power they wield, some committees are more popular than others. Each committee has a head congressperson or senator, who presides and serves as its chair. That chair is determined by seniority. Therefore, the longer a person has been in Congress, the greater chance a person has to get into an influential committee, or even to chair some powerful committee, such as the House Ways and Means Committee, which introduces all tax legislation to Congress. Obviously, this plan favors the most experienced and often oldest members of Congress..

This organizational structure of political specialization has several distinct advantages in that it keeps individual members of Congress focused on some particular areas of governmental concern, and at the same time it allows the population to continue growing while also retaining some powers of the individual representatives. To our considerable misfortune, however, it also contains several major flaws. First of all, many persons seek congressional office because they are passionate about a given cause. For example, a medical doctor may not like certain laws governing the medical community, or a career soldier who goes off to Congress may dislike the governmental structure or certain practices going on in the military services. The insights of these new members of Congress are important because they see and understand what is going on in their respective special areas of concern. Because committees and chairs of committees are granted by seniority, and partially depending upon which party holds the majority, our new member of Congress has little to no chance of getting on the desired committees, in which their would be relevant expertise from direct personal experience and/or other special knowledge, not to mention heading it. Now it is true that if they can hold out in Congress for a few terms, then they may get on the committee for which they were hoping, and maybe even get lucky enough to have their own party in power when they get that position. But as time goes on, the issues and the “powers that be” within that industry or sector inevitably evolve and change, however, by the time our freshman congressperson finally gets into a position to effect productive political change, that person’s drive, interests, and determination to effect positive change in that industry or sector may have departed, and the once-prized special knowledge may now be “yesterday’s news” or “old hat.” Now, unfortunately, they are the insiders in Congress, rather people actively engaged in the industry. Because of this common development, legislators often need to go back to the industry or sector to ask questions about how things have changed. And this, in turn, leads us on to a fundamental challenge in the corporate world: The view from the top is always different, and people at the bottom may be able to see challenges clearly, but to go against management may mean the loss of a big promotion or even his or her job. Sometimes people will confide in the after-hours janitor, pouring out their frustrations, more readily than they will bake a clean breast of things with the management., and this happens often because the after-hours janitor has no

power to make change, nor any power to jeopardize anyone's career. So, too, with bartenders, who often know what matters most in the power structures of own local communities. Most regrettably, then, when a congressional person asks a question of the people of an industry, those people well know that they may risk losing their jobs or a promotion if certain sensitive information is passed along that management may want concealed from the public, and this is true of both for-profit and non-profit enterprises, as well as the public sector. Key public decisions, therefore, may depend ultimately upon such subtle, tenuous skills of an elected representative as the ability to "read between the lines" or knowing exactly how to "get blood out of a turnip" in interview processes that turn out to be inherently problematical..

There is also another reality that we cannot avoid that works against the lawmakers of the republic. As technology increases, so goes the pace of change in society itself. Changes in industries that at one time took decades or even centuries are now done in years, months, weeks, or even days. It also regularly happens in our free enterprise system that new technologies are introduced willy-nilly into the marketplace without any serious thought given to the legal or moral ramifications of these new technologies. Then, later, when the inevitable social challenges develop with this lack of organized political foresight, and they are besieged by complaints from their constituents, government agencies struggle desperately to "play catch-up."

We can still acknowledge that, to the benefit of the people served by the republic, when the congressperson finally does make it onto the desired committee, the chances are that not all of the original drive, power, and energy to effect positive change has been, over time, dissipated, not all of the knowledge has become obsolete, and not all of the original ideas outmoded. Yet before they made it onto the committees, they went originally to Congress change, there were all the years they spent on the various *ad hoc* committees and subcommittees upon which they dutifully served simply because those slots were open. Hence, the fact remains that during those years, however long, of merely "getting ready"

that representative or senator may have had no substantive or important knowledge of that industry but still found themselves in vote-casting roles directly impacting the lives of millions.

The movement from republic towards direct democracy began actually many years ago. These theories under discussion are only taking these evolutionary advances, by their own internal logic, progressively to their next, higher stage of development. In the new government model, we attempt to form the evolutionary equivalent of committees by narrowing the focus of what legislation people may propose. By always limiting our direct democracy to one subject per person, this allows that person to choose the particular area upon which he or she wants to focus at that time, which may be the first time. This strategy also allows each person to study the industry while he or she is employed in that industry, which means that the person's judgment and perception may change and grow along with the presently-available technology. By contrast in a republic each senator and representative, while being perhaps a member of only one committee, may nonetheless submit an endless number of proposals! For example, some of the legal matters for which a congressperson on the Health and Human Services Committee is responsible include, (among many other things): proposing new law or laws in regard to the Food and Drug Administration, laws concerning HMO (Health Management Organizations), medical insurance laws, the budget needs for Medicare and Medicaid, laws concerning people without health insurance, medical malpractice laws, and original medical research. Then, of course, there are the normal duties of any member of Congress, which include running for office, meeting with concerned citizens, giving speeches, attending banquets and formal dinners, fund raising, and sharing information with newspapers, or otherwise reporting in the news media. In our direct democracy, by contrast, by limiting each person to one proposal, that one proposal will receive much more attention from its author than a congressman or senator could ever devote to

all of their proposed legislation. In direct democracy, those who propose changes to medical malpractice, for example, are grouped together with other proposal sponsors who also proposed changes to medical malpractice. Unlike the Medical Committee in Congress, these sponsors will only discuss and study their one chosen field or aspect of medical services,, and this allows them to become legislative subject experts. The same will be true for those people making proposals for health insurance, or laws for the uninsured. Through a direct democracy, the number of proposals each particular subject may receive is virtually unlimited, and the reason for this is that whereas each person is limited strictly to one subject, the number of people in the nation that may pursue particular changes to existing national laws is virtually unlimited. The solution seems to be to utilize well what most people regard as weaknesses and turn them instead into strengths. For example, our myth or illusion could be that we have a world with so many different, unique people with so many different, unique voices that it must not be possible for all these different, unique voices to ever work to together; or, on the contrary, we can say, as a matter of fact, that we have a whole world of different, unique people, all of whom have unique, creative ideas and, working together as a team, unlimited, unheard-of potential. **Having more educated ideas and greater levels of specialization among ideas is an asset not a liability. The more people we have in the process the greater availability and specialization of these ideas that are available to the public.**

In the Republic, on the other hand, on the Medical Committee one member may have their primary desired focus on medical malpractice, another on HMO reform, and another on options for Medicare. While their medical knowledge and interest may, in fact, be specialized in some particular medical field, when it comes to cases, each of their specialized interests may be in different areas than those they actually come to consider. Thus, while they may be well suited to discuss and otherwise deal



with Medicare reform legislation, they wind up making key discussions for the nation about medical malpractice, about which they may know next to nothing. As there is only one Medical Committee they are left to study the topic at hand. While it is true that Congress could form a second committee on Medicine for example this creates friction between the two groups as one committee may gravitate toward one political side of the equation and the other committee toward the other side of the political equation. In a Direct Democracy there will be for example Malpractice proposals grouped together by Libertarians, a different set of Malpractice proposals grouped together by Democrats, another by Republics, even others by Communists or how ever many different forms of the issues are out there. The Direct Democracy takes the specialization in our own human character to a whole new level. The difference is that the public as a whole has the right to choice which path the nation takes through their endorsement of the individual proposals. This way even with a world of billions of people, you can still create laws that reflect the desires and wishes of the average man.

Direct democracy does not have these built-in disadvantages but instead takes these dedicated special interests directly into account, and this takes the whole legislative process to a whole new, higher level.

Yet we know that there may be thousands of people in these particular industries across the country that deeply want to change the industry. It remains important for us to make a good determination about which people have the best ideas from those others that have no or little merit. Therefore, like county proposals, those who make national proposals must also meet with the *Causa Enim Novo* trial in their own county and argue their case before a jury of their peers. Only those people who can obtain approved for their national proposal by getting a majority jury vote may then move forward through the process with their proposal. Like local proposals, national proposals must go before a review board before they go to trial. This process of review and debate through the review board and the trial ensures that the proposal has merit and the potential for community approval even before it competes with

other proposals from the same area. Collectively, even though the separate proposals on the same subject, may be in reality vastly different from one another, these proposals for national law now bring together groups of people who are all similarly subject-focused, and this is analogous to the subject focus and purposes of the various congressional committees. To some degree, like the members of Congress, these people got their original authentication from the people, but unlike the congressperson their original approval came not from a vote for them by the people but from the subject matters of their law-creation ideas.

In a direct democracy or a republic bringing all the people together to vote is a major challenge (if not an ordeal), and this is why typically it is done—in the United States at least—only twice during election years. Therefore, it becomes imperative that the measures that are placed before the public are both comprehensive and well-considered. To vote on each and every one of these proposals is not practical, yet each proposal represents some person's creative thought and unique viewpoint on the situation or issue in question. Considered individually, each proposal, which may range much like the others or distinctly unique, represents some perceived need seen as such by someone from within the society. When these ideas are then considered together and comparatively, a more comprehensive view of their subject emerges than what ever comes out of the deliberations routinely done by the legislatures and congresses in republics. Individual proposals seldom discuss the many possible alternatives, and they tend not offer any comprehensive solutions. We must also take into account the obvious fact that the number of national proposals that can go onto any ballot is limited. This means that the signature-gathering process for this process, to get a national proposal on the ballot, must be extensive. Because of the numerous requirements these proposals must pass in order to get on the ballot, and become propositions, all of them are in competition with others, as the proposers struggle for that final official status for their measures. By allowing national proposals to merge, therefore, the result will be tangible, practical benefits. When two national proposals become one, then there is the potential for the signatures

gained from each to be joined together to underwrite a new single, more comprehensive, and unified proposal.

It is important to remember that the people who signed these original proposals are not just silent partners in the merging. Those who chose to sign the proposal must be allowed to view the proposed modifications and then be given the opportunity to resubmit their signatures. Modern technology makes it possible to send out thousands of emails in a matter of seconds in order to alert all those who might be interested in the proposed changes. Still, we must give people the choice either to receive or decline these emails so that these messages will be rejected and left unopened as spam or junk mail. To enable these processes, we have created a website, [www.theGreatExperiment.net](http://www.theGreatExperiment.net), where people may log in on their own time and at their personal convenience in order to see the proposals that would require, for a merger or modification, a resubmission of a signature. Each and every signature and each and every signer is important, and this process ties the whole legislation creation process directly to the people. We accept the fact, too, that many signers may freely submit their signatures without a proper review of the proposed legislation. As always, this must be their own choice, but there will be many others, the politically responsible, who will take this entire process with a sufficient *gravitas*. It is because of these more serious people it is expected that the sponsors and cosponsors of any proposal will seek feedback from those who endorsed their proposal with their signatures prior to any mergers or modifications. In the republic there are many pieces of legislature that pass virtually unnoticed in the legislatures, some for the better of society and some not. The merger process is vital to allow for each proposal to be as comprehensive as possible so that ultimately many minds that have the same passion in subject refine the best bill possible for the people. In theory, at least, this procedure will provide all qualified voters a voice in the law-creation process, which is always best, and those who submit proposals are directly dependent on the people for their individual proposal endorsements and prior suggestions in order to achieve best-possible legislative propositions.

When we contrast this process to the law-creation process of the republic, we find conversely that in a republic the people themselves are involved only in the hiring process of their elected representatives rather than with the actual creation of new legislative proposals. This is not to say that the public cannot write their representatives if they dislike legislation, or if they have ideas they see as better, but rather the representative has been elected already when national proposals for laws are being written by Congress. Obviously, then, members of Congress are not directly dependent on the will of the people voice when they compose, write or pass legislation. Recently Congress passed legislation requiring that persons or organizations who ask others to contact their elected representatives must register as lobbyists. Sadly, nowadays some members of Congress put letters from their constituents into the same mental compartment as spam, or nuisance junk mail. Such tendencies reflect the yawning, ever-widening gulf separating the few with power and influence in affairs of state and the ever-increasing masses of powerless “have-nots.”

If a direct democracy is to survive and succeed, it must be built on the involvement and direct participation of the people in every way but most especially in the law-creation process. Through the legislative merger and modification process, we seek to maximize this involvement and direct participation. Of course there will be issues and disadvantages with this solution. For example, some sponsors will issue modifications or mergers too often, others, who may be too eager to please, will accept any change blindly without proper research, and still others may become unreasonably and rigidly resistant to any subsequent proposal modification or merger to “their baby.” Having considered all these possible variations on a theme, we must still ponder the basic instincts of our species. People who become too rigidly possessive about their proposals may never get enough signatures to compete in the process and those who accept change too readily by way of being too eager to please everyone will lose the attention of their endorsers. By allowing people to be themselves the natural processes will work best. We are reminded here about what Sigmund Freud’s great colleague Alfred Adler said in his

advice about raising children, “Make your child independent!” and also what Montaigne said in general, “Let’s allow Nature to have her way, for she understands her own business far better than we do.”

This process of merging similar proposals ultimately will reduce the number of national proposals, thus providing more comprehensive solutions to the public while also retaining better the representation of the people who themselves sponsored those proposals. With the number of national proposals across the whole country, those who chose to sponsor a proposal have many other national proposals from which to choose when they are considering a merger of proposals, together with the required signatures.

Admittedly, this task could seem overwhelming. Just as it was with local proposals, the more national proposals there are on the ballot, on the average the less attention each one will get from the public. Due to the reach and scope of national proposals, a limitation of four per election year, with two during the primary election and two during the general election seems reasonable. This rule of four seems best when we start thinking about taking all of these national proposals and from them choosing and finally developing only four every two years, while at the same time maintaining the voice for the people at large and, besides that, preserving the local rights of all the county governments.

In order to accomplish these basic goals, we need to do several things: First, we need to increase the inherent worth or value of the national proposals as submitted. By limiting the number of proposals a person can submit to one, along with having tangible consequences for abandoning proposals, the proposal process is opened to everyone while also directing a person’s attention towards some especially-chosen subject area. With the website you may have already seen, we have set up feedback methods and channels for free debate. What we hope to accomplish thereby is to make the law-creation something like going to college: You can do it, but before you enroll you must think long and hard because then you are committed.

After a person has submitted a national proposal, we must assume that he is one of many throughout the country who have also submitted such national proposals. These people individually have little chance of seeing their own national proposal eventually reach the ballot box. Therefore, there should be some forum for those proposal-submitting people to see what other national proposals are out there. This will be needed if we are ever to have any hope that related proposals will merge.

The Internet, by its nature, is virtually open for all. Of the technology available, it is the only option that would allow national proposals to be viewed by the vast majority of the people. We realize, too, that there could be possibly thousands or tens of thousands of proposals out there awaiting consideration. Therefore, the first need of any such online service would be to categorize the many individually submitted national proposals. In order to be user-friendly, the online forum would have to allow search options with search engines like those of *Google* or *Yahoo* that achieve a ranked priority, which in this case would be determined by the number of signatures already achieved. Such simplicity would allow anyone, with just the click of the mouse, to read any national proposal submitted, or any number of such nationally submitted proposals. This would enable a proposal submitter to gauge and compare his or her own ideas with those of other similar national proposals. If, after looking over another national proposal online, that person agreed with the logic of that other proposal, he or she could communicate with that other proposal sponsor in order to discuss or negotiate a possible merger. So then, with this process the more mergers a national proposal would get, the greater the momentum and visibility that proposal would have before the public. Consider, for example, the merging of five similar, like-minded national proposals. Four of the five proposals may have sponsors or cosponsors who could not even imagine ever obtaining enough signatures to get their proposal onto the ballot, but if one of the national proposals sponsors does eventually succeed, then all of the national proposals that previously merged with that one have, in a sense, some potential to ride on to the national ballot box. This is important for several reasons. People often come up with amazing ideas, but then later, after some

discouragement with their implementation, they relent, settle for less, forget them, or finally view their original ideas as merely fleeting pipe dreams. But with this better and more carefully established plan, if an idea does have real merit, our procedure carries within itself the greater potential of having someone else notice its merit and possibly want to merge that proposal with his or her own. This blending-and-merger process, however, is much greater than that, for as the merger obtains unto itself not only the better ideas so appropriated, but also it fosters the creatively shared decision-making process itself, as people learn better to share their ideas, hopes, and dreams with other proposal submitters and sponsors. Creative teamwork and networking abilities are fostered. Having achieved a shared goal or vision of a better future, the group learns better how to work together.

Learning to work together for the common good is wonderful, but at the same time it remains important that people should not become blind to potential challenges likely to arise in the proposal-merging process itself. Dissenting voices may make the difference between a good proposal or a bad one. In order to amplify the voices of dissent, we propose a four-fifths majority vote among the cosponsors in order to accomplish any proposal merger. Secondly, if a person removes cosponsorship without clearly stated reasons, then the person must wait five years before sponsoring or cosponsoring any other proposal. However, if the person submits the proposal to public dissent and debate, he or she may cosponsor or sponsor a proposal after only one year. These provisions do several things: First, when it comes time for the trial of other mergers or of the merger itself, it gives the prosecution (which is against the proposal) a great deal of insider information concerning the proposal itself. It also gives the prosecution a witness who can testify against a proposal or a proposal merger. Therefore, it is beneficial for all proposal sponsors and cosponsors to listen carefully to any complaints among their own internal discussions. At the same time, this careful listening (and with appropriate responses) prevents the dissenter from removing his approval signature from the proposal for merely frivolous reasons.

It is also important that national proposals be well-rounded. That is, they need to reflect the needs of the entire nation, rather than those of only one isolated region. This is one of the strengths of the republic as a government system, because, for example, the U.S. House of Representatives has elected representatives people from every part of the nation. This accomplishes several important things: It binds the nation together (underneath or behind the legislation passed), and it also tends to make legislation less provincial because congresspersons from other locations may voice their complaints and constructive criticisms about any proposed legislation. In a direct democracy it is equally important that the people from the nation as a whole have a voice in the national proposals submitted. Therefore, we propose the following rule: When a national proposal merges with another national proposal, it shall receive an additional ten signatures per jury member who supported the proposal provided that the merger represents proposals from different counties, or if an additional twenty-five signatures per jury member (who originally supported the proposal when the merger occurred) represent proposals from different states. [Clear?] In theoretical terms, what we thereby attempt to accomplish is to make it more immediately advantageous for proposal sponsors and cosponsors to look carefully into the ideas and the national proposals submitted by others from all across the nation. These procedures should also help to reduce local prejudices and promote a broader and more informed cosmopolitan, mutual understanding between the diverse minorities in modern society.

As multiple mergers begin to take shape, gradually these proposals build momentum. In theory, at least, this momentum should separate out and distinguish those proposals with real merit from the others. This right of passage we place at the merger of five different proposals. After five or more mergers, the regional courts will need to verify that the proposal is constitutional. Unlike county proposals, constitutionality is done prior to placing the proposal onto the ballot. This procedure is to be followed for several obvious reasons. First, the courts get the proposal before the public as a whole has begun to wrap itself around it. After there is a national vote in favor of a proposition, for the courts then to rule it unconstitutional would put the nation at risk for mob rule. Bringing constitutionality issues to



light early in the process will minimize the potential risks for any such subsequent political debacles and help ensure that everything has been examined carefully, due deliberation, so that any necessary corrections or refinements are in place in order to produce the best possible laws.

Every race has its starting line and its finish line. In our race, the starting line is when the courts comes with their verdict that the proposal is constitutional, and the finish line is when the proposal becomes a proposition on the ballot. Even after the union of as many as five proposals, we could still be talking about hundreds or even thousands of proposals. However, because there are only a limited number of proposals that may be placed on the ballot, this makes the race for the ballot box a long and arduous competition. But there is something here that is profound: While it is true that there may be stiff competition among the many various proposals, society as a whole will over the course of time begin to build a unified consensus around the proposals they favor most. This process in itself will move society away from competition between and among people as candidates for political office, as in a republic, to a much healthier competition centered on, and revolving around, ideas for legislation that moves the society ahead. With this major advantage, also, we have the basic fact that the more signatures a proposal gets, the more public recognition and debate that proposal will receive, and rightfully so.

Our focus at this stage is on the **competitors among national proposals to become propositions on the ballot**. Working together as a team is still to their sponsors' advantage, and the more unions their proposals make with other proposals, the more total signatures they will each have; and this, in turn, will give them a tactical advantage by moving their proposals ahead of some of their competitors' proposals. This process will also reduces the total number of proposals available, which, in today's age of information overload, will be much better in the long run for the average citizen.

Yet there are several other components that need to be analyzed. Laws are still best done at a local level. Therefore we need to have some safeguards to protect the rights of local governments. The

closest representative or symbol of local law is the town mayor. In regard to the mayor and the governor, while we would like to believe that most political officeholders who want best results for the people we must be realistic and believe that all politicians, good or bad naturally will secure and build their own power. It is important that we use these natural instincts to our advantage. The more power that goes to the national government, the less power the mayor has, and therefore the fewer powers, rights, and privileges the people of that city will have. For this reason, we should allow the mayor to hold town hall meetings on any proposal originating from the public signature-gathering process that the mayor himself or herself desires. To ensure that the mayor does not abuse this process the mayor may only perform town hall meetings on proposals that have already passed the regional courts as being constitutional, for county proposals a minimum of a 1000 signatures must be obtained as well as passage from the Causa Enim Novo. This ensures that proposals will originate from the people rather than the mayor. This also provides a method outside of the Internet that the people in any city may use who wish to learn more about the proposal circulating through among the public. If the people attending the town hall meeting favor the proposal, they will sign it, but if they do not, they will not. At the end of the meeting, the mayor will be given an opportunity to cast his vote for the proposal publicly. If the mayor signs the proposal publicly, a thousand signatures will be added to the proposal. This is done for several reasons: First, it gives the mayor a significant incentive to open up the lawmaking process to the general public as such, with free debate, that goes beyond the online forum. Second, it is highly unlikely that the mayor would endorse proposals or bring forward proposals that diminish the local rights of either himself or the community's citizens. This measure provides the mayors with an incentive to get actively involved with the law-creation process. Such involvement is encouraged naturally from town hall meetings, which empower the people to make the most informed and intelligent decision possible. Like our senators in the old Constitution, the mayors function in the law- creation process to retain the powers of the local government to the greatest extent possible. However, the mayor, unlike a senator in Congress, is available to his community because the mayor lives and does business locally instead of far away, at the nation's

capital. And, best of all, unlike the situation of senators, mayors gain power as their cities' powers increase.

In theory what we attempt is a complete positive evolution of the U.S. Constitution. Under the old Constitution the two law-creating bodies were the House of Representatives, to represent the people, and the Senate to represent the local rights of states. Therefore, the natural evolution of the representative towards better allowing the common man to represent himself. As for the Senate, the natural evolution is towards the governor or the mayor. Between these two, the mayor is the preferable alternative because the mayor is naturally much closer to the needs of his or her own people.

Unfortunately, as the population expands continually, even the mayor's ability to see and understand what is going on locally becomes impaired to some degree with the sheer increase in numbers, but at this time the mayor must remain the best alternative.

The chances are that a mayor usually will not call a town hall meeting for a proposal unless the mayor feels that the proposal has at least some hope of success. Therefore, the initial start in the race will always begin with the will of the people, as was the original thought process behind the House of Representatives. Again, we are only following in these matters the natural evolution of the United States Constitution.

As proposals near the finish line, they will soon be featured in the media in the same way that legislation does as it makes its way through Congress. The distinct difference is that the people involved will be everyday, concerned citizens. Inevitably many of these people will become famous, not by financial gain or through the powers of office, but by their ideas and the struggle of those ideas for precedence. What is the definition of a hero? Consider Gandhi, Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Martin Luther King Jr., a hero are those people in society that achieve ideas that are greater than themselves. This can be a way to bring heroes for our children to emulate as role models. This good media attention

will also amply the discussion among the public, but unlike the present government, if a person agrees with the idea he or she can take positive steps to support to the proposal just by adding a signature. Unfortunately, this has led us to another real danger. This gives the press a great deal of power to amplify the proposals they agree with and to suppress the proposals with which they disagree, simply by not airing them. The press gets ratings by printing what is popular or whatever will draw an audience. Consider a nation at war where that nation is actually in the wrong, and a foreign power was right to attack: Would the press cover that story? Members of press are people just like everyone else, and sometimes they allow their own bias or preconceptions to impact a story adversely. The press also acts as a corporation, not an impartial third party, which means that those running the corporation may filter the information they receive and then reorganize and publish in ways that suit their own interests rather than without such journalistic distortions. *Time Magazine* used to run an advertisement boasting, “*Time* makes everything more interesting—including you!” Yes, we would agree, they did and still do make many things “more interesting.” At the same time, however, there is such a thing as *responsible journalism*, most journalists usually try to adhere, at least mostly, to that professional standard, and the free press has always been one of the cornerstones of any free society.

The basic, underlying challenge is that the free press usually does not envision its professional role as providing leadership for the communities it serves or the nation as a whole. There are **several real instincts** about humanity and history that have proven themselves over and over again. As a species we long for, and strive to, enhance our own individual existence, both for ourselves and for our posterity. This natural struggle is essential in any democracy, it is healthy, and it has allowed our species to adapt successfully on this planet throughout the ages. Unfortunately that same natural drive sometimes has impelled our political leaders to overstep their boundaries, shortcut their ethical obligations, and impose their personal wills over society wrongfully. Having said that, we also know that for any society to function, it must have effective leadership. There must be someone to “man the oars on the ship in distress, to fly the warplanes in times of war, to bring aid quickly when natural disasters strike, and other

such speedy defenses and rescues that are expected of all governments in times disaster when their people need help--what we refer to today as leadership.

There are still lessons to be learned from our earliest ancestors. When the designers of the Constitution created the role of President, the President's position was never intended to be apart from the law-creation process. The only reason the President was given the right to veto legislation was that the designers did not want the President to be forced to enforce laws he believed were unconstitutional. Therefore, the President could veto any legislation crossing his desk that he believed violated the Constitution. This concept only lasted until the Andrew Jackson administration. **President Jackson started the inevitable process of vetoing legislation just because he didn't like the legislation. Like most powers taken by those in authority, once taken power is rarely given back without a struggle.** Presidents began to use their powers, along with their veto power, more obviously for purely political purposes, to reward and gain favor with their constituents. Unfortunately, we know that our instinctive drive as human beings for whatever is better may take the form of wanting to increase our own personal power illegitimately, or for the wrong reasons. It is also true that in times of crisis a nation looks to its President for leadership and solutions. Because a direct democracy relies upon its governors, and not its President, for much of its domestic leadership, any domestic law-creation powers of the President under the republic would, in a direct democracy, be handed over to the governors. But how would we grant leadership powers for law-creation to the governors in times of need and direction without also opening the doors leading to abuse of power and tyranny?

Giving the governors any powers at all in the law-creation process is indeed risky. By including the governors in the law-creation process, we are tying each governor to the national proposal that he or she endorses. **[Possible question here. Michael: Governors have to do with state matters, don't they? – Will make more sense as you read on further. Don't how to tie in to national government with breaking the follow]** Still, they are not kings and they cannot *propose* law. What they can do, with this direct

democracy plan, is support proposals from among those already submitted by the people. This is in harmony with our larger effort to create a government based on ideas that come from the people. Remember, governors cannot introduce legislation. As the heads of state governments, governors need some authority to ensure that the rights of the states are well preserved. We also remember that this is a new form of government and that studying the government in theory and seeing it practice are two different things. We need the insights of the governors with the system already in practice in order bests to mold and develop the system as we move forward. Then again, there are other major considerations. If we remove all authority in the law-creation process from the governors, we know that inevitably they will take it through force, and when that happens it will void the Constitution, with that point that it will be just a matter of time before dictatorship follows and the people's rights are destroyed. But on the contrary, what we can do is to put controls into place to limit how much authority the governors have, with rules about where and when that authority may be used. Some of these limitations include what kind of National laws the governors have endorsing powers over. For example under United States Constitution the President has been given authority with his signature to sign laws before they may be come effective, however, the President has no powers over Amendments to the constitution. The governors have been given signature-endorsing powers similar to those of the nation's President under the old constitution, but with several powerful exceptions. Governors, unlike the President, have certain specific laws to be enforced that have been dedicated specifically to the state (or local) governments, which they themselves cannot alter. Also the governors' position itself is limited to powers granted to the people alone through *Powers of Authority Proposals*. The people in a direct democracy, unlike the people in a Republic, have the final say through the power of the vote about whether or not a proposal shall become law.

When it comes to the creation of laws, the governors' options come in two completely different forms of the law-creation process, from which they may choose one or the other. The first option is that the governor may endorse any proposal for the national ballot that has garnered more than a million

signatures. The key is that the governor may endorse only one. Remember, the million-signature qualifier is tailored to the present population of the United States, and is therefore relative to the current population of any nation. This achieves several things. First, it ensures that the national proposal, if passed by the people, is enforced because the governor, as a vital part of the law enforcement branch, has the authority to take action on other governors who do not enforce the law as written. Second, because the governor may choose only one national proposal per term, we may be assured that the governor will select the proposal that he or she believes is in the most vital interests of the nation. Third, since the proposal came from the people, the more signatures a proposal has, the more pressure the governor will be under to support a proposal, and the greater potential benefit a governor will receive from the voting public.

In many respects, these provisions amount to only a natural evolution towards what is higher and better than our present system of government. But instead of going to the President after going through Congress, proposals go before the governors before going through the people. This also gives the governors a lot to lose because it ties each governor's reputation to the one proposal that he or she endorsed. Then, if the proposal fails, the governor's hopes of ever becoming re-elected would become much impaired.

For this reason it is expected that the governors will be running for office not really as persons, but rather as closely identified with the national proposal they endorse or plan to endorse. The key concept here is that we are thus attempting to change the political focus from governments based on personalities to governments based on ideas, and they are idea that will come from the governor, the mayor, or to ordinary people (whoever they might be!). Our north star in all of these matters is that all law is better, the closer it is to the people. For this reason, too, we bestow upon the governors a second option. Instead of endorsing one national proposal, the governor may endorse two local, county proposals nationally. Actually, this turns out to be a little more complicated than it sounds, but it does provide for a

fundamental need. Astute readers, you will recall that a proposal, if it passes in one county, may be put on the ballot in another, with then the second time a much smaller fraction of the required number of signatures. This way of copying proposals over the course of many years may get the law passed locally in five, ten, twenty, or even more counties. A nation, however, may be made up of hundreds, or even thousands, of counties. Fundamentally we know that all law is evolving. We don't want laws created on a local level to cause divisions between the county governments. We are faced with an impasse. How do you keep the vast majority of the law creation process local to retain representation to the common man while still providing unity between the county governments? By allowing the Governor to present one county law as a proposal to all counties the law remains local as each county can chose to accept or reject the law. This procedure allows the most popular county proposals and propositions to be seen across the nation. For counties that pass propositions, in those particular counties where passed they become law. For counties that do not pass the proposition, the law may be revoked. What this does for the governor is to reduce the risk of failure. Even if the proposition does not pass in all counties, some counties will so that the governor is not put into the position of an all-or-nothing vote, as would be the case with a national proposition. This also does something else: It encourages the governors, at least on some level, not to erode the powers of the local government because any such attempt to reduce local rights will adversely impact the governor's own rights and powers. It also unites many of the county governments together under a uniform set of laws even at the local level.

The mayors of a county, working through the County Counsel, may revoke the nationally mandated law if a majority of people in that county voted against it. However we also allow the governor to attempt to work out a compromise proposal with the mayors of each protesting county. If an agreement can be achieved among the mayors and the governor, the proposal will then go back to the people of that county or counties during the next election, and at that time the people, through the power of the vote, may choose to approve or reject the modified proposal. This way the governor has the opportunity to attempt to meet the needs of all the people in their own unique cultural and ideological



ways. Of course, not all counties where the proposal did not pass may take this stand. This plan was developed in order to reduce the stress and tension against the most passionate of political proposals circulating across the country.

There is about this solution another potential challenge to be addressed. If a governor has the right to endorse proposals that may influence his own authority and the checks and balances thereof, we find the ancient threat of the governor converting himself into a king. We must also realize that unlike a President, a governor only represents his state and does not have authority over the other regions as the President does, and by comparison his powers are correspondingly diminished. Yet these same governors are the very ones responsible for binding the nation together; or, to say this more correctly, it is the people through the use of national law that bind the whole nation together. Thus, society is not in reality united through the power of the national government, but rather through the power of the people themselves. To ensure that the people remain the guiding power behind the government, we separate national proposals into three different categories: *national mandates*, which we just discussed, *powers of authority proposals*, and *Amendments to the democracy*.

*Powers of authority* are the same as *national mandates* insofar as how they are created, but with one major difference,, that the powers of authority proposal with the most signatures is the one that gets placed on the national ballot, rather than through the endorsement of a governor. Fundamentally the difference between a national mandate and a powers of authority proposal is that the powers of authority proposal sets about to restrict or enhance the powers of national elected officials, or that of regional or national law enforcement rights and limitations. Powers of authority proposals are also given more weight than a national mandate so that the governors cannot undermine these proposals. A power of authority proposal may only be overturned by another power of authority proposal or an Amendment to the Constitution.

Any one department or any position of authority in any government carries within itself the threat of taking away power and authority from the people, and therefore has the potential of undermining the direct democracy itself. It is important that we hold our leaders to a higher standard than we would the average person on the street. As the old adage goes, “To whom much is given, much is expected.” Public officials are the servants of society. Servants always have fewer rights than their masters. The government is the servant of the people. Therefore, it stands to reason that those in authority have fewer rights than the people over whom they exert power and influence.. For this reason it is vital that whoever has strong authority over others—from district attorneys and judges to the police, military officers, and our elected officials—all must have a transparent existence, as much as possible, so the people can have real trust that their decisions are being made on behalf of the public interest and for its good. For example, the average man and woman in society have the right to have their financial transactions kept private. However, it may be vital to let the public know where a judge or elected public servant is putting his or her finances or from whom they are receiving substantial sums of money. By setting limitations on the rights of those in authority, society ensures justice for all with “a level playing field.” History has shown that those who wield authority have often used their powers of their office inappropriately, to give themselves more rights and powers than the average person possessed. Of course there must be limitations to transparency, but history has shown time and time again that the leaders of society have always been the most important sources of the most evil corruption, violence, abuses of power. In the next chapter we shall discuss in detail the theoretical foundations of civil authority.

There is still, in the foundations of law, another authority that has the potential to cause more bondage and harm than all the other kinds of law combined. That authority is the Constitution itself. Constitutions have a vital purpose: They serve as the last line of defense against tyranny and oppression. The longer a Constitution stays in place, the more it becomes an integral and fully-accepted part of that society. On the other hand, we know that those who wield power continually seek with the greatest ingenuity and determination imaginable for any loophole or ways to bypass or circumvent the just

restraints placed upon their behavior to prevent them from pushing beyond the established limitations of their office. As we shall document further, throughout this book, the Constitution that created this nation as a vibrant and strong political entity no longer contains the same vital restraints on power that the original designers so wisely intended. The powers of authority proposals were developed as a vital part of this new government plan in order to restraint abuses of power by those in office. Even so, all of these ideas are based only on the most realistic study of political history, and at that after the fact, where we can now see clearly the challenges and issues that the original designers could barely imagine. History is not just the past, but it is what is generally known about the past, and it is constantly being written, revised, and rewritten, right now, just as you read these pages. So then, even while you are reading these thoughts, even greater ideas concepts are being tossed about, considered, reconsidered, and finally created. It is all apart of the struggle of humankind continually to improve upon and upgrade its situation and its opportunities, its total environment and room to live. Without the capability to modify the government model that we have laid out for you, even with all these efforts this form of government could, in the end, become the greatest limitation upon our liberties, by not allowing Liberty to evolve. Much foresight and many wise provisions are needed. This threat, therefore has led us to develop several methods by which the foundational document, which is the Constitution itself, might be slightly altered or more fundamentally changed.

Amendments to the constitution are setup using the same law-creation concepts as powers of authority proposals but with a few notable exceptions made necessary by the nature of Amendments themselves. Both national mandates and powers of authority proposals must go before the courts to have their constitutionality verified. And yet Amendments by their very nature oppose in some way the existing provisions of the Constitution itself. Now in order to accommodate national proposals of this type, we have created what we call the *trial of lawmakers*, and this procedure serves the same purpose as the *Causa Enim Novo*, except that the jury in this case is make up of a random selection of the people in society who have sponsored proposals that passed on a county, state, or national level. Remember, in this

government there are no *legislatures* in the traditional sense of the term because the people themselves are the legislature. The jury members of the *trial of lawmakers* owe their ability to have written proposals and to put them onto the ballot to the liberties granted to them through the Constitution. Any Amendment that would put these fundamental rights into question would be, at least in theory, opposed to their own liberties. These people, therefore, would be our greatest warriors against tyranny.

Constitutions inherently represent a difficult challenge. The Constitution by its nature represents the freedoms of the people from and over their own governments. The articles in any Constitution represent the limitations imposed upon individual government agencies. It is expected that the people will fear any alteration to the Constitution, for their own liberties established in the Constitution could be, thereby, put into jeopardy. Time also plays a factor in how people view the Constitution itself. In the beginning there is a great deal of apprehension, but as time went on the Constitution becomes a great source of pride and political stability in the lives of all the people of the nation. There comes a time when ideas that were once thought revolutionary have become commonplace. Over time changes and alterations made to the government model alter the system to such a degree that the aspirations and intentions of the original designers of the governmental system have become lost. Unfortunately, whether it is through legitimate or illegitimate means, we know that many of those changes will come about from people in positions of authority who should be defending liberty but in fact are always looking for shortcuts, loopholes, and ways to go around the established order to find ways to expand upon their own power and influence. Despite everything done to the contrary, history shows us that this unfortunately course of events may indeed be inevitable. This ultimate dilemma is, then, the real basis underlying the need for constitutional limits on the powers of our leaders. Everything comes down to the fundamentals of tyranny. Any power that can be abused will be abused. Abuse always expands to fill the limits of resistance brought to bear upon it. If people do not resist the abuses of others, they will have no one to resist the abuses of themselves, and tyranny will finally prevail. The challenge with Constitutions is that while they were designed to limit the powers granted to government officials, the Constitution of any

nation also lays out the basic foundational governmental designs, which, while doing that, also must grant rights and powers to public officials. But it is the exploitation of these rights and powers that ultimately are responsible for making tyrants out of men.

Here, once again, we discover a bitter irony. The purpose of this Constitution should be to preserve liberty rather than the powers of authority granted to a cherished few. Constitutions should never be an obstacle to liberty, but yet in some ways they always are. If our goal is to create a government wherein the people are courageous and brave enough to dare great things, then the preservation of a nation is not in itself dependent upon a Constitution. A nation's greatest and most enduring asset is and will always be its people, and it is always by their people that they will fly or fall. Several things have been done to encourage change in society through the will of the people over the powers of this Constitution. Since this is a direct democracy style government, such change must be done in ways that allow the people to change the Constitution but in so doing do not endanger the liberties of the people.

In order to achieve these ends, then, the number of regional judges that shall be required to overturn a proposal or law as unconstitutional shall be increased by one every hundred years. We might stop to pause here by remembering that just lasting a hundred years is, for any form of government, a significant accomplishment. Should this form of government preserve, the constraints upon the Constitution itself will fade so that this government model has the potential to be a true direct democracy without even the limitations of the Constitution itself. In this way, as the stability of the government and the acceptance of the Constitution gradually becomes greater and the threat of the abuse of power also correspondingly increases, the powers granted to the people to creatively alter this situation must also increase. Essentially we are moving society towards putting its faith for the preservation and integrity of its government into the hands of the people themselves alone.

There is something else about Constitutions that I personally do not particularly like. The first Constitution maybe was accepted by votes, but each generation that followed thereafter merely inherits the constitution without ever actually having a voice in the foundation of its government. For this reason every fifty years on the bicentennial of the original ratification of this Constitution society will have a vote as to whether or not the Constitution as is should be accepted or rejected. The Day of Independence is a day of pride for any nation. It is also a time of reflection to look at where society has come from and where society is going. This gives each generation a chance to accept this government model as it is, and if they don't like it to ask for something else. How do we know for sure that something else might not be even better? Then again, if the people choose to retain their form of government (this one), then they will also have a second question to indicate whether or not they believe that the existing Constitution is being enforced as originally intended. This vote is designed in such a way as to grant a voice and an open door to see where corruption of the ways of tyranny may have damaged the voice of the people. It is yet another of those necessary checks on the powers of those in positions of authority.

From Amendments to powers of authority proposals to the trial of lawmakers to the people themselves, each piece has to be put into its place in order to continually expand the rights of the people, and continually to restrain (if not actually diminish) the powers of those in positions of authority. Historically, when we look back in time, most people consider the dividing point between the rights of the states and the power of the national government, they go back to the American Civil War. While it is true that this may have diminished the rights of the states, the powers of the state governments still kept the national government power small in scope. This form of government, starting with the Lincoln presidency, maximized the output and efficiency of the business world. It failed, however, to meet the needs of the common man on the street needing bread to eat.

While many are familiar with the wrongs of communism, still we must realize that communism would have never been formed if there were not for wrongs committed against common man in terms of

widespread poverty, with a grossly unequal distribution of wealth, access to education, and health care services. Is it any wonder, then, that this form government had major challenges and then broke down during the Great Depression?

This present form of republic that we now live under was developed under the Franklin Roosevelt administration. President Roosevelt understood that the rights of the common man, whom he referred to as the “unknown man,” were more essential than the rights of business. He saw clearly what we all understand today, that business as such was designed by and for man, and man was not created to meet the needs of the business world. Gandhi said that the politics of the common man in India were “restricted to bread.” By enabling the rights of the national government over the states FDR was able to increase the food supply, raise health standards, and start immunization programs for children reduce to epidemics of contagious diseases, even when most people could not have afforded this vital services. Also he, although the program was criticized at the time as “socialism,” President Roosevelt was able to provide seniors with social security benefits.

Yet we know that as the national government continually assumes more and more power, it leaves less and less power to the people in terms of a voice in their government, [In this sentence I am referring to the law creation process, rather than national institutions, hopefully this addition will make more sense] and it may be only matter of time before it will collapse. In the next chapter we will be looking at the financial structure of a direct democracy, with everything from taxation to spending and unemployment. Due to the economic needs of the average citizen,, the structure of government has been built around the economic and employment needs of the nation. We must realize, too, that society’s ability to provide the fundamental needs of food and shelter must be its highest priority, and the people’s first freedom. At the same time, we must find ways to do so that stay true to our direct democracy principles, which means giving the common man a real voice in determining his own level of taxation and spending. In this chapter our focus has been on theories behind the law-creation process, whereas in the

next chapter we shall focus on the practical aspects of how these laws created by the people are to be enacted and enforced. We will also be looking into how to utilize these processes better, in order to maximize the power and authority of the many, and the average citizen.

In a republic Congress was partially developed to keep the President in check, the state legislature to keep the governor in check, and all the way down to the city council, to keep the mayor in check. In this form of government, there is no “Congress” as such, in the conventional sense. Still, we must have strict methods of enforcement that maintain controls over the leaders, thus preventing them from crowing themselves as kings while also allowing them to exercise their legitimate powers of direction and control. Also, without effective enforcement, laws become meaningless. As we will come to see in the next chapter, the state governors are allotted an expanded role in the enforcement of the domestic laws of the nation. They are also involved intimately in the functionality of the domestic government, and of course they have key roles in meeting the needs of the state government.

In these first two chapters we have walked through the foundation of the law-creation process. Now you’re ready to read through the first article in the Great Experiment Constitution, which may be found at [www.theGreatExperiment.net](http://www.theGreatExperiment.net). There is still much to learn, and you will have many more questions that need answers. When you are ready, we will see you around the corner in Chapter III. I hope you are enjoying the ride!



### *Chapter III*

#### *Economic Infrastructure and the evolution of the modern state*

In the previous chapter we established the foundational building stones of the law-creation process. Yet merely creating a law serves no purpose unless the system of government can provide a method by which the law is enforced and practiced within society. We also know that government does not only run on Election Day. Funds are required to pay for the roads we drive on, aqueducts that provide us with water, dams that provide energy for our homes and businesses everyday. For the people as a whole to monitor these internal functions of the government as well as other government services is not practical, yet a truly democratic society can only exist if the people of that society can have control over which government services are provided and how much they will be charged for those government services through taxation. We must realize that there are positions in the government that require oversight in one form or another through elected politicians yet the foundation building blocks of a direct democracy must be created in such a way as to make these elected politicians directly accountable to the people. We must be careful with each solution we develop creates a potential opening to diminish representation for the common man or on the reverse side dismantle our struggle of while maintaining a unifying system of government. To add further complexity to the situation any solution must establish an environment that will allow the people themselves to write their own destiny without gradual loss to representation or paving a road to disunity between the or units of government resulting in some form of internal war or anarchy.

This chapter was established to help you understand the domestic infrastructure of the local state governments. A large portion of this domestic infrastructure has been designed around how taxation and government funding may be established through democratic means as well as how to attempt to deal with many of society's greatest economic threats from unemployment, to economic recessions and even

economic depression. In all accounts you will notice the foundation of this government will remain built around preserving and expanding the rights of the people.

You will also notice that throughout this book I continually use references to the United States as well as the state government of California, among other states. This is because all learning uses history as a basis. As I was born in California and lived there most of my life, California, and in general the United States is the system of government that I understand best. Had I grown up in Germany or India you can be sure that my references would mimic one of those nations.

Before we attempt to improve on the structure of the present system let us analyze the Republic form of government, in terms of the structure of our local cities and towns. For example, we know that each town is represented by a city court system of some sort. We know each town government is under the authority of a mayor and a city council and usually has several other elected positions, such as judges, district attorneys and others depending on city and state laws. We know that each of the elected members of the city represent a different power. This is done, as you might expect, so that each elected official is counter balanced by the other. By requiring a majority vote from the city council to pass a local city budget you are hoping to remove one councilman from having the sole power to pass a budget that may reflect his own personal interests rather than the needs of the community as a whole. The challenge is by having multiple people involved in creating a city budget you are allowing one councilman to blame the other when something goes wrong, thereby in some respects avoiding the responsibilities of their respective elective offices. Also the more elected positions you have the less attention each one gets on Election Day. Think about it this way, in the last election did the city water inspector you most likely voted for do a good job? What about the city assessor or the city animal control? How many of them did you really research? Now be honest with yourself. How many did the public as a whole really research? How many of your elected city officials could you even tell me their name? What about the judges? Can you tell me what kind of job they did in office? The election of politicians is only as good as the

knowledge society has of those politicians, but if you reduce the number of elected positions what are you going to use as checks and balances to keep politicians from abusing the system?

Stop and think about this. These are important questions.

If the aim and goal of a government system is to maximize the representation of the common man, you must also ask yourself how much representation are you getting from people you don't know anything about. You can't force the public to study for an election. To do so would violate free will, which undermines the very nature of our democratic goals. While you can't force the public to know the candidates, you can narrow the focus of the election process by decreasing the number of elected positions on the ballot. The challenge is, of course, that you must do so in a manner that retains the checks and balances over the elected politician's level of authority while maintaining significant amounts of accountability over their behavior. The city council in the present Republic system is needed for the checks and balances of the city budget.

Given the existing strengths of the republic model within local government should the law making body of our Democracy be made up of elected positions or direct propositions? Direct propositions, while they are the most direct form of representation, lack the ability to run the day-to-day life and needs of the government establishment. For example, the fire department, police department, schools and libraries have to have some person in authority to make sure that budgets are not exceeded, that employees within the local departments of the government below them are doing their job. In general to ensure enforcement of the existing laws that govern the departments of any city, town or village, or the law making process itself would serve no purpose. On the other hand elected citizens' lack the clarity of written law. When you are voting for an candidate you really have no idea what is going through their mind, where as with a law, proposition or proposal you can read through to the smallest aspects so you know exactly what it is you are getting if you chose to do so. People, on the other hand, all too often have

less than desirable motivations, which they are reluctant to speak about during the election process. Also ideas, in the form of written law, are not subject to bribery the same way that elected politicians are. So once again we are at an ironic twist. We need the day-to-day authority of an elected government position without the ability to create law and we need representation through propositions that can stay maintained through the ups and downs of day-to-day life without getting perverted in the process.

To accomplish this we must first look at the existing structure of the county government. A county is made up of cities and towns. So if we are going to enact laws through the proposition system do we do so on a city or county level? Well like all questions it depends. If we enact laws on a city level we are losing the bond that law would have on a county level to tie the cities and towns together. Yet if we pass law on a county level we are losing the ability of each mayor to closely analyze and alter the financial situation within his local city. So we must draw a separation between the entities and analyze each one separately.

To help deal with these issues we can leave the financial decisions and enforcement of those decisions, up to the local cities, while the creation of law will be done on a county level, through the propositions, to unite the cities and towns together. So we are drawing a line between the financial decisions of local government and the creation of law. Yet the financial decisions that run a city or town are of extreme importance. These decisions affect where the common man's personal finances go within their governmental system. To take away this right from any person is a huge loss of representation.

If the mayor were to put a tax rate on the ballot and make his budget available online prior to the vote, than the responsibilities of city council moves directly to the people, as it is the people approving the budget rather than the city council. This one system improvement has several benefits over the existing city council system. With the city council system the people of the city are not given a budget and tax rate until after the election. So a Mayor may run on lowering taxes or more services, but he is left to his

moral character to fulfill these promises. Now the people of the city have the power to see what they are getting from a candidate before the election. This gives the mayoral candidates an embedded finance risk and added responsibilities in the budget, which in turn increases the likelihood that the candidates for mayor will look into the tax rates and city budget prior to the election. This also amplifies the citizen's representation in their government, by making the tax rate and budget obligations a choice, rather than forced on the population, which is the present practice at this time. However this solution has several challenges that must be overcome as well.

What is a city going to do when they run out of money? If the mayor has the power to increase taxes if the city goes bankrupt than the whole process of voting for a tax rate has been made powerless. If a mayor is allowed to borrow money than he forces the challenge to the next mayor and the city financial system may end up in a perpetual borrowing system. This is not as unrealistic as it might seem. The most obvious example of this is the US Congress that has consistently spends more funds than they take in annually. Yet we know that economies change. Cities and towns can have major industries go bankrupt or a natural disaster and suddenly the funds are just simply not enough. So what do you do?

One option is to require each candidate to have a surplus. Therefore if a mayor exceeded the allotted budget we could have up to 40% of his funds available to him as a surplus. There are actually several reasons for requiring the mayors to have a surplus, which we will be tying in shortly. Unfortunately, there are several issues as well. From the beginning we must understand the common nature of people. People, myself included, like to spend money, and it is by our nature, very difficult for people to save money. Yet what we like to do and what is good for us to do as human beings is not always the same thing. By having the mayor put his proposed tax rate on the ballot I believe most people are going to vote for the mayor with the smallest tax rate, because we as people have other places we would much rather spend our money. On the other hand we want our cities to look clean and orderly. We want the finest roads and basically the maximum return for every dollar we spend. Now put yourself

in the mayor's shoes. If a mayor is being pressured to lower taxes as much as possible to run for office it is expected that the mayor will simply account the surplus as part of his budget prior to the election in order to get into office. In order for the surplus to mean anything there needs to be some kind of constraints on when you can use that surplus amount and for what purposes. In other words what is the legitimate use of this surplus amount, what is an illegitimate use and what do you do when a mayor is in violation of this surplus amount?

Cities that are growing in population due to immigration or for other reasons there is an expectation that the city will also require more resources, such as, police, fire, schools and other community needs. This growth represents a legitimate need to use more funds within the allotted surplus. The reverse is also true. A declining population, can happen for many reasons, but is typically a result of poor government decisions in one form or another. This is, because there are underlying causes for immigration. People move to an area for two primary reasons. The first is prosperity, the belief that their life or the lives of their loved ones would be better off in another location or through the use of force, such as refugees in time of war. If you think about it the core element of Democracy is to enhance the value of the common man by allowing population growth to substantially increase the amount of funding available to the mayors I am attempting to create competition among the local governments for people in hopes of elevating the value of the average human being. In the present system wealth is viewed as more value than the human being who provides it. We must also ask ourselves a fundamental question is a nation made great through financial wealth or through freedom? Putting taxation and spending up to a vote means that the cities and government institutions will be under the control of the people within that community thus in theory enhancing the value of human beings over their society. These institutions should serve their community and or the nation, as they know the people are ultimately responsible for approving their funding. By making the amount of funding a mayor can use contingent on population growth you are giving the mayor a built in demand to want people to come to his city to serve his own

purposes. Essentially all we are really doing is rewarding mayors for good behavior and punishing them for bad behavior in portion to the prosperity of their town or city.

Population growth is just one of many elements that we can use this reward and punishment system on. For example lets say you have a farming community where you have hundreds of farm workers making next to nothing and the owner of the farm owns all the land and is making a killing. If population is the only rewarding element in the equation than you are intentionally rewarding tyranny, which is in direct opposition to the democratic objectives of book. Therefore we can also reward mayors who increase their population's percentage of home ownership.

One of the primary elements will always be the ability of a mayor to attract businesses as well as create an environment where the common man can pursue his economic dreams and goals in the business arena. There is a place for the creation of jobs through government institutions, but if we really want a government where every person has the maximum amount of liberty in their lives they must be able to determine their own destiny, as they desire. Government jobs come from the mind of the politician in office, which can have many good and noble purposes, such as the building of a aqueduct or a dam, but these ideas come from the mind of one person and most likely do not express the innermost desires of each of the workers. Rewarding the mayor for creating jobs through government means, whether it is from the state government or the national government rather than through the private sector has to potential to open up the door of favoritism between the state politicians and city politicians through the political party system. Attracting business and creating avenues for entrepreneurship locally within a city or town is a great deal more difficult than getting handed a contact from a politician in a position of authority within the state or national government. The mayor's ability to create the availability and opportunities within his community for the people at the lowest class of society, to enable them to build their desires of their heart through the private sector should be rewarded. It is often difficult to understand the simplicity that economics has with liberty. A poor man may live in what one might

consider a free society or democratic society, but how much freedom does a person really have if they have no roof over their head, no food in their stomach and not a penny to their name?

At some point we need to take a step back to look at the system as a whole. If the economy were a static straight line, then rewarding cities through the office of the mayor for employing their citizens would be an ultimate good. Unfortunately economics are not straight lines. Sometimes the economy of the whole nation goes down hill. When this happens if you had all the communities penalized for decreasing jobs you would be taking a bad situation and making worse. The economy represents the livelihood of average people. When unemployment goes up you can expect two things: a rise in poverty and a rise in crime.

Having said that we know that historically there are several things that a nation can do to combat a staggering economy of the nation as a whole. A city or region can lower taxation, which allows the people to spend more within the economy and thereby create more demand on business goods. As the demand for good increases the need for more employees to meet this demand increases the need by business for employment. Secondly a region can increase government spending by creating jobs through the government, such as the construction of roads and other structural improvements to facilitate the needs of the community, business and commerce as well as for other purposes. Then there are also long term approaches such as education to increase the population's ability to obtain positions that require greater technical knowledge and or adapt the national population to the latest technology, thereby increasing employment.

Each one of these solutions are important and in some way I want to use all of them in developing the solution to the economic issues that have plagued society since the dawn of the civilized world.



Now up until this point we have only concentrated with issues on the local government level. Yet when we are looking at issues on the economy as a whole we need to look at them from an over all perspective so we can see the economy as a whole. For this reason we turn to the state or regional governments. We could go as broad as the national government, but my hope is that we can target regions in the economy early on, before the recession in the economy moves to a national level. One of the ways to do this is to tie the funding of the state or regional government to the unemployment level. I know this sounds complicated, but it is actually more practical and simple than most realize. To understand this better we should first look at what the responsibilities of the state or regional governments are.

Up until this point all we have looked at is county and city government set up on a local level. I did this because I believe any attempt to form a direct democracy style government must start at the bottom and work its way up to the top. Yet we all realize that there needs to be a state government to tie these independent counties together. The state government does this through several methods in the existing system. The first method is through commerce, which is to say roads, airports, port, etc. The second method is through physical needs of the population where the resources required benefits multiple counties, but is too expensive for a city to afford. This includes aqueducts, reservoirs, dams, power plants, etc. The third method is through law enforcement through the FBI, Federal Bureau of Investigation, which addresses society's most fundamental needs of safety and security. Finally through higher education, such as college and other educational options, to meet the needs brought on through technology as well as through the business community.

As unemployment increases the economy needs more jobs. One option to deal with this challenge is to tie unemployment rate to the spending of the state government so that as unemployment increases education funding increases, government infrastructure, roads and reservoirs funding increases as well as the less pleasant needs, such as the need to deal with an increase in crime through increased

criminal investigation funding and further funding through the federal court system. The reverse is also true as unemployment decreases the state government needs to downsize releasing those jobs to the private sector to fill the employment needs demanded by business. In this way you are increasing savings in the good years to provide for the need in the bad years, which is the basic foundation of macroeconomics.

As you recall the mayor was given a surplus. It is this surplus that provides for the saving in the good years and funding in the bad years. As the unemployment increases rate the percentage of these city surplus's the state governors can use increases in turn. This is designed to improve productivity as defined through the normal business cycle. As an economy goes down employers are often put in a position where they are forced to let employees go. This means a smaller number of people are responsible for a larger workload. The same is true on a government level. As state government loses funds the government is forced to let people go so that the people who are left carry a greater load of responsibility. Through this method one side of the equation is always shrinking, becoming more productive while the other side of the equation is expanding to fully utilize and expand the technology of the present day and age. So that when the business community goes into recession the state government expands and when the economy booms the state government retracts. Each designed to fluctuate with the needs of the economy of the time. This is the basic principle behind macroeconomics. This structure is a deviation from the Republic form of government. One of the fundamental challenges with a Republic is that because the source of power is the congress rather than built in automatic adjustments based on economic data. The law making process, which is slow by design, is responsible for altering spending in regard to the state of the economy. Unfortunately the economy does not wait for congress to act. Typically by the time the national government does act the business community is already moving out of the cycle of recession through normal business cycles. Unfortunately this tends to act in the reverse of what the economy needs by creating jobs in the good times, rather than the bad times. To make the situation worse government institutions are rarely put in a position where they have to retract as they can

increase revenues through the force of taxation. Due to this government institutions are often poorly managed and highly inefficient.

If I were to charge more taxes to the people for the needs of the government as an economy goes down hill I would be taking a bad situation and making it worse by taking the money out of the private sector when it needs it the most. I would also be positioning the tax paying population against the government, which creates animosity and resentment.

Instead it is more prudent and practical for the taxation the state government receives to come from a percentage of each of the mayoral required surpluses in the region. By providing surpluses in the good years we are providing for the budgetary needs of the bad years. Yet by tying the city budget surplus to the funding the state government we are also doing something else that is very important. We are positioning the state government against the city government so that the state government will be trying to get as much as it can from the city government and the city government will be doing everything in its power to retain its own funds. This gives us multiple benefits. First the people can believe that when they vote for a mayor's budget and tax rate that the mayor will live up to his financial responsibilities or he will have to deal with the state government. As the state government receives its funding from its cities the more of the surplus the city spends the less funding the state receives making it natural for the state government to closely monitor city spending to increase its own revenue. In the present system the state receives its funding from the general population through income taxes. By contrast the present income tax system, enacted to fund the war during World War II has become steadily more problematic as the average citizen lacks the financial resources to really defend their rights before the state and national government. Historically, however this was not the case. It may surprise you that this concept was derived for the original United States Constitution. Prior to the passage of the 16<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution, currently known as the income tax amendment, the national government functioned from indirect taxation known as excise taxes. This means that like the regional governments I

have set up that receives their funds from the county government rather than directly from the people, the national government was designed to receive their funds from the states rather than from the national government. Direct taxation of the common man was against the original constitution. We can see this in Article 1, Section 2, Clause:

*"Representative and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers,"*

To increase national taxes the national government had to raise taxes on the states. As the Senators were elected through the State Legislature if a Senator voted to increase taxes without the authority of the State he risked losing re-election. This system of checks and balances kept taxation low at the nation level for more than a century.

The city government on the other hand have a great deal of funds and the stakes were much higher for both the city and the state as the volume of resources in dispute may mean the difference in multiple millions, even billions in revenue. To put this in perspective in 2006 the city budget for Tualatin OR was 109 million dollars. Tualatin is just one of hundreds of cities within the state of Oregon.

When considering the financial well being of any nation there remains one financial institution above all others, the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve is crucial as it is responsible for determining the value of currency itself. This is done through several methods, but most notably through the raising or lowering of interest rates. As is always the case before we forward with the evolution of an institution we must first look back. In the current Republic system of Government, other than in the European Union, each Federal Reserve operates on a nation-by-nation basis. Today the commercial world has evolved to a Global Economy. Therefore when we consider the prospects of international currencies, it seems proper that the Federal Reserve in keeping pace with the business sector should also move us

toward an international body of government. Unfortunately as you change each aspect of government we must be aware that it can have a negative reaction on other portions of the government equation. For those of you who do not know the current Federal Reserve is managed by the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board is composed of six bank industry appointments, six governors and a chairman appointed by the President of the United States. Any international federal reserve must allow for the sovereign voice of the individual member nations. It is also important to remember that the market does best with limitations put in place through the market itself rather than through government bodies, such as Governors and Presidential appoints. These forms of government control also come into contrast with our direct democracy goals of rule by the people. We must also consider that the very makeup of this new form of government is no longer compatible with previous Board of Governors approach to the federal reserve. By increasing the regional governments funding when unemployment goes up you are also giving the governor an undesirable incentive to create unemployment. Of course we know from the Hoover and other Presidents that unemployment is a huge motivating factor in elections and it is my hope that this factor will greatly outweigh the former to increase the employment needs of the nation. While Governors collectively in this new form make up the domestic national government I am hesitant to give them the power to appoint members of the Federal Reserve as they carry the potential keep interest rates abnormally high to increase their own funding. So when we consider a new international body to maintain the role of the Federal Reserve it is important for us to analyze which people in society have the greatest understanding and interest in the performance of the market. In general to two greatest stakeholders is the banking industry as well as the hundreds of thousands of individual stockholders who owe their financial well being, whether it is through employment or retirement funds to the stability and growth of the market. In any election you have candidates and you have voters. These two elements allow us to receive the candidates from the leading banks among the member nations as well as hundreds of thousands of stockholder votes. Each stockholder represents partial ownership of an industry. Each industry represents part of the business economy. Collectively these businesses and industries represent the economy itself so that in some way each stockholder owns not only a piece of an industry, but part of

the economy as a whole. The more shares they know the greater investment they have in the economy and therefore the greater voice they have among the candidates selected.

However, by allowing banks to be the only source of candidates we are failing to recognize that the financial market has evolved into numerous other financial institutions. Some of these financial institutions include: accounting firms, stock trading corporations, mutual fund corporations, credit card companies and credit bureaus. Therefore it seems only prudent that the best of these industries also be allowed to submit candidates for a vote among the stockholders. After the market has selected their thirteen members they may select one member as Chairman of the board.

As we analyze man history we take note that all too often the strong prey upon the weak. In the beginning it started out with physical strength and today strength comes from one's monetary value in terms of assets and bank accounts as well as political positions of power. Corporate democracy has several evils that we cannot ignore, as the votes of the wealthy in terms of shareholders are significantly greater than the votes of the poor. I have allowed this because I believe that their knowledge of the stock market and the economy is essential to the lives of billions of people, yet there is even a greater risk that the right to own stock will become more of an exclusive club as time moves on. The Direct Democracy system itself, by starting the law-creation process at the bottom to combat the divides in humanity that empower one man unjustly over the lives of others. We also realize that the Federal Reserve as it is with institution must evolve and grow. Yet the Federal Reserve in this government was designed to be an international institution, therefore it becomes difficult for us to enforce the laws of the direct democracy law-creation process on other sovereign nations. However by retaining a stockholders vote for any changes made we are still keeping the process democratic, over the prospect of an international congress or head of state law making options. Also to enforce the integrity of the individual nations we can allow each nation to propose a limited number of proposals to the stockholders vote. This also allows the democracy to follow its democratic ideals behind the laws that the democracy proposes.

Therefore the method chosen will be the same as a national mandate proposal so that the proposal with the greatest number of signatures may be presented for a stockholders vote. I also am allowing the governor to use his one national mandate proposal to be toward a proposal concerning the federal reserve for a stockholders vote. Due to the fact the governor may only endorse one proposal the Governor will need the support of the public to move forward. Other modifications have been made as well to ensure the publics voice in the process. Some of the members of the Federal Reserve Board were selected from the stock trading companies that have the most transactions from the greatest number of clients. This was done in effort to encourage those that trade stock to bring the public into the process to as great an extent as possible.

For those of you who do not know the Federal Reserve set the interest rate by which money may be barrowed from the government itself. The new government creates savings for each city locally, those funds as part of the surplus that are not used governor. This provides the government an avenue by which it can receive interest on their saving while providing loans to the population. Of course each nation will be required to provide funds in their own manor, however, Republics who continually run under debts are left in a position where they need to borrow money to allow there banking industry to borrow funds. Unfortunately often the nation prints more currency, which lowers the value of the currency they are using. To prevent this from taking place in the democracy each of the mints have been divided between the regions so that the National Council can retain accountability on each of the mints.

As you have noticed I have spent a great deal of effort to maximize the rights of the local government from the creation of law to the general finances of the state and local budgets. Anytime you have you have finances of the amounts used by governments you must be prudent with the tax dollars received. Governments are different than businesses. When a business receives funds those funds belong to that business. When the government receives funds, those funds belong to the people. The purpose of the government is not to increase revenue, but to use the funding collected for the well-being and

livelihood of the people. Every dollar is important, as it may have come from a family that needed those funds for food or medicine. Due to this it is important that we maximize the value of each dollar spent today and adequately prepare and save for the needs of our children tomorrow so that they can inherit a economically prosperous nation free of national debt.

Lets say the mayor has a 40 percent surplus and the state government can take say 50% of that state surplus you are still left with 20 percent of the cities budget for long term savings to be made available for anything from national disasters to war, God forbid, when the nation is in real economic crisis. The bottom line is that we are taking a political and government system that functions on deficits, as it does in the United States, to one that functions on savings. Of course the amount of saving will vary from city to city, but when taken as a whole the nation is in a much more powerful position for itself and its people.

This is why the city budget is so very important as it provides the funding for all the internal needs of the direct democracy itself. For the moment lets take economic fluctuations, natural disasters and other things outside of the equation and look at the economy as a static equation. When the mayor puts his budget and tax rate on the ballot he is primarily responsible for the safety and well being of the people within his city or town as it is his budget that provides for the police and other safety services. If his budget gets to the point where the police and other safety services can no longer be provided due to negligent or inappropriate use of city funds the system at least in terms of that city has failed its people. There is nothing more elemental to a system of government than the safety and well being of its people. By holding the mayor financially liable to his city for his own negligence when it comes to the city budget you are giving the mayor a great incentive to do what is right. Unfortunately with police and other safety services not present the real potential for chaos exists in the form of looting and rioting. Holding the Mayor accountable for these actions will not repair the damage to the city. For this reason I



have to allow the state government to step in, in dire conditions when the mayor cannot provide the necessities for his city.

In the present system it is difficult for people to see the gross waste in city and state funding. The ability by the city and state governments in the present republic system of government allows for politicians to increase taxation, as they so desire. By creating a system of public choice over taxation I am essentially attempting to **bring competition, as used in the private sector, to the** city government. Now when I say **bring competition** I do not mean putting business in charge of the government, but rather to use capitalistic principles found in business to allow for competition among budget proposals **through the candidates for mayor**, to maximize the value of each dollar spent through government funding.

There is a very important fundamental fact about government spending that most people do not fully understand. If you look at the spending levels within city government for one city it seems small in comparison to the spending at the state government level. If you look at state government spending compared to national government spending state spending seems small by comparison. Due to this when people within nation annualize wasteful spending they concentrate on the spending done within the national government. We do this for several reasons in a Republic form of government because the power base resides at the top rather than at the bottom. We also do this as a small alteration in funding at the national level may mean the difference in millions if not billions of federal tax dollars. Yet when we do this we are essentially closing our eyes to the greater issue.

To make things more understandable lets look at the previous example except instead of comparing the national government to one state budget, lets compare the national government to the collective budgets of all fifty states. When you do this the figures reverse and it is now the national governments budget that looks small in comparison. The same is true when we compare the collective city and town budgets from across the nation with the collective state budgets. The more you collectively

understand the vast amount of funds that are used within local government the more important the city budget becomes. Yet as the public has their eyes fixed on the fraudulent spending in the national government the wastes and abuses of power and funding on the city and state level go virtually unnoticed.

By allowing the public to choose their tax rate, increase the power base among the local population, you are changing the focus of the government funding from the national government to the local city government so that in theory corruption within the system is much more visible to the public.

While the long term effects of bring choice to public taxation and spending will in theory amplify the value of each tax dollar spent and reduce waste the short-term effects unfortunately will be very difficult on society as a whole. Unfortunately when it comes to scientific research in political science there is no ability to test the theories put forward before giving them over to society. This is why Lincoln referred to America as “The Great Experiment” as putting political theories into practice puts the population into a place of discovery. Consider it this way, the first candidates running for mayor within **this new** system of government will have no historical data for what percentage of taxation to put on the ballot, for example what rate is too high and what tax rate is too low. This is because as they will not have historical data from previous elections to determine approximately how much revenue any particular percentage rate will provide. There will be communities that place a tax rate that is too excessive, but even more critical communities will vote with their pocket books for taxation amounts that are so small that they will force major instant restructuring within the city system. This restructuring is sure to cause turmoil of some degree within each city’s population. Now in the long term ability of the governor to deal with five or ten mayors that are outside of compliance within their budgets is not too difficult, but in the first few years of this change to the economic process **due to lack of historical as well as the inability of the public to see the initial consequences of voting for rates that are too low** creates the real possibility of the state governments to have to deal with 25 to 30 percent of the city governments that find themselves outside of compliance within their city budgets because they didn’t allocate a tax rate that

would meet their budgetary needs creates a real risk. All this comes at a time when the Governors are just learning how to deal with this new system of funding themselves. To minimize this risk the mayors have been given a large amount of freedom to move and allocate funds so that in times of economic crisis the mayor can do everything in his power to see that the safety and security of the people in his city are not put in jeopardy. It is expected that there will be many of these changes the Mayor does to get the budget in line that the people of the city will not approve of, but we must remember that the people are the law creating body and over time they will put rules and restraints on what the mayor can and cannot do with city funds on various departments within the city. It is my expectation that the first few years of this democracy will be the most difficult and turbulent. Many people during these first years while this turmoil is taking place will be looking back as perhaps they had made a terrible mistake, yet it is these first few years that will be weeding out the entrenched corruption and budgetary waste currently present from these many years of neglect. Some mayors in an effort to reduce their spending will do many outrageous and terrible things that will make headlines from one end of the nation to the other. Yet while these things are going on there will be many mayors solving long held embedded issues with beautiful, unique and creative methods, which will go unnoticed.

These are and have always been the challenges with change, experimentation and growth. There is a reason the United States used to be known as the land of the free and the home of the brave. Experimentation creates risk and risk creates fear. It takes courage to try something new, to experiment. Yet how we handle and deal with this change is very important.

Getting the mayors' out of the system that do not provide adequately for the budgetary needs of their city becomes a necessity to remove the volatility out of the system as quickly as possible until a stabilized system emerges. If a mayor cannot retain the mandated amount of their surplus requirement aloud for economic fluctuations then he should not be allowed the privilege to run again. When it comes to the people's funds there are no second chances to spend the money right.

One of the primary complaints against a direct democracy system is that the congress, the state legislature and even the city council passes a great many bills that often go unnoticed as trivial, but actually have an beneficial impact to society as a whole. When we analyze the make up of these bills passed through these legislative bodies we find that most of them fall into two general categories, codes and standards, which we will discuss in chapter five, and the area of budget priorities and funding, be it on the city, state or national level. Unfortunately for the republic many of these laws can be counter productive as they often establish government funding or programs that continue to exist beyond their useful life or suffer from redundancy of similar government programs as one member of congress is not always aware of what his fellow congressman are doing, so that left hand does not see the right hand or visa-versa. In this new system by removing the bulk of these laws allows the mayor, as one man, the flexibility to maneuver funds quickly as manager in a business would do to amplify the needs for his city. The same is true for the governors on the regional or state level. It is important to remember that the effects of this new system are only theoretical in nature so that I don't know exactly what financial needs will come out in the city and regional levels of government. Now as the public views the actions of the mayor or the governor in regard to their budgets the people, through the laws they put forward, will put restraints on the mayors budget as they see justified. Now it is also important to remember that because the mayoral candidates are in completion to lower taxation for the public vote, that the mayors have no for seeking in new funds as they, unlike senators and representatives, only hurt themselves through wasteful spending.

While there are several benefits to the initial flexibility for government spending, we must also realize that if the mayor were to find alternative method of taxation combined with flexible spending the consequences could be disastrous. Once again, the solution has a fundamental challenge that we must address. As the campaign for office is typically a five to six month ordeal the acting mayor is controlling the city budget while he is also a candidate for a new city budget. Also to complicate the situation further

the mayor's term in most government systems does not end for another two months after the election. So what is to stop the mayor from blowing the surplus during these last months before or after the election?

Each Mayoral position is designed to be a coveted political position, if the mayor runs for re-election and wins while violating his budget he is essentially breaking down the economic foundation of the democracy itself. Elections build up people's passion. Immediately following an election is roughly the most difficult time to oust any political figure including the mayor. The governor also may have many votes from the people within this city, which makes it difficult for the governor to remove the mayor immediately following the election. In theory the governor has a financial incentive to prosecute the sitting mayor, however, as the people have just elected the mayor, **we should also consider that the public typically would** want to put the politics aside for a while after the election. There maybe governors who are taking their seats for the first time in public office and still haven't got their feet wet and therefore are reluctant to act. The transition periods of power are always the most difficult because **each election carries the potential to radically alter the direction of the county, state or the national government depending on who is in office. To make the situation more difficult these transitions do not take place one at a time, but rather are** going on across the nation at the same time. We must realize that just saying that a mayor needs to keep his budget in line is not good enough. All laws without enforcement have no meaning and might as well not exist. When we look at enforcement the primary thing we need to look at is who has the greatest incentive to enforce the law when it comes to the mayor and his budget? To answer this I want to turn to the political party system.

In most cities you have a population that either leans conservative or leans liberal because the majority of population within the city typically belong to one political party or another. We know that unfortunately many of these voters are voting down the party line, rather than for the candidate. It is the same challenge Republics have always had when voting for people over ideas. Yet we must accept that the political two party system of government is a reality. Whether we like it or not it is going to be

around for a long time. Later we will be researching several methods to dismantle the two party system in favor of a three or four party system, but we will get into that at a later time. But whether or not you have a two party system or a ten party system the political process between the parties will always spark some bitter rivalries between the candidates. Each candidate will instinctively do everything in his or her power to see the other candidate fail. Also often the parties will vote against the candidates they like the most in order to get a candidate from their party they believe will win on the ballot. The solution I am putting forward is to allow the runner up candidate to take the place of the mayor if the mayor violates his budget surplus allotment six months prior to the election or following the election. The runner up candidate may accomplish this through the city court system. As you may recall Mayor's who violate their budget may not run for public office again. This gives the run up mayor; the one that lost in the election, a tremendous incentive to go after the elected mayor. Just the threat of getting replaced by a candidate of the opposite political persuasion gives the elected mayor an incentive to either get his budget in line or not run if he feels that the other side may oust him from office. Should the run-up mayor get into office, it will not be easy, as many in the city will see his election as illegitimate, but it may be the first time in a very long time that a candidate from that party has gotten into the political office of the mayor for that city, which is a significant incentive, but leaves the candidate with a lot to prove.

This unfortunately will also put the sitting mayor in a desperate position where it is likely that he will use every option available to increase the funds coming into the city. For example, the city often is responsible for providing electricity, water, sewer or other utilities to the city residence. If the mayor could increase these charges at will he could effectively bypass the tax rate he submitted on the ballot by using other methods to collect revenue from the city. This is not an unrealistic threat as the present system of governments presently has multiple different taxes to increase funding. This list includes, but is not limited to: hotel tax, rental car tax, sales tax, income tax, property tax, electrical tax, water tax, corporate tax, phone tax, luxury tax, cigarette tax, social security tax, Medicare tax, permit fees, inspection fees, etc. Everything you do is taxed in some way shape or form. For this reason in our new

system of government all services provided by the city, must come from the income tax percentage the mayor has put forward on the ballot. What I am attempting to do is to lower the cities control over its population by making it beneficial for the mayor to privatize city functions to cut spending rather than increasing taxes when the mayor gets into a financial jam. **In this way at least the service will continue to function and provide for the community when the budgetary funds are not sufficient.** Also remember, as the people are the law making body they may choose through the vote which services the mayor may privatize and which ones are to remain public. I also realize some city functions such as: police, fire and other things have the potential to be corrupted through the private sector. Because of this I have left the several city functions that must remain public, except, again, through public vote. It is easy to want to mandate some of these functions, but if we do we are moving in opposition to our direct democracy goals to enable the will of the people. **Remember as well that direct democracy does not mean that the people will make the right decisions; it means that the people alone will be responsible for the decisions they make.**

As you can hopefully see I am trying to attach significant consequences to spending. Yet the reverse need is also there. There must be some reward for savings as well. By allowing only incumbent mayors to retain the savings they earned from the previous term in office for city needs you are giving them a huge advantage in the election. In this way they can promise infrastructure and other improvements to the city that the other candidates cannot. If a mayoral incumbent can run continually with surplus, even a slight one, he has shown that he can be responsible with the people funds and, at least to some degree, should have their next term in office may be extended should they decide to run again. This does several things for us. First larger projects within a city, such as, museums, observatories, zoos stadiums and other improvements will take time to save up the needed funds. Remember we are moving away from a system of borrowing to a system of savings. Also the more often a mayor wins re-election the greater his name recognition and popularity will grow so that it becomes more difficult with each successful reelection to remove him from office.

By making the terms in office short at the beginning I am hoping to weed out those mayors who make poor decisions quickly. Where as a veteran mayor with many years of experience will be given the ability to save and invest in long-term city projects for the benefit of the people within his city.

*After a long time the master of those servant returned and settled accounts with them. The man who had received the five talents brought the other five. 'Master', he said, 'you have entrusted me with five talents. See, I have gained five more.' His master replied, 'Well done good and faithful servant! You have been faithful with a few things; I will put you in charge of many things. Come and share your masters happiness.'*

*Matthew 25: 19-21*

It may sound odd to many, but the budget and how the money is spent is more important to me than the candidates themselves. Because the candidates are elected to office we know that to at least some degree the people of that town or city have chosen that person for his elected office. Now we must believe that a candidate is only as good as their word. When the Mayor is unable to maintain the city budget, even with a 40 percent surplus for budget fluctuations, they are in violation of their word to the people of the city. Perhaps the consequences I have on the budget seem harsh, but the people who have been elected for public office have been given a great deal of authority and, as the old adage goes, to whom much is given, much is expected. As the mayors and the governors represent the economic infrastructure of the nation keeping their decisions in line, and within budget, represents a significant fundamental economic need of any government.

In theory what I am expecting to have happen is to have a radical internal change during the first mayoral terms of this form of government due to the fact that there will be tax rates that are too low to



provide for the needs of the city government. As I previously mentioned the state government will be feeling out its own methods, along with some trial and error to deal with the challenges within the local governments. The people, attempting to embrace their new power in the system will increase this dynamic to one degree or another. As the next election cycle comes cities that were left totally underfunded will go in the reverse direction with a new mayor and a much larger tax percentage. Most likely this tax rate will be too large for the needs of the city. However there will have also been mayors that were able to maintain stability and order. I am sure just seeing the disorder from other cities broadcast through media outlets will keep many mayors on edge and carefully analyze each tax dollar spent. Over time as understanding of the responsibilities that the job of mayor entails as well as see the consequences from the state government on those mayors that were unable to meet their budgetary obligations are viewed by the public the kind of candidates that run for the position of mayor will fundamentally change. In the republic through the use of forced taxation in coming mayors can essentially leave the system in autopilot and know that they will have enough funds to meet their needs. Unfortunately this method while it provides some stability also encourages waste. Over the years this neglect slowly builds up within society. Also when the public wants further services they present propositions known as bond measures with essentially the buy now and pay later approach. In this new system of government the people may require whatever facilities they want from the county government through the vote, however it will be the responsibility of each mayor to provide for those projects or services through their budget, buy now, pay now. Remember this new position for the mayor is not intended to be easy. Due to the rigid requirements and standards that the position entitles we can expect that the amount of research and study that will go into any run for office will significantly increase to the point where college classes and books on the subject of managing the city will become commonplace. As the quality of the candidates improves the safety and security of the community will improve as well. Over the long term saving from the mayors will increase and with it comes civil and infrastructure improvements needed to enhance long-term growth. The state governments as they rely on the city governments for funding will also develop improved methods to analyze the city budgets so that the ability of the state government to identify

challenge areas sooner, rather than later **due to these improved techniques** over the course of time the state government will be able to verify that the fundamental reasons for using a surplus are being maintained as a violation to these surpluses will cause the state to lose their own revenue.

Yet the system laid out in this document will only function if the Mayors have some method of enforcing the rights of their cities over the rights of the State Governments. While the Mayors as a whole represent a significant counter balance of power to the state governor, by themselves the mayors are very weak by comparison to the authority and power of the state governor. Without a check to the balance of power on the state governor it is expected the governors will abuse their authority and the powers of the mayors will slowly and continually erode, in turn diminishing the rights of the people. This is because the vast majority of the laws written are coming from the county level. The more rights are restricted to the counties from the state the few rights the common man has on the street. It is the same case that we bought up previously on the reason for creating the power base and law making body on a county basis. As we have laid out the system the Mayor has a great deal of responsibility. As all the city offices and budgets are under the mayor's responsibility, more over he is financially and legal responsible to seek out corruption within the city limits. As you will read on you will discover further responsibilities that we have given to the mayors as well as further checks and balances on their behavior. These things together will fortunately and unfortunately make the mayors very busy people. As a group of people they wield a great deal of strength as a counter balance to the powers of the state governors. The challenge that you run into when you are creating a government where the people are in charge is that you do not have the existing law making bodies of power that exist in a Republic such as the city Council, state legislature and congress as these bodies pose a threat to the voice of power of the people themselves. Yet they are also part of the checks and balances system that keep the powers above them in line. For example, the city Council is responsible for keeping the mayor in line. The state legislature is responsible for keeping the governor in line. The congress is responsible for keeping the president in line. If I create a state

legislature, as time has shown throughout history the state legislature continually grows its own power over the internal decisions with the state, which diminished powers of the city governments.

In theory disputes between the city and state government will be a common occurrence. As with most occurrences the more often it takes place the more refined the process becomes. Yet the state still wields a great deal of power. Even with the powers granted to the mayor it is still very difficult for the mayor to go up against the state government with the influence and power of just one city. Realistically we must expect that the governors as people share the same capability for fraud, deceit and manipulation to increase their own source of power over the lives of others. The mayor's position as I have laid it out is also very demanding making it very difficult for the mayor to devote more time and resources to take on the state government. To combat this we must allow the mayors some method of forming a common voice in their state to enforce their rights as well as the rights of the city governments. Due to these needs I have created a position known as the Regional Ambassador. The Ambassadors position is basically that of a lawyer. The purpose of the Regional Ambassador is to represent the city governments anytime a mayor in their state feels that their rights are in jeopardy. Therefore the mayor can go about the needs within his community and be confident that his rights are being enforced. If you will recall the position of the Senator within the United States constitution was to provide for the rights of the state. The Regional Ambassador is the evolution that I have created for that position. In order for anything to evolve it must become better. As you will recall under our current Republic the Senate was once elected through the state legislatures, but moved to a public vote due to the corruption within the political party system. Yet as it moved away from the state legislatures the rights of the state governments were greatly lost to the power of the national government. What we can learn from this is that the people must be involved in the election process for the Regional Ambassador, yet the Regional Ambassador must have some incentive to enforce the rights of the local city governments, regardless of their party affiliation or the whole point of creating the position of the Regional Ambassador is meaningless.

The Regional Ambassador is responsible for enforcing the integrity of the local governments. Therefore any mayor that believes that his rights or the rights of his city have been put in jeopardy may call upon the Regional Ambassador to take his case to the courts for trial. In some ways we are using the Regional Ambassador to fulfill the same purposes as the Senator under the old US constitution. When we do this though we must do so in a way that the Regional Ambassador is accountable to all mayors in his state in the same way the national senators were accountable to the members of their state legislature. We must do this without creating the Regional Ambassador as just another puppet of the political party system, as was the failure within the US model. By that same manor, we must allow the people some voice over who this Regional Ambassador is if we are to stay in line with our goals of creating a society where the people are the masters of their government. Giving the public a voice in the matter also adds strength to the Regional Ambassador's position through the public vote. To accomplish this the Regional Ambassador will start off by being an elected position, however, to be re-elected each Mayor in an anonymous vote prior to the election cycle can approve or deny the Regional Ambassador the ability to run for office for a second term. The reason for anonymous vote is that if a mayor votes against the Ambassador, but the Regional Ambassador has enough votes of support to run again I don't want the Regional Ambassador to stop representing this mayor or that mayor due to their vote. However, if the mayors have enough nay votes to keep the Ambassador from running for re-election than their votes will become public so that they can give justification for their vote as well as give the mayor political consequences for the vote they cast. As it is the people that originally elected the Ambassador we can only conclude that it will be difficult for the mayors to vote against an Ambassador that has the support of the people without just cause. As we analyze the votes from the mayors we can conclude that if the Regional Ambassador gets a 90 percent vote of confidence that the Regional Ambassador is fulfilling the position as set up within this constitution and therefore should be rewarded with a second term in office without having to go through the costs and expense of the election process. Now if the Regional Ambassador gets between 70 to 90 percent I know that he is trying to do his job, but enough Mayors believed that he wasn't good enough so that the Regional Ambassador must run for office again to

maintain his position. Now if the Regional Ambassador scores less than 70 percent of the Mayors collective approval, than I do not have sufficient confidence to believe that the Regional Ambassador is doing his position as outlined through the constitution. It is only at this point that the mayor's vote will be disclosed to the public. The threat that this position becomes just a party puppet or that the Regional Ambassador is acting in his own best interests is too great a threat to be ignored. Perhaps this is difficult to understand, but the Regional Ambassador is the primary check on the balance of power held by the Regional Governor. In order to adequately wield his authority the Regional Ambassador must have the backing of the mayors. Remember the state government has no state legislature and therefore it is the position of the Regional Ambassador to insure that the Governor does not take on the powers of a monarch. The Regional Ambassador is not the only a check on the powers of the Regional Governor, but he is the primary check on retaining the powers on the local government to ensure the maximum amount of liberties to the local population.

If you recall from chapter two, the Regional Ambassador is responsible for appointing Regional Judges and the National Council is responsible for confirming them. This established this way so that the Judges would have some loyalty toward the Regional Ambassador and therefore they would have some loyalty to the county and city governments. It is my hope that this process, among many put in place, will ensure that the right of the local governments are preserved. In the republics this process was reversed as the President makes the appointment but senate, created to enforce the states rights, would preserve them. The challenge with the Republic is that if they attempted to have the Senate select national judges each judge would submit a judge representing their our state. They needed to have universal acceptance among the states, which is why the President was selected to appoint national judges. By having one Regional Ambassador per region you have one person rather than an entire legislator allowing them to select judges for their regional. Remember this new system of government very differently as the Regional Court also acts a Federal Court, as legislature confirming the judges is from the national level

through the National Council. Therefore we have successfully reversed the process from a top down approach to a bottom up approach.

Remember the Ambassadors position is that of a lawyer, to represent the local city governments. A lawyer does not have to believe in a client to advocate for that clients rights. The job of the Senator in congress was never made to be a position of Democrat or Republican. The Senator's position was to stand up for the rights of their state government. Now, oddly enough, the Senators are more representatives of their political party than their state. The Regional Ambassador is also made to be a public figure with the same intentions as the original designers of the constitution intended for the national Senators. Anytime the Regional Ambassador goes against the state on one issue or another in theory the media will be there asking questions, opening up the debate and the issues to the people. Of course this also means for a mayor to vote against a Regional Ambassador he must also think about the reaction that his vote for or against the Regional Ambassador will have in the eyes of the citizen voters in his state. If the Regional Ambassador is popular among the public it will be difficult for the mayors of his state to vote against him or her. Unfortunately we also realize that if the Regional Ambassador convicts the Governor of a felony that their may be many mayors of the Governors political party in that region who may be looking to get even with their states Regional Ambassador even though he has successfully fulfilled the position for, which he was intended. For this reason if the Regional Ambassador can successfully convict the Regional Governor of a felony violation or greater the mayor of the may not keep the Regional Ambassador from running for re-election. This only service to accomplish the incentives the Regional Ambassador has to do their job, but notice in all things the Regional Ambassador must still come down to the support of the people.

We also understand the mayors may not get along with each other or counties may not get along with other counties. When these mayors exist in the same county the county courts or county council, depending on the circumstances involved, may step in to attempt to correct the situation. When they do

not we have the regional courts available, unfortunately the purpose of the Regional Ambassador is to monitor the Governors office. Sometimes we know that situations need immediate attention. If we call in the Regional Ambassador to assist we risk positioning the Regional Ambassador for one mayor and against the other. How the region itself performs internally is not the responsibility of the Regional Ambassador, but rather the Regional Governor. Therefore the Governor has been given some authority to act as an intermediary between mayors or counties as conflicts arise. How the Governor handles these disputes will be reflected in the votes they receive from those cities or counties involved. This process should also give them an elementary course on how to deal with conflicts between cities so that if they should they ever run for National Ambassador they will have techniques for dealing with conflicts between nations, diplomacy, before they ever escalate to war.

As you read on further you will discover that I am attempting to keep the greatest amounts of power as close to the people as possible. The Mayors are given the responsibility of maintaining the local rights of the Democracy. The Governors are given the responsibility of keeping the Mayors in line. The Regional Ambassadors is responsible for keeping the Governor in line. Over each one of these branches is the people. As this is a Direct Democracy it is the people who are ultimately responsible for writing the laws that keep their elected officials in check. The Mayors, Governors and Regional Ambassadors are the enforcement behind the laws, rather than to create law, which is limited to that passed through public vote.

Underlying everything we do we understand the invisible hand that human beings have to alter there surroundings. It is the hand that gives us drive to reach and create, but it is also the hand that leads many to impose their will over the lives of others. Liberty, all liberty begins with a choice, a human beings effort to put restrictions of his own behavior as he determines to be justified. A person's voice of these liberties is expressed in political terms as the person's representation within their society. Tyranny is measured when a person is denied a choice in on the restrictions for their behavior. We should not

think of Liberty and Tyranny as right and wrong. For example a king may have total liberty to do as he pleases, but his subjects may be under total tyranny, because of it. The king's excessive liberty is equally wrong to the subjects' tyranny. The primary struggle is to maximize each person's liberty while not doing anything that will add to the tyranny of others. You will remember that laws are created on a county level, yet the enforcement of these laws is done on a city level through the mayors through local law enforcement. This is because I don't want any one person or one mayor to choose which laws he chooses to enforce and which ones he neglects. By utilizing the enforcement and interpretation of the laws done through multiple cities there are therefore multiple mayors. Over these mayors you will have a county court system to restrain the powers of the mayors within the county government. Through this method you have four fundamental checks on the powers and abilities of the mayor. First you have the people within the county who create the laws that impose restrictions on the mayor's activities. Second you have the state governors who are monitoring the financial decisions of the mayor activities. Third you have the county court system that enforces the people's laws to keep the mayors in line. Fourth, which we will discuss shortly is the county council, in which each mayor accountable to the other mayors in their county.

Legislatures, the city councils and other methods of divided leadership have many positive attributes as they restrain what one person can do over the lives of others, but as you do this each of the members become less accountable for the decisions that were made by the body as a whole as we discussed in the previous chapter. The key is to provide a method of utilizing the strengths of divided leadership to ensure that no one person is given too much power, while keeping each person of the legislature directly accountable for their decisions. Each mayor is independently accountable to his city for the direction and vitality of his city. This does not change even if the mayor was part of a larger group of other mayors in his county. By creating a legislature made up of all the mayors within the county I can maintain their accountability while still dividing their leadership between themselves. I call this legislature the County Council, named and fashioned after the city council. Therefore primary logic



behind a County Council is to add that fourth restraint on the power and authority of the mayor while maintaining their accountability on their behavior.

The County Council is a vital part of the equation for several reasons. First of all the law within county must be greater than the power of the mayors or we risk the mayors manipulating the system for their own personal advantages. Yet the county court system requires funding. There are also several other needs that are too large for a single city to handle. At the same time if we give those needs over to the state governments than the public can no longer vote on their county expenses through a county vote, things such as jails, prisons, etc. Yet each of these things requires some form of funding. This is one of the reasons why the County Council was formed. The other reason is to retain the integrity of the people's vote. If the state government were to control the voting process, for example, you have the real risk of elected members of one political party manipulating the public vote to see that more members of their own party are placed into positions of power. If the vote were managed on the city level you risk manipulation of the vote through the mayors themselves. On the other hand if the vote, the counting of ballots and other needs, were handled by all the mayors of the county, each mayor has a built in incentive to make sure that any and all management and laws concerns voting are properly followed. Still the vast majority of the costs remain in the local towns and cities for things such as police, schools, roads, etc.

In order for each one of these checks and balances to function each element must have an internal need or desire to enforce the law as well as practical methods to do so. James Madison referred to it as using ambition to counter act ambition. It is not enough to make a government of things we desire. We must also create an environment where the natural instincts of mankind will naturally encourage the things we desire in society. For example, we know we have to have judges in society. If the mayor were allowed to appoint judges than the judge unfortunately has the wrong incentive to look the other way when the mayor breaks the law. We could have the judges run for public office through the vote, which is

the present method. Unfortunately the vast majority of the public does not know or research the judges on the ballot, and thus end up voting blindly.

The solution that I have developed is to allow the runner up mayoral candidate to appoint the city judges. However these judges must be confirmed by a majority of mayors in the County Council. There are several reasons for doing this. By having the judges appointed by the mayor's competitors these judges have a built in incentive to prosecute the mayor for wrongdoing. We also know that these judges have stood up to the scrutiny of the mayors within the County Council. Yet the judge must still be accountable to the people of the city or county to which he or she serves.

Judges in the under a republic is a lifetime position. How do we confirm that a judge will remain accountable to the people? If we elect our judges, as is done in a republic, will they translate to representation among the enforcement of the laws? The challenge is that most people do not know whom the judges are when they are voting for or against them. The understand this better it is important to understand the basic concepts of the judicial system. As the old saying goes that Justice is blind, for a judge to render an opinion on a case without knowing all the facts is adverse or in opposition to their profession. This also makes it very difficult to know where judges actually stand on the issues. Which makes a direct vote impractical. When candidates run for office they are running on issues, the very thing judges find difficult to discuss. This why judges make the worst candidates on the ballot because no one knows where they stand on this issue or that. Then the judge is on the ballot for a recall at least the public has something to compare the judge against. Typically judges are recalled due to same unfavorable action on their part. Our goal is to having judges that will enforce the voice of the people in all circumstances in a manor that the public will know who these judges are. Sponsors of proposals that have become law have clearly defined lines on issues and their main issue after a confirming vote from the people has become law.

Therefore while the people do not put judges on the bench I will allow the people to remove judges from the bench. By doing this the judge has an incentive to enforce the will of the people, through the laws the people put into office and the politicians they elect. Now the runner up mayoral candidate may not select anyone to be a Judge. Appoints may only be made from those who have passed the Constitutional Law Exam and have a law degree from an accredited university or have sponsored and passed proposals in that county. For those you have sponsored county laws this helps to ensure that those laws will be enforced. While the people did not vote for these people, the people did vote for their proposal to become law. This will allow us to have confidence that these judges from original sponsors will have the support of the people, should they ever have to decide on the fate of a mayor or high-ranking city official. It is equally important that candidates have broad level of knowledge and background in the judicial system. This is why I have created two types of judicial candidates for this selection, one for the enforcement of new laws and the second for the enforcement and understanding of historical laws.

By allowing the runner up candidate the ability to appoint judges we are also doing something else that is very important, we are creating an incentive for a multiple party system. As most of you are aware the longer a politician is in office the more difficult they are to remove. As you recall the better the job the mayor performs financially the longer his term is in office. The ability to appoint judges is a huge win, for those who do not make it to the mayoral position. This will create the incentive for candidates to run that know they have no chance of winning the mayoral position. This also creates a foundational opening for other parties to enter the arena, as they only have to get enough votes for second place to put appointments to judicial positions. By putting in place a set of checks and balances on the judge, the County Council, which is made up of mayors, has a built in incentive to not trust these judges, even though they are responsible for confirming them. It is my hope that this process will allow for each judge to be analyzed and screened thoroughly before taking office from the very beginning of the judicial process. The problem with this is that while this process will work for creating judges at the city level

what should the process be for appointing judges to the county level. If the judges are appointed by the County Council then you are creating an incentive for the judge to look the other way when wrongs are committed by the mayor in hopes that the judge may be promoted to the county level. If you have them appointed by the state governor than you create an incentive for the judge to look the other direction should the state governor expand his powers over the county government illegally. The only option left that I could see is to allow city judges that have served in office for several years the ability to run, in countywide election, for a county judge position. I know that people in the county will vote for judges that they know nothing about, but it is the best solution that I can see as I do not want to judge to feel any bias accept to the rights of the people within their jurisdiction.

From the previous chapter you will remember that the original designers of the constitution intended for much smaller states than we have today in the nation. The primary difference that I give between a state and a county is that a county is a relatively small enough unit of people and land that the people living there have an understanding of the needs of the average person that lives within the county borders. The state is the other hand is a body of landmass large enough to encompass the commerce and infrastructure needs of the internal counties. For example the people of Los Angeles of county have a greater understanding of the needs of the general Los Angeles area than they do of the Riverside county and vise-versa. Therefore to maximize their representation they should be two separate counties. At the same time these two counties are linked with extensive roadways, railways and other commerce needs. They also utilize the same nuclear generators and wind turbines, aqueducts, and other infrastructure as well as shared universities and other sources of learning. As the state takes on the needs of institutions, infrastructure and commerce needs that are not cost effective or practical through the county government or private sector the state becomes the glue through these commerce and infrastructure components that tie the counties together. Yet when people think of states they think about Delaware and Rhode Island as states in the conventional sense of the word. Yet when I want people to think about states I want them to picture something much larger. For this reason instead of State I would like to use the word Region.

Therefore under the definitions of this book we would consider states like Texas, California and New York to be regions, where as we would consider states like, Wyoming, Rhode Island and Delaware to be counties.

At this point we have laid out the foundations for county government, yet to some degree in order for the system to function as mentioned we must layout a few fundamental principles about counties and regions. To start with, to maintain a County Council you need a sufficient number a mayors to divide the authority within the county structure. Also you need to determine how many people are needed on a city level to provide the services required to maintain a court, police system as well as educational needs for the population. These questions are actually some of the most difficult to answer. I have setup several guidelines, but whether my numbers are too great or too few only time will tell. My worst fears are the outer extremes. That is to say cities of millions of people that should be divided up to better represent the differences among the population or small groups of people, say 10 to 15, attempting to categorize themselves as a city. There also needs to be some flexibility so that as populations grow, cities and counties can divide themselves up to maintain some reasonable levels of representation. If you analyze the United States you will see that the problem was not that the states were originally too large. In fact most of these states started off as territories with very few settlers. The challenge was, and still remains that as the population expanded the state size remained the same. Oregon, California, Texas, to name a few would have been far more representative to their population if these states would have been allowed to divided according to their representative needs. Today the efforts made against state division have nothing to do with representation, but rather national identity. In other words people feel that you are not patriotic if you are looking to divide the state. Except in our case, as we are looking at representation we are looking at the ability of counties to divide. That is not to say that all counties should be small in land mass. Wyoming is a good example, as it has a large landmass, but the population is so small that any further divides would not allow the basic economic infrastructure of the county government to be self sufficient in practical terms.

This opens up another very important fundamental issue. Counties are supported through city taxation, which also supports the needs of the cities themselves. Yet not all people live in the borders of a city. There is a portion of all nations that live and do business outside of borders of any city. These people still have the right for their children to receive an education as well as deserve the protection of the law. The challenge, however, presents itself in many ways in the United States. These people include farmers, hermits, miners, etc., but also may include many people that live just outside of the city limits. My Uncle lived in a regular community in Washington state. His was the last house in a row of houses. When the house was built the city determined that his house was just outside of the city limits. Due to this the paved streets end just before his home and while everyone else got their mail delivered to their home, his went to a postal box that he had to routinely pick up at the post office downtown. Cities grow with the population. Therefore the borders of the city should expand as the city expands. As I have set things up the people who live on the outskirts of the city have a choice. Either they can incorporate themselves into a new city or they can be incorporated into the city itself. Cities and regions are dynamic entities relative to the population. If a group of people in a specific geographic area believe they are not being represented in their city or through their county and would like to break off and form their own city or county they should not have to go to the people who are being represented in the city or county outside of the geographic area to ask for their permission to leave the city or county. The only rules that I would have is that the population of people who want to form their own city meets certain numbers and that they are all in the same geographic area. For people that would like to form their own county I don't have any challenge with it either as long as the people that want to form a county are all in the same geographic area and as long as there are at least five or six cities that make up the new county and the old county still has at least five or six cities itself. Divisions and mergers between cities and counties, I believe, should be encourage depending on the representation, economic, and self-sufficiency needs of the cities or counties involved.

This brings us to the same misconception we spoke about before, the belief that democracy is rule by 51 percent majority. It is upon us to alter this system of government so that in all ways direct democracy can become a system of government that attempts to maximize the rights of each common man. In order to achieve these ends the mayors that make up a county need to have an incentive to represent all the people in their city, especially those people who the mayor believes did not vote for him on Election Day. Throughout our world from the Philippines, to Syria, to Venezuela republics have been known to grant extra ordinary rights to the majority party and discrimination and prejudice to members of the minority party. Overtime this corruption has been known to bring the majority party into a position of fixing elections to remain their majority party privileges. The challenge takes place when nations begin to divide lines between people that support the government and people who disapprove. We also have another dilemma. The mayors as you know are responsible for monitoring the city budgets, but who is going to be responsible for monitoring the county budget?

If we allowed the public to vote in a person to monitor the county budget we would be giving them greater power and authority than the mayors and theoretically the sovereignty of the city budget could be dangerously compromised. Remember most government structures resemble a pyramid. By allowing the mayors to put their own budgets on the ballot we are attempting to allow the people greater local control over their taxation. If the mayors lose the control of their budgets to the power of the county government than the people will lose their local rights over their taxation and spending levels. The solution to both these challenges is to allow the mayors of a county with the greatest percentage of majority vote an opportunity to manage the county budget, a position I refer to as the County Manager. This method will keep each of the mayors in competition with each other to win a chance at this opportunity. This also makes every citizen's vote within the mayor's jurisdiction count even more as the mayors who please their populations the most get a special reward to run for this County Manager position. It also puts significant limitations on the power of the County Manager as the County Manager was not elected by the county as a whole his power base is significantly diminished.

Unfortunately this method also has some potential flaws. For example, often mayors, especially in small towns as well as mayors with multiple years of experience find themselves running unopposed thus giving them a 100% majority vote. I have put into place several incentives for candidates to run for the office of mayor to prevent any possible lack of competition during the election. Some of these incentives you have already read such as granting privileges to the runner up mayoral candidates in an election to appoint judges as well as taking over for the mayor if the mayor violates his budgetary restraints. Also by limiting the number of elected positions available we are amplifying the struggle between candidates for the office of mayor. Unfortunately even with all of these factors there will still be times when mayors will run for office unopposed. Therefore the top 10 percent or at least the top three mayors with the greatest majority vote will present their proposals for a county budget to all the mayors through the County Counsel. By giving the decision over to the County Council we are retaining, at least to some degree, the sovereignty of the mayors over their budget and the budget of the county as a whole. It is important to remember that the mayors have plans for every dollar in their budget and it only stands to reason that the mayors would be reluctant to vote for county managers who would put forward a county budget with an extensive cost to the mayors or put in place budgetary programs on a county level that may invade on the budgetary rights of the cities and therefore the rights granted to the mayors. This method was first developed under the United States Constitution, as the National government received their funds from the states and as the Senate was approved by the state legislature any attempt by a Senator in the National Congress to raise taxes on the states would be voted down. By using this method in the democracy we are not just specifying limitations on the budgetary powers of the county manager, but maneuvering the system so that it naturally will retain the budgetary powers of the cities through the authority granted the mayors.

The question comes down to which budgetary requirements exist on a county level and therefore which budgetary obligations will the county manager be responsible for? Some of these needs are self



evident, for example, we know that there will be roads, water lines and other needs in rural counties that are needed to connect the cities in the county together. County Courts and Judges will also cost money, then there are also be associated costs such as jails and prisons. These are the primary factors to be considered in the county budget. Major highways, colleges, aqueducts, irrigation and other infrastructure needs are the responsibility of the regional government. The other needs are to be left up to the cities to manage and direct. It is essential that the majority of the budgetary powers remain in the hands of the mayors. The greater control a county manager has over the cities the less responsible each mayor is for the budget within their city. Less accountability enviably leads to corruption, which needless to say we are trying to avoid.

It is important that we not only analyze the short-term needs of the economy but the long term needs as well. During my childhood, video games were the latest craze. We can look back historically and see how childhood toys and games influences the direction of technology in their adult lives. The key behind education to see where technology is going and prepare children for the coming technological age. To do this we must first determine what the coming needs within society are. The purpose of the business sector is to meet society's needs for goods and services. The business sector has key incites into which jobs are in the greatest demand. The greatest department or knowledge base of the business sector is the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve is now responsible to share this data with the Regional Governors as well as the Regional Department of Education. This does several things for us. As the Governors are financially responsible for providing the public regional institution of hirer learning, colleges and universities, it gives the Governors an educational direction focus to maximize society's employment needs. As unemployment increases the Governors are given greater amounts of funding to meet the technological needs of the age. It also prepares our youth for the coming challenges in the business world. Yet is it not right to dictate to a parent the educational priorities of their children without giving them some voice in the process. To accomplish this the Regional Department of Education may only release recommendations. After these recommendations are released each mayor is to hold a town hall

meeting where the public may voice their concerns over the standards given. A full 2/3rds vote of support from the County Counsel is required before such standards are implemented on the local level.

Now that we have analyzed the size and make up of the city and count governments we will broaden our scope to the regional and national governments in chapter four. As you can see while this system of government has many of the same elements of government as you may have understood it, this is form of government is already shaping up to be something very different in structure and form then the existing government models as we know them. As you are no doubt aware of there are multiple issues still left to resolve, from the perspective of the needs and issues of state and national government. Then there are also issues to consider with international law. More important than all these things is how the law enforcement process is conducted to retain the sovereignty of the common men and women on the street. All of these concepts are built to support the fundamental principle of Democracy that the people are the rulers of their government. This chapter was primarily designed to give you the two core elements of the city and county government that are required for any real Democracy to function and operate. First was the ability of the people to determine where their taxes are spent and what percentage of income will be required of them for taxation purposes. Secondly we went through the systematic foundation of checks and balances to ensure that the laws past by the people are enforced and that no other body of government can impose on this right.

Often when one seeks a solution they look at the cards they have in the deck to work with and never consider that the challenges that they are facing is that the deck itself may have too many cards or too few. Not all challenges in government stem from the Republic form of government, but a great many them are due to the nature of Republics themselves, there limitations in composition and structure. Now that you have read over the chapter take time to go to the website, [www.thegreatexperiment.net](http://www.thegreatexperiment.net), and read over Article II. Remember as you read my hope is not in the form of one subject, but designed the work in harmony with the structural foundation of direct democracy itself. There are many people that write

books on the Federal Reserve alone that last thousands of pages, or how City Council budgets function. I do not declare that I am anymore intelligent than any of these people; I only state that I am willing to see the functions of government without the shackles of the existing system. These books are printed to attempt to change the desired output of the machine, but are unwilling to alter to any great degree the machine itself. Government is just a tool to get a desired output from society, through society or for society. The concepts in this chapter should provide you with the logic and understanding about the methods and theories in Article II of the constitution. As you are aware there are still several areas left to cover. A real democratic government is like a puzzle each piece is dependent on the other. We shouldn't look at this as the first piece or the last piece, but rather just vital different pieces of the puzzle. And the most important piece is the rights of the common men and women, the people, our piece of our government.

## *Chapter IV*

### *Law Enforcement and the National Military*

The national government in all forms of government, up until this point in time, has represented the primary force of power within all government models. It was not made to be that way in the United States, but the human instincts for power and dominance has a way of undermining and eventually undoing the most carefully laid plans against it. The source of any power, outside of the people themselves, by its very nature poses several challenges for direct democracy style governments. Any source of power creates the potential, by increasing its own power, to take powers from those rights intended for the people. History has proven this over and over again, whether it is through religion, the media or the national military. In this chapter we are going to analyze this third source of power, the national military. Whether it is in the history of Mexico, Central America or even today throughout many nations in Africa, we can prove that the military poses a significant threat to the survival of any form of government. The national military has remained one of the most fundamental and primitive elements of all government models, as it was probably the very reason government was formed to begin with. Today archeologists still don't know how many peaceful civilizations were enslaved or totally annulated through the use of military might.

The earliest tribes that inhabited this planet learned very early on that they had a fundamental choice to either arm for battle or fade into extinction. Here we are thousands of years later and this world still isn't the peaceful society we had hoped it would be.

So how does a direct democracy style government deal with the concept of war? The purpose of the military by its very nature is to use force or more appropriately the threat of physical harm to bring about a desired outcome. In this respect war goes against the very essence of what direct democracy

stands for. At the same time we must realize two fundamental truths. One there is evil in the world. Two if this form of government does nothing to defend itself it will open itself up to the abuses of tyrants abroad. If we are going to stay true to our cause any attempt for a national military in a direct democracy style government must retain the powers of the people to control the actions of the military while still allowing generals, in times of war, to make immediate life and death decisions on the battlefield.

As a species each of us long and strive to enhance our own existence for ourselves, our posterity and or our world. This struggle is essential for any Democracy to flourish and healthy for us as human beings, and has also allowed our species to struggle and adapt through the ages. Unfortunately for us as human beings as our leaders and those in authority enhance their existence for themselves, their posterity and their world they are in fact imposing their will over humanity. Sadly it is often with the best of intentions that our political leaders over-step their boundaries and impose their will over society. Having said that we also know that these same instincts are vital for any society to function. This is because society needs direction to prosper and grow. Now through the law-creation process we have placed long-term guidance and direction in the hands of the people, yet there are also short term needs that which demand immediate attention. We know that society will always need, a Shepard, a leader, someone to man to ore on the ship, the nation, in times of war, natural disasters and other events that allows a government to focus attention quickly on the issues of the day. How do we enable the necessities of leadership without opening Pandora's box to the powers that make tyrants out of men? The key is to determine the dividing line between the immediate needs of the day that are impractical for the people to handle and the long term needs and growth reserved for the people themselves.

When we look at this historically we can see that there are still lessons to be learned today from our earliest ancestors. In the United States Constitution the President, as commander and chief of the armed forces, was made to be accountable to congress as Congress was the representation of the people and the states. Under the US Constitution the President must get approval and funding from congress

before under taking any war. This provides some checks and balances on the President so that the President must consider how congress, the representation of the people and the states, will react before presenting them with a call for a declaration of war.

There are other potential challenges to consider as well. As we discussed in chapter 1 part of the challenge in a Republic is that the number of people in congress increases as the population grows so that as each legislators voice in a Republic becomes smaller and smaller, with less accountability to the public for each vote cast, as the number of legislators increases. This also means that when a legislator sees a wrong being committed by the president the legislator has very little authority to bring action against the President. This is just the way Congress works. The only way Congress can achieve anything is through collective effort. This means the members of congress will often vote along the party line, rather than as unique individuals, so that they can build a consensus among their peers a.k.a. their party. This means that when a President violates his war powers, or possibly other violations, if his party is in office the offenses are often ignored or treated as party politics. In this way the political party system can effectively undermine the checks and balances on the President. Yet within a direct democracy style government there is no congress. Congress with all its challenges represents real checks and balances on the powers of the president. In the same way the state legislature poses a threat to the law-creating powers of the people a national congress poses an even more significant threat. So we are left with a real predicament, without the checks and balances, provided by congress, on the President there are no safeguards to keep a President from becoming a dictator.

To prevent this we must first determine what powers we are willing to give at the national level and to whom we are willing to grant those powers. The powers granted the President under the constitution fall into two general areas, domestic powers and foreign powers. The foreign powers have to do with treaties, trade agreements and negotiations with foreign nations. The domestic powers have to do with the enforcement of laws inside of the nation, the appointment of judges, and other domestic officials.

When we analyze the Republic form of Government, as it exists within the United States we discover that the way the US Constitution deals with domestic issues is very different from the way it deals with foreign issues. While it is difficult for the President to declare war, after the President has received approval and funding from congress the President has few limitations on his behavior as far as how the war is conducted and managed. This leeway was intentionally granted so that the President could effectively make life and death decisions quickly to address the immediate needs that arise in times of war. The domestic powers on the other hand have much more rigid and time-consuming standards. This is because unlike decisions made in war, domestic decisions reflect the long-term needs of the nation. In other words, it is better to have the decision made right, rather than fast. Each kind of leadership reflects the needs of a different kind of personality trait. A President may be very successful at foreign policy and yet still be very poor at domestic policy. The reverse could also be true. The more powers you give to one person the more dangerous that person can become. Therefore when we are creating a national government it is necessary to divide the responsibilities of the president starting with one division for the foreign responsibilities of the President and another for the domestic responsibilities of the President. This allows us to tailor make the positions, whether foreign or domestic, depending on the needs of the office.

The foreign position I refer to as the UN Ambassador or the National Ambassador, either way it is the same position. The National Ambassador is made in design and fashion after the Regional Ambassador. As you will recall the purpose of the Regional Ambassador is to represent the diverse nature of the mayors that make up the region. There will be times when the mayors just like people in any other profession won't get along. In a political atmosphere these relationship issues can become enflamed due to their personality traits and or political persuasions. Simply put there will be times when mayors just don't like to work together. As you will recall if a Regional Ambassador wants to keep his job he needs to receive a 70 percent vote of approval from the mayors in order to run for office again and would prefer a 90 percent vote of support. Simply put it is in the Regional Ambassador's best interest to find a way to be on the favorable side of the mayors in his region. While I am allowing the National

Ambassador several war powers, which we will get into soon, I realize that the best way to win a war may be to never get into one. The National Ambassador's position is to represent the nation to the world. The position of the Regional Ambassador is considered a training position for how to deal with political entities that may have no desire to work together. In theory a National Ambassador with the experiences of the office of Regional Ambassador will be able to take escalating situations and find ways to cool tensions between nations. The National Ambassador was designed to be a peacemaker.

The position of National Ambassador was designed to be very different than the role of the President under the US Constitution. The President was designed with both foreign and domestic powers; the National Ambassador however was only designed with foreign powers. This alteration allows us to alter his position to reflect those needs exclusively. The National Ambassador unlike the President is designed to be a traveler. Going from nation to nation as the needs of the country dictate. Therefore the National Ambassador does not reside in a capital or head of state location, rather, the National Ambassador is the representative of the nation itself. The second advantage is that the National Ambassador unlike a President is not tied to the domestic issues within the nation. When there is trouble at home the National Ambassador can still perform his position as an advocate of the nation to the world.

The National Ambassador just as any other leader must have checks and balances on their behavior. The primary check on the powers granted to the National Ambassador comes from the positions I have created to represent the domestic powers of the President as found within the United States Constitution. When we refer to the domestic powers of the president remember we are looking at a very different set of needs. When we discuss domestic decisions we are looking for decisions that are well thought out and debated, rather than the immediate decisive decisions that need to be made in time of war. Therefore for the domestic responsibilities of the President we are looking for a group, rather than a sole leader as is the case with the National Ambassador. Any group that we would select for the domestic responsibilities of the President would also need a built in drive to represent the needs of their region in



the same way as was intended behind the creation of the Senators in the United States Constitution so that we can make sure that each state or region is represented equally. Yet we must do so without creating a congress that carries the risk of taking away rights from the people. Ironical that we are at the national level and we are still looking at the same dilemmas we faced on the city level. Except instead of saying how are we going to keep the mayor from abusing his powers without a City Council we are trying to figure out how we are going to keep the National Ambassador in line without creating a national congress?

What I have done is to expand the concept of the county government on a national scale. A county as you know is made up of cities, a mayor manages each city and all the mayors of a county make up the County Council. This allows for each mayor to have accountability to their city even though they are a part of a group in the County Council. All nations are made up of regions or states. An elected governor is responsible to manage the regional or state government under his or her jurisdiction. In the same way each mayor of the county makes up the County Council all the governors of the nation will make up the National Council. The National Council represents the domestic powers presently given to the President, but also represents a bridge to the international powers granted the President through the office of the National Ambassador. This way each Governor is still accountable to the people of their region even though they are part of a group. As you will remember the more members you have in any group the less power and accountability each member contains. To retain the accountability for the decisions each of the Governors make as part of the National Council we need to set a limit on the number of governors that make up the nation. As each Governor represents one region this means we need to set a limit on the number of regions as well. If we make the maximum number of regions are too high or increase over time we will incrementally lose accountability on the decisions each governor makes as part of the National Council. If we make the maximum number of regions too low we are giving too much authority to the governors. The best middle number I believe is at ten regions. With one governor per region ten regions would mean ten governors.

Some how we have a belief that the more people we have at the top the less power each person has. Unfortunately this is not always the case. In the United States Constitution the congress was made to be the counter balance to the powers of the president. When the first congress was formed the senate was made up of twenty-six members, two for each state, and the house was made up of 65 members. These smaller numbers in the Senate and House allowed them to bond together and make goals much more easily so that they were an effective counter balance on the powers of the president. Few votes means each vote in congress was much more valuable. When the votes were close the newspapers would let the people know which votes made the difference. This brought some accountability to the members of congress. As the population grew the addition of several states followed, increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Presently, as I am writing this, there are a 100 members in the Senate, if you include the vice president there are 101, and 433 members of the House of Representatives, but still only one President. This growth has diluted the powers in the congress to such a degree that they are no longer an effective counter balance to the powers of the President. Therefore as the number of representatives and senators increase and they lose their individuality, accountability and representation the powers of the president increase, as the president remains one. The President and the vice president, under the US Constitution, are the only elected officials, which are elected by the nation as a whole. This gives the President a great deal of authority. Presidential Power is the real danger. In the system of government I am putting forward the National Ambassador is designed to only fill the foreign powers of the President under the US Constitution and is also the only elected official that is elected by the nation as a whole, which unfortunately gives him a large amount of authority. If we look back to the Roman Empire, we can see the same fundamentals emerging from the Republic form of government there as well. As the Roman Republic increased the number of the members of the legislature increased as well till the point where congress had no real voice against Caesar and Caesar thought himself a god. This is the ultimate destination of all republics that expand beyond the population limitations of their design. Keeping the number of governors at ten prevents this inevitability by giving each Governor a greater

voice when they go up against the National Ambassador. The National Council gives us several of the benefits of the county council, by creating individual accountability among the governors.

Why 10 Governors you ask? Well each Governor has been given the power to investigate the National Ambassador so that we don't have the party politics challenges that we had within the congress. In theory out of ten people at least one will not see eye to eye with the National Ambassador. Each Governor has been given a great deal of autonomy to incite an investigation of the National Ambassador as they see fit. They can also investigate each other, which limits each governor's authority against the authority of the group of governors.

Having said that we want to create these regions in such a way that one region and one governor does not contain more authority or an unfair advantage over the other regions. To do this we need them to be as equal in population and geographical size as is possible. This will, at least in theory, tend to make the borders between regions more dynamic as the annual census will show that people within the nation have moved and the borders of the regions will need to be adjusted to reflect the changes in population. Of course there are a few limitations to this. For example a region should never cut through the middle a city or a county leaving it divided. With only ten regions, each region will be much larger than your average state as they exist within the United States. When constructing interstate highways, electrical grids, waterways as well as the other regional infrastructure needs the larger the state the less bureaucracy exists between the regions and therefore fewer negotiations are required between states making it easier for larger government domestic projects that less costly, time-consuming, and bureaucratic making it ultimately easier to get something accomplished.

When we consider government projects historically we analyze the United States Congress we note that as the number of congressional figures increased the size and scope of the government projects decreased. When we analyze business projects verses government projects we look at the capital and

costs that needed to be made in order to complete any given project. Things like the Panama Canal and the flight to the Moon were done through government funding because they were outside of the financial reach of the business environment. Things like libraries and schools are much more efficient when built by the local governments. The challenge is that congress is made up of so many people that each representative or senator wants to go in their own direction. This creates a split between each congressman's goals and direction. The solution has been to divide up the funds as evenly as possible between the different Senators and Representatives. These divides only provide for enough funds for a library here or a road there. The other significant challenge is that while they are looking at the needs of their district they often fail to see the issues of the region as a whole. Having a governor make decisions for his region changes the focus off of the small needs in the cities and on to the needs of the region.

Despite the challenges as I have laid them out the designers of the US Constitution did have several vital reasons for gradually increasing the number of legislators. When the United States Constitution was initially formed they knew that there would be several changes and alterations that would arise. As alterations were made over time slowly the number of legislators increased and slowly it become more and more difficult to make further alterations to the Government the more the Republic system of Government moved toward its own perfection. In this attempt they succeeded quite well. The law-creation process has become quite a bit slower and the legislation significantly more mild.

Yet it is important to remember, like the mayors, the purpose of the National Council is not to create the law. The Governor has been given very limited powers when it comes to the creation of law. This is very different than a legislature or congress whose sole purpose is to create law. As you will remember from chapters one and two the power to create law has been reserved for the people. The governors, however, can guide the law-making process through the national mandate provision. The governors' primary responsibility is not to create the law, but rather to enforce the law. The Governors task as it has been defined is very different than a legislator. The governors are responsible to keep the

mayors in line with their budgets as well as keep the National Ambassador in line. The Governors are also responsible for stabilizing the economy through the educational system, and other methods as we previously discussed in chapter three. If that was not enough each Governor is responsible for the regional law enforcement governing regional crimes. These responsibilities were designed around the domestic responsibilities of the President under the US Constitution. The powers that have been given the governors as a group are not made to create law, but to allow them to appoint and approve staff as well as other roles that allow them to be a check on the powers of the National Ambassador. The governor is not designed to be a king, but a servant of the people. The power of the law is the power to place restrictions on the lives of others. Therefore as it is with the National Ambassador several checks and balances have been put in place to retain limits on their behavior. One of the checks on the authority of the Regional Governors that we have already spoken about is the Regional Ambassador. We have also spoke about the Powers of Authority proposals in chapter two, which also represents part of the checks and balances on the National and Regional Ambassadors as well. As you will recall Powers of Authority proposals, unlike National Mandates, are reserved for the people themselves and are also more powerful than National Mandates.

Powers of Authority proposals, however, take time and the governors unlike the mayors, are much further removed from the people in terms of the number of people they are suppose to represent. It is important that the governors represent all the people within their region. Yet each governor represents a very diverse population of multiple different representative needs. We also know from chapters one and two that, that task is inherently impossible. We can though arrange things in such a way so that it is in the governor's best interest to represent the maximum number of people possible in his region as well as keep each governor accountable for his actions made as part of the National Council.

To accomplish this the governor with the greatest majority vote during the general election among all the governors will also have the title of president. This gives us several advantages, just as was

the case with the county manager. It provides the governors an incentive to reach across the isle to hear the needs from the other political parties in their region. Today democracies are considered the lands of the 51 percent majority rule. If we continued to do business under this framework 49 percent of the population would go unrepresented. Now the Domestic President in our government, unlike under the United States Constitution was not elected by the nation as a whole. If the President were elected by the nation as a whole it would give the President more legitimate authority than the governors. More authority means more power and more power gives us more risk. I want the president to be view as an equal among the governors.

The powers of the President under this government model are very different than the powers of the President under the United States Constitution. If we look at the powers of the President under the United States Constitution you will notice that most of those rights for the President in this constitution have already been divided up among the Governors or taken away entirely. The foreign powers have been given to the National Ambassador. The domestic law creating powers have been given to the people with some authority granted to the Governors respectively through the National Mandate provision. Domestically someone still needs to appoint the national attorney general as well as other positions of authority in the national government. This position is what now falls to the President. As a check on his or her powers while the President may appoint national officials it takes a majority vote from the regional governors in order to approve them.

The designers of the United States Constitution realized that it was important that the national congress did not impose on the rights of the state governments. This is why in the US Constitution all appointments by the President had to be approved by the Senate to make sure that the rights of the states would be preserved. The Governors each represent their region, yet they also make up the domestic national government. When we look at appointed officials we need to make correlations of where there loyalties lie or rather where we would prefer their loyalties to lie. One of the fundamental purposes of the

Regional Governors and the President is to enforce the regional and national laws as well as to be a counter balance to enforce the laws surrounding the National Ambassador. Therefore appointments made to the national law enforcement officials must come with the approval of the governors. This is because we want them to be loyal to the governors. Some of these law enforcement offices will be investigating the National Ambassador. If the National Ambassador were allowed to appoint the people that were intended to investigate himself you would have a conflict on interest.

At the same time we must remember from chapter one that all law is best done locally. If the Regional Governors could get around the checks and balances imposed on them through county governments they could conceivably be tyrants. The Regional Governors must be servants to the law. Regional Judges need to have their loyalty to the people to as great an extent as is humanly possible. To promote these ends the national and regional judges must be appointed by the Regional Ambassadors so that, at least in theory, the rights of the county and city governments will be maintained.

How do we deal with Judges that refuse to abide by the constitution? Removing a judge is difficult, as you do not want the judge to feel politically motivated to rule in favor of one side or another. Historically the designers of the United States constitution required a vote from the national congress to remove a judge. As a general rule in our new government we have set the people in place of congress whenever and wherever possible. In maintaining this rule, like county judges, regional and national judges maybe recalled through a national mandate vote of the people. Now as you know there will be many proposals competing for this national mandate provision, so the chance that the governor or the people would pursue this is highly remote, but every regional or national judge when making high profile decisions will be reminded that the possibility exists.

As you will recall from the previous chapter the Regional Courts act as you would expect the national courts to act in a Republic as they are confirmed by the National Council which is the domestic

national government. The National Courts in this form of government were designed to hold cases brought against the Democracy from foreign nations or people. The goal of the National Courts serves several vital purposes. First the National Courts should keep the public informed on how the democracy is viewed by other nations. Historically in the United States, business from the U.S. would manipulate foreign governments and people in order to get cheaper goods for the average American consumer. While this provided a short-term benefit for the American consumer long term foreign resentment has been brewing abroad. Only in our recent history are we seeing the tragic effects of these business agreements. Each time a case is tried it open the door of insight to the people of the Democracy to let them know what is going on. Hopefully overtime the will lead to better relations with our neighbors, perhaps averting wars or acts of international terrorism, by exposing these potential underlying issues early on. These court cases also serve the National Ambassador to investigate issues in relation to the democracy around the world. On the reverse side the National Courts were also designed to maintain the integrity of the National Ambassador, by using foreign cases brought against him in the National Courts as an international check and balance of his authority. This means that the National Courts will be responsible for trials concerning the National Ambassador, trade, military and essentially all the branches of international government under the authority of the National Ambassador. National Judges under this form of government are not designed to handle domestic law. Without the ties to domestic law we can allow the National Judges to be appointed by the President, rather than the National Ambassador, and approved by the National Counsel. By removing the National Ambassador from the process of appointing or approving judges will allow these National Judges great authority over the National Ambassador so that the National Counsel will not feel impaired to investigate the decisions of the National Ambassador. As you may have noticed the National Ambassador is the only member of the National Government that has no role in appointing or approving judges. Judges at the National Level must pass all three of the constitutional law exams to ensure that only the most knowledgeable Judges of our original Direct Democracy constitution make it to the National Level. These factors make the constitutional law exams very valuable. If anyone were to discover the answers to the exam or alter the



tests the shape and form of the democracy itself could deteriorate into one form of tyranny or another. When one considers the digital technology and mass communication technology of our present age this becomes a real threat. To prevent this from taking place the tests have been arranged so that they are administered through the National Military. Each branch of the military will be responsible for one of the three constitutional law exams. Allowing the national court judges to verify the exams are authentic every ten years.

Unfortunately we have another major challenge emerging with the methods we are using to appoint judges. Powers of Authority proposals and Amendments to the Constitution passed by the people to limit the powers of the leaders in the democracy are dependent on judges to enforce those laws who themselves were appointed by those same leaders. It is a conflict of interest for those judges. We need to have judges that have their primary loyalty to the people and the constitution directly. To accomplish this the High Court, above all other courts, will be made up of sponsors who placed and passed Powers of Authority and Amendments to the constitution on the ballot. This way those people that placed their proposals on the ballot will be responsible to see that those same proposals are being enforced. After all those who wrote the law know their own intentions the best. This also ensures in theory that those people in society that want to limit the powers on politicians the most are placed at the top of the law-making process. These sponsors during and perhaps after the election will be interviewed and debated through the press so that the public will know who they are. The challenge we discussed earlier in the lower courts was that people in today's society vote to elect judges they know next to nothing about. To know someone is to understand their logic and see how they think. By making the High Court up of the sponsors of powers of authority laws and amendment each member of the high court is elected by the nation as a whole thoroughly analyzing their ideas. This gives judges the support of the public behind their decision-making process so that they judges may have courage to decide cases against the Regional Governors, President or other leaders in the democracy. Note the contrast between this and present system where the leaders appoint judges to their position in power. So have a choice who should judges

be accountable to, the people or the elected politicians who put them in office? Incidentally, as you may recall, this same process of selecting judges from the sponsors of law has also been used as one of the options for electing candidates who wish to become county judges as they too may be run for the county judge position if the candidate has successfully sponsored a county proposal and it was voted into law through public vote.

Returning to the high court, when we consider that there are only so many seats on the high court available it becomes prudent for us to determine which of the sponsors understands the fundamental aspects of the law the best. To accomplish this those with the greatest scores on the constitutional law exam will be given precedence for seats on the bench. This way we can know that the judges on the high court will also have a good understanding of the constitution itself.

Judges are made to decide guilt or innocence. The Regional Governors are designed to enforce regional law as well as to enforce the laws concerning the National Ambassador. The National Ambassador is designed to enforce the international laws and the conduct between the nation and foreign nations abroad. The Regional Ambassadors are designed to enforce the law concerning the Regional Governors. Yet each of these authority figures is without purpose or meaning unless they have the resources in attorneys, law enforcement and criminal investigators to seek out and pursue those people who violate the law. At the same time we understand that those that enforce the law are equally capable of violating it. We must also be aware of conflicts of interest when it comes to where those in authority receive their funds. For example if the Regional Ambassador was funded through the Regional Budget as the Regional budget is under the authority of the Regional Governors office you have a potential conflict of interest. If the mayors were to provide the funding for the Regional Ambassador, the Regional Governor could also target the funding of any specific Mayor or Mayors he felt were problematic.

One option of removing the conflict between different departments is to make the level of authority of one law enforcement agency independent from each other. When we break down the law enforcement community to the most elemental kinds we have regional laws, national laws, internal laws, which are laws imposed on those in authority, such as governor or law enforcement misconduct, and external laws, which reflect laws outside of the nation, such as international treaties and trade. Each one of these elements of law enforcement corresponds to the elements of authority we previously mentioned. In the United States they effectively only have two departments that represent these kinds of authority. External enforcement is referred to as the CIA and national law enforcement through the FBI. The CIA unfortunately has very few checks and balances on its behavior, but does represent an external means of enforcing international laws. The FBI or Federal Bureau of Investigation represents law enforcement for regional and internal laws. One of the challenges with the FBI is that it is responsible for investigating itself. Some safeguards have been put in place, but unfortunately it is in the FBI's best interest sometimes to turn a blind eye to some of their own wrong doing. This is because the more challenges the FBI finds within its own organization the fewer funds and more scrutiny it will receive from congress. It is also difficult for the FBI to investigate congress or the President as the head of the FBI, the Attorney General, is appointed by the President and approved by Congress.

In our new form of government the Regional Bureau of Investigation or RBI is designed to be unique for each region under the control of the Regional Governor. The RBI also represents one of the Regional Governors financial responsibilities. As there are only ten regions each RBI will be responsible for investigating a considerable amount of the population and geographic territory. Of the Bureaus of Investigation the RBIs are the only ones who collectively represent the national domestic crime fighting units for crimes committed outside of the government itself. Unfortunately sometimes government itself can be the greatest threat to the well being of the nation. Due to this the last three kinds of bureaus of investigation are independently dedicated to the sources of corruption found within any internal government body as well as governments abroad.

The Regional Governors are in turn investigated by the Regional Ambassador. Each Regional Ambassador is in charge of the Internal Bureau of Investigation for their region. As there are 10 regions and 10 governors there are ten RBIs', one for each Governor, there are also ten IBIs', one for each Regional Ambassador. The IBI is not only responsible for investigating the Regional Governor, but also for investigating the RBI under him. So that there is no conflict of interest the budget for the Regional Ambassador and the IBI will be provided through the National Ambassador's budget as directed by the people through Powers of Authority laws. It is important that the people themselves are the ones that create the rules for internal law enforcement. This is why National Mandates are considered lower in authority to Powers of Authority Proposals.

Now it is important to differentiate between investigating judges and investigating politicians and law enforcement. This is because those that investigate judges should be considered neutral third players rather than those you have a vested interest in the judges verdict. The potential for investigations motivated by the outcome of any particular case is just too real to ignore. As the old saying goes, justice should be blind and render their verdict on the elements of the case alone. Therefore those that investigate the judge should also be neutral to the outcome of the trial. The Regional Court Judges are only responsible for investigating domestic disputes. The External Bureau of Investigation in its purpose and design was only made pursue international agreements. By allowing the EBI to investigate Regional Court Judges you are accomplishing two things. First, you are providing a neutral source of investigation for the regional judges. At the same time you are also accomplishing something else much more important. The Regional Courts and Judges represent a real power base inside the nation as these judges are responsible for determining which proposals are constitutional and which are unconstitutional. They are also responsible for maintaining checks and balances Regional Ambassador and the Regional Governor. Therefore it is of extreme importance and any corruption, such as judicial bribes, be investigated and brought out in the open promptly. Any failure to do this undermines the democracy as a

whole and therefore suppresses the voice of the people. The EBI, the evolution of the CIA, for most governments is known for using the most sophisticated technology for retrieving information on foreign powers. By allowing the EBI to investigate the Regional Court Judges you are bringing this technology to investigate the one of the most powerful elements of this new government, the Regional Judges. This also provides the EBI with domestic intelligence training in preparation for their work outside of the national borders. Also remember that Judges are transparent class citizens and therefore do not have the same privacy rights as the average citizens.

The National Ambassador, as you may have suspected, is responsible for the External Bureau of Investigation. Yet while we understand there are many benefits to international intelligence gathering we also know that it can represent a real violation of liberty as well as a violation to the sovereignty of foreign nations. For this reason it is important that the Regional Governors are made aware of every aspect of the External Bureau of Investigation. To perform this task I have created the National Bureau of Investigation. The National Bureau of Investigation is under the pay and control of the National Council. The role of the NBI or National Bureau of Investigation has wide authority to investigate all aspects of authorities under the National Ambassador including the EBI and the military itself. This is incredibly important during times of war to verify and ensure that Geneva Convention standards as well as other military crimes are being strictly enforced.

All aspects of the military represent a threat to liberty if they move outside of the boundaries of the law. The threat of military dictatorship is just too real a threat to be ignored. The appointment of officials to the national military is also incredibly dangerous. This is where the regional governors become vital once again in the division of authority. First of all you want the generals to have loyalty to the Regional Governors, rather than the National Ambassador. Therefore it is the responsibility of the Regional Governors to appoint military generals and only the President, not the National Ambassador

may approve them. In order to fully appreciate the checks and balances between the National Council and the National Ambassador it is important to understand how the national military is funded.

The National Budget under the National Ambassador is designed very much in the same way that the City Budgets were designed. In the same way the mayoral candidates put their budgets on the ballot the candidates for National Ambassador will each submit their budget on the ballot to the people. Yet at the National level spending has many differences from local spending. There are also other considerations, such as, there are times when the Nation finds itself in war and the spending levels of the nation need to change drastically so that the nation may be preserved.

When we analyze spending on a local level we know that we will have cities where the majority of the population live in poverty and then there will be cities where the majority of the population live in wealth. If we were to allow a divided tax structure, based on higher tax percentages for higher income levels, on the local level we would be encouraging the rich not to live with the poor due to the tax rates involved. When done on a National level, however, this is not the case. The concept of allowing the people to choose their tax rate does bring choice to the taxation. The challenge with a divided tax structure is that you are allowing those that pay less tax to determine what tax percentage someone else will be paying. There will be people in society that vote for higher taxation, not because they believe it is in the best interest of the nation, but rather to punish the wealthy. In Europe and other nations we have seen extreme examples of where the rich are required to pay as high as 105% of the income back into the government. Yet at the same time we need to analyze the practical aspects of a divided tax structure. The top 10% of wage earners pay 63% of all the taxes collected according to US 1999 tax analysis. This means that if we forbid the national government from taxing the lower 90% of all wage earners and can still get 63% of the taxes normally collected. We must also remember that the National tax under this Direct Democracy form of government is primarily responsible for the foreign needs of the nation, rather than the national domestic needs of the nation which are the responsibility of the National Council, which

receives the vast majority of its funding from the mayoral budgets. If we take things a step further we discover that the top 5% of wage earners pay roughly 50% of all the taxes paid according to US 1999-tax analysis. We also know that as the tax percentage rate increases the profit received from the percentage rate decreases. For example if all people are charged a 50% tax rate the government will actually receive less than if all people in the nation were taxed at a 5% tax rate. This is because the business represents the product and service creation portion of the economy. The higher the tax burden the smaller ratio of business to government economy exists and the fewer quantity and availability of goods that may be purchased from that economy. This ultimately equates to higher prices for the average consumer for goods received. Also we must consider as the demands and basic living needs: food, shelter, transportation, etc., that increase the lower a person's income becomes. When considering the people on the bottom we must also consider that it remains the incentive for wealth for those people on the top of the income tax brackets to run the nations industries that fuel the economy.

To maximize the productivity of the economy we need to decrease the taxation on the bulk of the economy especially where the demand is the greatest while allowing businesses the freedom to maneuver large amounts of capital to meet their business needs, which will increase employment and productivity. To meet these needs I have created maximum taxation amounts among different taxation percentages. For example any person making less than the top 10 percent of wage earners will not be responsible to pay any federal income tax. For those at the top 5 to 10 percent they will not be taxed on the national level until their income has reached over the top 90 percent of taxpayers and then their national tax may not be greater than 10 percent of their income. For those at the top 1 to 5 percent their tax will not be greater than 20 percent of their income and so on. This is not to say that this is going to be the taxation that is charged, but rather this is the maximum percentage of taxation that may be charged. It may surprise you to find out that the top 1% of wage earners according to 1999 tax analysis still paid 29% of all taxes collected. For these wage earners they may not be taxed at a rate greater than 35%.

The only tax percentage rate where I am removing the barriers to a large degree is the top point one percent or 0.1%. History has shown us that the poor at a certain point will revolt when the divide between the wealthy and poor becomes too great. Removing the barriers to a large degree from the top 0.1 percent a.k.a. the top one out of 1000 wage earners I am attempting, at least in theory, to create a release valve on the pressure between the rich and the poor built up in society. We also realize that the well to do in society often, due to their wealth, have a greater voice in the historical governments of the past. Allowing the people to control the reigns on the well off in the nation will allow the people to act as a counter weight when needed. Externally when businesses take advantage of people abroad those people may take their case before the national courts to bring light sources of extortion and manipulation abroad, through the business sector and by other means, such as unlawful covert actions to the CIA or military forces. Unfortunately it is difficult to change the way other nations behave, but we can alter the way our government behaves and how the government responds to other nations. The ultimate goal is to reach the people of those nations. If their people, rather than their government bodies, approve of the nation and its people it will prosper through international means.

At the same time we must remember that through these national income taxes collected we are funding the national military and other foreign diplomacy needs of the nation. In times of peace the need for a large national military and military spending is rather low. It seems logical therefore that we can expect the National Ambassador, when running for office, to want to use these funds domestically inside of the nation. The challenge with doing this is that if we allow the National Ambassador to use his money on domestic projects then we are increasing his authority beyond its intended scope. If we were to allow the National Ambassador to have domestic rights and spending we would be encroaching on the rights of the governors, perhaps over time to the point where the governors lost their rights to the National Ambassador. At the same time we realize that during times of economic down turns, and after national disasters and other events the nation may need large amounts of domestic funds. During these times of crisis every dollar counts. As you will remember from chapter 3 the Regional Governors retain part of



the surplus of the Mayors budgets to account for economic fluctuations. Similar to the mayors the National Ambassador is required to set aside 60 percent the national taxation received as a surplus. On the national level I want to utilize this concept of surplus, except instead of using it only for economic fluctuations we are also using these funds for a trade off between military readiness and national projects. All nations have choices within their national budget, during times of peace a nation should concentrate on the domestic needs within the nation, during times of war those funds are put into military supplies and other resources. As you can see there is a divide between foreign needs, military readiness and domestic needs, national projects.

As you will remember as a Republic grows in population the number of projects undertaken decreased in size and scope, but increased in sheer number of projects so that each congressmen could send some money home to his own district to encourage votes. Unfortunately this has lead to several challenges, as the projects typically undertaken are things that should have been built by local government or state government such as colleges, hospitals and libraries. To avoid this the Governors have been limited to no more than five projects which will ensure that project will be large in scale and should therefore be beyond the abilities of private enterprise, local government, or state government to financially afford individually. It also means that the Governors do not have sole rights over each project. Often we have found in a Republic, congressmen were taking kickbacks and other forms of illegal compensation to bring a project to one location or another. By having multiple Governors involved each Governor will be competing with the others for funds. In theory Governors who did not get the projects they were hoping for will be keeping their eyes focus on how the Governors who did receive funds used those funds, efficiently and wisely or poorly and recklessly. By having the National Counsel approve the projects each project should reflect the needs of the nation rather than an individual district, as exists in a republic. Also due to the limited number of projects the public will be talking in the streets about which project the nation needs the most. The media will be displaying these projects to public over the news programs, discovery channel and other options. Ultimately if the Governors want the support of the

people than it is expected that the people in one form or another will have to be involved in the project selection process.

Historically looking back on large-scale national projects from the Panama Canal to landing on the Moon often some projects will take longer than one term in office complete. This complicates national projects because it moves the responsibility to complete these projects to future administrations that may have projects of their own in mind and may have no desire to see these projects completed. To ensure that future administrations complete and pursue the projects given the first step is to get the support of the public. For this reason projects of incredibly large scale will require a public vote to ensure the public is behind the project initiated. Projects of this size should be the exception and not the rule. We **also realize** that projects of this size **will** take great amounts of resources to complete. For this reason any project large enough to be taken before a national public vote will count as three projects so that the maximum number projects are limited to one large scale project and two regular projects or two large scale projects. This means for the National Counsel to submit one large-scale project they are losing three regular projects as well as risk a no vote from the nation.

These projects represent a large portion of national funding. Allowing the Governors to set aside anything they wish, as a national project is too great a threat to be ignored. We must ensure that projects are limited to the internal needs within the nation. For this reason while the Governors may approve projects they may only select from projects submitted by the Commission of Structural Engineering, which we will discuss in the next chapter. National Projects submitted by the Commission of Structural Engineering have been limited to four general areas: science and technology, infrastructure, and exploration. This was done so that national projects would **be primarily** focus on the structural and infrastructure needs of the nation. It also creates a barrier between the Governors and the National Ambassador as to the use of such funds. To maximize the efficiency and speed as well as reduce costs of the projects undertaken the individual aspects of the projects must be bid out to the private sector to as

great an extent as possible. One of the challenges in a Republic is that a congressman can allocate funds for a project, but the congressman has no real authority to ensure that these projects stay within their allocated budgets as the authority to prosecute remains with the President who has no real ties to the project itself. Typically within a Republic funds are allocated to the local community to see that such projects are **completed**, yet these funds to the local community serve as a financial benefit in terms of employment and tax dollars locally. Without proper accountability these projects typical spend four to five times more than the original bid, which only discourages honest companies from submitting a bid to begin with. As you will recall in the Direct Democracy the Governors are responsible **for** keeping each mayoral budget in line to maximize **the Governor's available resources in terms of regional funding**. The companies that undertake the actual construction of the projects in the Democracy should be no different than the mayors as the Governors unlike congressmen have all the resources and the real financial incentives they need to ensure that these projects are completed on time and on budget. **If these projects were to fall below budget and ahead of schedule it would open up resources and options to the governors in terms of the availability of future projects as well as their size and scope. Ultimately this struggle between the governors and business contractors to cut costs and reduce time increases the quality of life for the average person in society.**

**By their very nature these** projects, because of their size and scope, to be debated considerably through the public arena. Any loss of funds to for these national projects will significantly lower the number of projects available as well as their size and scope. This means that should be National Ambassador take funding from the national project budget for military readiness every dollar will be a big deal, **as the public will be able to visually see the choice in what society losing in terms of national projects. The desired outcome is to make each increase in military funding heavily debated among the people. This accomplishes two things; first it ensures that the people of the nation are behind the actions of the National Ambassador. It also sends a message to foreign powers that the nation is seriously about**

the global situation or situations developing. It also uses the media to magnify, through this debate process, the military build up taking place.

War isn't typically something that happens over night. Usually people with the nation can feel the building tensions from their world. I refer to this tension as the national level of Elevated Risk. The Elevated Risk is relative to the amount of national tension or the threat of war tension felt within society. If there is no tension the 60 percent surplus from the National Ambassadors budget will belong to the Governors to be used for National Projects. As the tension level increases the percentage of the surplus decreases to reflect the military needs of the present day. What I am attempting to do in theory is to give the Governors a financial incentive to push the National Ambassador for a peaceful solution to challenges abroad. At the same time Governors in an attempt to increase their own polling numbers among the people have a real incentive to go along with the National Ambassador if the threat is real. As the threat increases the National Ambassador may increase the Elevated Risk level further so that should war come the Nation will be ready for it.

We must also remember that wars do not always come planned. Often the nation is not ready for war, when war comes. In this case not only can the National Ambassador increase the Elevated Risk level, but the National Ambassador can ask the Regional Governors for emergency access to their cities surpluses. As you will recall this government is designed to function from savings rather than deficits. Each city every quarter has a small surplus that is put into storage that the mayor cannot touch. Overtime this amount will slowly increase. When combined from all the counties of the nation as a whole the amount of funding that will be available in times of war will be enormous. When nations consider going to war, they typically take many things into account. The amount of funds the nation can use to produce and manufacture military supplies is major factor. Of course this savings is designed for many things from economic depressions to extreme natural disasters, but I would say that war is the greatest national disaster of all.

Yet with everything we do to prevent war some how people forget and the ambitions of a few prideful hearts in positions power can change everything. The first thing we accept is that our nation may be on the wrongful side of war. It saddens my heart to think about this form of government that I have worked so hard for, to amplify the peace and co-operation throughout this world, used as an element of force, but we must be realistic about the darkness of some hearts.

The first thing we can do is to allow a representative from the foreign government to take their case before the National Court. Yet asking a diplomat to travel to hostile territory in a time of war is a hardly an option if one values their life. To make this offer more attractive any effort on the part of the National Ambassador or any department under him to keep or undermine the foreign diplomat from making his case before the National Court will result in impeachment proceedings against the National Ambassador. Of course in war every minute counts. If the courts were to delay the trial thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of lives may be lost in the mean time. Therefore I have specified that the foreign diplomat will be entitled to speedy trial not to be greater than ninety days.

Now we run into another dilemma. In the history of the United States President Andrew Jackson invaded the Cherokee lands. The Cherokee took their case to the United States Supreme Court, but President Andrew Jackson had his party in Congress. When the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokee Nation and against removal from their lands, Jackson said, "The Supreme Court has made its ruling: Now let them enforce it!" Then the infamous "Trail of Tears," with the Indian removal to Oklahoma, began. Due to this the President effectively ignored the verdict of the court, as he knew with congress on his side there was no way the Supreme Court could enforce their verdict. In a time of war, especially when the National Council is backing the National Ambassador, we must be able to give real authority to the decisions of the National Courts. To do this we must be able to create a situation that would undermine the National Ambassador's ability to wage war from every corner of the nation. To

accomplish this I have taken a very old concept from the United States Bill of Rights. Taken from the concepts within the Second Amendment every county is required to maintain a county militia. That militia may be simple city law enforcement personnel or a set of voluntary search and rescue workers. How the county decides to establish and maintain its militia will be up to the people of each county through the vote. I intentionally left these regulations outside of the ability of the Governors to modify through nation mandate proposals, as I wanted to keep the national government as far away from the sovereignty of these militias as possible. By retaining local sovereignty of the militias we are giving the county counsel emergency resources to restore civil order from the members of their own communities. If taken collectively on a national level if any member of the National Courts are threatened, murdered or a foreign diplomat is murdered or incapacitated during, any effort to seek trial against the nation all of the militia **units** will become activate under direct orders to remove, through force if necessary, the National Ambassador or political authority figure from office. At this point the command of the Armed Forces defers to the President under the National Council. The members of the Armed Forces now have a choice to support the decisions of the court or be tried for treason. While the people of the militia may only a small fraction of the military might of the armed forces, we must believe that when military generals are put into the position of supporting the National Ambassador or attacking their own people the choice will be quite obvious. In any event it is a set of circumstances I hope should never come about. I am giving the National Ambassador a real choice, either he obeys the laws of the land or his whole world will collapse before his eyes. **Perhaps these methods seem extreme, but to do nothing or too little will put the nation in the hands of a tyrant, which is in opposition to everything direct democracy stands for.**

This brings us to one of the many struggles I went through in creating this government. If I made the National Budget a flat tax like the city budgets the whole national population would have to pay tax. This means that the whole nation would have an incentive to keep the taxation as low as possible. As the primary responsibility of the National Ambassador is the national military this means that the national military would be kept to as small as possible. As the Regional Governors contain the available surpluses

for war, the National Ambassador would be greatly dependent on them for approval for any military funds. Of course this means that the tax burden on the lower portions of society would be significantly greater, and things like national projects would be significantly less. I would also be loosing my presser gage on the wealthy in times of deep economic crisis. History has shown us that the people will look to the national government during difficult times. Any attempt to remove a divided tax system risks undermining the national evolution of mankind and therefore the government itself. When the National Ambassador is running for office, even with a divided tax structure, we can still expect at some level the National Ambassador will get pressure from the people to keep his taxation levels as low as possible.

We must also consider that military action is sometimes a necessity for the preservation of society. On some level we must realize that all of the attempts throughout our history to end oppression did not succeed without some form of struggle. Often that struggle occurs in the form of military conflict. Liberty while its aim and focus is in direct contrast to the use of force, war does amplify many of the attributes of liberty: courage, self-sacrifice and determination. The truth is that the freedoms we have today would not exist if it were not for the blood and death of many good men and women. Wars are expensive and costly in both lives and finances. If we want to do this right the National Ambassador should get approval from in the nation before declaring war. Unfortunately the ways of war do not work this way. In World War II the Japanese sent an diplomat to discuss peace while the Japanese war planes were on their way to Pearl Harbor. Hitler signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Poland while building the very tanks and the bombs that murdered so many peaceful polish lives. As technology moves forward the speed and stealth of military weaponry has gotten to point where it can wipe out whole cities. During the cold war their seemed to be a nuclear stand off between for many years between the United States and Russia that carried the potential to annihilate whole nations in mere moments. The National Ambassador needs to be in the position where he can guide the military to respond to a surprise attack without fearing impeachment. For this reason I have allowed the National Ambassador to use military force in response to military aggression. However, if military force is used without approval from the National Council the

National Ambassador must address the nation as a whole to give the justification for his actions. Each of the Regional Governors will have one week to respond as to whether or not they feel the National Ambassador's actions were justified. It is important to remember that unlike the United States Congress, each of the Regional Governors have direct knowledge through the National Bureau of Investigation for all the foreign intelligence the National Ambassador knows, so that they can be aware, at least to some degree, if the information coming from the National Ambassador is correct.

From there each Governor has a choice to make, do we grant war funding to the National Ambassador or not? If the Governor votes no he may he must address the nation and state his reasons for a "No" vote. If the National Council backs the decisions of the National Ambassador, the National Ambassador may proceed with the armed engagement for sixty days, roughly two months. It's not enough to go to war for the right reasons, how the National Ambassador wages war is also very important. To ensure that the National Ambassador follows international agreements on war and prisoners after two months the International Community may hold hearings to ensure that Geneva Convention standards of war are upheld.

A home can take months even years to build; yet even a small fire can destroy all those efforts of hard work in minutes. This is kind of the way war works. Building bridges between nations can take decades, sometimes even centuries, but can be destroyed so easily with the smallest conflict. The path to build unity and cooperation between the nations is a long and difficult struggle, but we have to believe in humanity and know that together we are capable of making that journey.

While we analyze the need for the national military and national projects we realize that there are other vital responsibilities of the nation, from the homeless, to victims of violent crime a nation carries a heavy responsibility to look after its own. All of these things as well as all branches of the government with the departments in them are supported through the nations economic infrastructure. The economic



infrastructure of any form of government is vital if that form of government is ever going to be successful. To accomplish this first and foremost the nation must value human beings. Secondly the strength of any nations economy is determined through the value of the goods and services the nation can produce. When we analyze these goods and services, such as the construction of roads, houses and industry or commodities such as corn and wheat we can establish a tangible benefit from these products within society. Yet there are other products and services within society such as the production of cigarettes or alcohol that produce a conceptual cost within society in terms of health care, loss of work as well as the quality of the work performed. Yet in a democratic society all people should be allowed the opportunities to pursue their dreams each in their own unique ways even if it is in industries that most people would find offensive. Remember the counties may allow or deny any industry they wish through popular vote. To do otherwise would open the door of authoritarianism into this form of government. At the same time we must realize some of these products have an adverse effect on the population. We know for example that most sexual offenders had their desires enflamed through the use of pornography and or related materials. We know that alcohol addiction increases domestic violence and I am sure you are aware of the challenges involved in drinking and driving. The victims of these crimes have often had their lives shattered forever. Their ability to function in society, with their family, in the marriage has often been impaired for life. As these lives are disrupted and impaired the value of the nation is diminished as well. The nation now carries the financial responsibilities to deal with these victims of crime. In addition to that the offenders involved in those crimes often require counseling, drug rehabilitation and varies other needs which adds to the drain on society and in some small way a loss to mankind as a whole.

Society has a responsibility to its weakest link from counseling, rehabilitation to fighting disease and feeding the hungry. These responsibilities make up large portions of the budgets under most Republic governments. The question is in this government model, a direct democracy how should we finance and fund these elemental needs? The people are already responsible through their taxes for the

local, regional and national governments. Taxing business is indirectly taxes the people as the price of goods goes up to reflect the tax burden placed on this business or that business. Business in a free market economy is also responsible for employing the nation. The more a business has to pay in taxes the fewer employees they can hire. As long as a business is providing a tangible benefit to society and they are reinvesting all their income back into the business or at least have plans for expansion in the next five years, in terms of equipment and or employees I see no reason that, that business should be taxed as they are serving their purpose within society. We can still be sure that the government is profiting from these businesses through national personal income taxes. We also know that businesses a way of hiding income that should be appropriated as a part of the income of the board of directors, such as, companies cars, planes, business trips abroad cruise lines to exotic destinations that consist of a single meeting. By allowing the public to determine what is considered income for the board of directors, through national mandate laws, such forms of corruption can be weeded out. Our aim and goal is to create a business environment that creates the greatest amount of efficiency for the well bring of the population. If a business is taking in profit, but can find no way to reinvest those funds the public, they are not full-filling this goal and therefore, through a national mandate provision the people may allocate a portion of those funds to be allocated to charity.

In regard to businesses that expand on the weaknesses within the human species, such as recreational drugs and sexual entertainment, by allowing the public to determine the tax rate on these industries you are discouraging their growth, while providing a method of funding for the victims of these industries, whether it is in the form of rehabilitation or counseling.

The question is, who will be responsible to administrating these funds, the state or the private sector? History has shown us that the cost to benefit ratio is very different between the private and public sector. The public sector is made up of paid employees that typically have the job to provide an income for themselves and there families where as the private sector charities are typically administered by

volunteers who are just looking to make a difference within their society. Charities and other private humanitarian organizations survive off of the donations from the general public. By allowing the funds collected through the taxation of these exploitative industries to be placed into charities and humanitarian organizations in an equal percentage as was given through public donations you are allowing the public to determine where these funds go through their own giving. Whether these organizations are religious or otherwise is not as important to me as the humanitarian need they are providing. Knowing that a person's donation will be matched by state funds should encourage public giving even further.

As disasters and other things come along the average people on the street are typically the first ones to give. This is because the average person on the street is not bound by the same red tape that government bodies are. By taking the government out of the equation we are removing a great deal of the bureaucracy out of the equation as well, allowing funds to get what they need to go with greater efficiency. The existing government programs in place to help the poor each consume a portion of the finances intended for the poor and needy. By removing a significant portion of these middlemen, in theory, we should be able to get a greater allocation of funds to those people in desperate situations that really need help. The private, unlike the public sector, is always adapting to the changing situations within the economy where as the public sector through the Republic form of government is confined in its shape and form by the initial laws that created it. Unfortunately for the public sector to adapt to these changes it takes a great deal of effort to go through the houses of congress **before it arrives at the governors or president's desk. Even then the governor or president has to sign the legislation and the courts have to rule that is it constitutional**, etc, before any true modification can be implemented. This new strategy is an attempt to amplify each dollar spent toward assisting the poor and those in need. With an influx of this amount of additional funds to the private charitable organizations throughout the nation the benefit to those that are hurting within society should be exponential. Charitable organizations are not just limited to feeding the hungry, but also fight disease, and housing the homeless. In the same way businesses are always looking for a new idea for a product to sell, charitable organizations are always

searching for a need or a hurt in society to be met. It is also important to remember in this way the underlying goal of any business is fundamentally different than a nonprofit organization. Nobel Prize winner Prof. Muhammad Yunus said it this way:

*We need to re-conceptualize the business world to make sure it contributes to the creation of a humane society, not create and aggravate the problems around us. One way to do it will be to create social business enterprises, along with conventional business enterprises whose primary aim is to maximize profit. Social business enterprises are new kind of non-loss businesses, which aim at solving social, health and environmental problems. Any one who will go into business for doing good to people we may call them social business entrepreneurs. Many social business entrepreneurs exist today, but there is no mechanism to make them visible, no mechanism to bring them in touch with individual investors who would like to invest in a social enterprise. Creation of a social stock market will be the logical answer to this match-making problem. Nikkei is the right organization to take an initiative in creating a social stock market.*

Hospitals and the health care industry at large and many other organizations could greatly benefit by transforming itself in these types of social businesses Prof. Yunus speaks of. We seem to live in a government divided between solutions developed out business and solutions developed out of government, we must remember that there is a third option. The struggle is to create an avenue of funding originating from the people themselves to fund these industries, which still allows for competition between these industries and the public to create maximum amount of good in society.

Unfortunately it is much more difficult to create than it is to destroy. Wars, trade embargos and general conflicts between nations and within nations throughout our world are among the greatest contributing factors to poverty. Charitable organizations are in place to deal with the after math of these conflicts. Dealing with conflicts and avoiding these conflicts carries significant risks, but unless we attempt to deal with these causes to poverty we will never be able to really see resolution.

The question is, how do you take a world like ours and transform it into the peaceful world we all hope and believe that it can be? Attempting to stop the world from producing nuclear weapons is not the answer. Technology whether we like it or not is always moving forward. Attempting to stop technology is betting against the nature of humanity. To arrive at our goal we must have a path that utilizes the nature of our humanity to get there. In Chapter 5 we will discuss common sense solutions for achieving unity and peace between the nations. But for now take time to think over the concepts within the chapter. When you are ready read over Article III on the National Government and Sections A, C and D from Article IV on the National Ambassador.

## *Chapter V*

### *World Peace and the preservation of cultural identity*

World Peace is something that many in the world have been praying for, for a long time, perhaps since the beginning of mankind. If peace is considered the absence of war, than peace is not enough if it comes without freedom. Each one of us instinctively wants to be able to run our lives and pursue our dreams in our own unique and different ways. We are in a world of thousands of different cultures and peoples that are uniquely beautiful and creative in their own right, each pulling in a different direction, each trying to be heard above the rest. If this attempt at direct democracy is going to succeed each person must be allowed to follow their path by their own methods. So how do you allow real liberty without anarchy? This brings us to a paradox and the subject of this chapter. If World Peace is really attainable we must provide some level of unity among these different groups and cultures. How do you retain the cultural heritage that ties us to our humanity to while bring the people of the world together? Think about the gravity of the question.

To answer this question we must begin by understanding the political ties of a society to their culture. Looking back to my own child hood I remember when my grandmother gave me a sword that belonged to my great grandfather. It was old and rusted. She would tell me stories about her life growing up on a German farm, the struggles and adventures her and her brother had. The good times made her laugh and the bad times brought on tears even though they were so long ago. Each one of those stories and that old sword would be worthless to anyone else, but to me they were priceless. These stories and heirlooms are very much apart of who I am, even more so now that she is gone. Our family, our history, our culture is a major part of who we are, whether we are willing to admit to it or not. The Palestinians and the Hebrews have a choice to live anywhere, but they choose to live in the most hostile area of our world. It is because of their cultural and historical ties to the land run deep. Culture can change and create

itself new again every day in the TV shows we watch, the cloths we wear, the music we listen to and at the same time culture can develop over hundreds, even thousands of years as we have seen in religions, governments and philosophies. As you will recall the United States attempted to preserve the heritage and cultures of the states by allowing the maximum amount of sovereignty per state. It may be a surprise to many, but by design the states were intended to have the authority resembling that of independent nations. This worked well as it allowed new states to be created even when those states had different religious and governmental philosophies than the rest of the nation. Utah for examples has many of its state laws modeled after the Mormon Church and Rhode Island after the Seventh Day Adventist church. Texas and other territories often up held the law at the barrel of a gun and a rope. It is no coincidence that as the national government grew in strength the individuality and culture of the state governments slowly began to fade. Over time the addition of new states began to slow and finally came to an end altogether after the addition of Hawaii.

Will granting this amount of freedom to the regions in our new government be source of divisions between the regions that could lead to war? There are many that attribute the civil war as a war of the national government verse the rights of the states. We must remember that the rights of man are superior to the rights of the state government. The civil war at its core was a war for the civil rights of those held in bondage as slaves on American shores. For this reason the core element of an attempt for direct democracy must remain with the rights of the people over the rights of the city, county or regional governments. This brings us to important question. Should national government allow a region or multiple regions to secede from the union a.k.a. the nation? To answer this question honestly we must know why the region or regions wish to secede? In the case of the Civil War we can look back and say that it was definitely better for both the north and the south that the Southern States did not secede from the union, however, at the same time we must recognize that America itself is the result of the secession from the British Empire. We know from experience that the longer a nation exists the more cohesive it becomes. When the nation is new it is important that the concepts forming a direct democracy be given a

reasonable amount of time to workout internal issues as they arise. In the beginning I want the nation to try to stick it out together to workout these possible issues. Therefore I have designed the government to make it very difficult to secede from the union in the beginning. However my greatest fear is that the national government through the corruption of time will find some way to undermine the check and balances I have put in place. So therefore I am dependent on those who lack power in society to use the democratic system to fight for their liberties. For this reason the more accepting people become of their government the more flexibility I will grant society to change. Therefore the more time that passes the easier secession from the union will be.

The national government has always been the greatest force to keep a nation together. Yet any act of force to perverse a nation is in direct conflict with the very nature of real freedom and direct democracy. The attempt within this new form of government is not to merger cultures together with a strong national government, but rather to create identity based on ones own beliefs and aspirations so that the power of the nation resides in each person rather than a collective body or entity. American culture in many ways is defined by the political party system. All to often when a candidate is asked about this issue or that issue their answers could be a tape recording of the party stance. Inside the core party you find people who remain passionate about the issues their party stands for. Yet we know that for the core aims and goals of the party to become reality that party must poses a majority in congress. Ironically as one party moves towards a majority in congress the core of their party slowly becomes diluted to such an extent that any real change the core party members were hoping for is no longer possible. This is the nature of Republics.

Many people believe that third party system whether it is the libertarians, peace and freedom or the constitutional parties offer the passion and uncompromising will for change. Unfortunately should they ever become mainstream their party will enviably circum to the same fate. Overtime should these parties make strides toward becoming a majority in congress their beliefs too will gradually become



diluted from their core original passions. It is the carrot on the stick that keeps the party faithful pushing for ever-greater authority and never really receiving their true political aspirations. In a Republic as the only real ability to create change is found through the party system if you are not a part of the party faithful in some political party you really have no active representation in the law-creation process.

The only known exception to this was the, new at the time, Republican Party, under Lincoln. The Republican Party was able to get enough votes to pass an amendment to the constitution, often referred to as the emancipation proclamation that freed the slaves. In this instance the reason that the power in congress was not diluted was that the other side of the political equation, the pro-slavery congressmen and senators left the congress allowing the core of the Republican Party to have a majority. Often we hear about the benefits of compromise between the political parties, the challenge with compromise in the Republic form of government is that the people never really achieve the government they want. The State system through the United States Constitution intended to provide sovereignty to the states so that like-minded people could achieve their desired aims and goals, some to prosperity and others to poverty. The designers were counting on the negative or positive effects of these goals, to be the source of change in society so that society could learn from their own mistakes. It is difficult for a society to learn from mistakes when they often never achieve what they are really looking for. The designers simply didn't intend on the powers of the national government becoming as authoritative as they have become.

The county system, I am putting forward as it is a direct democracy is also designed to attract like-minded people to the counties. We can already see that as technology increases the abilities to move great distances can now be done in mere minutes what once took days, weeks or even years. With the economical improves built to this form of government the enduring hope is that people will move to an area not for the job it offers, but rather for its culture, atmosphere, and community. That is to say people will go to counties that represent their issues the best, but it should also create a bond between each person to their community as a whole. This bond should not only allow us to preserve existing cultures,

but also create new cultures as counties and cities grow and divide and grow and divide again continually as the cities and counties attempt to find and refine their true cultural identity. Each of these political cultures forming in the counties represent their own unique creative perspectives and thought; the more creativity the better. By contrast to a national identity, a direct democracy's primary goal is that their people continually become more original and unique. The county government in its own right is made to be a sovereign government under the control of the people who live there as it was intended under the state governments of the original United States Constitution. Unfortunately like the state governments of the past if these new county governments lose their sovereignty to the national or regional government the counties will inevitably begin to conform to a national culture and the nation will lose to some degree these creativity enclaves developing within the county governments.

While we have discussed how the threat of gradual centralization of power hurts the nation internally it also hurts the nation externally as it hinders the nation from voluntarily merging with other nations. One nation can only voluntary merge with another if the people of those nations believe their way of life will not be impaired or subjugated as the result of such a merger. If ones identity comes from their national culture and that culture is altered you can expect to find human resistance to such a merger as the people from those nations will fail to accept other nations the way they are. The nations in Europe were able to merge successfully as their source of power remained in the individual nations and did not pose a significant threat to their local liberties or way of life. Merging of cultures, when the culture is based on national government authority has unfortunately bred intolerance. Due to this intolerance brought on through the development of national cultures within Republics and Monarchies, known as nationalism, make national mergers and world peace for too many just sounds like a fantasy, an unrealistic goal, a dream. It all depends on how you perceive the world.

In republics the addition of new states required a vote from congress. This made attempt to accept new states highly bureaucratic as each Senator or congressmen could make demands or manipulate

the situation in return for their vote. While this worked well for territories when America was expanding this will not work when the existing governments are already in place. We must also recognize that the Indian tribes that inhabited the land were not given any say in the matter. When you attempt to merge two republics each congress attaches their own strings, making any attempt highly bureaucratic and next to impossible bringing too many variables into the equation. Going back to the concepts of chapter 1 you may recall that the Republic form of government has population limitations so that after it expands past a significantly large population size, such as India or Indonesia, the Republic form of government is no longer adequate or practical to represent the needs of the national population. This has worked well for the republics historically by preventing them from merging, as republics themselves have built in size limitations, as we discussed previously, and were only made to grow so large.

When considering the merging of nations through the direct democracy these size limitations do not exist. If I allow the National Council to put reconditions on the merging nation I risk the same bureaucracy that exists within the republics. To avoid this bureaucracy and to help the democracy to peacefully expand I have granted the National Ambassador the power to merge with other nations without the consent of the National Council. We must also consider that as the National Council is made up the governors of each region then as the nation merges with other nations those regions will change thus threatening the authority of the governors. The more flexibility that I can grant the National Ambassador the easier it will be for him to work together foreign governments to meet their needs in regard to a merger of nations. To attract merging nations I have allowed the National Ambassador to use the Regional Savings as a financial incentive for nations to merge with the Democracy. This will allow developing nations to build roads, dams, schools and other industrial needs to prepare them for the modern age and their entrance into the Democracy. In theory over time this should even the playing field between modern and third world nations.

Yet we must realize merging two nations together is like a marriage, it's not something you ask on the first date. The position of National Ambassador has been created to enhance the relationship bond between the democracy and other nations, however it is only one of multiple factors, which I have put in place to encourage the bonds and evolution of our modern world. For those of you who watch the news each night you must realize that our world has changed over time. It is not the same world that our parents knew or the world our grandparents grew up in. As I am sure you are aware technology has increased the pace of this change considerably. Whether we approve of the changes or not the truth is that over time the borders that separate nations have been slowly disappearing. This process is only in its infancy stages. This process has been slowly maturing from as far back in human history as we know of. The challenge is that human evolution is taking us to this goal of world unity and unfortunately we don't have the government model that can facilitate this change efficiently, or do we?

The republic government models in use today, with a few notable exceptions in Europe and other locations, because of the size limitations of the republic, were designed around the concept of independent nations rather than a world of peers or brothers. Due to the bonds of nationalism as well as the inability of the republics to peacefully and efficiently expand our world community we are faced with the incompatibilities between an old world of independent nations fighting for dominance and a new world of expanding enterprises and a free flow of information, through the internet and other sources, across peoples and cultures. With the exception of a few fading communist nations and some legacy monarchies when we consider our world today the republic form of government has a virtual monopoly across the global. While we recognize that a republic government is superior to a monarchy or a theocracy we must also realize that this world, for better or worse, we are living in the pinnacle of the republic system of government. From its best in the, United States and Europe, to its worst in, Syria, central and northern Africa, our world is a theater of the successes and failures of republics. Yet this world still has numerous republics that are indistinguishable from dictatorships, Venezuela, Syria, Pakistan, to name a few.

We need to not only consider challenges internally, other challenges externally as well, between republics or between a republic and other forms of government often manifest themselves in the fear of war whether it is through the potential for nuclear weapons or terrorism, the stereotypes of other peoples and beliefs, which taint our views of the actions of other peoples and nations, to just the basic inequality between nations and peoples, through the manipulation and corruption brought on through businesses and governments. These challenges ultimately lead to a general of lack of communication between peoples.

Unfortunately the past world is not compatible with the evolving nature of the human spirit. When we look at China, the lone major nation outside of republics, their population is so large that during the brief history when China was a republic the people did not feel that they had a real voice in their government. The Chinese congress was so large that it effectively could not counter act the bad decisions of their president to stop the aggressive actions of the Japanese empire during World War II. For China communism offered them the strength and unity the republic form of government could not.

The Communist system cannot compete with the republic form of government when it comes to representation, efficiency and production, but it is designed and built to handle large populations. Communism can do this because its aim and goal is the collective equality of the common man by depriving them of their individuality. Communism functions exactly the opposite of the direct democracy government model. Direct democracy attempts to utilize the individual culture and people to unite themselves through their own individuality. Communism used the national government to attempt to form a single independent culture around itself. Communism relies on large populations to fill the production and industrialization needs of the state. Using large-scale national projects and a national press, rather than a free press, to tie the nation together. In the end, like all forms of tyranny, it comes

down to fear and suppression to hold the nation together. All governments inevitably revolve around how well the common man can answer the question, “Who am I and how can I change my world?”

In this manner the republic form of government and direct democracy share a common goal, to maximize the amount of representation available to the common man on the street. Republics work well in small populations with limited means of technological communication. This lack of communication available at its inception, such as through a phone system or through the Internet, is the primary reason congress meets together in a capital building. During the early republics in Rome roads were constructed so that the Senators could quickly move between the capital and their home districts. To coin the phrase all roads lead to Rome. The government model for a direct democracy among large-scale populations relies on each governor to cover a considerable amount of territory as well as a significant number of cities to cover the expenses within each regional government. Because the governor is directly accountable to the people, rather than to a congress, it is expected that the governor will spend a large portion of his time meeting and traveling to the various parts of his region. This is especially true of the law-creation process as in a direct democracy it is the people from the nation as a whole that will ultimately pass or reject legislation. This also serves to increase the amount of national media exposure and public scrutiny on the governor as well. The more a governor travels throughout region the greater direct observation and needs within the region become evident. As technology increases the governor’s ability to identify potential problems within region with greater efficiency and speed and as the global community continues to unite as one the ability of the direct democracy to represent larger and larger populations, through the governors’, representation continually increases outward.

We must be honest this form of Direct Democracy government does have size limitations, but they are not the limitations one might expect. How would the government model handle a colony on the moon, for example, where there is only one colony and the colony itself consists of only a hundred people or less? The smallest independent unit in this government model is the county government modeled after

the early state governments in the United States. The county government is made to operate with multiple towns and or cities using the mayor of one city to counter balance the authority of the others, similar to the concept of the legislature except with greater amounts of accountability. By containing multiple towns, villages and cities within each county we have considerably expanded the population capabilities of the direct democracy, over the city based democracies designed by our predecessors. The counties by design were created to handle populations of several million people or more. Republics may actually function better in smaller populations as they were originally designed around during the time of the independence of the United States. Nations with small populations and or geographic territory would, in theory, find a direct democracy form of government practical and accommodating on a county level, but yet if attempting to integrate this form of government independently to the nation as a whole a small nation could potentially find this form of direct democracy impractical.

Republics rely on committees to divide the kinds of authority between the representatives in the national congress. As the population grows the number of representatives also increases. As the number of representatives increase it becomes more difficult for the representatives to get into the committees of influence. As the amount of influence each representative has decreases their ability to represent the needs of the people within their districts also diminishes. Unlike the republic this government model was designed around large and increasing populations. Not only increasing populations internally, but externally as well through immigration and the unity of nations. When we analyze the attempts within Europe and the United Nations to bring the nations together the same fundamental constraints of the Republic form of government begin to surface. As you allow more power between nations the power of the national congress within each of those nations loose some power. Overtime as these new international bodies of government get stronger they begin to take even greater amounts of authority from the nations of the world in the same ways the state governments in the United States have lost a great deal of their authority to the national congress in Washington, DC. As the national congress looses power to an international government the state legislatures within those nations lose power. With each additional

level is added to the bureaucracy the politicians in authority get further and further removed from the general population.

We know that someday, perhaps a hundred years from now the earth will exist under a common universal government. The question is what role will the people play in how that government functions. Will it function for the best interests of the people or those in positions of authority? Ultimately the ability of the common citizen to have any voice in their society is lost totally. Unfortunately at the point a one-world government is established any attempt to alter the situation by the common man on the street will be lost. Nicolas Cage once said, *"Sometimes the most dangerous thing you can do is to play it safe."* It seems only prudent that the time to deal with the situation is now while the public still has some small voice left among the government bodies. As the population grows the representation each person has in their society only continues to worsen. Attempting to create a universal government for the world under the theories of the Republic form of Government is not wrong it is just not practical if you are concerned with representing the common man. It is like trying to put a round peg in a square hole, with a large enough mallet you can do just about anything. As time moves forward the Republic form of government continues to weaken itself as its place in society moves away from the natural tendencies of mankind to expand and unite. It is the loss of this authority to the governments that make up our planet that keeps the United Nations from being granted greater amounts of political authority. It is this loss of power to the individual leaders among the nations, like the Senate in the US government, in Europe that keeps the European Union from expanding.

Republics, when it comes to increasing the number of states, the powers in the national congress go to the political party that is in power. If the number of states increase new representatives and senators may be added to congress that may vote with the minority party. Just a small change in percentages of the political party members that make up congress can shift the majority of power from one party in congress to another. As the addition of new states requires congressional approval it is highly unlikely



the members of congress will allow a state membership in the Union that would be a potential threat to their own power, even if it is in the best interests of the nation.

These factors and others make it difficult to form a universal government after a Republic model, but not impossible. Any universal government carries the potential for several strengths as with it comes opening up business markets, analyze international needs such as hunger and disease, the ability to create international projects, and the absence of war between nations.

The question is the role of the common man. As the voice of the common man diminishes, extortion and the abuse of power inevitability increase. History has shown us that it is in the nature of men to fight when they feel their liberty has been taken away. Unfortunately this means as long as a government has a chance of not representing the people effectively the threat of war still exists, whether there is one government on the earth or multiple.

Direct Democracies work differently. By taking the Representative out of the equation the people have direct access to the law-creation press. Unlike congressmen people collectively don't trade votes to get a ballot measure passed. People as a whole are not bribed for their votes as congressmen are. Direct Democracy, in theory, is made to function under the same theories as Adam Smith proposed about the economy in his book, the wealth of nations. People will vote for what is in their own best interests. Some counties will prosper because of the decisions made by their people and others will decline, just like businesses. Direct Democracy doesn't make the decisions better it only allows the people to make those decisions themselves. By providing each of the counties virtual independence or autonomous control they can function independently, and through the national mandates and powers of authority laws still be linked to the nation as a whole as the laws are passed or rejected through the people thus using their own voice to unite them. Unlike a Republic form of government as the population grows the counties or cities in a democracy can divide to retain an even greater levels of representation. *As county and city*

governments compete for immigrants and grow and divide and grow and divide again continually the ability of the direct democracy to represent their inward population is ever increasing making the size and scope of the democracy virtually limitless.

It all really comes down to the people. Have you ever been sitting on your porch and a moment of brilliance hits you. This is the way people work. We have few precious moments of insight and then the rest of our life just everyday living keeps our mind occupied, everything from chores, work, taking care of loved ones, classes, appointments, meetings, family and friends. Congressmen are not any different. They, like everyone else, only have a precious few moments of inspiration and the rest of their time is spent dealing with the daily needs of their office. The aim and goal for Direct Democracies is to use the moments of inspiration on the front porch or walking down the street to build a better society. Intelligence is not linked to a building or structure. Moments of insight happen anywhere and sometimes just seem to come out of the blue. Anyone, anywhere in a direct democracy form of government can choose to use those golden nuggets of inspiration to grow and build their society. This is not to say that it will be easy, but in a direct democracy the law-creation process is open to everyone rather than just those in congress. Really what we are attempting to do is to utilize the natural instincts of mankind to work toward our advantage. Any government model that we put forward must conform to the natural evolution of mankind as a species or it will simply dissolve as did the horse and carriage.

In our world today Switzerland stands alone as the sole direct democracy style government. Unfortunately it suffers from many of the old efficiency challenges of the early direct democracies in Greece and other locations. Switzerland is also a rather small nation and its government was not designed around large-scale populations. Any people that convert their government to this direct democracy form of government would be facing an up hill battle from the international community. The international community is based on republics for the most part and those republics have their source of power in legislators. These legislators stand to loose all of their authority to the people if true democracy should

move to their land. For this reason it becomes vital that the direct democracy cannot only demonstrate its voice for the common man internally, but externally as well. People from the republics of the world must want to come to the democracy, to do business with the democracy and want to be a part of the democracy in general if we want this form of government to grow and compete with the republics that vastly outnumber us.

One of these evolutions presently taking place that we can expand upon through this government model is the individual equality of human beings as a species. The United States at one time allowed anyone to become a US citizen. The nation grew and prospered for many years with open immigration. Most often these immigrants came from nations with extreme poverty and disease. Tens of thousands of people came from Ireland during the Irish potato famine for example. If it had not been for the United States thousands of those people would have died. We can prove this in our present day a thousand times over from Rwanda to Haiti to Central America thousands of potential immigrants came to the United States and were turned away. A large number of them did not survive back in their homeland or even the return journey. The question is whether immigration increases prosperity or decreases prosperity for the receiving nation?

Immigrants do have several issues when they come into the nation. Often they have no livelihood and need work. Often they do not speak the language or speak it poorly. Many do not have any formal education and in general tend to use more resources than they provide through taxation. Lack of career, lack of money, is it any wonder that often immigrants' turn to crime, which doesn't help society either. Yet there is something else that is beautiful when you look at their heart. You see the human drive to expand one's horizons. These immigrants are brave, courageous. Most of them that came to America had nothing more than hope in their bank accounts.

While there are many short-term challenges with an open immigration policy, crime, increased unemployment, increased taxation, the long-term benefits far outweigh the costs. Opening up the door to immigration in some ways opens up some good will between the nation and its neighbors abroad, but it is also a source of freedom against the enemies of the democracy. When we look at dictators we realize they each have several common characteristics. First they see people in society, usually at the lower end as having less value than themselves in that their ideas and decisions are superior to those of the population within their nation. When opening up immigration typically the most courageous people opposed to this kind of thing and corresponding actions within these societies are the ones to leave. Those that dictators believe are troublemakers. The challenge is that the nation must have the resources to accept the coming immigrants. Secondly, you need to have some method of dispersing the immigrants throughout the nation so that the border towns are not overloaded with massive increases in population. Yet as this is a pure democracy the immigrants must disperse themselves throughout the nation of their own free will. This is one of the reasons that the mayors have been given a financial benefit for population growth. If a government is going to value life and people you must create a demand for the people throughout society.

By having an open immigration policy we can build the national population, thereby increasing the national power and influence of the nation. If one nation can show that it can significantly increase its power base through immigration other nations will begin and over time the nations of the world will build up a competition to attract immigrants to their shores. In theory as more nations open up their borders the lines that divide one nation from the another will become a little bit softer. At some point the dictators, if they want to retain their population, will need to open their hearts to the needs of their population in order to stop the out flow of people leaving their nation.

Yet we want people to come for the right reasons. The primary reasons are to increase their own well bring by adding to the well being of society. In other words to work, increasing the prosperity for themselves and society in general. Talking with people, I have found that their greatest fear is that

immigrants are coming into the nation to collect funds from the state in terms of welfare and other benefits. This is why I have setup a foreign class citizenship. So that we can open our doors to the world, but at the same time only gradually open up an immigrants rights and privileges within society. If an immigrant has come to the nation to make a better life for themselves and their family than the doors are wide-open. If they are looking for a handout, well they are going to have to wait around awhile.

Still to increase immigration people must want to come to your nation. Up rooting and moving from one location to another, especially for the poor, involves a great deal of risk. In order for a person to take that risk, that person must believe that the life of where they are going is infinitely better than the life where they presently are. The three main reasons that people immigrate are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In practical terms there are people in other nations that have placed their lives and the lives of their loved ones in danger simply by standing up against the wrongs of their government. Therefore they wish to immigrate to preserve their life and the lives of their family. People will also come for liberty to escape the oppression within their native lands. This government is designed with liberty as its primary goal and it is my hope that the people of the oppressed worlds will desire it. Finally there is the Pursuit of Happiness, the belief from people in foreign lands that this nation will be able to meet or exceed their life's ambitions and needs in a realistic manor. The ability to meet ones needs comes from employment, but not just any employment, employment that provides an income that will meet the needs for ones self and ones family.

Creating a vibrant economy is not as difficult a task as one might believe. People have an inherent nature a desire to build, expand and grow. The primary elements needed for economic success are capital and the freedom to use that capital as the people see fit.

Immigration is first of a three-step process to unite the nations together. Each step is made to increase world unity and combat world poverty all while increasing the long-term success of the nation.

The second step in the process, the globalization of businesses and industries has already been underway for some time.

Business is actually ahead of government in the evolutionary time line when it comes to uniting our world. Businesses industrial chain of commerce and goods provides an existing web of infrastructure that has been systematically uniting the nations of the world. When we analyze the business sector we discover that the main complaint from business is that there are too many rules imposed from the government in order to do business efficiently. The challenge is that these rules and regulation serve a real need within society, from the air we breath to the food we eat. One of the primary challenges that business faces is that these rules are different from nation to nation. Because of this products have to be redesigned and modified to the standards and government requirements within each nation. By creating a uniform set of standards between nations you are creating a financial benefit for both governments and businesses. Businesses can produces goods with greater efficiency and less expense with one set of standards and because there are multiple governments involved the costs to put standards and regulations together, whether it is lab testing or other expenses, is divided between the nations involved. This allows the nations as a whole to put more resources into studying existing standards and regulations while having a less over all cost for the nations individually. More importantly you are also creating a bond using both government and business needs between the nations that ultimately are the baby steps toward a united world. To amplify the bonds between nations different kinds of standards have been used to create different kinds of ties and privileges between nations. Some of these ties include standards for communication and transportation, food and drugs, environmental protection and others. For example member nations that have common communication and transportation standards will have the privilege of no tariffs or international surcharges on transportation or communication products.

Many nations have been introducing and moving forward with free trade agreements where the tariffs and other costs have been greatly reduced between the participating nations. Participating within

free trade agreements has several benefits for the nations involved by eliminating tariffs the costs for the products sold between the nations can be reduced for the benefit of the consumer and the business enterprise. Unfortunately when the product standards and regulations between those nations are not in line governments will often put up barriers on products they believe do not have sufficient safety or related manufacturing labor standards. Over time this has the potential to effectively undermining the trade relations between the member nations.

By using regulations as the connection between the trade agreements of governments you are linking the business costs in terms of standards and regulations to the benefit they provide. The challenge with Free Trade Agreements is that they are attempting to provide the benefit to business in terms of no tariffs on international goods without the fulfilling the needs required to achieve that benefit.

Each kind of regulation represents a different need and benefit to the products and services supplied within the participating nations. I have divided these types into four global commissions and one domestic commission. The four global commissions are: *Communication and Transportation, Food and Drugs, Environmental Protection* and *Uniform Standards*. The one domestic category designed I refer to as the *Commission of Structural Engineering*.

Each of these sets of standards represents a different aspect or bond between the nation and the foreign power. When attempting to unite the world under a democracy we must understand several fundamental points. First it is a gradual process. Second nations must want to come together, rather than through force. Third when dealing with foreign powers we must recognize their sovereignty. A direct democracy style government may only grow and expand if the government can prove to the world that it is a good and selfless form of government. People must be able to feel that they can come together with us and still maintain their national pride. This is why in chapter one we maintained local authority. The

people of the nations must feel that they can be apart of this government and still be themselves. That we do not wish for them to change, but want their culture and their way of life just the way it is.

When we design and implement standards and regulations between nations we must allow each nation to have a sovereign choice as to whether or not those standards and regulations are accepted or rejected. At the same time if we want to be true to our cause of rule by the people, the people must also be allowed to accept or reject the standards in question.

Standards pose an incredible challenge for any attempt at direct democracy style government for several reasons. Standards represent a specialization for the each individual product or service. For example there are accounting standards, aircraft standards and standards for food and medicine. An accountant would easily be able to understand accounting standards and at the same time not have a clue about standards for food and medicine or automobile standards. Also unlike other forms of legislation standards can have one or two lines out of thousands of pages that could mean the difference in thousands of hours in retrofits and manufacturing time for one industry or another. This becomes a real challenge if we were to have the national vote on standards as a whole. At the same time the people in those industries need to be able to represent themselves and their needs while the standards are being created.

To accomplish this each mayor will have a town hall meeting in his city so that in theory while the town hall meeting is open to everyone only those people that are concerned with the standards presented for that industry would attend. At the end of the town hall meeting after listening to the concerns of the people within his city the mayor will publicly cast a yea or nay vote for the standards in question. If a majority of mayors in the nation pass the standards they will become law. To increase the accountability on the Mayor for his vote, the votes the mayor casts for each of the sets of standards will be held just a few weeks before the national mayoral elections so that when the mayoral elections occur the mayor's vote for or against the standards submitted will be fresh in the minds of the concerned people



within his city. What I am hoping to achieve is to make the mayors vote a reflection of the wants and needs within his city. As the mayors represent the local government, the mayor should be available to reflect the voice of the people in his city. While this should also be the case with congressman in a Republic form of government it unfortunately is not. In a Republic standards are passed by the congress in a capital city often thousands of miles away from the district they represent. The vote in congress lacks the accountability of a local town hall meeting. Also the standards are approved through congress from within a committee and then go before the congress as a whole to vote on. The challenge with this is that while the committee may understand the standards in question the other committees represent different topics with legislators that may have no background in the industry in question. When the vote goes before the congress as whole most congressmen are passing or rejecting the legislation based on the advice from their peers within the related sub-committees.

In a direct democracy the government must be accountable to the people. Unfortunately we must accept that the majority of nations in this world are not democracies. If we are going to encourage other nations to participate in the acceptance of standards we must allow them to pass those standards through methods as they see fit. Standards by their very nature are prone to be accepted. This is because while one nation or multiple nations may reject the standards businesses throughout the world will need to conform to those standards within the nation where the standards were passed. We can use this fundamental principle to unite the nations while allowing each nation to have their individual sovereignty.

The balance between industry rights and the need to improve standards is a delicate matter. Once standards are passed often industries already have hundreds or even thousand of products that may not comply with the new standards. In the present system all too often these products may not be sold, which has caused several good businesses to go into bankruptcy. These industries represent the livelihood and hard work of many people within society. So as I have set things up standards, unless the product

represents an immediate hazardous risk, the existing manufactured products may still be sold, however any new products must conform to the new standards passed.

Standards and regulations if done too quickly or if done haphazardly can also throw many good industries into bankruptcy, ultimately reducing competition, increasing the price and decreasing the product options for the average consumer. If done too slowly the quality of life and safety to the general public will be impaired. How standards are formed is as or more important than the standards themselves. The people that set the standards must be fully proficient within the product they are writing the standards for. If you allow anyone in society to run for office in the standards and regulations commissions you may get many well meaning and good intentioned people that may want to do the right thing, but don't have any background or scientific knowledge in the products or services they are regulating. Further more knowing that some businesses that produce these products may be put out of business due to the standards enacted we must allow businesses and industries to have some way of expressing their concerns within the regulations and policies being written. Not just one company or a small number of companies as that may carry the risk of adversely creating regulations and policy standards for the benefit of one company over that of another.

The solution is not simple and just like anything else is relative to the needs of each kind of the standard or regulation formed. Like all things that evolve we start from the basis of what came before us. When we come to International Institutions the United Nations represents an evolutionary form of the Senate, in that regardless of the size of the nation each nation gets one vote. This new international body, or more appropriately bodies, have been designed after the House of Representatives in that the number of representatives will be relative to the population and size of the nation involved. The more people that reside in a population the more commerce and business that occurs within that population. Smaller nations are put into a position where if they want to compete in the business world they will need to

conform to the standards passed. Yet at some level they still need to be involved in the process, which we will get to later.

Members of these bodies will need to qualify for the kind of regulations they are writing. When we look at qualifications for any job they fall into two general areas education and experience. For example for many years Bill Gates never completed his college education, but yet I would think that his experience within the computer industry have still would made him a great candidate for standards and policies within the computer industry. Each nation could increase the standards on their own candidates as they see fit, but at least a few general basic qualifications will be needed for each kind of standard or regulation. One over-riding criteria that I do have is that each member of a commission must be elected within his nation of origin.

If we were to form an international congress to develop standards we carry the risk of having that congress pass and write more than just standards, but law itself. As we discussed in chapter 1 any congress poses a potential risk on the law-creation rights of the people themselves. Standards and regulations pose a specifically difficult struggle for democracies. When we analyze the present system of standards and regulations it gives us many issues with representation that we need to re-develop. Each kind of standards and regulations I developed originated with a department under the federal US government. From the FDA, Federal Drug Administration, to the FCC, Federal Communication Commission, to the EPA, Environmental Protection Agency, each time the congress was given a regulation task that required specialized knowledge they created another department within the US government to manage and regulate that industry.

This poses several challenges. Technology is always changing, meaning that there will always be needs for further departments in charge of one form of regulation or another. If we allow a new department to be created each time a politician sees a need we would be allowing a politician to decide

what authority those that determine standards and regulations would have. If left unchecked sooner or later these departments will take rights that were intended for the people themselves.

The kinds of regulations as I have set them up are intended to be broad enough to incorporate new technology and narrow enough so that it does not impose on the rights of the people themselves. Nation to nation agreement is the most the most primitive of the trade agreements. The commission process was made to allow for multiple nation cooperation. Each commission was also made to be a stepping-stone to the next commission. The commission of transportation and communication is intended to be the first level commission between nations, though it does not have to be. Transportation and communication relationships between nations have already been going on for some time. This commission is made to pave the road toward international phone companies and satellites. If nations are going to work together it is vitally necessary that the people within those nations can easily and cheaply communicate with each other. The commission of transportation and communication also reflects all transportable objects, other than food and medicine. From cooking pots to trucks, anything that can be transported is a reflection of this Commission. Basically the normal products that one thinks of when it comes to trade are reflected in this commission. Such a commission is also good for the environment as it provides methods so that large industrial goods, cars and other polluting devices can share the same environmental standards opening them up for international trade and business. Membership in this commission will remove all international tariffs from the participating nations, but also remove international service charges from phone uses and other forms of communication.

This next commission, the food and drug commission, is designed for trade allowing participating nations no tariffs on the imports of food and medical products, but is primarily designed to be a humanitarian commission. The purpose of this commission is to help the world find better and more technologically efficient ways to farm, vaccinate and other major issues related to health and disease. This commission is responsible to determine the safety standards for the food and medicine we use as a

society. Some nations use their sewage and wastewater to irrigate their crops. This practice and others like it have lead to out breaks of disease. Farming practices and the ability to meet the worlds needs for hunger and medicine are among the top priorities for this commission. There is an old Chinese proverb that states, “Feed a man a fish and tomorrow he will hunger. Teach a man to fish and he will hunger no more.” In the United States food supplies are based on the needs of the nation rather than the needs of the world. Therefore during times of surplus farmers are paid to limit, burn or not plant crops depending on the national needs of that day and time. The Food and Drug Commission as a collective body of nations should be able to allocate needs much more efficiently as the needs are based on the collective nations or needs of the world, rather than the current situation where each nation is solely concentrated on its own needs.

The commissions of food and commerce are good candidates for trade between nations. There is, however, one set of products that represents a challenge for globalization and that is structural products. This is because homes and buildings are very difficult to move; yet these products still require regulations and safety standards. The raw materials used to make homes and buildings differ according to the raw materials within the given area. For example in Arizona many homes are made our of clay, in the Pennsylvania homes are constructed with brick and mortar and in Oregon homes are make from wood and lumber. To further complicate matters different geographic areas have different building codes to deal with the natural risks in those areas. For example California has earthquakes, Kansas has tornados and Florida has hurricanes. Each kind of natural disaster requires different building codes to specifically address those related risks. Allowing international law to determine building standards would be in opposition to these local needs within the community. That is not to say that standards are not needed for building codes and other structural engineering policies, just that it is more prudent to address the unique natural settings independently within each nation.

To address these needs historically we have proved different structural elements to protect us from the forces of nature. For example in the northwest we provided dams to deal with flooding, in Louisiana we built ditches, but structural enhancements through the government, that is those enhancements that go beyond the capabilities of business, go well beyond our safety needs they also facilitate our commerce and other more base needs, consider our interstate highway system, our aqueducts and reservoirs, the enhancements to our society were thought up, designed and constructed by our engineers. The commission of Structural Engineers in theory should bring together a group of people who look at the world quite a bit differently than you and I do. It is my hope that these people will be able to bring to light the structural needs of the nation better than most. For this reason a large portion of the national budget has been set aside for a select number of projects as you read about in the previous chapter. The number of projects as you will recall has been made few in number so that each project will receive the maximum amount of attention from the commission members. Like the governors budgets the budget for the commission of Structural Engineering grows with the unemployment rate to meet the employment demands of the present day. From earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes and other natural the by allowing the commission of Structural Engineering to submit projects to the Governors prior to a natural disaster the nation can be prepared for the worst before the disaster occurs. The commission may only submit 10 projects to the governors to ensure that each projects receives the maximum amount of attention from each individual commission member. We must also remember that the Governor is not designed to be a scientist. By having each project analyzed by the commission before submission we will know that ninety percent of the potential challenges within the project submitted have been accounted for. Overtime this continuous and constant re-evaluation of the nations infrastructure needs should maximize the quality of life for each person in the democracy. Yet regardless of how structures are built or the efficiency those structures render it is not enough if it compromises the air we breathe, the water we drink or a hundred other environmentally driven needs. To meet these needs the commission of Environmental Protection was developed.

The Commission on Environmental Protection is one of the most difficult commissions to construct. This is because the commission on Environmental Protection has to do with Structures, such as, factories and energy production. It also has to do with land preserves, such as the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone. Places in this world that are worth preserving. The challenge is that while it may be wrong to cut down the rain forest, to force the people that live in the rainforest to abide by the rules of a foreign nation is more long the lines of a dictatorship than a democracy. One needs to understand that Democracy is not about right and wrong. Democracy is about allowing the people in a community to make their own decisions, even decisions that are wrong. Therefore when it comes to preserving land the commission of Environmental Protection may not reserve any land or natural habitat without approval from the people living in that area. Air and water pollution standards are another matter though. Because air blows and water moves.

We can see the benefits of cleaner air and water as people; unfortunately it is not enough to draw nations into this commission. Nations primarily respond to financial benefits as well as power or influence benefits. When it comes to the food and drug commission as well as the commission of transportation and communication we can see a tangible financial and efficiency benefits in terms of business growth, efficiency and reduction in expenses for both government and business. Unfortunately when politicians look at Environmental commissions all they see are the costs to business or industry. So we need to establish a tangible benefit to perspective nations that will attract them to this commission. To determine what kind of benefit we will offer first we need to know what kind of nations and leaders would value the environmental health of our planet enough to participate in such a commission. We know that those people that value the Environment have an intrinsic value for life. We know that they feel at least to some degree a responsibility to the preservation and care of the planet beyond the borders of their nation.

When you consider all aspects of war by its nature in theory the nature of an Environmental would be those in most opposition to war and all its hardships. By giving the members of the Environmental commission a voice into the actions of the National Ambassador in times of war you are creating an incentive for the National Ambassador to seek a peaceful solution for conflicts with other nations. You are also ensuring in theory that the National Ambassador will have ample justification to the world for entering and or continuing armed conflict. At the same time you are creating a tangible benefit of influence for those nations that may wish to join the commission. The membership into the Environmental Protection Commission will allow nations membership into the World Alliance. Now remember is in not considered an entity level commission so it is expected that the nations within this commission have already establish a long term friendship with the Democracy through the entrance to the other commissions and it is also important to remember that the final say for continuing in armed conflict remains with the National Counsel so that the democracy itself may be preserved. The World Alliance is very different than the United Nations in that unlike the UN only Republics and Democracies are allowed to join. Second only nations with the strongest ties to the Democracy make up the World Alliance as evidenced through the commissions they are apart of. This serves several purposes, but the primary purpose is as a way to keep the military ambitions of the democracy in check. We must remember in the eyes of the population it is better to receive a rebuke from a friend than an enemy or even a stranger.

The final commission, the uniform standards commission, was developed as the final tie before an international merger between nations. It was developed to link accounting standards, legal standards and currencies together so that at least from the perspective of the business community the nations are behaving as one unit. Membership to this commission also opens access of the Regional Bureau of Investigation to the foreign nation so that the two nations can have a united front in the search for criminals in both nations.



If the National Ambassador can bring nations together within these commissions, which will take time and patience, it is only a matter of time before the people themselves began to wonder how long it will be before the merger of foreign nations to the Democracy actually takes place. At this point it is up to the nature of the democracy to prove its worth to the people of those nations so that when given the choice the people of those nations will push and struggle to become a part of the democracy. If they do not it is a sign that this form of government has not lived up to its promise.

Yet while we are using these commissions to unite the world to the Democracy these commissions have purposes, aims and goals to fill within themselves. It is not enough to specify limits to authority of those creating the standards and regulations; the system itself needs to be able to ensure that these limitations are enforced. This is not the easiest thing to do when you are talking about enforcement of law between nations. When we analyze the enforcement of regulations and standards historically one of the challenges with these departments in the national government is that the departments are run by people who were appointed to their office rather than an elected position. Appointed politicians unfortunately owe their authority to the person who appointed them rather than to the people of the nation. The President under US Law is responsible for these appointments. Each appointment the President makes adds to the President's level of authority. If the Regional Governors or the President under the authority of the Democracy were allowed to appoint these positions of leadership it is conceivable that the National Council would use these positions of authority to increase their own powers within society.

The only real option we have is to create elected positions of authority for those who create the standards and regulations for society. While the concepts within a Republic have many issues the concept of a congress is superior to the concepts within a monarchy system, which relate more closely to the appointments structure of management of the departments under the control of the US President. Still we have structured the system with several democratic components through the town hall meeting concept so

that the people can have direct involvement in whether or not the standards and regulations that affect the products they buy and sell become law. Also each county through county laws created and enacted by the people who live there still have the power to over turn or alter the standards and regulations within the border of that county so that the structure of society is still functional as a direct democracy form of government. If the people within any given county decide they do not like the standards and regulations passed and continually over turn them soon they would be out of sync with not only the rest of the nation, but for international standards possibly the rest of the world. If they reduced the standards those products could only be sold within the borders of that county or other locations where the standards were overturned or did not exist significantly reducing their business options and customer base. The reverse also has potential challenges as if they increased standards beyond those passed from the commissions there would be large numbers of products that the stores in that county would be unlawful to buy or sell making the products they could sell more expensive due to the decrease in competition.

Local direct democracy has multiple strengths, which is why it is the foundation of this government model, but it also has its limitations. Standards and regulations are tools that I am using to help to bond the counties within the nation together.

The national mandates and powers of the authority do offer different forms of representation than that of regulations and standards. This is because different kinds of law require different methods of construction. Powers of Authority and Amendments are made to be foundational to the system, timeless options to refine and perfect the system over time. National Mandates are designed to unite the nation together to resolve the challenges with the issues for that day and age. The national regulations are considered the most trivial and temporary of all the kinds of national law. Standards are based on the existing needs of products to keep them in step with the technological needs of the day. Technology is an ever-changing force, because technology is based on the human spirit, the freer the people, the more rapid the pace of technology.

The challenge is that any national law is imposing on someone's freedom somewhere. To diminish the authority of these international elected bodies I have divided them into four independent parts so that one body of authority will be held in place by the other bodies of authority. Unfortunately this is not enough. When we analyzed the challenges within a Republic form of Government one of the first things we looked at was the knowledge base of each one of the congressmen within each one of the their individual committees. It is important that each elected inspector that will be writing standards and regulations be familiar with the product that they will be writing standards for. For this reason I have put together a training program so that each elected inspector will need to interact and investigate each aspect of the product investigation process so that the people within the industry are familiar with their inspectors, but more importantly their inspectors are familiar with them. It also ensures that the present standards and regulations are enforced as written.

One of my worst fears with the present standards and regulations process is that those who write the standards in a worry to justify their own existence make the standards so strict that it becomes impossible or very expensive to produce any particular product. For example we have standards on the size and shape for jelly bottle labels. We have requirements for the adhesives to put the label on. It is important that these freshmen elected inspectors deal with the side effects and issues within the present set of standards before they attempt to create new ones. To accomplish this anytime a business files suit that a regulation or standard is not justifiable or outside of the jurisdiction of the international standards a freshman inspector will be assigned to investigate whether or not the case against the international body is justified. While many cases will be companies looking to get out of one regulation or another, in other cases the business will have a legitimate grievance against the standards imposed.

It is my hope that this will impart some real understanding of the responsibilities that come with the office of international inspector. The accountability of each elected member is very important. As you

will remember the lack of accountability within the congressional law making bodies was one of the primary reasons I attempted to form a direct democracy in the first place. The inspector position although elected is very different from the life of a congressman. A congress proposes law, but society deals with the consequences when a congressman's proposed bill becomes law. An inspector shares in the consequences of the law they compose. Even at the freshman level, the investigation into various cases has a profound impact, not only in exposure to the needs within the standards and regulation for one product or another, but also in the relationship with his fellow peers among the other elected international inspectors. If the inspector analyzes a case and finds that the case filed against the international commission was wrong the inspector must go to court to defend the commission. If the freshman inspector loses the case he tarnishes his reputation. Repeated failures will have consequences. If the inspector rules that the commission was abusing its authority the inspector is also challenging the previous inspectors that put those standards together. As the freshman inspector is hoping to be accepted on one of the committees it would not be advisable for the freshman inspector to overturn each case. It is also likely that the freshman inspector would not be granted further case reviews if he did so. In any event I am giving the freshman inspector two difficult and conceivably bad choices. For this reason, in theory, it is in the freshman inspector's best interest to fully research each case that goes before him for review. As they are in training it is expected that the freshman inspectors will go to the senior inspectors to ask them about the intentions behind the standards the case was filed against, creating a student teacher relationship.

The way I see it if someone was working for me and I trusted them with a great deal of authority I expect them to work very hard and I expect them to be held accountable for their actions. From the Governors, to the Ambassadors, to the inspectors and the mayors I do not envy the position that I am putting them into. This is something, that if you really ponder it is rather amazing, I can make a position that no one in the world would ever want to take, but I add political authority to the equation and know I

will have a line of people who will want and dream about the position a mile long. This is because it is in the nature of mankind to strive beyond their limits.

When considering the position for international inspector we must consider the sovereignty of each of the participating nations. These nations must be given the sovereign right to legitimately challenge the laws of the individual commissions of regulations and standards when they violate the sovereignty of any participating nation. Using national pride to retain the growth of the commissions does have several hidden dangers. In the United States during the time the constitution was written people associated their nationality with their state. If you asked any average person on the street to identify themselves they would identify themselves as Virginians or Georgians. The designers of the constitution felt that undoubtedly these divides between the states would be a counter balance to the ambitions of the national government. The challenges are that these divides were only generational and before long people began to refer to themselves as Americans and they have had that title ever since. Our goal throughout this chapter has been to pave the way toward world unification. Its only a matter of time before the people of this world no longer see themselves as Indians or Chinese or Russian, but as citizens of the earth. Today these concepts seem as foreign to us as the Americans referring to their nationality as Pennsylvanians.

Yet in the present we must use the national pride of the participating nations to our advantage. When a case is filed against the commission the trial will be held in the nation presenting the lawsuit. If the nation sides with the commission it will build the authority of the standards and regulations themselves. If the national court goes against the commission and the commission upholds the verdict it will build respect for the commissions and the process. If the national court was wrong the international community will exert political pressure on the nation in question. Anyway you look at it the commission system of standards and regulations succeeded.

These lessons for the freshman inspectors will take time to build, develop and mature. For this reason the freshman inspectors first term will be eight years, but only after four years of work and inspecting will the freshman inspectors be able to form their own committees. Before that they may only join committees formed by senior elected inspectors on topics that relate to their expertise. What I am trying to avoid is to put people into committees that they do not already have a knowledge base in. These first years as freshman inspectors have a whole set of responsibilities to do and therefore we can be patient and wait for the committee that they are looking for to open up for them. The freshman inspectors know their time is coming. During these first few years it is expected that they will be taking notes and putting together plans for the standards and regulations that they will be able to present in the future. Remember it is about taking those little moments of clarity throughout the day, the week, or even through the years preparing for the role to come.

After the first four years of the inspectors first term they will be given the ability to form their own committees. Because the elections for international inspectors are held every four years a new batch of freshman inspectors will be coming on board, but they will not be able to join committees until they have completed some initial training as we previously discussed. Some will complete these training requirements quickly and others will take time. It was designed this way intentionally so that they would gradually be released to the individual commissions. This will mean that most of the commissions will have already begun with the senior inspectors that have the ability to form their own commissions, but for those commissions that do not have enough members they can analyze each one of the freshman inspectors available until they find the one or two that best match the skills needed to fill the positions. I have intentionally been putting in skill variation requirements so that the commissions are well rounded so that the individual committee must be made up of a combination of both education and experience backgrounds. I am attempting to place a demand on the skills of the freshman inspectors so that these inspectors are not placed within commissions they do not choose to be in or commissions in which they have no or very little knowledge in the subject matter.

For the senior inspectors they have ability to create their own committees on any subject provided it is within the jurisdiction of the international commission and provided another committee has not already taken the same specific subject. With greater authority comes greater responsibility. As the senior inspectors are the ones forming the committees it becomes their responsibility to prove to the public that the standards they are putting forward are needed within society.

Should the inspector wish to run for a second term in office it will only consist of 4 years, but those four years will be spent just forming committees and making standards. It is my hope that the inspector commitments, just like the National Ambassador will consist of a lot of travel to visit the industries that they are writing standards for and talk to the employees within these industries. While each inspector is voted into office from a particular region or nation, unlike a congressman they are not designed to just represent that geographic location, but anyone who will be using products from or involved in the industry they are writing standards in regard to. Yet each of these commissions will have labs and tests that need to be performed. The inspectors each play a key role in managing and directing these activities so that they are not under the control of either the President or the National Ambassador. The only thing the National Ambassador is responsible for is to provide for the financial requirements of the inspectors and commissions owed by the Democracy through his budget. His ability to alter these funds will be somewhat difficult, as they will be established through the International Agreements with the other participating nations involved. The re-election of the inspectors therefore will depend on several factors, first were the regulations and standards put forward accepted by a majority of nations. Second were the international commissions they were in charge of performing their duties well.

The more terms an inspector has in office the further away the inspector gets from the present technology of the day. At the same time the longer an inspector is in office the greater understanding the inspector has of the process and the flaws or potential flaws in the commission system as well as the

adoption of standards themselves. To amplify both of these points the inspectors will only be allowed to run for three terms in office. The first term is to provide for new inspectors that are closer to the technology of the day. This also, in theory, should give them greater insight in to the technological gaps within the standards and regulations present. However for inspectors that make it to a third term, the final term will be five years, rather than four in office so that they may provide one year of the training for the freshman inspectors elected into office. This method should allow the inspectors in office to keep refreshing new people to fill the voids in technology and creates a method so that the few senior inspectors that make it to a third term will be responsible for training the freshman inspectors coming in. Their knowledge, with the years of experience under their belt, should continually refine the standards and regulation creation and enforcement process.

Each of the four international commissions will follow this pattern. Yet there are still questions that are very difficult for me to answer. For example how many members should exist in each commission? The more members you have the less accountability each member contains. The fewer members you have within the committee the fewer products and services they can realistically study. To resolve this dilemma I have modeled the Commissions after the House of Representatives in that their may be no more than 1 inspector per 30,000 people. Note that is not 1 inspector per commission, but 1 inspector per 30,000 total. If we compare this to the present United States House of Representatives that means with 432 representatives that leaves 108 representatives per international commission. However when we consider that this is an international body nations such as India and Indonesia alone could potentially increase these numbers to 500 or more per commission. This should not be a problem when we consider that the position of the inspector goes far beyond just writing standards, they are also responsible for lab and other testing, defending current standards in court, responding to disasters or just concerned citizens as well as training and teaching their fellow inspectors. Yet as the population grows and new nations are continuously coming on board perhaps inspectors may only need 1 inspector per 50,000 people or even 1 per a hundred thousand. For this reason the Prime Minister a.k.a. the head or



each commission may submit a request for a change in number of inspectors needed. In order for passage the Prime Minister must then submit this to their Commission as a whole. As the more inspectors there are in a commission the more power each member has it is expected that the Commission members will want to restrain growth as much as possible. We must also consider that each member nation of the commission has a sovereign right to be apart of this process as they are providing the funds for the inspectors from the nation. A majority from the heads of state, the National Ambassador for the Democracy, is required for final approval. Nations with small populations to retain their representation in the commission membership will want to maximize the population membership.

The elected members of each commission were set up through population size as larger populations naturally provide more commerce and industry. This provides for an incentive for the larger nations to participate within each of the commissions. It would be recommended that each of the commissions be located outside of the Democracy's borders so that other nations can have the prestige of the commission buildings on their shores. In theory this should also ensure a lasting involvement in the commission participation from the member nation. Remember the underlying purpose of these commissions is to help bring the nations of the world together. Yet we run into a potential challenge. The more nations participate the increased pressure smaller nations will be abide by the rulings of the international commissions if they want to buy and sell products within these larger nations. Yet because the membership is by population we know there will be some nations that are so small they do not have a large enough population to have elected members as part of the commission body. To help deal with this issue each commission will be managed by a Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister has many different roles, but the primarily purpose is to resolve disputes between inspectors or even between nations. The Prime Minister also acts as a manager to delegate responsibilities and various things that need attention to the inspectors. Requests for action can come from anyone, from a private citizen, a business, a mayor all the way up to a governor or the head of state.

The ultimate purpose is that events, such as natural disasters, society, the safety concerns of people, and technology, new products and how they impact our safety, should be driving the Commissions rather than a political official. To ensure that the Prime Minister and commission members remain servants to the people time limits have been put in place if various safety and related concerns are not investigated. Time limitations and penalties are dependent on which level of authority the request was made.

Each member state will be allowed to present one candidate for the Prime Minister position nominated by the Head of State for that nation. For the Democracy that person will be the National Ambassador. This will allow the smaller participating nations to have some chance at a larger voice within the international bodies.

Like all things from a direct democracy style government, membership within these commissions must be voluntary from each of the participating nations. This means that there will be many nations that choose not to be apart of one commission or another, or perhaps none of the commissions. Multiple commissions were developed to create lots of bargaining power for members. Also any participating member nation within the commission may bring another foreign nation on board to one or multiple commissions. This was done so that, in theory; nations may join the commissions that do not get along with the Democracy. I am sure some of the negotiations with these foreign powers will be less than fair, but the agreement will still serve to unite the world closer together between nations that would otherwise not be reached.

For those nations that choose not to participate within one commission or other it is still prudent for the National Ambassador to establish trade agreements between the Democracy and those nations. The constitution was designed to allow the National Ambassador a large amount of leeway to create and establish trade agreements between different foreign nations, but at the same time make it very difficult to violate a treaty or modify a treaty without the agreement of the foreign power the treaty was established

with. Heads of state unfortunately have their own little club made up of other heads of state. Many leaders will let personal conflicts with other leaders get in way of what is best for the nation. Wars unfortunately have been fought just because of the personal conflicts between two heads of state. In a Republic form of Government the President must get approval from the congress for each trade agreement passed. Congress typically looks over the document and makes several modifications. The foreign power, if it is also a Republic has its nation also make several modifications. This extended process can add years to each trade agreement before it becomes law. The more alternations congress makes, the more tension that is created between the two foreign powers. By taking congress out of the equation the Democracy can move much more quickly and smoothly than the Republic model.

The designers of the Republic knew that any agreement that the President established with a foreign nation would become the law of the land. The designers were worried that the President would attempt to write domestic law through the foreign trade agreements with other nations. This is a legitimate fear. For this reason the National Ambassador must get each trade agreement approved through the National Courts to verify the agreement does not go outside of the jurisdiction or boundaries of the National Ambassador's office.

We also need to allow safeguards on foreign treaties to allow a treaty to be revoked or nullified. There are several different considerations that I put forward as to why a treaty should be nullified or revoked. First if the foreign power does not abide by the agreement than the agreement is impaired. Yet you need a method to verify to both the nation and the foreign power that there is some form of factual proof or testimony that can be proved that will prove that the foreign power is in violation of the trade agreement. Of course the Democracy must also allow foreign powers to bring forth testimony or proof that the Democracy is in violation of its trade agreements as well. To accomplish, just like the International Commissions the National Ambassador must go to the courts of the violating nation first. If the violating chooses not to allow the case the National Ambassador may take the case to the National

Courts within the Democracy. This allows for several things. First if the National Ambassador has a legitimate grievance the people of the Foreign Nation will have at least some respect for the Democracy for coming to their courts first. If their courts find that their own nation is in violation than the Foreign Power must accept the verdict. If the violating nation chooses not to hear the case than the people in the Foreign land will have a grievance against their own nation, to some degree, if the treaty is cancelled. We know that unfortunately that the courts will usually tend to favor their own nation rather than the Democracy. Therefore if the foreign power does not accept case or the foreign power rules that their nation was not in violation of the treaty than the National Ambassador may choose to move the case over to the Democracy itself. If this takes place the courts at least will have the full transcripts from the trial in the foreign land and will have contacts for foreign people to represent the foreign power.

Now there will also be cases where neither nation is in violation of a trade agreement, but the agreement is significantly flawed or is made to overly benefit one nation within the agreement. If this is the case the National Ambassador must receive approval from either the Regional Governors or the Regional Ambassadors before removing the nation from the agreement. If a majority of Regional Governors or a super majority of Regional Ambassadors do not hold with the views of the National Ambassador the National Ambassador may attempt to convince one of the Regional Governors who backs his decision to use his National Mandate to take his vote before the national population. The Regional Governors each only has at maximum two national mandates available to them per term so to have them give up one of those for the National Ambassador would be highly remote, but it allows our government model to live up to its purpose by allowing some means of keeping the people involved in the law-creation process, among trade agreements.

Now we must realize that there will be times when the National Ambassador is in violation of an International treaty. For this reason the National Courts will also hear cases from foreign powers in regard to treaty violations made by the Democracy. If found guilty the National Council may render

judgment against the National Ambassador, starting with fines up to that of Removal from Office depending on the degree of the violation.

When a national comes to our National Courts to try a case of violation against treaty obligations that foreign power is doing two things. First they are respecting the sovereignty of this nation. Secondly they are demonstrating courage to come to a foreign land, despite an adverse reaction for public. Any nation that would demonstrate such courage has my respect. Therefore should any harm come to this foreign diplomat the National Ambassador and or the President will be held responsible with the possibility of impeachment. Also the foreign nation is entitled to a speedy trial to keep the national government from dragging out the process.

These methods were developed to settle International conflicts while maintaining mutual respect between nations. The Republic form of government, at least in its present form, the home nation is responsible to no one, but itself to keep its own agreements. Yet a treaty is an agreement between two nations or more. It is important that we respect the concerns of other nations. Just as people have different point of view if we do not allow the voice of other nations to be heard we can never be sure that international treaties will truly be enforced.

It would be naive to believe that all the nations of the world will abide by the treaties established between themselves and the democracy, but we can do everything in our power to ensure that this form of government lives up to its word. How the nation is perceived by the world is very important. Each time the nation is wronged is an opportunity for the nation to show to the world that it will behave right. Should this nation be the one in the wrong our leaders will be held accountable. These alterations have been put in place to reflect the evolving state of nations relationships with each other on this planet.

We have opened up immigration to encourage the demand for people between the nations of the world. We have standardized regulations to encourage trade and commerce between nations. We have outlined methods to tie the world's economic infrastructure together. Yet the voluntary bond or merger between to nations is a very delicate and difficult task if you want them to come voluntarily.

Each of these commissions was developed to enhance the relationship between the nation and foreign power. Each commission is uniquely designed to bring the nations one step closer to the union or marriage of nations. In theory if done properly through the course of time the voluntary unions to the Democracy will not be as difficult as one might believe.

Unfortunately even success brings its share of challenges. As you are aware the purpose of the National Ambassador is that of a representative of the nation to the world. Should the Democracy become the world government as a result of national mergers the primary purpose of the National Ambassador no longer exists. We also realize that throughout human history that foreign powers have acted as the primarily and check and balance between the powers of nations. Through the United Nations and other sources, such as the International Commissions and National Courts, we have attempting strengthen and amplify the bonds of friendship and unity between nations. Having said that we also realize that without foreign powers the only role left for the National Ambassador is as a check and balance to the powers of the Regional Governors through the External Bureau of Investigation, which at that point would be totally a domestic bureau, as well as the financial support of the Regional Ambassadors. The fear of creating a domestic National Ambassador is an enormous risk due to the threat of power and authority he could wield invalidly. Yet the checks on the powers of the Regional Governors are essential to the Democracy.

We must also consider that for this to take place many years will have gone by and potential changes due to unseen challenges within the democracy have taken place. Therefore to resolve these

issues rather than remove the position of National Ambassador I have decided to significantly reduce their authority by reducing the tax rates that the National Ambassador may collect. After all the purpose of the National budget is to provide for the National Military. Should the whole world exist under one government the national military services no discernable purpose. There is also no need for the National Courts, whose responsibility was for the military and international law. Therefore the lowest tax brackets, the top 10% and the top 5% will be eliminated from national taxation so that only the top 1% and .01% tax brackets will remain. In addition to that a full 90% of the national taxes collected must be returned to the Governors and the commission of Structural Engineering for the purposes of National Projects. We must make sure that the National Ambassador, now that the position has become a purely domestic role, will adequately support the Regional Ambassadors as well as constantly and continually investigate the Governors as well as the departments under them. To ensure compliance on these fronts each Regional Ambassador will give an anonymous vote either for or against the National Ambassador. A minimum 70% vote of support is required to be allowed the privilege of running for re-election. As you should be able to see this is just an evolution of the methods used for the election of the Regional Ambassadors.

This new roles as there are no more foreign powers to be an Ambassador to will be remained to the Attorney General. As we consider the possibility of a one world government we must realize that the National Ambassador is the not the only position that will increase in authority each time another nation is merged into the Democracy. We must also realize that the National Council will also grow in authority and power. Therefore at some point should the Democracy become the world government it is necessary to reduce the powers of the Governors as well. To do accomplish this I have set in place that the surplus requirements for the cities will be reduced from 40% to 20%. This does several things for us. First it strengthens the powers of the local mayors by allowing them to retain more revenue, which will hopefully translate to lower taxation for the people. Second it should increase the scrutiny on the funds collected by the Attorney General through the National Budget. Finally I have removed the ability of the Regional Governors to sign national mandate proposals, but only one local proposal nationally so that a greater

portion of that authority will be handed over to the people. I am hoping that this will strengthen the power of local law. To further limit the powers of the Regional Governors the total number of Governors has been increased to twelve. Assuming we are successful and the direct democracy grows, as new nations are brought on board the power of each governor's influence is slowly increasing. Increasing the number of Governors and regions to twelve serves to further divide their power and increase the competition among themselves.

Looking back on human history, the way we as a species have treated ourselves, from slavery to wars brought on by the ambitions of a select few, while it is a difficult memory, it is a memory I don't want humanity to forget. To preserve this memory a national holiday has been created known as the day of War Remembrance as we look back on where we came from, the struggles of mankind to get to this point in human history. I want people to remember to forgive each other. The command so old still rings true, "Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself." Nationally we have many holidays, from people that have step in to fight for freedom in one nation or another, from presidential birthdays to independence days, while these days are going they ultimately only serve to divide us as nations. As the world becomes one I want the world to think of itself as one ethnicity and one species, under God. For this all non-religious holidays will be brought to an end, except for the day of War Remembrance and the day of World Unity and Thanksgiving.

Surprising most people today do not understand the history of Thanksgiving. Then Washington declared a day for Thanksgiving on October 2, 1789, there was no mention of the pilgrims or the Indians, rather a day of Thanksgiving to God for granting his favor during the creation of the new nation. October 2, 1789 was the Hebrew day known, Sukkot, or the Feast of Thanksgiving to the Lord that celebrates Israel's passing to the Promise Land (Deu. 31:7-13). This new nation was President George Washington's promised land. President Lincoln also announced a national holiday for Thanksgiving during the time of Sukkot. For Pres. Lincoln his promised land was the abolition of slavery. We each



have a promise land, a goal, and a destination that we strive to reach. A world of people where they themselves, rather than through the actions of their leaders, are accountable before their Creator for their actions is my promised land for humanity. Yet even this is not the end to the changes that faces humanity. The walls the divide between rich and poor are the greatest killers among man kind. Poverty is the source of terrorism, the outcome of oppression, from the oppression our leaders, our neighbors to the oppression of ourselves. The holiday of World Unity and Thanksgiving has been designed to open a door to remove poverty from itself very core. To understand this better it is important to understand which people in society suffer the most from poverty. Children, born into poverty suffer from the consequences of their parent bad decisions or those brought on through society. By removing part of the burden imposed on the parent or parents you are indirectly touching the life of the child, hopefully for the better. There are financial lessons that life teaches us when we are younger, how to live and use money wisely, unfortunately for too many in society they learn this lesson too late and they take the poor financial decisions made in their youth through adulthood.

I alleviate this burden on society, once every seven years on the before Thanksgiving, after the world exists as one government the National Servant may grant the poor one of three gifts. The first option is to clear all blemishes to credit scores for people, over the age of twenty-eight, so that the people of the world may be seen as financial equals to each other. The purpose for waiting until they are over 28 years of age is that those under twenty-eight years of age are still learning life financial lessons; by alleviating the debt to early we are teaching them the wrong lessons about responsibility. I do provide an expectation for young parents, as young parents learn often have to learn how to “grow up fast” to take care of their little ones. The second option is to remove the debts, other than home ownership on the bottom ten percent of parental wage earners throughout the population, to alleviate the burden on those with the least in society. The final option is to remove 25% of the debt burden on the bottom 40% of parental wage earners throughout the population. Because the people in society do not know which option the National Servant will select, as well as the age limit requirements for some options, I am

hoping to ward off reckless spending, but in any event it gives the people of the world something to be thankful for. Perhaps they will be a little more forgiving to each other as well.

There is another element to World Unity that we are forgetting. The reason each city was made to have a small savings was to collectively prepare the nation for war or national disasters. As a solid worldwide government we hope and pray that war is no more and as technology and standards improve the effects from national disasters will gradually fade over time. This leaves us with an increasing amount of savings. Therefore every forty-nine on Thanksgiving Day will begin the Year of Remembrance. During this year regional savings will be used to fund all aspects of the government so that there are no taxes charged. All people, that have been with their organizations for more than four years, will be allowed to take a special leave of absence from their employer to reflect on life and enjoy the things that really matter, time with family, friends and to take pleasure in this world God has given us. The reason for providing a four year minimum is to reach the most disciplined, committed people society and give them a break. It also keeps people from getting a position just to utilize this privilege.

One of the concepts underlying economics and financing is that money provides a merit based equivalent method of rewarding hard work, creativity and effort in that the harder a person works the more money they earn. It also is understood through these sciences that money has the potential to reward well placed risk. Unfortunately these concepts do not always function as intended, the communist system, by viewing the exploitation of others, saw that the merit based system through capitalism often financially rewarded many in society for wrongful actions. Communism attempted to resolve this dilemma by even the playing field by attempting to bring equality to the distribution of wealth. Unfortunately in so doing they also removed the competition between buyers and sellers. This new government has been designed to amplify the competition between government bodies so that they are competing for the public interest in the same manor as that private enterprise does. The concepts for forgiveness of debt seem contrary to the concepts of money and merit and basic economic principles. We

must understand that all businesses, at least the ones we really respect, started off with faith and a dream. Someone had to believe in that person's dream, enough to loan him or her the capital to get their dream off the ground. Forgiveness, ultimately, is about believing in people. Giving people a chance, which is the underlying concept around direct democracy. For businesses where the people feel they have a real voice in their company fewer people will request leaves of absence during the Year of Remembrance, and when people in those organizations do take a leave of absence the best companies bond together to meet the need. Cooperation is like an organism, each employee is different role in the anatomy and physiology of the organism that allows the business to exist and function. The health and growth of any business depends on how well each of the individual parts of the company work in harmony with each other and of themselves. In companies and larger corporations where significant bureaucracy exists the employee often feels like they are just a number without a voice, we can expect large numbers of people from these type of corporations to take this time off. Often in these cases, when a human being is just viewed as a part of the machine and output of the employee is the sole motivating factor, employees often suffer burnout. Part of freedom in society is the ability to have ones creative voice heard. A person's work environment is a big part of this. My hope is that this time, during the Year of Remembrance, will be used to refine the business society. Many people also when they have time to step back from the busy world for a while will come up with many great and wonderful concepts. On a side note, a large portion of this work was done while I myself was unemployed.

Governments are designed to amplify humanity; some forms of government amplify the best of humanity and some the worst. Governments even at their very best are dependent on the people in them. Even in the best governments, there will still be crime of one form or another; there will still be divorce, strife and heartache. Such things are inherent to the nature of man and it is ultimately up to each of us to improve humanity, before our Creator, as far as how we treat our fellow man. The goal of this government is to create an environment where every human being will not be limited by their place of birth or financial beginnings, but rather through their actions, without the shackles of oppression, in its

many forms, to reach their ultimate destiny. Everything we do, from every angle is centered in the rights and authority of the people themselves, to increase their well-being, and amplify every person's voice in society. In chapter 1 we started with the concepts of Democracy itself as well as the fundamental rights of the people and the concepts around local law. In chapter 2 we discussed the need for National Law while retaining sovereignty of the counties to maximize representation. In chapter 3 we talked about unemployment needs and the need for a tax structure designed around a choice for each person through the vote rather than through force as exists in the present system. In Chapter 4 we spoke about the military and law enforcement and how to keep their actions accountable to the people. Finally in chapter 5 we talked about how a direct democracy can unite the world while maintaining the cultures and ideas of those around the world. Now as you might have guessed its time to read over Article V online. When you done the great question is still yet to be answered. Here we are with the dream, the final hope for all my mankind, but what are all these dreams and hopes worth without a method, a path, a practical option to turn these ideas into reality? In the final chapter we will discuss implementation and the continual evolution of the direct democracy idea. There are options in our constitution and hundreds of other constitutions around the world that allow the people to alter and change their government directly. These options have not been used in a realistic way until now. Up until now you have been learning how to fly. In the next chapter, prepare yourself, its time to leave the nest behind.

## *The Starting line.... Ready, Get Set, Go...*

What has value to you? Our lives are just moments and one day we will walk this world no more. Don McKean, the man I dedicated this book to, once told me that every thought that we have had or will have throughout our lifetime has already been thought by someone else before. He taught me so much wisdom about life and the world and now he has past away. The only place that his wisdom exists is in those people he touched who will live beyond his years. Life is a fading journey. I know that one day my life will fade like the light of the setting sun. These few pages contain the wisdom of my life, which I pass on to you. Learning how to fly is about breaking the confines and the rules that we place on ourselves. Direct Democracy was my impossible goal to overcome. This book and these many years are a testament to attempt to beat the impossible and reach this impossible dream.

Here we are nearing the end, and yet just the beginning. In these few pages I have provided you with a government model that gives the people total control over their government in a practical and efficient manor, at least to the best of my ability. The results of this labor have provided the people with a functional practical model of a Direct Democracy style government complete with the following freedoms that presently no other system of government has been able to provide their people:

- The authority to write and create laws as the people see fit.
- Determine their own tax rates and spending levels on the local and national level.
- To determine where the funds are used to help the poor and those in need.
- The ability to have a voice in the standards and regulations on the products they buy and sell.
- The authority to dissolve international treaties.

I do not promise you that this layout and these few pages is the end of the story. There remain many issues yet to resolve, but it will be up to the people, those generations left to come to complete this evolution. All I am attempting to do is prove that the concept is possible and create just a seed of hope for this world.

Yet we must establish methods by which these goals may be refined, discussed, expanded and achieved. To accomplish these tasks the great experiment website is in the process of being developed. Perhaps by the time your reading this the website will be completed. Utilizing existing law we know that propositions may be placed on the ballot with a given number of signatures as required under existing state law. Unfortunately the people can rarely experience this portion of their democracy, as they have no knowledge of which propositions are circulating for signature-gathering or know how to post such a proposal. When they do take part in the signature-gathering process it is usually outside of the grocery store or the mall when people are often in a hurry and don't have time to read through the proposal thoroughly or ask legitimate questions to the proposal designers. All too often paid signature gathers do not really know the nitty-gritty details of the proposals they are gathering signatures for. The website has been developed to allow people to see the proposals circulating within their state in their own time and at their own convenience so that well thought out decisions can be made. This website also allows them to submit a proposal of their own, one per person, as well as sign proposals or remove their signature from the proposals available in their state online. Each person would be required to give their name, phone number and address for authentication purposes. In modern days we live most people that chat online use microphones and web cams. This allows us to make an online video recording of each person stating their name and their intention to submit to proposals online. Such recordings could be used to verify authenticity. Due to the demand for these Internet devices they are also inexpensive for the general population. Such conversions could be recorded for judicial purposes as well as technological advances for checking for duplicates, PC identification and user name and password verification and other options. Additionally electronic signature pads or scanners could be used for signature-gathering purposes.

Advertising would be offered at a reasonable price for those wishing to advertise their proposal.

Allowing the website to operate as a free service to the general public. The website functions most efficiently for the people living in Republic forms of Government, however, several modifications, including various language options, so that maximum number of people may be served through this site.

As you have already noticed the website homepage opens up to a search engine so that you can see conveniently and easily the proposals available in your state. The proposals are in the order of those with the greatest number of signatures collected first.



Viewing from the picture above you can see my hope is to include a messenger option next to the proposal so that if the designer of the proposal is online you may send him an online question or email him.

There are many other technological strengths available to us by operating online. Proposals of similar nature on their own independently may never be able to get enough signatures to get on the ballot. The website provides a common ground to collaborate and build on the ideas of others, but also allowing them to merge with other proposals. To gain momentum in the signature-gathering process. To do this

those people that signed either proposal would be sent an email asking them if they would like to re-submit their signature to the new proposal. Also unlike regular hand written proposals you may remove your signature from a proposal if you change your mind. You are also given the opportunity to review the proposal in your own time so that you can be confident about the proposal you are signing, which is a great deal better than signing a proposal from off the street.

These methods will provide us a method to get the attention of the world, at least in locations where proposals and propositions are a supported method of the law-creation process. As you may have already guessed this constitution is my proposal. My hope is that this diamond in the rough will continue to evolve with the ideas of other common everyday people. That this process will refine itself until it is worthy of the people. How long this process may take is difficult to say. The ultimate goal is to present this proposal as an amendment to the constitution through the passage of propositions in each state of the Nation. The method will allow the people to directly alter their government and force the Congress to respond in turn.

Unfortunately there are still several obstacles that must be overcome. First of all not all states allow for the proposition process. To move this process forward the website has come up with a petition gather form for state wide propositions that may be submitted to the state legislature to amplify the rights available to the people, to coin the phrase, of the people, by the people and for the people. We know fundamentally that there are only so many propositions that may be placed on the ballot. Yet the law requires us to create laws to correct an issue in the law.

The world will always have challenges, but challenges represent an opportunity for creativity, thought, imagination and ingenuity without which humanity would have no purposes or goals. Finally there are other limitations. There is a final bitter irony as represented through this book. This book was made by one, but it is for the many. Direct Democracy has never been about the rights of the many, but



the rights of the one. That is to say that it is about the rights and responsibilities each one of us have to our heirs, our world and the people in it. Yet I am just a man. I need your ideas to grow and evolve the concept further, your feedback to expand on opportunities I have missed. Reality also comes into play. All my time and effort has been put into this book and website. But some ideas are bigger than the person. Like all people I have limits to my time, my resources and my abilities. I've managed to make a decent living for myself, but I am not a rich man and while the website has the potential to be self sufficient it requires the expertise of computer programmers to move forward. Staff to answer technical questions and testing. I have been working on programming the website to the best of my ability, but I need help. By now you have been to [www.thegreatexperiment.net](http://www.thegreatexperiment.net) and have seen the blueprint for the plan. Take some time and look through the site to see what you think. If you know my heart by now, than you have already realized that this is not about me. I'm not looking for financial support, I am looking for help in a common cause. Perhaps you are a programmer or perhaps you have some ideas. When you consider the core foundation around the theory of capitalism is that business opportunity comes about when someone can offer a product that no one else can offer or offer a service or product better. Except in this case I am not offering financial gain, I am offering freedom. Stop and think. How much is that worth?

I am not king, not a great man by any means, all I can give is an idea. Now the people, one by one, slowly have to make a choice to hear or to close their hears. Perhaps you think it's too big a task. The Republics of world have a great many in positions of power, that could stand to lose it all, but then again that is what learning how to fly is all about. Make your life count, don't fade away without touching this world. It doesn't have to be about Direct Democracy. This book is not about Direct Democracy; it is about giving people a doorway to achieve their dreams. It's about removing the boundaries on mankind. If the proposition passes the states as an amendment to the constitution it will be seen as mandate from the people. Any alteration would require a second national vote. Ultimately each senator will have a choice between the rights of the people and there own desire for power, pitting

congress against the people themselves. The evolution of society continues as this book is about you, about your dreams and the dreams of every one around you. Do you have the courage to fly?

There is one thing I said at the beginning of the book that was not true. The United States Constitution does have one door left, by which the people through direct vote can alter their constitution and change their world to the first direct democracy for large-scale populations. The ultimate hope is that through the website we can establish the system of propositions and initiatives in all 50 states as an amendment to the Constitution requires a vote of support from the states. The states allow for propositions on the ballot to determine state law. A proposition in all fifty states would allow the people one last chance to take back their government, to show to the world that this nation belongs to them. The first constitution was conceived in secrecy. This will be done in the open. The United States Constitution was approved by the states, an evolution for its time. It will be up to the people now to approve this constitution and the people will prevail if it is worth fighting for.

This does not mean that this form of government was designed exclusively for the United States, in fact quite to the contrary. This form of government was designed for the world. The United States has extensive industry and growth. Its constitution was written very well for its day and age and still remains fundamental to many of the underlying principles within this form of government. Unfortunately America has lost focus of the understanding about the fundamental elements built into their own constitution. Americans to some degree believe that their property is a result of their wealth, rather, than through their people. Many fear change, as they fear to lose what they have. Essentially they have traded freedom for security and have tragically been losing both. The present US government infrastructure cannot compete long term with the make up of a direct democracy government. Remember as I said in the beginning this book is not intended to have all the answers, just a spark to the flame, a note to the chorus. Government is made up of so many parts and so many aspects that I may have missed and overlooked many things, but yet where I have failed mankind will succeed. Each of our successes is

another man's perceived failure and their journey to correct. This is the nature of science. One day a hundred years from now some young man or young woman having grown up under this government will write about the failures of this government. On that day the world will tell that person that they have gone beyond their capabilities, they will call that person crazy, but that person will be honoring me with every element of failure. Its like the tide, one generations brings in a wave of change, the next generation brings in a new wave of change after it, but is fought against by the reseeding wave that came before it. Nations die when they fear to dream large.

Do you still dare to dream? Are you ready for a land of the free and the brave? Spread your wings. It's time to fly.

Trade Deficits.

Lowers the cost to one government by having multiple governments involved.

Specialties

County Council - Powers for law and order.

Poverty and the third world.

Old notes:

Regional Government – Commerce and College need based – (Made for Economic Vitality of the Region) (Voting – Only so many ballot measure you can put on the ballot.)

Congress – No real personal loss from funds. Hit them in the pocket book!

Regional Ambassadors have an understanding of the limits of the governors as well as a working relationship with at least one governor, which should be helpful from the transition from Regional Ambassador to National Ambassador.

National Projects – Taxation and poverty

All too often when we analyze war we look at the weapons and devastation of war, rather than the dark hearts that are pulling the triggers.

The national ambassador does have one primary advantage over the authority of the National Council. The number of Governors is limited to....

The rise of the third world nations.

High Courts → Vote of Sponsors (Variation among Powers of Authority or Amendments)

Elected Positions also give strength over appointed positions – UN – Appointed Politicians

Number of Regions.

Economics and the National Evolution.

This separation between the states and the federal government over time would allow the national government to combat civil rights that were denied in the south.

The movement from Republic to Democracy actually began many years ago. These theories are simply taking these evolutionary advances to their next logically progressive state.

As county and city governments compete for immigrants and grow and divide and grow and divide again continually the ability of the direct democracy to represent their inward population is ever increases as well.