

A Proposal for the Constitution of the United States

We, the citizens of the United States of America, in order to protect liberty, uphold justice, and provide public services, establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

1 Citizenship.

- 1.1 A child born to a parent with a citizenship of the United States shall be an associate citizen, if in residence in the United States, shall become a citizen at the age of eighteen years.
- 1.2 A legal alien shall be eligible to become an associate citizen after working in the United States for six years, or in residence for nine years. An associate citizen shall be eligible to become a citizen after working in the United States for six years, or in residence for nine years.

2 Bill of Rights.

- 2.1 The 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.
- 2.2 A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.
- 2.3 The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
- 2.4 No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.
- 2.5 In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.
- 2.6 In suits at common law, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.
- 2.7 Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

3 State.

- 3.1 A state shall join or exit the United States with (a) three quarters of the popular votes of the state, and (b) three quarters of the votes of the Congress.

4 Congress.

- 4.1 All legislative power shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a Group of Representatives. No members of the Congress shall be appointed to any civil office of the United States.

- 4.2 The Group of Representatives shall be composed of one representative from each city or district, elected by its citizens, for a single term of two years. A representative shall have a number of votes equal to the number of citizens in the city or district. A representative shall be a citizen for more than twelve years, and a resident of the city or district for more than six years.
- 4.3 The Group of Representatives shall have the sole power of election, confirmation, and impeachment of the President, approval of interfaces, approval of taxes, and approval of the declaration of war.
- 4.4 The Senate shall be composed of one senator from each state, for a term of six years. Each senator shall have one vote. A senator shall serve no more than two terms. A senator shall be a citizen for more than twenty-four years and a resident of the state for more than six years. The terms of the senators shall be arranged in such a way that about one third shall be replaced every second year. The Senate shall choose candidates, elected from each state by the representatives of the state, to have a fair coverage of all relevant expertise.
- 4.5 The Senate shall have the power to initiate interfaces, supervise the operation of the government, select judges of the Supreme Court, and conduct the trial of an impeachment.
- 4.6 All bills on issues shall pass by three quarters of the votes. All decisions on personnel selection shall pass by one half of the votes.

5 President.

- 5.1 The executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States. The Senate shall screen candidates for the President for qualifications, and the President shall be elected by the Group of Representatives for a term of four years, and can be confirmed by the Group of Representatives for a second term. The President shall be a citizen for more than twenty-four years.
- 5.2 The President shall be commander in chief of the armed forces of the United States.
- 5.3 The President shall have the power to implement the interfaces and organize the government departments, with the advice and consent of the Senate for the appointment of cabinet members.
- 5.4 The President shall present a written annual report of the state of the union to the Congress.
- 5.5 The President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of high crimes.

6 Supreme Court.

- 6.1 The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in lower courts as the Congress may establish.
- 6.2 The Supreme Court shall be composed of seven judges, appointed by the Senate for a life term until the age of seventy-eight years. A judge of the Supreme Court shall be a citizen for more than twenty-four years.
- 6.3 The Supreme Court shall maintain the consistency of the Constitution, the interfaces, and laws. Three judges shall hear a case.

7 Exceptions and Amendment.

- 7.1 Each government branch shall catch exceptions thrown inside its branch. Congress shall catch all exceptions not otherwise handled. The President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in case of impeachment.
- 7.2 The Constitution shall be amended by (a) three quarters of the Congress, or (b) three quarters of the states.

(By Hengning Wu, Original December 4, 2019, Updated August 28, 2020)