

The Constitution of the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana



PREAMBLE

The former State of Helveticana, in order to create a glorious empire based on the principles of socialism, in which the people are given ultimate authority and freedom, and where peace and tranquility prevail, hereby declares the adoption of this constitution to form the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana.

PART I. - THE STATE

Article 1. [Formation of State]

This Constitution shall formally and officially ordain that the former State of Helveticana shall be reformed to become the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana.

Article 2. [Governing]

The Empire shall be governed as a democratic socialist constitutional monarchy. An Emperor shall act as head of state with limits placed on his power by this Constitution. Only the government established by this Constitution is the legitimate sovereign authority over the state.

Article 3. [Ultimate Authority]

The ultimate authority of the Empire is vested within its people, whose right it is to elect certain government officials and to maintain that the government remains fair and non-destructive of individual rights and freedoms.

Article 4. [Fair Administration]

The government of the Empire shall perform its duties with an absolute absence of bias towards certain persons or groups.

Article 5. [Symbols]

The symbols of the state and the nation, such as flags, anthems, mottos, seals, et cetera, shall be chosen by Imperial Law.

Article 6. [Territory]

The territory of the Empire shall consist of the land areas claimed by the State of Helveticana, and any other land areas claimed by Imperial Law.

Article 7. [Imperial Law]

Imperial Law of the Empire shall consist of written law that has been passed in accordance with this Constitution as either Imperial Decrees or Soviet Law. Imperial Law shall take priority over the laws of the individual provinces. Imperial Law shall be executed by the Emperor, the Chancellor, and the Ministries of the Cabinet.

Article 8. [Citizenship]

There shall be one citizenship for all people of the Empire, and all citizens shall be entitled to the rights guaranteed to them by Part II of this Constitution. The processes for the granting and revoking of citizenship shall be defined by Imperial Law, but no person shall be denied citizenship on account of sex, race, creed, ancestry, sexual orientation, special physical or mental conditions, or opinions and beliefs.

Article 9 [Oaths and Affirmations of Faith]

All officers and employees of the Imperial Government shall be bound by oath or affirmation to the faith of this Constitution and to the Emperor. The specific text of certain oaths or affirmations shall be specified by Imperial Law.

Article 10. [This Constitution]

This Constitution shall act as the Supreme Law of the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana. All Imperial Laws, treaties, and actions of the Imperial Government, and of the provinces, are subject to the provisions specified herein. The text of this Constitution shall not be altered, amended, edited, removed, added to, or nullified in any way without the proper preliminary execution of the amendment process defined in Part VII herein.

PART II. - FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Article 11 [Rights Guaranteed]

Human dignity is inviolable. It is therefore the duty of the Imperial Government and state to protect the natural rights of all citizens of the Empire as defined by the following Articles of this Part of this Constitution, which shall bind the actions of the state and the Imperial and provincial governments.

Article 12 [Equality]

All citizens of the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana shall be granted equal treatment before the Law, and no one shall have their rights altered or be prejudiced against on account of sex, race, creed, ancestry, sexual orientation, special physical or mental conditions, or opinions and beliefs.

Article 13 [Expression]

All citizens shall have the freedoms of speech, publishing, religious worship, protest and otherwise expressing themselves through any means of communication, so as to the extent that they do not violate the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 14 [Conscience]

The rights of the people to conscience, emotions, thought, beliefs, and opinions shall not be infringed.

Article 15 [Assembly]

The right of the people to peaceably assemble shall not be infringed.

Article 16 [Association]

The rights of the people to freely associate themselves in groups, corporations, clans, clubs, groups, etc. shall not be infringed, so as to the extent that these associations act peacefully and do not infringe upon the rights of others.

Article 17 [Knowledge]

All citizens shall have the right to have and gain knowledge through any means of acquiring information, so as to the extent that the privacy rights of others are not violated.

Article 18 [Communications]

The state shall not limit the people's rights to communications and access to knowledge through speech, written text, telephone, electronic messaging, radio, television, and the Internet, except when the communication between certain persons may be considered a threat to the public.

Article 19 [Family, etc.]

All citizens shall have the rights to family, friendships, and love. The right to marry freely shall not be infringed. The caring for and upbringing of children are the rights and duties of parents.

Article 20 [Privacy]

The state shall not search or seize the property of any person or himself, including electronic communications and data, without first being granted a warrant by the Judicial System, excepting when the search of a certain person's belongings are judged by a law enforcement officer as completely necessary without a doubt to the safety of the public.

Article 21 [Fair Trial]

All civil or criminal cases arising under this Constitution shall be tried fairly and without bias by a court appointed by Imperial Law.

Article 22 [Speedy Trial]

No person convicted of a crime shall be held for more than three days without trial.

Article 23 [Punishment]

No citizen shall be subjected to cruel, unusual, or otherwise unfitting punishment, nor shall they be subject to unusually high bail, and no person shall be subject to the death penalty.

Article 24 [Movement]

The right of the people to move freely throughout the Empire and between it and other nations shall not be infringed, excepting when certain persons shall need to be held by the state in account of being accused of crime, when moving through a certain area shall be considered dangerous, or when the Empire is in a state of war with a neighboring nation.

Article 25 [Suffrage]

All citizens who have attained legal voting age as defined by Imperial Law shall have the right to vote.

Article 26 [Voting]

All elections and referendums conducted by the state shall be completely free and non-compulsatory. The ballots shall be secret and no person shall be compelled to tell anyone their choice of vote. No person shall be punished or ridiculed for voting a certain way.

Article 27 [Freedom from Slavery]

No person shall be owned by any other person, nor shall any person be forced to perform work in a manner classified by Imperial Law as slavery.

Article 28 [Choosing Profession]

All citizens shall have the right to choose their profession and place of work, as well as their training and education. No person shall be compelled to perform any particular work.

Article 29 [Foreign Indictment]

No citizen of the Empire shall be subject to foreign indictment of a nation of which they are not a citizen. Citizens shall have the right of asylum within the Empire from such foreign indictment.

Article 30 [Nationality]

All citizens shall have the right to nationality and to partake in their community.

Article 31 [Revolution]

Government is instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family, or class of men. Therefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to reform the old, or establish a new government. The doctrine of nonresistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

Article 32 [Life]

All people have the right to enjoy life and to seek happiness.

PART III. - THE SUPREME SOVIET**Article 33 [Supreme Soviet]**

The supreme legislative powers of the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana shall be vested in the Supreme Soviet, which shall consist of one representative from each province.

Article 34 [Representatives]

Representatives from each province shall be elected by the population of their province with voting eligibility annually on the first Saturday of May. The times, places, and manner of holding elections in each province shall be decided by that province's law.

Article 35 [President]

The Chancellor of the Empire shall be President of the Supreme Soviet. He shall organize sessions of the Supreme Soviet and ensure the following of schedule. The President may punish Representatives for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the other Representatives, expel a member for the remainder of that session.

Article 36 [President Pro-Tempore]

The Representatives shall elect one of their own as President Pro-Tempore, who shall act as President when the Chancellor is not available or acting as Emperor.

Article 37 [Privileges of Representatives]

Representatives shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance in and when travelling to and from sessions of the Supreme Soviet.

Article 38 [Compensation]

Representatives shall not be compensated with more than the equivalence of one hundred United States Dollars for one term in office.

Article 39 [Rules for Proceedings]

The Supreme Soviet shall, through creating acts of legislation, impose the rules for its own proceedings.

Article 40 [Journal of Proceedings]

The proceedings of the Supreme Soviet shall be recorded truthfully in a journal, excluding parts which may in the judgement of the President require secrecy, which shall be made available for public viewing at the closure of each convention. With consent of one fifth of the Representatives present, the votes of the Representatives shall be recorded.

Article 41 [Secretaries and Clerks]

With offices created by the rules for proceedings of the Supreme Soviet, the President may appoint secretaries and clerks.

Article 42 [Committees]

The rules for proceedings of the Supreme Soviet may call for the creation of certain committees. The President shall assign Representatives to certain committees.

Article 43 [Emperor Supervision]

The Emperor may supervise sessions of the Supreme Soviet and advise the President.

Article 44 [Convening]

The Supreme Soviet shall convene at least once per month. The date of convention shall be chosen by Imperial Decree if not chosen by Soviet Law.

Article 45 [Adjourning]

The Supreme Soviet may choose to adjourn itself, but it shall not adjourn for more than three consecutive days without the consent of the Emperor.

Article 46 [Vacancies]

When vacancies should happen in sessions of the Supreme Soviet, the Emperor shall fill them with temporary acting Representatives who shall act in their positions only for the remainder of that particular session.

Article 47 [Legislation]

The Supreme Soviet shall make laws for the Empire. The law made by the Supreme Soviet shall be called Soviet Law. All Soviet Law, excepting decisions of adjournment and of the journal of proceedings, of votes of no confidence, and of public referendums, shall be passed in the following manner:-

A Representative or the President shall introduce a bill to the Supreme Soviet;

Should it be required in the rules for proceedings of the Supreme Soviet, the bill shall be given to a certain committee for consideration;

After due time is given for debate and modification of the bill, the President shall call for a vote. Should the bill pass with the simple majority of votes, unless it is for a certain decision for which this Constitution shall require a greater majority, the bill shall be considered passed and shall be sent to the Emperor. Should the bill fail to pass, it shall have died;

If the Emperor should approve of the bill, he shall sign it, thus enacting it as Soviet Law and therefore pledging to faithfully ensure its execution. But if he should not approve, he shall send it back to the Supreme Soviet with his objections, where it shall be reconsidered and once more voted upon. Should the bill receive a two-thirds majority of the vote it shall become Soviet Law. The bill shall also become Soviet Law if the Emperor does not approve or disapprove within one week of it being delivered to him.

Article 48 [Representative Suffrage]

All Representatives in the Supreme Soviet shall be granted one vote. The President shall have no vote, unless to settle a tie.

Article 49 [Rights of Representatives]

No Representative shall be required to vote for any certain matter, and no Representative shall be punished or ridiculed for voting a certain way. Every Representative shall have the right to have their opinions heard before the Supreme Soviet.

Article 50 [Bribery]

If any person or corporation should pay any Representative to act a certain way it shall be considered bribery and corruption. It is the duty of Representatives to represent the best interests of the common people, and not to make policies that benefit the rich.

Article 51 [Powers of Legislation]

The Supreme Soviet, through means of legislation, shall have the powers to control the following matters of interest to the Empire:-

1. Printing and regulating the value of currency for the Empire, and its value in relation with foreign currency
2. Regulating trade and commerce between the Empire and foreign nations
3. Regulation of weights and measures
4. Patents for inventions and pieces of art and writing
5. Regulation of public transportation
6. Making laws regarding citizenship
7. Calling for public referendums on public decisions
8. The authentication of public documents
9. Impeachment of the Emperor, should he become unfit to lead the nation
10. Promoting the general welfare of the people, and ensuring domestic tranquility
11. The providing for and upbringing of the Armed Forces
12. Legislation involving customs, and internal commerce
13. Managing state-run public services and business
14. Laying and ensuring the collection of taxes
15. Declaring national and state symbols
16. Legislation involving the environment and natural resources
17. Regulating civil and criminal law, and defining punishments for certain crimes
18. General foreign affairs, and declaring war and concluding peace
19. Borrowing money on the credit of the Empire
20. And creating all laws necessary and proper for the execution of those previous powers listed, and for the powers of other government officials

Article 52 [Vote of No Confidence]

The Supreme Soviet, when three-quarters of the Representatives should agree, may call for a vote of no confidence. This shall take the form of a public referendum, and if 75% of the vote is for, then the Emperor shall be removed from office. Should the Emperor resist, the Supreme Soviet may use any means necessary to forcefully remove him.

Article 53 [Referendums]

When certain bills introduced to the Supreme Soviet shall require the consent of the people as judged necessary by the President, after passing in the Supreme Soviet the bill shall be voted upon by citizens of the Empire in a free and open public referendum. Should the bill receive the majority of the vote of the citizens, it shall become Soviet Law.

Article 54 [Limits of Legislation]

No law shall provide for any greater or lesser punishment for anyone or any group of people, and no law shall be passed establishing any religion above any other. Any money taken from the Treasury must be first authorized by Soviet Law.

Article 55 [Representation of the People]

The Supreme Soviet is the representation of the best interests of the common working people of the Empire, and therefore must act for their common benefit.

Article 56 [Time Until First Election]

In the time before the first election of the Representatives of the Supreme Soviet, all checks that the Supreme Soviet would have on the Emperor shall not be valid.

PART IV. - THE EMPEROR

Article 57 [Emperor]

The supreme executive powers of the Imperial Government shall be vested in the Emperor of the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana. The legitimacy and sovereignty of the Imperial Government is derived from the Emperor, but the legitimacy of the Emperor is derived from the people. Upon the ratification of this Constitution, the President of the former State of Helveticana shall become the Emperor.

Article 58 [Succession]

The Emperor shall name his successor. That successor shall ascend to the throne if the Emperor should die, resign, be impeached, or be otherwise rendered incapable of holding office. Should no successor be chosen, the Chancellor shall become Emperor.

Article 59 [Temporary Absence]

The Emperor may choose to appoint someone else to act in the position of Emperor for a temporary amount of time. While in office, the acting Emperor shall not make or approve of any law that would prevent the actual Emperor from regaining control when he seems fit.

Article 60 [Execution of Law]

The Emperor shall ensure that Imperial Law is faithfully carried out in the Empire.

Article 61 [Chancellor]

The Chancellor of the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana shall be appointed by the Emperor with consent of the Supreme Soviet. The Emperor may choose to remove the Chancellor from office at any time.

Article 62 [Cabinet]

The Chancellor shall preside over the Cabinet, which shall consist of the executive Ministries, which shall be headed by their respective Ministers. Ministries shall be created by Imperial Law. Ministers shall be appointed by the Emperor with consent from the Supreme Soviet.

Article 63 [Treaties]

The Emperor shall represent the Empire among nations. He may negotiate treaties with foreign nations, but those treaties must be ratified by the Supreme Soviet before they may take effect.

Article 64 [War and Peace]

The Emperor may, with consent of the Supreme Soviet, declare war and conclude peace.

Article 65 [Imperial Decrees]

The Emperor may issue Imperial Decrees which shall have the full force of law. But the Emperor may not issues Decrees to lay taxes or borrow money. Imperial Decrees shall require the consent of the Chancellor to enter effect.

Article 66 [Commander-in-Chief]

While the Armed Forces are called into action, the Emperor shall act as Commander-in-Chief.

Article 67 [Convening the Supreme Soviet]

The Emperor shall have the right to convene the Supreme Soviet, adjourn it, and close conventions.

Article 68 [Organization of Law]

The Emperor shall have the right to prepare and publish the laws of the Empire, and to organize them in storage.

Article 69 [Provincial Cooperation]

If provinces of the Empire do not fulfil their constitutional duties, proceeding may be instituted against them by military execution. This execution shall be ordained by the Supreme Soviet and enforced by the Emperor.

Article 70 [Laws in the Name of the Emperor]

All laws of the Empire shall be made in the name of the Emperor.

PART V. - JUDICIARY

Article 71 [Imperial Court]

The judicial powers of the Imperial Government shall be vested in the Imperial Court of the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana.

Article 72 [Judge]

The Imperial Court shall consist of one Judge, who shall be nominated by the Emperor and appointed by the Supreme Soviet for life tenure. The Judge may only be removed from office with two-thirds consent of the Supreme Soviet.

Article 73 [Cases]

All civil and criminal cases arising under this constitution shall be tried in the Imperial Court. In civil cases, the one who is suing shall be the prosecutor, and the one being sued shall be the defendant. In criminal cases, the one being charged shall be the defendant and a prosecutor shall be chosen to testify against the defendant. In both cases, each party may be represented by a lawyer.

Article 74 [Judicial Review]

During cases, the Judge shall have the right to judicial review of the actions of the government and to make decisions based on the findings.

Article 75 [Ruling]

The ruling of a trial shall act as Imperial Law.

Article 76 [Double Jeopardy]

No person shall be tried more than once for the same criminal conviction.

Article 77 [Treason]

Treason against the Empire shall only consist of declaring war against it or giving aid to enemies during times of war. In all convictions of treason, at least two witnesses must testify against the defendant.

Article 78 [Interpretation]

The Imperial Court shall have the right to decide the proper interpretation of the law and this Constitution.

PART VI. - PROVINCES

Article 79 [Provinces]

The Empire shall be formed out of provinces, which shall be politically divided from one another, but which shall not be entirely sovereign as bound to the Empire.

Article 80 [Provincial Government]

Each province shall adopt a constitution within four months of the ratification of this Constitution. Provincial governments shall at least consist of one head of state. Provincial constitutions must be approved by Imperial Law. Provinces may enact laws to take effect only within them that are inferior to Imperial Law.

Article 81 [Provincial Relations]

Every province is required to acknowledge the legitimacy of every other province. Provinces shall not treat citizens of other provinces different from the citizens of their own. Disagreements between provinces shall be handled by the Imperial court. All provinces must use the same currency as defined by the Imperial Government.

Article 82 [Rights of Provinces]

Provinces shall have limited right to foreign relations with other nations as supervised by the Imperial Government. Provinces, with the consent of Imperial Law, may peacefully decide to secede from the Empire.

Article 83 [Rights Denied to Provinces]

Provinces shall not go to war with each other, and provinces shall not go to war with the Empire.

Article 84 [New Provinces]

Imperial Law must approve whenever a foreign state wishes to join the Empire as a province, whenever a province decides to split into two or more provinces, or when captured territory should become a province. New provinces must adopt a constitution within four months of their entry into the Empire. Imperial Law must also approve when two provinces are to merge into one.

Article 85 [Protection]

The Imperial Government shall guarantee to every province the protection from invasion.

PART VII. - THIS CONSTITUTION

Article 86 [Supreme Law]

This Constitution is the supreme law of the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana. All treaties, Imperial Law, and provincial law must comply with the provisions herein.

Article 87 [Amendments]

No Imperial Law may amend this Constitution without first instituting a referendum. Changes to this Constitution shall only pass if they receive 65 percent of the vote in a referendum.

Article 88 [Repeal]

This Constitution shall not be repealed without referendum resulting in 80 percent support.

IN CONCLUSION

The signing of this Constitution by the President of the former State of Helveticana shall be sufficient for the ratification of this Constitution and the formation of the Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana.

Upon ratification, the previous Constitution of the State of Helveticana, and all laws passed under it, shall be repealed.

Today, on the second of January, in the year two thousand and fifteen, I, Emperor Adam I, hereby subscribe my name unto this document, as to establish the glorious Soviet Socialist Empire of Helveticana ~