



UNITED LIBERTY ALLIANCE

VERENIGDE VRYHEIDS ALLIANSIE

EX UNITATE VIRES

Bill of Rights

1. Equality
2. Citizenship & Political Rights
3. Freedom of religion, belief and opinion
4. The Right to Life
5. Freedom of speech and expression
6. Freedom of association and disassociation
7. The right to keep and bear arms
8. Freedom of Movement of People and Wealth
9. Right to Private Ownership
10. The Right to Work
11. The Right to Justice
12. The Right to Rehabilitation

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.” – Thomas Jefferson: American Declaration of independence

01 Equality

Purpose

Guarantees a color blind government and equality before the law

This means

- No law, practice or policy of government at any level shall discriminate on the grounds of race, ethnicity, skin color, creed, gender or religion.
- Government is specifically forbidden to classify the population on the grounds of race this includes maintaining any statistics on the grounds of race, skin color or ethnicity

Exceptions

Initial Criteria for Citizenship or the Central Government legislation to avoid cultural suicide via immigration.

02 Citizenship & Political Rights

Purpose

Guarantees specific individuals the right to Citizenship, it's benefits and responsibilities

This means

- equally entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship; and
- equally subject to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.
- A person and their immediate family (Spouse, and children under the age of 21) will receive automatic citizenship of the new Country at secession if the following conditions are met:
 - The person is currently legally and permanently residing in the territory, and was a legal resident within the independent territory before 1994, or is the direct child or grandchild of a person that was legally resident in the territory before 1994; and/or
 - The person is a member of the majority group or is a direct child or grandchild of a member of the majority group.
- No anchor babies, birth in the new country does not automatically qualify an individual for Citizenship. However, any person born after secession of whom at least one Parent is a Citizen will automatically receive Citizenship.
- No citizen may be deprived of citizenship
- Process of Naturalization can be regulated through legislation by Central Government

02 Citizenship & Political Rights (Continued)

This means

- Every citizen is free to make political choices, which includes the right -
- to form a political party;
 - to participate in the activities of, or recruit members for, a political party; and
 - to campaign for a political party or cause.
 - Every citizen has the right to free, fair and regular elections for any body as established in
 - terms of the Constitution.
- Every adult citizen, over the age of 18 has the right -
 - to vote in elections for any legislative body established in terms of the Constitution, and to do
 - so in secret; and
 - to stand for public office and, if elected, to hold office.
- Every citizen of voting age shall be entitled to vote in all elections and referenda of the State and District of which he or she is a permanent resident for at least a period of 12 months.
- When government officials abuse their office, citizen could launch referenda through which they could call for a new election, request inclusion in another State, or have any unpopular measure withdrawn.

03 Freedom of religion, belief and opinion

Purpose

Guarantees freedom of religion, belief and opinion

This means

- Everyone has the right and free exercise to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.
- Religious observances may be conducted at any government or government-aided institutions, provided that—
 - those observances are within the boundaries of the government body dictated by law or referendum;
 - attendance at them is free and voluntary.
- This does not prevent Government from recognizing marriages concluded under any tradition, or a system of religious, personal or family law.
- This section does not prevent legislation or regulations by any level of government to regulate noise pollution created as a result of exercising this right.

04 The Right to Life

Purpose

Guarantees an individual's right to life, except those who have violated the right to life of others

This means

- Everyone has the right to life
- The right extends to the unborn as determined by referendum by Individual States
- The right does not extend to-
 - Those who have violated the right to life of others, including but not limited to murders and drug dealers and have been sentenced to death a competent court of law.
 - The unborn when the mother's life is in mortal danger

05 Freedom of Speech and Expression

Purpose

Guarantees a Freedom of Speech and Expression

This means:

- There shall be freedom:
 - of speech and of the press,
 - to assemble (meet),
 - to address the government (petition)
 - to publish newspapers, TV, radio, Internet (press)subject only to considerations of public decency and safety according to the norms of the State or district concerned
- Everyone can peacefully and unarmed, assemble, demonstrate, picket and present any petitions
- Every person and every group of people shall be protected from politically motivated intimidation by any other person or group
- That no level of government may prosecute anyone who offends or impairs the dignity of another by what they say or write (i.e. Crimen Injuria will be unconstitutional)

06 Freedom of Association and Disassociation

Purpose

Guarantees an individual's right to associate and disassociate. This renders any Segregation or Affirmative action laws unconstitutional.

This means

- Any person may associate or transact with any other person or refuse to associate or transact with any other person for any reason
- Any law that results in any form of compulsory integration or segregation would be unconstitutional

07 The Right to Keep and Bear Arms

Purpose

Guarantees the right to keep and bear arms

This means

- Everyone has the right to keep and bear arms, including ammunition to ensure personal freedoms, for pleasure, safety legitimate defense and for the security of the republic, including protection against the tyranny of government.
- Government is prohibited from maintaining any form of fire arms or weapons registry.
- The right does not extend to-
 - Weapons reserved for the exclusive use by Military or Law Enforcement such as Automatic Weapons
 - The right of the State to require the completion of a competency certificate for the purchase and possession of fire arms and ammunition.
 - Unrehabilitated convicted criminals and those suffering from Mental illnesses that infringe their competency to keep and bear arms.

08 Freedom of Movement of People and Wealth

Purpose

Guarantees a freedom of personal movement and movement of capital

This means

- Every citizen has the right to enter, to remain in and to reside anywhere in, the Republic.
- All citizens of the country may move freely from, into or through all parts of the country upon public thoroughfares and in public areas.
- All citizens except those awaiting trial may freely leave the country.
- No restrictions (e.g. Foreign Exchange Control) may be placed on movement of Wealth into or between States or out of the Country, when all taxes due were paid.

09 Right to Private Ownership

Purpose

Guarantees a protection of Private Ownership

This means

- All citizens may own, acquire, use and dispose of movable and immovable property.
- It shall be unlawful for government at any level to confiscate, commandeer or expropriate any private property (movable or immovable) except for bona fide infrastructural purposes or national defense and security where there is no reasonable alternative, under due process of law and with compensation at market rates.
- The proprietor or lawful possessor of any movable or immovable property may exclude or refuse admission to any other person.
- Any landowner or group of landowners whose land is on a boundary between States or Districts may opt at any time for the boundary to be adjusted so as to place such land under the jurisdiction of a neighboring State or District.

10 Right to Work and Labor Relations

Purpose

Guarantees a worker rights and ability for labor to organize

This means

- No one may be subjected to slavery, servitude or forced labor.
- Every citizen has the right to choose their trade, occupation or profession freely. The practice of a trade, occupation or profession may be regulated by law.
- Every worker has the right to form, join or to participate in activities of a trade union and to strike.
- Every employer has the right to form and join an employers' organization; and to participate in an employers' organisation.
- No worker may be forced to join a trade union, to participate in a strike or to contribute to the costs of a union

Exceptions

- These right does not apply to anyone conscripted into the Military or National Services
- Criminal serving time
- Those who provide emergency medical services or services that are in National Interest

11 Right to Justice

Purpose

Ensures fair and just law enforcement, speedy trials

This means

- This means that the police must have a warrant to enter our homes. It also means the government cannot take our property, papers, or us, without a valid warrant based on probable cause (good reason)
- No one can be held for committing a crime unless they are properly indicted, (accused)
- You may not be tried twice for the same crime (double jeopardy)
- You don't have to testify against yourself in court. (Self-incrimination)
- Guarantees a speedy trial (you can't be kept in jail for over a year without a trial)
- The accused can confront witnesses against them
- The accused must be allowed to have a Attorney (Legal Representation)
- Law Enforcement, administration and Court hearing can take place in any of the Official Languages, the accused may at their own expense employ a translator
- Guarantees the right to a speedy civil trial.

12 The Right to Rehabilitation

Purpose

Guarantees the right to clean record and rehabilitation for criminals and insolvents

This means

- Criminal records must be expunged and can not be held against someone who has served their time or paid their fine, and did not commit any similar or serious offenses in the two year period following completion of time served.
- That criminals that can not be rehabilitated should not be on the street (e.g. Repeat offenders)
- Insolvents can rehabilitate if they adhere to certain legal conditions, when they rehabilitate all the events leading to bankruptcy must be removed from their credit records