

P R E A M B L E

We the Stiff-Necked peoples of Eretz Yisrael, in order to become a better Or LeGoyim (or Lamp Unto the Nations), establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, secure the blessings of liberty for those who both desire and can handle such liberty - as well as promote the general welfare for those who either cannot or will not - do ordain and establish this Constitution for governance of this single, sovereign Nation.

- 1) The nation is no longer nor will it ever again be considered as a part of Dar al Islam. It is, rather, dedicated and devoted to the survival of the Jewish people and consecrated with their inherent "right of return."
- 2) Nevertheless, all other rights and privileges are hereby and hereinafter extended to all of its *free* citizens –race, creed, color, sex, national origin and no matter how egregious the prior history. These rights include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Freedom of speech
 - b. Freedom of the press
 - c. Freedom of assembly
 - d. Freedom of religion
- 3) To be a citizen one must be of age (21 years old), Jewish or born In any of the regional jurisdictions below, or completed a naturalization process of at least five (5) years, and have pledged a loyalty oath to this Constitution.
- 4) To be a *free* citizen, one must so chose, and not be a member of any government-supported Kibbutz (I.e., Level 2 or above which, if involuntary, requires the signature of at least 7 members of the Bet Mishpot AlHayon). Freedom of religion, however, extends to all Kibbutzim levels.
 - a. Level 1 Kibbutzim – Self-sustained (non-governmental)
 - b. Level 2 Kibbutzim – Government supported communities for those unable to support themselves individually
 - c. Level 3 Kibbutzim – for the mentally-infirm who require continued medication
 - d. Level 4 Kibbutzim – for those repeat lesser offenders (>2) who require structure
 - e. Level 5 Kibbutzim – for murderers, rapists, child perverts, and terrorists
- 5) There is to be utter and complete separation of church and State
- 6) States or regional jurisdictions – Rayonim, Medinot, or States, shall be seven (7):
 - a. Gallel
 - b. Judea
 - c. Samaria
 - d. Haifa
 - e. Tel Aviv
 - f. Jerusalem
 - g. Bamidbar
- 7) Local laws shall prevail except when:
 - a. Conflicts exist with peripheral jurisdictions in which case the next larger authority shall obtain
 - b. Conflicts exist with this Constitution in which case this Constitution shall prevail.
- 8) The only national language of all notices and elections shall be **Hebrew**.
- 9) The capital shall forever be **Jerusalem**.

- 10) Freedom is here considered to be a privilege, not a right.
- 11) Democracy is here considered as far preferable to any oligarchy, but also far from ideal, and inferior to a republic.
- 12) In order to be eligible to vote in any election, regional or national, an individual must be a citizen showing at least 80% understanding of the specific positions, candidates, and/or questions at issue, who has maintained his free status and is not employed by the respective government.
- 13) No political parties shall exist. In their stead, political views, candidates, and/or questions at issue shall be graded as:
 - a. Textual/More rigid/status-quo (i.e., Bet Shammai)
 - b. Middle of the Road (i.e., Bet Hillel)
 - c. Abstract/Looser/Progressive (i.e., Bet Kaplan)
- 14) This constitution shall be considered as *ratified* when approved and accepted by 65% of the 121 regional Members of the Bet Akshevim and Bet Shemayim (*vide infra*) sent by their respective electors.

Article. I.

Section. 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in an Israeli Knesset, which shall consist of a Bet Akshevim and a Bet Shemayim.

Section. 2.

The Bet Shemayim shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the eligible citizens of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Member of the Bet Shemayim who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the Nation of Israel, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Members of the Bet Shemayim and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Nation, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined the whole Number of citizens, limited to those who are. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Knesset of the Nation of Israel, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Members of the Bet Shemayim (MBS) shall not exceed 100, but each State or Medina shall have at Least one Member of the Bet Shemayim

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The Bet Shemayim shall chose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section. 3.

The Bet Akshevim of the Nation of Israel shall be composed of three Members of the Betiy Akshevim from each State or Medina, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Member of the Bet Akshevim shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Members of the Bet Akshevim of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State or Medina, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Member of the Bet Asheim who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the Nation of Israel, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State or Medina for which he shall be chosen.

The [Vice President of the Nation of Israel](#) shall be [President of the Bet Asheim](#) but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Bet Asheim shall chose their other Officers, and also a [President pro tempore](#), in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the Nation of Israel.

The Bet Asheim shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the Nation of Israel is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the Nation of Israel: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Members of the Bet Akshevim and Members of the Bet Shemayim, shall be prescribed in each State or Medina by the Legislature thereof; but the Knesset may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Members of the Bet Akshevim.

The Knesset shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5.

Each Knesset House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each Knesset House may determine the Rules of its Proceeding, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each Knesset House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither Knesset House, during the Session of Knesset, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6.

The Members of the Bet Akshevim and Members of the Bet Shemayim shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Nation of Israel. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Member of the Bet Akshevim or Member of the Bet Shemayim shall, serve for more than two terms, or during the Time for which he or she was elected be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the Nation of Israel, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the Nation of Israel, shall be a Member of either Knesset House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the Bet Shema Yim; but the Bet Akshevim may propose or concur with amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the Bet Shemayim and the Bet Akshevim, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the Nation of Israel: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that Knesset House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that Knesset House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other Knesset House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Knesset Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each Knesset House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Knesset by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Bet Akshevim and Bet Shemayim may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Nation of Israel; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Bet Akshevim and Bet Shemayim, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8.

The Knesset shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the Nation of Israel; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the Nation of Israel;

To borrow Money on the credit of the Nation of Israel;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the Nation of Israel;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the Nation of Israel;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Bet Mishpot HaAliyon;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To provide and maintain an Air and Space Force;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Nation, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the Nation of Israel, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Knesset;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Session of Particular States, and the Acceptance of Knesset, become the Seat of the Government of the Nation of Israel, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State or Medina in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards and other needful courts;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Nation of Israel, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State or Medina over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State or Medina, be obliged to enter, clear or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the Nation of Israel: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Knesset, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

Section. 10.

No State or Medina shall, without the Consent of Knesset, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State or Medina, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State or Medina shall, without the Consent of the Knesset, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the Nation of Israel; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Knesset.

Article. II.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the Nation of Israel. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Members of both the Bet Akshevim and the Bet

Shemayims to which the State may be entitled in the Knesset: but no Member of the Bet Akshevim or Member of the Bet Shemayim, or Person holdin an Office of Trust or Profit under the Nation of Israel, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the Nation of Israel, directed to the President of the Bet Akshevim. The President of the Bet Akshevim shall, in the Presence of the Bet Akshevim and Bet Shemayim, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the Bet Shemayim shall immediately chose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State or Medina having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Bet Akshevim shall chose from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Knesset may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the Nation of Israel.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the Nation of Israel, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the Nation of Israel.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Knesset may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accorDinly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the Nation of Israel, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the Nation of Israel, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Nation of Israel."

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the Nation of Israel, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the Nation of Israel; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the Nation of Israel, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Bet Akshevim, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Member of the Bet Akshevims present concur; and he

shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Bet Aksamim, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Bet Mishpot HaAliyon, and all other Officers of the Nation of Israel, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Knesset may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Betiy Mishpot of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Bet Aksamim, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

He shall from time to time give to the Knesset Information of the State of the Nation, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the Nation of Israel.

The President, Vice President and all Civil Officers of the Nation of Israel, shall not serve for more than two terms, but may be removed from Office on Impeachment for and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article. III.

Section. 1.

The judicial Power of the Nation of Israel, shall be vested in one Bet Mishpot HaAliyon with no more nor less than nine (nine) justices, and in such inferior Betiy Mishpot as the Knesset may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Betiy Mishpot, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the Nation of Israel, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the Nation of Israel shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Bet Mishpot HaAliyon shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Bet Mishpot HaAliyon shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Knesset shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Knesset may by Law have directed.

Section 3

Treason against the Nation of Israel, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Knesset shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Section 4

Certifying the involuntary movement to Level 2 or higher structured Kibbutzim requires the signature of at least 7 members of the Bet Mishpot AlHayon

Article. IV.

Section1

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Procee of every other State. And the Knesset may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and ProceeDins shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the Nation of Israel under this Constitution, as under the Prior Governmental Authority. This Constitution, and the Laws of the Nation of Israel which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. The Members of the Bet Ashkevim and Bet before mentioned, and the Members of the several Medinot Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the Nation of Israel and of its several Medinot, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Section 3

New States may be admitted by the Knesset into this Nation; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Knesset .

Section 4

The Nation of Israel shall guarantee to every State in this Nation a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence..

Article. V.

The Knesset, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several Medinot, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Bet Akshevim

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the Nation of Israel under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the Nation of Israel which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the Nation of Israel, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Members of the Bet Akshevim and of the Bet Shemayim before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the Nation of Israel and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the Nation of Israel.

The Knesset shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the Nation of Israel; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the Nation of Israel, or of any particular State.

To certify involuntary movement to Level 2 or higher structured Kibbutzim requires the signature of at least 7 members of the Bet Mishpot ALHayon

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States or Medinot, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States or Medinot so ratifying the same.