Constitution of The National-Socialist Reich

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Introduction

The Constitution of the NS Reich exists to create, maintain and advance the cultural, social, political, and economic institutions of a society based on National-Socialist ideals and principles: ideals and principles which represent the honourable aspirations of National-Socialists world-wide.

National-Socialist Government

The purpose of a National-Socialist Government is to protect, maintain, advance and enhance in a positive and noble way, the people, their culture, their way of life, their separate racial identity, and the land where those people dwell.

The Form of Government in National-Socialism

According to National-Socialism, government does not exist to impose the domination of one individual or group over others for the benefit or purpose of that individual or group. Rather, government represents the collective political ideal and will of a people who share a common culture, a common outlook, and a common racial heritage.

A government must take an organized form in order to begin the process of social, intellectual, spiritual and ideological evolution towards the final goal, which National-Socialism perceives to be continuing the work of Nature. The purpose of the Constitution is to establish and make real the objectives of the National-Socialist movement and to create conditions conducive to the development of individuals in accordance with the noble and idealistic values of National-Socialism.

Thus the Constitution abolishes all forms of intellectual, economic and social tyranny, and aims to return the destiny of the people to the people themselves in order to completely overthrow and do away with all types of oppression and injustice.

In creating, on the basis of National-Socialist philosophy and ideology, the political infrastructures and institutions that are the foundation of society, only the honourable and noble will assume the responsibility of governing and administering the new National-Socialist community. Legislation setting forth regulations for the administration of society will be based upon the concepts of personal honour and duty to the folk before self-interest.

In particular, the aim of a National-Socialist government is to encourage the noble change and further evolution of human beings in such a way that they
progress upward towards a more noble way of living and the establishment of a noble and just order. This involves creating favourable conditions for the emergence and blossoming of the innate nobility of individuals, and encouraging and developing their talents and abilities, so that the numinous dimensions of the human being are manifest and made real, thus enabling the creation of a new, and higher, civilization. This goal cannot be attained without the active and willing participation of all members of society in the process of social, cultural, political and spiritual development.

Accordingly, the Constitution provides the basis for such participation by all members of society at all stages of the political and social decision-making process on which the destiny of the community depends. In this way during the struggle towards the new civilization, each individual will be involved in, and responsible for, the growth, advancement, and leadership of society. In this willing and committed involvement lies the realization of the noble ideal of fulfilling our noble Destiny as human beings, in accord with the laws of Nature: that is, in harmony with our fellow human beings and in harmony with the other life with which we share this planet which is our home.

**The Economy is a Means, Not an End**

In respect of the economy, the fundamental principles will be the fulfilment of the material needs of the members of the community in the context of the good of the community and the good of the land itself.

This principle contrasts with other economic systems, where the aim is concentration and accumulation of wealth and the making of profit. In materialist schools of thought, the economy is an end in itself, so that it comes to be not only a subversive, decadent and tyrannizing factor in the life of the community, but also the destroyer of Nature: a destroyer of what is numinous, and thus the destroyer of what is important for our humanity. For National-Socialism, the economy is a means, and one which is be employed in a noble way to ensure the well-being of both the community and of the land itself, on which the community depend not only for sustenance but equally important for what is numinous.

It is one of the duties of a National-Socialist government to provide all members of the community with equal and appropriate opportunities, to provide them with work, and to satisfy their essential needs, so that their basic well-being is assured.

**Woman and the Constitution**

Through the creation of a National-Socialist social infrastructure, it is essential that women should regain their natural rights and duties, considering the commercial, social, and political exploitation that they suffered under other political systems.

The family is the fundamental unit of society and the foundation for the noble growth of human beings. Compatibility of husband and wife with respect to
belief, ideals, culture and racial heritage, is the prime consideration in the establishment of a family. It is the duty of the National-Socialist government to provide the necessary services and structures for the attainment of this goal.

The necessity and importance of the family in the life of the community and in the creation of a better, more noble, way of life, gives women special rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities in a National-Socialist society. Not only does a woman thus recover her special, momentous and precious function of motherhood - the nurturing of noble and honourable human beings - she also assumes a pioneering social role and becomes the companion of her man in all areas of life. Given the heavy and noble responsibilities that woman thus assumes, she is accorded great respect in a National-Socialist society.

A New Army

In the formation and equipping of the country's defence forces, attention must be paid to honour, nobility and the idealistic principles of National-Socialism.

Accordingly, the Armed Forces are to be organized on a National-Socialist basis, and they will be responsible not only for guarding and preserving the frontiers of the community, but also for fulfilling the noble mission of creating a new civilization where nobility, personal honour and reverence for Nature exists. That is, they will also be responsible for undertaking the National-Socialist mission to the rest the world.

The Judiciary in the Constitution

The judiciary is of vital importance for safeguarding the rights of the people in accordance with the principles of National-Socialism, and for safeguarding National-Socialism itself. Provision has therefore been made for the creation of a judicial system based on the ideal of personal honour, and operated by just and noble judges who have proven themselves to be both fair and honourable.

Executive Power and the Leadership Principle

Considering the particular importance of the executive power in implementing the laws and ordinances of National-Socialism for the sake of the community, and considering also its vital role in the attainment of a new civilization, the executive power must work toward the creation of National-Socialist society. Consequently, the confinement of the executive power within any kind of complex and inhibiting system that delays or impedes the attainment of this goal is rejected. Therefore, the system of bureaucracy, the
result and product of old forms of government, will be removed, so that an executive system based upon the leadership principle can be created.

**Mass-Communication Media**

The mass-communication media (radio, television, cinema, newspapers and so on) must serve the cause of National-Socialist culture and adhere to the National-Socialist principles of honour, reason, duty to the folk, and the pursuit of excellence. To this end, the media can and should be used as a forum for a reasoned and balanced encounter of different ideas, but must refrain from the diffusion and propagation of decadent ways of life, and anything which is irrational, dishonourable, ignoble or which undermines the duty individuals have to their folk.

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**Chapter I: General Principles**

**Article 1:** The form of government is that of a Folk Community, endorsed by the people of the community on the basis of their belief in and willing acceptance of the noble principles and ideals of National-Socialism.

**Article 2:** The Folk Community is a system based on belief in:

1. The Way of the Folk as defined in Appendix I of this Constitution.
2. Folk Democracy as defined and explained by the Articles of this Constitution.
3. the leadership principle which allows noble individuals to guide others in a positive and honourable way;
4. the dignity and value of human beings, and of their right to freedom bound with their duties and responsibility to their own folk, and to Nature; in which justice, and political, economic, social, and cultural independence, and folk solidarity, are secured by recourse to:
5. personal honour, as defined by the Code of Honour;
6. reason;
7. the sciences and the arts, together with the striving to advance them further;
8. the negation of all forms of injustice and oppression.

**Article 3:** In order to attain the objectives specified in Article 2, the government of the Reich has the duty of directing its resources to the following goals:

1. the creation of a favourable environment for the growth of honour, reason and excellence;
2. raising the level of public awareness in all areas, through the proper use of the mass media, and other means;
3. free education and physical training for all members of the community;
4. strengthening the spirit of inquiry, investigation, innovation and exploration in all areas of science, technology, and culture, as well as
National-Socialist studies, by establishing research centres, and centres of excellence and exploration;
5. the complete elimination of the influence of Zionist ideas in all spheres, and the prevention of foreign influence;
6. ensuring political, social and cultural freedoms within the framework of the law;
7. the participation of all the people in determining their political, economic, social, and cultural future;
8. the creation of an honourable administrative system and elimination of unnecessary government organizations;
9. the strengthening of the foundations of community defence by means of universal military training for the purpose of safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity, and the National-Socialist order of the community;
10. the planning of a correct and just economic system, in accordance with National-Socialist criteria in order to create welfare, eliminate poverty, and abolish all forms of deprivation with respect to food, housing, work, health care, with the provision of social insurance for all;
11. the attainment of self-sufficiency in scientific, technological, industrial, agricultural, and military domains, and other similar spheres;
12. securing the rights of all citizens, both women and men, and providing legal protection for all, as well as the equality of all before the law;
13. the expansion and strengthening of National-Socialist comradeship and public cooperation among all the people;
14. framing the foreign policy of the community on the basis of National-Socialist criteria, fraternal commitment to all National-Socialists, and unwavering support for those committed to the principles of personal honour, reason and a reverence for Nature.
15. ensuring the continued well-being of the land by proper husbandry of natural resources, by establishing sanctuaries of outstanding natural beauty, by respecting Nature, and by abolishing speculation in and the foreign ownership of land.

**Article 4:** All civil, penal financial, economic, administrative, cultural, military, political, and other laws and regulations must be based on National-Socialist principles and ideals. This criteria applies absolutely and generally to all articles of the Constitution as well as to all other laws and regulations, and the Guardian Council are judges in this matter. In respect of both civil and criminal law, as well as in respect of the penal code, the fundamental and unalterable principles are as defined in Appendix III of this Constitution.

**Article 5:** The overall leadership of the community will devolve upon a just, noble and honourable leader, who is aware of the circumstances of his age; who is courageous, resourceful, and possessed of administrative ability, and who will assume the responsibilities of this office in accordance with Article 107.

**Article 6:** In the Reich, the affairs of the community must be administered on the basis of public opinion expressed by the means of fair and free elections, including the election of the President, the representatives of the Consultative Assembly, and the members of councils, or by means of
referenda in matters specified in other articles of this Constitution.

**Article 7:** In accordance with the principles of Folk Culture, consultative bodies - such as the Consultative Assembly, the Provincial Councils, and the City, Region, District, and Village Councils and the likes of them - are the decision-making and administrative bodies for the whole community.

The nature of each of these councils, together with the manner of their formation, their jurisdiction, and scope of their duties and functions, is determined by the Constitution and laws derived from it.

**Article 8:** In the Reich, personal honour is a universal and reciprocal duty that must be fulfilled by the people with respect to one another, by the government with respect to the people, and by the people with respect to the government. The conditions, limits, and nature of this duty will be specified by law.

**Article 9:** In the Reich, the freedom, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of the community or homeland are inseparable from one another, and their preservation is the duty of the government and all individual citizens. No individual, group, or authority, has the right to infringe in the slightest way upon the political, cultural, economic, and military independence or the territorial integrity of the Reich under the pretext of exercising freedom. Similarly, no authority has the right to abrogate legitimate freedoms, not even by enacting laws and regulations for that purpose, under the pretext of preserving the independence and territorial integrity of the Reich.

**Article 10:** Since the family is the fundamental unit of National-Socialist society, all laws, regulations, and pertinent programmes must tend to facilitate the formation of a family, and safeguard its sanctity and the stability of family relations on the basis of the law and the ethics of National-Socialism.

**Article 11:** In accordance with the principles of National-Socialism, all Aryans form a single community, and the government of the Reich has the duty of formulating its general policies with a view to cultivating the friendship and unity of all Aryan peoples, as it must constantly strive to bring about the political, economic, and cultural unity of the Aryan world.

**Article 12:** The official religion of the Reich is the Way of the Folk, and this will remain eternally immutable. Other religions, and ways of life, are to be accorded full respect, with their followers free to act in accordance with their own religious laws in performing their religious rites. These other ways and religions enjoy official status in matters pertaining to religious education, affairs of personal status (marriage, divorce, inheritance, and wills) and related litigation in courts of law. In regions of the Reich where the people following any one of these ways or religions constitute the majority, local regulations, within the bounds of the jurisdiction of local councils, are to be in accordance with the respective laws of these ways and religions, without infringing upon the rights of the followers of other ways or religions.
Article 13: Jews, Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, and Hindus are officially recognized religious groups, who, within the limits of the law of the Reich, are free to perform their religious rites and ceremonies, and to act according to their own religious laws in matters of personal affairs and religious education.

Article 14: In accordance with the noble principles and ideals of National-Socialism, the government of the Reich and all members of the community of the Reich are duty-bound to treat non-Aryans in accord with the ethic of honour and of National-Socialist fairness, and to respect their rights, their culture and way of life. This principle applies to all who refrain from engaging in conspiracy or activity against National-Socialism and the Reich.

Chapter II: The Official Language, Script, Calendar, and Flag of the Reich

Article 15: The official language and script of the Reich, the lingua franca of its people, is English. Official documents, correspondence, and texts, as well as text-books, must be in this language and script. However, the use of regional languages and dialects in the press and mass media, as well as for teaching of their literature in schools, is allowed in addition to English.

Article 16: Since the language of the founders of National-Socialism is German, and since this is the language of a great Aryan culture, the German language must be taught after elementary level, in all classes of secondary school and in all areas of study.

Article 17: The official calendar of the Reich takes as its point of origin the birth of the founder of National-Socialism, Adolf Hitler (Julian date 2411113.263), with the year being reckoned according to the solar calendar.

Article 18: The official flag of the Reich is the swastika flag composed of a black swastika in a white circle against a red background with the dimensions of the swastika being as used by Adolf Hitler.

Chapter III: The Rights of the People

Article 19: All people who reside within the boundaries of the Reich, whatever ethnic group they belong to and whatever their culture, religion and way of life, enjoy equal rights, and equal treatment before the law.

Article 20: All citizens of the Reich, both men and women, equally enjoy the protection of the law and enjoy all human, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, in conformity with National-Socialist criteria.

Article 21: The government must ensure the rights of women in all respects, in conformity with National-Socialist criteria, and accomplish the following goals:

1. create a favourable environment for the growth of woman's personality
and the implementation of her rights, both the material and intellectual;
2. the protection of mothers, particularly during pregnancy and childbearing, and the protection of children without guardians;
3. establishing competent courts to protect and preserve the family;
4. the provision of special insurance for widows, aged women and women without any means of support;
5. the awarding of guardianship of children to worthy mothers, in order to protect the interests of the children, in the absence of a legal guardian.

Article 22: The dignity, honour, life, property, rights, residence, and occupation of the individual are inviolate, except in cases sanctioned by law.

Article 23: The investigation of individuals' religious beliefs is forbidden, and no one may be molested or questioned simply for holding a certain belief.

Article 24: Publications and the press have freedom of expression except when it is detrimental to the fundamental principles of National-Socialism. The details of this exception will be specified by law.

Article 25: The inspection of letters, the recording and disclosure of telephone conversations, the disclosure of telegraphic, telex, Internet and other such communications electronic or otherwise, censorship of these, or the willful failure to transmit these, eavesdropping, and all forms of covert investigation, surveillance, and the collection of personal information which undermine or may impugn the personal honour of an individual, are forbidden.

Article 26: The formation of organizations, societies, political or professional associations, as well as religious societies, whether National-Socialist or pertaining to one of the recognized religious minorities, are permitted provided they do not violate the principles of reason, fairness and personal honour. No one may be prevented from participating in the aforementioned groups, or be compelled to participate in them.

Public meetings, gatherings and marches may be freely held, provided they are orderly and respectful of the rights of others.

Article 27: Every citizen of the Reich has the right to possess weapons - including firearms - for the purpose of self-defence, to keep these weapons in their homes, and to bear or carry these weapons in public.

Article 28: Everyone has the right to choose any occupation they wish, if it is not contrary to National-Socialism and the public interests, and does not infringe the rights of others.

The government has the duty, with due consideration of the need of society for different kinds of work, to provide every citizen of the Reich with the opportunity to work, and to create equal conditions for obtaining it.

Article 29: To benefit from social security with respect to retirement, unemployment, old age, disability, absence of a guardian, and benefits relating to being stranded, accidents, health services, and medical care and
treatment, provided through Insurance or other means, is accepted as a universal right.

The government must provide the foregoing services and financial support for every individual citizen by drawing, in accordance with the law, on the State revenues and funds obtained through public contributions.

**Article 30:** The government must provide all citizens with free-education up to secondary school, and must expand free higher education to the extent required by the Reich for attaining self-sufficiency.

**Article 31:** It is the right of every individual and family to possess housing commensurate with his needs. The government must make land available for the implementation of this article, according priority to those whose need is greatest.

**Article 32:** No one may be arrested except by the order and in accordance with the procedure laid down by law. In case of arrest, no person may be handcuffed or otherwise forcefully restrained unless three senior officers of the law judge there to be serious risk to the lives of those making the arrest, with the officers so making this judgement being personally accountable in a court of law for this decision with the person so arrested having the right to sue those officers for compensation if that person believes they have been treated unjustly, such a case to be heard by a competent court. Such compensation, if so awarded by a competent court, must be paid by the officers themselves. In the case of arrest, charges with the reasons for accusation must, without delay, be communicated and explained to the accused in writing, and a provisional dossier must be forwarded to the competent judicial authorities within a maximum of twenty-four hours so that the preliminaries to the trial can be completed as swiftly as possible.

The violation of this article will be liable to punishment in accordance with the law.

**Article 33:** No one can be banished from their place of residence, prevented from residing in the place of his choice, or compelled to reside in a given locality, except in cases provided by law.

**Article 34:** It is the indisputable right of every citizen to seek justice by recourse to competent courts. All citizens have right of access to such courts, and no one can be barred from courts to which they a legal right of recourse.

It is the indisputable right of every citizen of the Reich to demand, in lieu of a civil or criminal trial in a court of law, a trial by combat, or duel, in order to prove their innocence of any accusations made against them, with such combats undertaken according to the rules of personal combat as specified by law, and with such duels undertaken according to the established etiquette of duelling, with the duel being recognized in law as an honourable way of settling personal disputes. Provided a combat is undertaken according to the rules of personal combat and a duel undertaken according to the etiquette of duelling, any combatant or duellist who injures or kills any other
combatant or duellist will not be liable to arrest, and not contravene any law.

**Article 35:** Both parties to a lawsuit have the right in all courts of law to select a lawyer, and if they are unable to do so, arrangements must be made to provide them with legal counsel.

**Article 36:** The passing and execution of a sentence must be only by a competent court and in accordance with law.

**Article 37:** Innocence is to be presumed, and no one is to be held guilty of a charge unless his or her guilt has been established by a competent court. No one, charged with any offence, will be liable to confinement or imprisonment, pending trial, unless a competent court, consisting of three judges, decides, after hearing evidence, that there is a serious risk of the person committing a more serious offence than that person is or will be charged with committing. The risk of the person arrested fleeing the country is not a lawful reason to deny bail.

Should a person be so confined or imprisoned, the trial must be held within one month, failing which the person must be granted bail. Any person confined or imprisoned, whether before a trial or after, must be treated with dignity, and their personal honour respected.

The criteria for passing sentence is that penalties should be compensatory, rather than punitive, with fines, compensation to the victim or victims, and work of benefit to the community having priority over confinement or imprisonment. The maximum sentence of confinement or imprisonment, whatever the circumstances or the offence, is one year. A serious offence is to be punished by permanent exile; a lesser offence may be punished by exile for three years.

Every person sentenced by a competent court in accordance with law to confinement or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months must be given the option of freely leaving the territory of the Reich. Those who so accept such exile from the Reich will for the rest of their lives forfeit their citizenship of the Reich and for the rest of their lives not be permitted to return to the territory of the Reich for even one day. The death penalty is forbidden.

**Article 38:** All forms of torture for the purpose of extracting confession or acquiring information are forbidden. Compulsion of individuals to testify, confess, or take an oath is not permissible; and any testimony, confession, or oath obtained under duress is devoid of value and credence. Violation of this article is liable to punishment in accordance with the law.

**Article 39:** All affronts to the dignity, honour and repute of persons arrested, detained, imprisoned, or exiled in accordance with the law, whatever form they may take, are forbidden and liable to punishment.

**Article 40:** No one is entitled to exercise their rights in a way injurious to others, or detrimental to public interests, where injurious to others includes
impugning the honour of others.

**Article 41:** Citizenship of the Reich is not a right, but a privilege which must be earned by individuals proving, through service to the Reich and their community, that they are worthy of this privilege. This privilege can be earned through individuals undertaking three years of military service. Once given, the government cannot withdraw citizenship from any citizen unless the citizen requests it, or acquires the citizenship of another country, or has their citizenship revoked through seeking exile.

**Article 42:** Foreign nationals may acquire citizenship of the Reich within the framework of the law. Citizenship may be withdrawn from such persons if they request it, or their citizenship becomes revoked because of exile.

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**Chapter IV: Economy of the Reich**

**Article 43:** The economy of the Reich, with its objectives of achieving the economic independence of the society, uprooting poverty and deprivation, and fulfilling human needs in the process of development while preserving human honour and liberty, and respecting Nature, is based on the following principles:

1. the provision of basic necessities for all citizens: housing, food, clothing, hygiene, medical treatment, education, and the necessary facilities for the establishment of a family;
2. ensuring conditions and opportunities of employment for everyone, with a view to attaining full employment; placing the means of work at the disposal of everyone who is able to work but lacks the means, in the form of cooperatives, through granting interest-free loans or recourse to any other legitimate means that neither results in the concentration or circulation of wealth in the hands of a few individuals or groups, nor turns the government into a major absolute employer. These steps must be taken with due regard for the requirements governing the general economic planning of the country at each stage of its growth;
3. the plan for the folk economy, must be structured in such a manner that the form, content, and hours of work of every individual will allow them sufficient leisure and energy to engage, beyond their professional endeavour, in intellectual, political, and social activities leading to all-round development of the self, to take active part in leading the affairs of the country, improve their skills, and to make full use of their creativity;
4. respect for the right to choose freely one's occupation; refraining from compelling anyone to engage in a particular job; and preventing the exploitation of another's labour;
5. the prohibition of infliction of harm and loss upon others, monopoly, hoarding, usury, and other ignoble practices;
6. the prohibition of extravagance and wastefulness in all matters related to the economy, including consumption, investment, production, distribution, and services;
7. the utilization of science and technology, and the training of skilled personnel in accordance with the developmental needs of the economy of the Reich;
8. prevention of foreign economic domination over the economy of the Reich;
9. emphasis on increase of agricultural, livestock, and industrial production in order to satisfy public needs and to make the Reich self-sufficient and free from dependence.
10. ensuring that Nature is protected from harm, damage and unnecessary exploitation and development by creating, and protecting by law, sanctuaries of outstanding natural beauty where development and exploitation of any kind is not permitted, by correct husbandry of the soil, and by education to ensure that all citizens appreciate, treasure and respect Nature.

Article 44: The economy of the Reich is to consist of three sectors: state, cooperative, and private, and is to be based on systematic and sound planning.

The state sector is to include all large-scale and mother industries, foreign trade, banking, insurance, power generation, waterways, radio and television, post, telegraph, telephone, electronic and other communication services, aviation, shipping, roads, railways and such other facilities necessary to the community as a whole; all these will be publicly owned and administered by the State.

The cooperative sector is to include cooperative companies and enterprises concerned with production and distribution, in urban and rural areas, in accordance with National-Socialist criteria.

The private sector consists of those activities concerned with agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, trade, and services that supplement the economic activities of the state and cooperative sectors.

Ownership in each of these three sectors is protected by the laws of the Reich, in so far as this ownership is in conformity with the other articles of this chapter, does not go beyond the bounds of National-Socialist law, contributes to the economic growth and progress of the Reich, and does not harm the folk and the land itself.

The exact scope of each of these sectors, as well as the regulations and conditions governing their operation, will be specified by law.

Article 45: Public wealth and property, such as uncultivated or abandoned land, mineral deposits, seas, lakes, rivers and other public waterways, mountains, valleys, forests, marshlands, natural forests, unenclosed pastureland, legacies without heirs, property of undetermined ownership, shall be at the disposal of the Reich for it to utilize and/or protect in accordance with the public interest and the principles and ideals of National-Socialism. Law will specify detailed procedures for the utilization of each of the foregoing items.
Article 46: Everyone is the owner of the fruits of their legitimate business and labour, and no one may deprive another of the opportunity of business and work under the pretext of their own right to ownership.

Article 47: Private ownership, legitimately acquired, is to be respected. The relevant criteria are determined by law.

Article 48: There must be no discrimination among the various provinces with regard to the management of natural resources, utilization of public revenues, and distribution of economic activities among the various provinces and regions of the Reich, thereby ensuring that every region has access to the necessary capital and facilities in accordance with its needs, capacity for growth and respect for Nature.

Article 49: The government has the responsibility of confiscating all wealth accumulated through usury, bribery, embezzlement, theft, speculation, misuse of endowments, misuse of government contracts and transactions, the sale of uncultivated lands and other resources subject to public ownership, the operation of centres of corruption, and other illicit means and sources, and restoring it to its legitimate owner; and if no such owner can be identified, it must be entrusted to the public treasury. This rule must be executed by the government with due care, after investigation and furnishing necessary evidence in accordance with the principles of honour and reason.

Article 50: The preservation of the environment, important to the present as well as to future generations, is regarded as a public duty of the Reich. Economic and other activities that inevitably involve pollution of the environment or cause irreparable damage to it are forbidden.

Article 51: No form of taxation may be imposed except in accordance with the law. Provisions for tax exemption and reduction will be determined by law.

Article 52: The annual budget of the Reich will be made by the government, in the manner specified by law, and submitted to the Reich Consultative Assembly for discussion and approval. Any change in the figures contained in the budget will be in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law.

Article 53: All sums collected by the government will be deposited into the government accounts at the central treasury, and all disbursements, within the limits of allocations approved, shall be made in accordance with law.

Article 54: The National Accounting Agency is to be directly under the supervision of the Reich Consultative Assembly. Its organization and mode of operation in the capital of the Reich and at the provincial capitals, are to be determined by law.

Article 55: The National Accounting Agency will inspect and audit, in the manner prescribed by law, all the accounts of ministries, government institutions and companies as well as other organizations that draw, in any way, on the general budget of the country, to ensure that no expenditure exceeds the allocations approved and that all sums are spent for the specified
purpose. It will collect all relevant accounts, documents, and records, in accordance with law, and submit to the Reich Consultative Assembly a report for the settlement of each year's budget together with its own comments. This report must be made available to the public.

Chapter V: The Right of Reich Sovereignty

Article 56: Absolute power over the world and human beings belongs to Nature, and it is Nature which has determined our destiny. No one person can deprive human beings of this natural destiny, which is to further our evolution by adhering to and developing those things which make us human: our reason, our honour, our fairness, our diversity of culture, our quest for excellence. Neither can this destiny be subordinated to the vested interests of a particular individual or group. The folk alone are to exercise this right and cultivate this destiny in the manner specified in the following articles.

Article 57: The powers of government in the Reich are vested in the legislature, the judiciary, and the executive powers, functioning under the supervision of the Leader of the folk, acting in accordance with the following articles of this Constitution. These powers are independent of each other.

Article 58: The function of the legislature are to be exercised through the Reich Consultative Assembly, consisting of the elected representatives of the people. Legislation approved by this body, after going through the stages specified in the articles below, is communicated to the executive and the judiciary for implementation.

Article 59: In extremely important economic, political, social, and cultural matters, the function of the legislature may be exercised through direct recourse to popular vote through a referendum. Any request for such direct recourse to public opinion must be approved by two-thirds of the members of the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Article 60: The functions of the executive, except in the matters that are directly placed under the jurisdiction of the Leader by the Constitution, are to be exercised by the president and the ministers.

Article 61: The function of the judiciary are to be performed by courts of justice, which are to be formed in accordance with the criteria of National-Socialism [personal honour, loyalty, duty to the folk, and excellence of personal character], and are vested with the authority to examine and settle lawsuits, protect the rights of the public, dispense and enact justice, and implement the principles and ideals of National-Socialism.

Chapter VI: The Legislative Powers

Article 62: The Reich consultative Assembly is constituted by the representatives of the people elected directly and by secret ballot. The
qualifications of voters and candidates, as well as the nature of election, will be specified by law.

**Article 63:** The term of membership in the Reich Consultative Assembly is four years. Elections for each term must take place before the end of the preceding term, so that the Reich is never without an Assembly.

**Article 64:** The number of members of the Reich Consultative Assembly must be in keeping with human, political, geographic, territorial and other factors, and may increase from time to time if these factors change in a significant way, the number of this increase to be determined by the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Peoples of other officially recognized religions will each elect at least two representatives each, the exact number to be determined by law.

The limits of the election constituencies and the number of representatives will be determined by law.

**Article 65:** After the holding of elections, sessions of the Reich Consultative Assembly are considered legally valid when two-thirds of the total number of members are present. Drafts and bills will be approved in accordance with the code of procedure approved by it, except in cases where the Constitution has specified a certain quorum.

The consent of two-thirds of all members present is necessary for the approve of the code of procedure of the Assembly.

**Article 66:** The manner of election of the Speaker and the Presiding Board of the Assembly, the number of committees and their term of office, and matters related to conducting the discussions and maintaining the discipline of the Assembly will be determined by the code of procedure of the Assembly.

**Article 67:** Members of the Assembly must take the following oath at the first session of the Assembly and affix their signatures to its text:

> I swear on my honour to protect National-Socialism and guard the Reich; to protect, as a just trustee, the honour bestowed upon me by the people, to observe reason in fulfilling my duties as people's representative; to remain always committed to the independence and honour of this country; to fulfil my duties towards the Reich and toward the people; to defend the Constitution; and to bear myself, in speech, in writing, in the expression of my views, and in both public and private, in an honourable and dignified way.

Members belonging to the religious minorities will swear by their own sacred books while taking this oath, and may omit "to protect National-Socialism".

Members not attending the first session will perform the ceremony of taking the oath at the first session they attend.

**Article 68:** In time of war and the military occupation of the country,
elections due to be held in occupied areas or countrywide may be delayed for a specified period if proposed by the President, and approved by three-fourths of the total members of the Reich Consultative Assembly, with the endorsement of the Guardian Council. If a new Assembly is not formed, the previous one will continue to function.

**Article 69:** The deliberations of the Reich Consultative Assembly must be open, and full minutes of them made available to the public by radio, television, and/or other means of mass communication, and the official gazette. A closed session may be held in emergency conditions, if it is required for national security, upon the requisition of the President, one of the ministers, or ten members of the Assembly. Legislation passed at a closed session is valid only when approved by three-fourths of the members in the presence of the Guardian Council. After emergency conditions have ceased to exist, the minutes of such closed sessions, together with any legislation approved in them, must be made available to the public.

**Article 70:** The President, his deputies and the ministers have the right to participate in the open sessions of the Assembly either collectively or individually. They may also have their advisers accompany them. If the members of the Assembly deem it necessary, the ministers are obliged to attend. Conversely, whenever they request it, their statements are to be heard.

**Article 71:** The Reich Consultative Assembly can establish laws on all matters, within the limits of its competence as laid down in the Constitution.

**Article 72:** The Reich Consultative Assembly cannot enact laws contrary to National-Socialism or to the Constitution. It is the duty of the Guardian Council to determine whether a violation has occurred, in accordance with Article 96.

**Article 73:** The interpretation of ordinary laws falls within the competence of the Reich Consultative Assembly. The intent of this Article does not prevent the interpretations that judges may make in the course of their judgements.

**Article 74:** Government bills are presented to the Reich Consultative Assembly after receiving the approval of the Council of Ministers. Members' bills may be introduced in the Reich Consultative Assembly if sponsored by at least fifteen members.

**Article 75:** Members' bills and proposals and amendments to governments bills proposed by members that entail the reduction of the public income or the increase of public expenditure may be introduced in the Assembly only if means for compensating for the decrease in income or for meeting the new expenditure are also specified.

**Article 76:** The Reich Consultative Assembly has the right to investigate and examine all the affairs of the country.

**Article 77:** International treaties, protocols, contracts, and agreements must
be approved by the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Article 78: All changes in the boundaries of the Reich are forbidden, with the exception of minor amendments in keeping with the interests of the country, on condition that they are not unilateral, do not encroach on the independence and territorial integrity of the country, and receive the approval of four-fifths of the total members of the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Article 79: The proclamation of martial law is forbidden. In case of war or emergency conditions akin to war, the government has the right to impose temporarily certain necessary restrictions, with the agreement of the Reich Consultative Assembly. In no case can such restrictions last for more than thirty days; if the need for them persists beyond this limit, the government must obtain new authorization for them from the Assembly.

Article 80: The taking and giving of loans or grants, domestic and foreign, by the government, must be approved by the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Article 81: The granting of concessions to non-citizens of the Reich who reside outside the boundaries of the Reich for the formation of companies or institutions dealing with commerce, industry, agriculture, services or extraction of whatever kind from the earth, is absolutely forbidden, as is the buying and selling of land within the territory of the Reich by non-citizens of the Reich whether those non-citizens are resident in the Reich or not.

Article 82: The employment of any kind of expert or consultant who are not citizens of the Reich and who do not reside within the boundaries of the Reich is forbidden, except in cases of absolute necessity and with the approval of the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Article 83: Government buildings and properties forming part of the national heritage cannot be transferred except with the approval of the Reich Consultative Assembly; that, too, is not applicable in the case of irreplaceable treasures.

Article 84: Every representative is responsible to the entire Reich and its folk and has the right to express his views on all internal and external affairs of the country.

Article 85: The right of membership is vested with the individual, and is not transferable to others. The Assembly cannot delegate the power of legislation to an individual or committee. But whenever necessary, it can delegate the power of legislating certain laws to its own committees, in accordance with Article 72. In such a case, the laws will be implemented on a tentative basis for a period specified by the Assembly, and their final approval will rest with the Assembly.

Likewise, the Assembly may, in accordance with Article 72, delegate to the relevant committees the responsibility for permanent approval of articles of association of organizations, companies, government institutions, or organizations affiliated to the government and or invest the authority in the
government. In such a case, the government approvals must not be inconsistent with the principles and commandments of the official religion in the country and or the Constitution which question shall be determined by the Guardian Council in accordance with what is stated in Article 96. In addition to this, the government approvals shall not be against the laws and other general rules of the country and, while calling for implementation, the same shall be brought to the knowledge of the Speaker of the Reich Consultative Assembly for is study and indication that the approvals in question are not inconsistent with the aforesaid rules.

Article 86: Members of the Assembly are completely free in expressing their views and casting their votes in the course of performing their duties as representatives, and they cannot be prosecuted or arrested for opinions expressed in the Assembly or votes cast in the course of performing their duties as representatives.

Article 87: The President must obtain, for the Council of Ministers, after being formed and before all other business, a vote of confidence from the Assembly. During his incumbency, he can also seek a vote of confidence for the Council of Ministers from the Assembly on important and controversial issues.

Article 88: Whenever at least one-fourth of the total members of the Reich Consultative Assembly pose a question to the President, or any one member of the Assembly poses a question to a minister on a subject relating to their duties, the President or the minister is obliged to attend the Assembly and answer the question. This answer must not be delayed more than one month in the case of the President and ten days in the case of the minister, except with an excuse deemed reasonable by the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Article 89:

1. Members of the Reich Consultative Assembly can petition to question the Council of Ministers or an individual minister in instances they deem necessary. Petitions can be tabled if they bear the signatures of at least ten members. The Council of Ministers or petitioned minister must be present in the Assembly within ten days after the tabling of the petition in order to answer it and seek a vote of confidence. If the Council of Ministers or the minister concerned fails to attend the Assembly, the members who tabled the petition will explain their reasons, and the Assembly will declare a vote of no-confidence if it deems it necessary. If the Assembly does not pronounce a vote of confidence, the Council of Ministers or the minister subject to petition is dismissed. In both cases, the ministers subject to petition cannot become members of the next Council of Ministers formed immediately afterwards.

2. In the event at least one-third of the members of the Reich Consultative Assembly petitioning the President concerning his executive responsibilities in relation with the Executive Power and the executive affairs of the country, the President must be present in the Assembly within one month after the tabling of the petition in order to give adequate explanations in regard to the matters raised. In the event,
after hearing the statements of the opposing and favouring members and the reply of the President, two-thirds of the members of the Assembly declare a vote of no confidence, the same will be communicated to the Leadership for information and implementation of Section (10) of Article 110 of the Constitution.

**Article 90:** Whoever has a complaint concerning the work of the Assembly or the executive power, or the judicial power can forward his complaint in writing to the Assembly. The Assembly must investigate his complaint and give a satisfactory reply. In cases where the complaint relates to the executive or the judiciary, the Assembly must demand proper investigation in the matter and an adequate explanation from them, and announce the results within a reasonable time. In cases where the subject of the complaint is of public interest, the reply must be made public.

**Article 91:** With a view to safeguard the National-Socialist ordinances and the Constitution, in order to examine the compatibility of the legislation passed by the Reich Consultative Assembly with National-Socialism, a council to be known as the Guardian Council is to be constituted with the following composition:

1. six persons conscious of the present needs and the issues of the day, and all combat veterans who have distinguished themselves by active military service, to be selected by the Leader, and
2. six judges, specializing in different areas of law, to be elected by the Reich Consultative Assembly from among the jurists nominated by the Head of the Judicial Power.

**Article 92:** Members of the Guardian Council are elected to serve for a period of six years, but during the first term, after three years have passed, half of the members of each group will be changed by lot and new members will be elected in their place.

**Article 93:** The Reich Consultative Assembly does not hold any legal status if there is no Guardian Council in existence, except for the purpose of approving the credentials of its members and the election of the six jurists on the Guardian Council.

**Article 94:** All legislation passed by the Reich Consultative Assembly must be sent to the Guardian Council. The Guardian Council must review it within a maximum of ten days from its receipt with a view to ensuring its compatibility with the criteria of National-Socialism and the Constitution. If it finds the legislation incompatible, it will return it to the Assembly for review. Otherwise the legislation will be deemed enforceable.

**Article 95:** In cases where the Guardian Council deems ten days inadequate for completing the process of review and delivering a definite opinion, it can request the Reich Consultative Assembly to grant an extension of the time limit not exceeding ten days.

**Article 96:** The determination of compatibility of the legislation passed by
the Reich Consultative Assembly with the laws of National-Socialism rests with the majority vote of the combat veterans on the Guardian Council; and the determination of its compatibility with the Constitution rests with the majority of all the members of the Guardian Council.

**Article 97:** In order to expedite the work, the members of the Guardian Council may attend the Assembly and listen to its debates when a government bill or a members' bill is under discussion. When an urgent government or members' bill is placed on the agenda of the Assembly, the members of the Guardian Council must attend the Assembly and make their views known.

**Article 98:** The authority of the interpretation of the Constitution is vested with the Guardian Council, which is to be done with the consent of three-fourths of its members.

**Article 99:** The Guardian Council has the responsibility of supervising the elections of the Assembly for Leadership, the President of the Reich, the Reich Consultative Assembly, and the direct recourse to popular opinion and referenda.

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**Chapter VII: Councils**

**Article 100:** In order to expedite social, economic, development, public health, cultural, and educational programs and facilitate other affairs relating to public welfare with the cooperation of the people according to local needs, the administration of each village, division, city, municipality, and province will be supervised by a council to be named the Village, Division, City, Municipality, or Provincial Council. Members of each of these councils will be elected by the people of the locality in question.

Qualifications for the eligibility of electors and candidates for these councils, as well as their functions and powers, the mode of election, the jurisdiction of these councils, the hierarchy of their authority, will be determined by law, in such a way as to preserve folk unity, territorial integrity, the National-Socialist system of the Reich, and the sovereignty of the central government.

**Article 101:** In order to prevent discrimination in the preparation of programmes for the development and welfare of the provinces, to secure the cooperation of the people, and to arrange for the supervision of coordinated implementation of such programmes, a Supreme Council of the Provinces will be formed, composed of representatives of the Provincial Councils.

Law will specify the manner in which this council is to be formed and the functions that it is to fulfil.

**Article 102:** The Supreme Council of the Provinces has the right within its jurisdiction, to draft bills and to submit them to the Reich Consultative Assembly, either directly or through the government. These bills must be examined by the Assembly.
Article 103: Provincial governors, city governors, divisional governors, and other officials appointed by the government must abide by all decisions taken by the councils within their jurisdiction.

Article 104: In order to ensure National-Socialist equity and cooperation and to bring about harmonious progress and development, industrial, commercial, educational and agricultural, councils consisting of the representatives of the workers, employees, and managers, will be formed in all such areas and in all other areas contributing to the prosperity and well-being of the Reich.

The mode of the formation of these councils and the scope of their 'functions and powers, are to be specified by law.

Article 105: Decisions taken by the councils must not be contrary to the criteria of National-Socialism and the laws of the country.

Article 106: The councils may not be dissolved unless they deviate from their legal duties. The body responsible for determining such deviation, as well as the manner for dissolving the councils and re-forming them, will be specified by law.

Should a council have any objection to its dissolution, it has the right to appeal to a competent court, and the court is duty-bound to examine its complaint.

Chapter VIII: The Leader or Leadership Council

Article 107: The task of appointing the Leader shall be vested with the Assembly for Leadership, consisting of Elders, and Military Veterans, elected by the people. These will review and consult among themselves concerning all those possessing the qualifications specified in Articles 5 and 109. In the event they find one of these better versed in National-Socialism, in gallantry, in political and social issues, or possessing special leadership qualities for any of the qualifications mentioned in Article 109, they shall elect him as the Leader. Otherwise, in the absence of such a superiority, they shall elect and declare one of themselves as the Leader. The Leader thus elected by the Assembly for Leadership shall assume all the powers of Leader and all the responsibilities arising therefrom.

The Leader is equal with the rest of the people of the country in the eyes of law.

Article 108: The law setting out the number and qualifications of the Elders and Veterans mentioned in the preceding article, the mode of their election, and the code of procedure regulating the sessions during the first term must be drawn up by the Combat Veterans on the first Guardian Council, passed by a majority of votes and then finally approved by the Leader of the Reich. The power to make any subsequent change or a review of this law, or approval of all the provisions concerning the duties of the Elders and Veterans is vested in themselves.
Article 109: Following are the essential qualifications and conditions for the Leader:

1. personal honour.
2. Justice and fairness, as required for the leadership of the Reich.
3. right political and social perspicacity, prudence, courage, gallantry, administrative facilities and capability for leadership. In case of multiplicity of persons fulfilling the above qualifications and conditions, the person possessing the better military record or more awards for valour will be given preference.

Article 110: Following are the duties and powers of the Leadership:

1. Delineation of the general policies of the Reich.
2. Supervision over the proper execution of the general policies of the system.
3. Issuing decrees for national referenda.
4. Assuming supreme command of the armed forces.
5. Declaration of war and peace, and the mobilization of the armed forces.
6. Appointment, dismissal, and acceptance of resignation of:
   1. the Combat Veterans on the Guardian Council.
   2. the supreme judicial authority of the country.
   3. the head of the radio, television and other communications networks of the Reich.
   4. the chief of the joint Armed Forces staff.
   5. the chief commander of the Reich Guards Corps.
   6. the supreme commanders of each of the armed forces.
7. Resolving differences between the three wings of the armed forces and regulation of their relations.
8. Resolving problems, which cannot be solved by conventional methods, through the Reich Council.
9. Signing the decree formalizing the election of the President of the Reich by the people. The suitability of candidates for the Presidency of the Reich, with respect to the qualifications specified in the Constitution, must be confirmed before elections take place by the Guardian Council; and, in the case of the first term [of the Presidency], by the Leadership; 
10. Dismissal of the' President of the Reich, with due regard for the interests of the country, after the Supreme Court holds him guilty of the violation of his constitutional duties, or after a vote of the Reich Consultative Assembly testifying to his incompetence on the basis of Article 89 of the Constitution.
11. Pardoning or reducing the sentences of convicts, within the framework of National-Socialist criteria, on a recommendation [to that effect] from the Head of judicial power.

Article 111: Whenever the Leader becomes incapable of fulfilling his constitutional duties, or it becomes known that he did not possess some of the qualifications mentioned in Articles 5 and 109 initially, he will be dismissed. The authority of determination in this matter is vested with the Elders and Veterans specified in Article 108.
In the event of the death, or resignation or dismissal of the Leader, the Elders and Veterans shall take steps within the shortest possible time for the appointment of the new Leader. Till the appointment of the new Leader, a council consisting of the President, head of the judicial power, and a combat veteran from the Guardian Council, upon the decision of the Reich Council, shall temporarily take over all the duties of the Leader. In the event, during this period, any one of them is unable to fulfil his duties for whatsoever reason, another person, upon the decision of majority of combat veterans in the Reich Council shall be elected in his place.

This council shall take action in respect of items 1,3,5, and 10, and sections d,e and f of item 6 of Article 110, upon the decision of three-fourths of the members of the Reich Council.

Whenever the Leader becomes temporarily unable to perform the duties of leadership owing to his illness or any other incident, then during this period, the council mentioned in this Article shall assume his duties.

**Article 112:** Upon the order of the Leader, the Reich Council shall meet at any time the Guardian Council judges a proposed bill of the Reich Consultative Assembly to be against the principles of National-Socialism or the Constitution, and the Assembly is unable to meet the expectations of the Guardian Council. Also, the Council shall meet for consideration on any issue forwarded to it by the Leader and shall carry out any other responsibility as mentioned in this Constitution.

The permanent and changeable members of the Reich Council shall be appointed by the Leader. The rules for the Council shall be formulated and approved by the Council members subject to the confirmation by the Leader.

**Chapter IX: The Executive Power**

**Article 113:** After the office of Leader, the President is the highest official in the country. His is the responsibility for implementing the Constitution and acting as the head of the executive, except in matters directly concerned with (the office of) the Leadership.

**Article 114:** The President is elected for a four-year term by the direct vote of the people. His re-election for a successive term is permissible only once.

**Article 115:** The President must be elected from among religious and political personalities possessing the following qualifications:

- Aryan origin; Reich citizenship; administrative capacity and resourcefulness;
- personal honour; convinced belief in the fundamental principles of National-Socialism.

**Article 116:** Candidates nominated for the post of President must declare their candidature officially. Law lays down the manner in which the President is to be elected.
Article 117: The President is elected by an absolute majority of votes polled by the voters. But if none of the candidates is able to win such a majority in the first round, voting will take place a second time on Friday of the following week. In the second round only the two candidates who received greatest number of votes in the first round will participate. If, however, some of the candidates securing greatest votes in the first round withdraw from the elections, the final choice will be between the two candidates who won greater number of votes than all the remaining candidates.

Article 118: Responsibility for the supervision of the election, of the President lies with the Guardian Council, as stipulated in Article 99. But before the establishment of the first Guardian Council, however, it lies with a supervisory body to be constituted by law.

Article 119: The election of a new President must take place no later than one month before the end of the term of the outgoing President. In the interim period before the election of the new President and the end of the term of the outgoing President, the outgoing President will perform the duties of the President.

Article 120: In case any of the candidates whose suitability is established in terms of the qualifications listed above should die within ten days before polling day, the elections will be postponed for two weeks. If one of the candidates securing greatest number of votes dies in the intervening period between the first and second rounds of voting, the period for holding (the second round of) the election will be extended for two weeks.

Article 121: The President must take the following oath and affix his signature to it at a session of the Reich Consultative Assembly in the presence of the head of the judicial power and the members of the Guardian Council:

I, as President, swear, on my honour in the presence of the people of the Reich, that I will guard the official way of life of the Reich, the order of the Reich and the Constitution of the Reich; that I will devote all my capacities and abilities to the fulfillment of the responsibilities that I have assumed; that I will dedicate myself to the service of the people, the honour of the country, the propagation of National-Socialism, the ideal of personal honour, and the support of truth and justice; that I will protect the freedom and dignity of all citizens and the rights that the Constitution has accorded the people; that in guarding the frontiers and the political, economic, and cultural independence of the Reich I will not shirk any necessary measure; that I will guard, as a selfless and honourable trustee, the authority vested in me by the people as a sacred trust, and transfer it to whomever the people may elect after me.

Article 122: The President, within the limits of his powers and duties, which he has by virtue of this Constitution or other laws, is responsible to the
people, the Leader and the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Article 123: The President is obliged to sign legislation approved by the Assembly or the result of a referendum, after the (related) legal procedures have been completed and it has been communicated to him. After signing, he must forward it to the responsible authorities for implementation.

Article 124: The President may have deputies for the performance of his constitutional duties.

With the approval of the President, the first deputy of the President shall be vested with the responsibilities of administering the affairs of the Council of Ministers and coordination of functions of other deputies.

Article 125: The President or his legal representative has the authority to sign treaties, protocols, contracts, and agreements concluded by the Reich government with other governments, as well as agreements pertaining to international organizations, after obtaining the approval of the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Article 126: The President is responsible for national planning and budget and state employment affairs and may entrust the administration of these to others.

Article 127: In special circumstances, subject to approval of the Council of Ministers the President may appoint one or more special representatives with specific powers. In such cases, the decisions of his representative(s) will be considered as the same as those of the President and the Council of Ministers.

Article 128: The ambassadors shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the foreign minister and approval of the President. The President signs the credentials of ambassadors and receives the credentials presented by the ambassadors of the foreign countries.

Article 129: The award of state decorations is a prerogative of the President.

Article 130: The President shall submit his resignation to the Leader and shall continue performing his duties until his resignation is accepted.

Article 131: In case of death, dismissal, resignation, absence, or illness lasting longer than two months of the President, or when his term in office has ended and a new president has not been elected due to some impediments, or similar other circumstances, his first deputy shall assume, with the approval of the Leader, the powers and functions of the President. The Council, consisting of the Speaker of the Reich Consultative Assembly, head, of the judicial power, and the first deputy of the President, is obliged to arrange for a new President to be elected within a maximum period of fifty days. In case of death of the first deputy to the President, or other matters which prevent him to perform his duties, or when the President does not have a first deputy, the Leader shall appoint another person in his place.
Article 132: During the period when the powers and responsibilities of the President are assigned to his first deputy or the other person in accordance with Article 131, neither can the ministers be interpolated nor can a vote of no-confidence be passed against them. Also, neither can any step be undertaken for a review of the Constitution, nor a national referendum be held.

Article 133: Ministers will be appointed by the President and will be presented to the Assembly for a vote of confidence. With the change of Assembly, a new vote of confidence will not be necessary. The number of ministers and the jurisdiction of each will be determined by law.

Article 134: The President is the head of the Council of Ministers. He supervises the work of the ministers and takes all necessary measures to coordinate the decisions of the government. With the cooperation of the ministers, he determines the programme and policies of the government and implements the laws.

In the case of discrepancies, or interferences in the constitutional duties of the government agencies, the decision of the Council of Ministers at the request of the President shall be binding provided it does not call for an interpretation of or modification in the laws.

The President is responsible to the Assembly for the actions of the Council of Ministers.

Article 135: The ministers shall continue in office unless they are dismissed, or given a vote of no-confidence by the Assembly as a result of their petition, or a motion for a vote of no-confidence against them.

The resignation of the Council of Ministers, or that of each of them shall be submitted to the President, and the Council of Ministers shall continue to function until such time as the new government is appointed.

The President can appoint a caretaker for a maximum period of three months for the ministries having no minister.

Article 136: The President can dismiss the ministers and in such a case he must obtain a vote of confidence for the new minister(s) from the Assembly. In case half of the members of the Council of Ministers are changed after the government has received its vote of confidence from the Assembly, the government must seek a fresh vote of confidence from the Assembly.

Article 137: Each of the ministers is responsible for his duties to the President and the Assembly, but in matters approved by the Council of Ministers as a whole, he is also responsible for the actions of the others.

Article 138: In addition to instances in which the Council of Ministers or a single minister is authorized to frame procedures for the implementation of laws, the Council of Ministers has the right to lay down rules, regulations, and procedures for performing its administrative duties, ensuring the implementation of laws, and setting up administrative bodies. Each of the
ministers also has the right to frame regulations and issue circular in matters within his jurisdiction and in conformity with the decisions of the Council of Ministers. However, the content of all such regulations must not violate the letter or the spirit of the law.

The government can entrust any portion of its task to the commissions composed of some ministers. The decisions of such commissions within the rules will be binding after the endorsement of the President.

The ratification and the regulations of the government and the decisions of the commissions mentioned under this Article shall also be brought to the notice of the Speaker of the Reich Consultative Assembly while being communicated for implementation so that in the event he finds them contrary to law, he may send the same stating the reason for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers.

Article 139: The settlement, of claims relating to public and state property or the referral thereof to arbitration is in every case dependent on the approval of the Council of Ministers, and the Assembly must be informed of these matters. In cases where one party to the dispute is a foreigner, as well as in important cases that are purely domestic, the approval of the Assembly must also be obtained. Law will specify the important cases intended here.

Article 140: Allegations of common crimes against the President, his deputies, and the ministers will be investigated in common courts of justice with the knowledge of the Reich Consultative Assembly.

Article 141: The President, the deputies to the President, ministers, and government employees cannot hold more than one government position, and it is forbidden for them to hold any kind of additional post in institutions of which all or a part of the capital belongs to the government or public institutions, to be a member of the Reich Consultative Assembly, to practice the profession of lawyer or legal adviser, or to hold the post of president, managing director, or membership of the board of directors of any kind of private company, with the exception of cooperative companies affiliated to the government departments and institutions.

Teaching positions in universities and research institutions are exempted from this rule.

Article 142: The assets of the Leader, the President, the deputies to the President, and ministers, as well as those of their spouses and offspring, are to be examined before and after their term of office by the head of the judicial power, in order to ensure they have not increased in a fashion contrary to law.

Article 143: The Army of the Reich is responsible for guarding the independence and territorial integrity of the country, as well as the order of the Reich.

Article 144: The Army of the Reich must be a National-Socialist Army, that is, committed to National-Socialism and their own people, and must recruit
into its service individuals who have faith in the objectives of National-Socialism and are devoted to the cause of realizing its goals.

**Article 145:** No non-Aryan will be accepted into the Army or security forces of the Reich.

**Article 146:** The establishment of any kind of foreign military base in the Reich, even for peaceful purposes, is forbidden.

**Article 147:** In time of peace, the government can utilize the personnel and technical equipment of the Army in relief operations, and for educational and productive ends, while fully observing the criteria of National-Socialist justice and ensuring that such utilization does not harm the combat-readiness of the Army.

**Article 148:** All forms of personal use of military vehicles, equipment, and other means, as well as taking advantage of Army personnel as personal servants and chauffeurs or in similar capacities, are forbidden.

**Article 149:** Promotions in military rank and their withdrawal take place in accordance with the law.

**Article 150:** A Reich Guards Corps is to be organized and maintained so that it may fulfill its role of guarding the Reich and its achievements, and of building the foundation for a new civilization. The scope of the duties of this Corps, and its areas of responsibility, in relation to the duties and areas of responsibility of the other armed forces, are to be determined by law, with emphasis on comradeship, the pursuit of excellence and training in the Arts of civilization.

**Article 151:** In accordance with the principles of National-Socialism, the government is obliged to provide a programme of military training, with all requisite facilities, for all its citizens, in accordance with National-Socialist criteria, in such a way that all citizens will always be able to engage in the armed defence of the Reich.

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**Chapter X: Foreign Policy**

**Article 152:** The foreign policy of the Reich is based upon the rejection of all forms of tyrannical and dishonourable domination, both the exertion of it and submission to it, on the preservation of the independence of the Reich in all respects and its territorial integrity, the defence of the rights of all Aryans, non-alignment with respect to other power-blocks, and the maintenance of mutually peaceful relations with all non-belligerent States.

**Article 153:** Any form of agreement resulting in foreign control over the natural resources, economy, army, or culture of the Reich, as well as other aspects of the national life, is forbidden.

**Article 154:** The Reich has as its ideal a reasoned understanding and
world-wide cooperation based upon an tolerant acceptance of racial and cultural diversity and difference, and considers the attainment of cultural and racial independence, freedom, and the rule of justice and truth to be the right of all people and all cultures of the world. Accordingly, while refraining from all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other nations and States, it supports the just struggles of oppressed peoples and cultures against ignoble oppressors in every part of the world.

**Article 155:** The government of the Reich may grant political asylum to those who seek it provided they adhere to the laws of the Reich and provided they agree not to engage in activities which might endanger the security and safety of the Reich.

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**Chapter XI: The Judiciary**

**Article 156:** The judiciary is an independent power, the protector of the rights of the individual and society, responsible for the implementation of justice, and entrusted with the following duties:

1. investigating and passing judgement on grievances, violations of rights, and complaints; the resolving of litigation; the settling of disputes; and the taking of all necessary decisions and measures in probate matters as the law may determine;
2. restoring public rights and promoting justice and legitimate freedoms;
3. supervising the proper enforcement of laws;
4. uncovering crimes; prosecuting, punishing, and chastising criminals; and enacting the penalties and provisions of the National-Socialist penal code;
5. taking suitable measures to prevent the occurrence of crime and to reform criminals.

**Article 157:** In order to fulfil the responsibilities of the judiciary power in all the matters concerning judiciary, administrative and executive areas, the Leader shall appoint a just and honourable person well versed in judiciary affairs and possessing administrative abilities, as the head of the judiciary power for a period of five years who shall be the highest judicial authority.

**Article 158:** The head of the judiciary branch is responsible for the following:

1. Establishment of the organizational structure necessary for the administration of justice commensurate with the responsibilities mentioned under Article 156.
2. Drafting judiciary bills appropriate for the Reich.
3. Employment of just and worthy judges, their dismissal, appointment, transfer, assignment to particular duties, promotions, and carrying out similar administrative duties, in accordance with the law.

**Article 159:** The courts of justice are the official bodies to which all grievances and complaints are to be referred. The formation of courts and their jurisdiction is to be determined by law.
Article 160: The Minister of Justice owes responsibility in all matters concerning the relationship between the judiciary, on the one hand, and the executive and legislative branches, on the other hand. He will be elected from among the individuals proposed to the President by the head of the judiciary branch.

The head of the judiciary may delegate full authority to the Minister of Justice in financial and administrative areas and for employment of personnel other than judges in which case the Minister of Justice shall have the same authority and responsibility as those possessed by the other ministers in their capacity as the highest ranking government executives.

Article 161: The Supreme Court is to be formed for the purpose of supervising the correct implementation of the laws by the courts, ensuring uniformity of judicial procedure, and fulfilling any other responsibilities assigned to it by law, on the basis of regulations to be established by the head of the judicial branch.

Article 162: The chief of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor-General must both have served at least five years in the Armed Forces and be well versed in judicial matters. They will be nominated by the head of the judiciary branch for a period of five years, in consultation with the judges of the Supreme Court.

Article 163: The conditions and qualifications to be fulfilled by a judge will be determined by law, in accordance with the criteria of reason, honour and fairness.

Article 164: A judge cannot be removed, whether temporarily or permanently, from the post he occupies except by trial and proof of his guilt, or in consequence of a violation entailing his dismissal. A judge cannot be transferred or redesignated without his consent, except in cases when the interest of society necessitates it, that too, with the decision of the head of the judiciary branch after consultation with the chief of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General. The periodic transfer and rotation of judges will be in accordance with general regulations to be laid down by law.

Article 165: Trials are to be held openly and members of the public may attend without any restriction; unless, in case of private disputes, both the parties request not to hold open hearing.

Article 166: The verdicts of courts must be well reasoned out and documented with reference to the articles and principles of the law in accordance with which they are delivered.

Article 167: The judge is bound to endeavour to judge each case on the basis of the codified law. In case of the absence of any such law, he has to deliver his judgement on the basis of reason and honour. He, on the pretext of the silence of or deficiency of law in the matter, or its brevity or contradictory nature, cannot refrain from admitting and examining cases and delivering his judgement.
Article 168: Political and press offences will be tried openly and in the presence of a jury, in courts of justice. The manner of the selection of the jury, its powers, and the definition of political offences, will be determined by law in accordance with National-Socialist criteria.

Article 169: No act or omission may be regarded as a crime with retrospective effect on the basis of a law framed subsequently.

Article 170: Judges of courts are obliged to refrain from executing statutes and regulations of the government that are in conflict with the laws or the norms of National-Socialism, or lie outside the competence of the executive power. Every citizen has the right to demand the annulment of any such regulation from the Court of Administrative Justice.

Article 171: Whenever an individual suffers moral or material loss as the result of a default or error of the judge with respect to the subject matter of a case or the verdict delivered, or the application of a rule in a particular case, the defaulting judge must stand surety for the reparation of that loss in accordance with National-Socialist criteria, if it be a case of default. Otherwise, losses will be compensated for by the State. In all such cases, the repute, honour and good standing of the accused will be restored.

Article 172: Military courts will be established by law to investigate crimes committed in connection with military or security duties by members of the Army, the Armed Forces, the police, and the Reich Guards Corps. They will be tried in public courts, however, for common crimes or crimes committed while serving the department of justice in executive capacity. The office of military prosecutor and the military courts form part of the judiciary and are subject to the same principles that regulate the judiciary.

Article 173: In order to investigate the complaints, grievances, and objections of the people with respect to government officials, organs, and statutes, a court will be established to be known as the Court of Administrative Justice under the supervision of the head of the judiciary branch. The jurisdiction, powers, and mode of operation of this court will be laid down by law.

Article 174: In accordance with the right of the judiciary to supervise the proper conducting of affairs and the correct implementation of laws by the administrative organs of the government, an organization I will be constituted under the supervision of the head of the judiciary branch to be known as the National General Inspectorate. The powers and duties of this organization will be determined by law.

Chapter XII: Radio, Television and Other Media

Article 175: The freedom of expression and dissemination of thoughts and ideas on Radio, via Television and other Media of communication, within the Reich, is guaranteed if it is keeping with National-Socialist principles and ideals of honour and duty to the folk.
The appointment and dismissal of the heads of Media networks, of Radio, Television and other means of mass-communication within the Reich rests with the Leader. A council consisting of two representatives each of the President, the head of the judiciary branch and the Reich Consultative Assembly shall supervise the functioning of this organization.

The policies and the manner of managing the organization and its supervision will be determined by law.

Chapter XIII: Supreme Council for National Security

Article 176: In order to safeguarding the Reich, the territorial integrity and national sovereignty, a Supreme Council for National Security presided over by the President shall be constituted to fulfil the following responsibilities:

1. Determining the defence and national security policies within the framework of general policies determined by the Leader.
2. Coordination of activities in the areas relating to politics, intelligence, social, cultural and economic fields in regard to general defence and security policies.
3. Exploitation of material and intellectual resources of the country for facing the internal and external threats.

The Council shall consist of: heads of three branches of the government, chief of the Supreme Command Council of the Armed Forces, the officer in charge of the planning and budget affairs, two representatives nominated by the Leader, ministers of foreign affairs, interior, and information, a minister related with the subject, and the highest ranking officials from the Armed Forces and the Reich Guards Corps.

Commensurate with its duties, the Supreme Council for National Security shall form sub-councils such as Defence Sub-council and National Security Sub-council. Each Sub-council will be presided over by the President or a member of the Supreme Council for National Security appointed by the President.

The scope of authority and responsibility of the Sub-councils will be determined by law and their organizational structure will be approved by the Supreme Council for National Defence.

The decisions of the Supreme Council for National Security shall be effective after the confirmation by the Leader.

Chapter XIV: The Revision of the Constitution

Article 177: The contents of the above Articles of the Constitution are unalterable. The Constitution may be added to if future circumstances demand it provided such additions do not alter in any way any of the above
Articles.

Additions to the Constitution require The Leader to issue an edict to the President after consultation with the Reich Council stipulating the additions to be made by the Council for Revision of the Constitution which consists of:

2. Heads of the three branches of the government.
3. Permanent members of the Reich Council.
4. Five members from among the Assembly for Leadership.
5. Ten representatives selected by the Leader.
6. Three representatives from the Council of Ministers.
7. Three representatives from the judiciary branch.
8. Ten representatives from among the members of the Reich Consultative Assembly.
9. Three representatives from among the officer corps of the Armed Forces.

The method of working, manner of selection and the terms and conditions of the Council shall be determined by law.

Appendix I: The Way of the Folk

The fundamental tenets, or principles, of this way of life (or religion) are:

1) That there exists a supra-human Being - called the Cosmic Being - and that this Cosmic Being creates, or can create, Order from Chaos. Order is the very life of this Being. Order itself is a new, a better, more evolved, or more excellent, arrangement of things.

2) That organic life itself is an expression, or manifestation, of the Order which this Cosmic Being creates, and is thus an expression of the life, the spirit, of this Being.

3) That change is a natural part of the evolution of Order from Chaos and that this, for organic life, involves the organic process of birth-life-death-renewal.

4) That death is not the final end of life, but the beginning of further change, a renewal of the cosmic order itself.

5) That what we call Nature is the Cosmic Being - the Order created by this Being - made manifest on this planet we call Earth. The creative force, or energy, which is present in Nature, and which produces, and causes changes in, living things - including ourselves - is this Cosmic Being, living and evolving, that is, creating more Order.

6) That we, as individuals, are this Cosmic Being - the very cosmos itself -
made manifest. We sentient (that is, conscious and aware) beings are the striving of the Cosmic Being for more cosmic Order.

7) That our evolution, as human beings, is an increase in the cosmic Order and expresses the purpose, the life, or the will of the Cosmic Being. Thus the striving, or struggle, for order (or excellence) - for evolution toward higher forms - here on this planet, is how the Cosmic Being works on this planet of ours, and is thus natural and necessary, for without it, there would be no order and no evolution toward higher forms.

8) That the Cosmic Being exists, or functions, in us through *honour* (or fairness), through *curiosity* (or reason) and through *striving* (or the triumph of individual will).

Thus, an honourable individual is someone who is doing the will, or accomplishing the work, of this Cosmic Being.

9) That *culture, race and excellence of individual character* express the will of this Being - of this Being working through Nature to bring about more Order, more diversity and more difference through evolution.

Thus, culture is one way in which this Cosmic Being is manifest to us, as human beings on this planet of ours. Culture thus expresses the essence of our humanity - of what makes us human. To preserve, and to further evolve, each culture - and to seek to allow these cultures to change - is to act in accord with the will, the purpose, of the divine creator; while to undermine or seek to destroy culture and cultural difference and diversity, is to act against the will of the divine creator. Each unique culture can and should evolve, according to its own unique nature: each unique culture should have the freedom to develop of itself.

A culture is a combination of: (1) the unique customs, outlook, traditions and achievements of a particular community, group, people or society, with this community, group, people or society sharing a common racial heritage; and (2) having a certain civilized way of life - the way of manners, reason, fairness, honour, and excellence. Culture is essentially an expression of our humanity - of what makes us human, and different from animals. A cultured person is thus a person who is civilized, and who possesses a sense of identity - who belongs to a particular culture and who lives the way of life of that culture.

10) That the human species has a special character, and a Destiny.

This character is expressed in our honour, curiosity and striving, and is made manifest by the *civilization* which humans create when they live according to their divine nature.

The Destiny of the human species is to bring the light of diverse civilizations into the world, and to spread this light - the honour and the reason of civilization - out into the cosmos itself by venturing forth to explore and settle the star-systems of the cosmos.
Appendix II: The Code of Honour

The word of a man of honour is his bond - when a man of honour gives his word ("On my word of honour...") he means it, since to break one's word is a dishonourable act. An oath of loyalty or allegiance to someone, once sworn by a man of honour ("I swear by my honour that I shall...") can only be ended either: (i) by the man of honour formally asking the person to whom the oath was sworn to release him from that oath, and that person agreeing so to release him; or (ii) by the death of the person to whom the oath was sworn. Anything else is dishonourable.

A man of honour is prepared to do his honourable duty by challenging to a duel anyone who impugns his honour or who makes dishonourable accusations against him. Anyone so challenged to a duel who, refusing to publicly and unreservedly apologize, refuses also to accept such a challenge to a duel for whatever reason, is acting dishonourably, and it is right to call such a person a coward and to dismiss as untruthful any accusations such a coward has made. Honour is only satisfied - for the person so accused - if he challenges his accuser to a duel and fights it; the honour of the person who so makes such accusations or who so impugns another man's honour, is only satisfied if he either unreservedly apologizes or accepts such a challenge and fights such a duel according to the etiquette of duelling. A man of honour may also challenge to a duel and fight in such a duel, a person who has acted dishonourably toward someone whom the man of honour has sworn loyalty or allegiance to or whom he champions.

A man of honour always does the duty he has sworn to do, however inconvenient it may be and however dangerous, because it is honourable to do one's duty and dishonourable not to do one's duty. A man of honour is prepared to die - if necessary by his own hand - rather than suffer the indignity of having to do anything dishonourable. A man of honour can only surrender to or admit to defeat by someone who is as dignified and as honourable as he himself is - that is, he can only entrust himself under such circumstances to another man of honour who swears to treat his defeated enemy with dignity and honour. A man of honour must die fighting, or die by his own hand, rather than subject himself to the indignity of being defeated by someone who is not a man of honour.

A man of honour treats others courteously, regardless of their culture, religion and race, and women gallantly, and is only disdainful and contemptuous of those who, by their attitude, actions and behaviour, treat him with disrespect or try to harm him, or who treat with disrespect or try to harm those he has personally sworn loyalty to or whom he champions.

A man of honour, when called upon to act, or when honour bids him to act, acts without hesitation and if necessarily quite ruthlessly provided always that honour is satisfied.
A man of honour, in public, is somewhat reserved and controlled and not given to displays of emotion, or to boasting, preferring as he does deeds to words.

A man of honour does not lie, once having sworn on oath ("I swear on my honour that I shall speak the truth...") as he does not steal from others or cheat others for such conduct is dishonourable. A man of honour may use guile or cunning to deceive his sworn enemies, and his sworn enemies only, provided always that he does not personally benefit from such guile or cunning and provided always that honour is satisfied.

A man of honour strives to dress in a clean, discreet way in practical clothes devoid of ostentation and suitable to the task in hand.

Appendix III: National-Socialist Law

The Principles of National-Socialist Law

I: The first, and fundamental, principle of National-Socialist law is that there are only honourable and dishonourable deeds, with dishonourable deeds being the concern of National-Socialist laws. That is, there is no concept of "crime" as "crime" is now understood in modern societies. National-Socialist laws thus define what is dis-honourable.

II: The second principle of National-Socialist law is that the penalties for committing dishonourable deeds should be compensatory, rather than punitive, and involve: (1) exile of those found guilty of dishonourable conduct; (2) compensation by the guilty person, in goods, or money, of the victim of the dishonourable deed, or of the family/relatives of the victim. If the person found guilty of having committed a dishonourable deed or deeds has little or no goods or money then they can give their labour for a specified period.

Imprisonment is reserved for serious deeds of dishonour and should never exceed a period of one year, with all those sentenced to imprisonment being given the option of exile instead. As an alternative to all the foregoing, a penalty of work serving the community for a fixed period of not more than six months is permissible.

Only these types of penalties are permitted by National-Socialist law, for only these are honourable, fair and just. The death penalty is expressly forbidden.

Exile can be of two kinds: Greater Exile, where the person is exiled from the homeland for the rest of their life; or Lesser Exile, where the person is exiled for a period of three years.

Someone who has been exiled is an outlaw: outside the protection of National-Socialist law.
**III:** The third principle of National-Socialist law is that an accusation of dishonourable conduct - that is, of someone doing a deed which has been defined, in law, as dishonourable - must be made: (a) in person by either the victim of such a deed, or by the family/relatives of the victim; and (b) in public, in front of several witnesses.

That is, National-Socialist law is concerned only with dishonourable actions between individuals: with deeds which are actually done in real life and which affect an individual or individuals. Thus, there is not and can never be, in National-Socialist law, (a) any prosecution of a person by some "Institution" or Government or officials of these; (b) any prosecution for something which has not been committed; (c) any such thing as a dishonourable deed committed against some "Institution" or some "Government": that is, no such thing as a "crime" against the State.

There is thus no such thing as "conspiracy" in National-Socialist law, just as individuals cannot be prosecuted for "intending" to commit a dishonourable deed.

What must be proved in an National-Socialist Court of Law is that the accused did do the dishonourable deed they are accused of. An intention to commit such a deed is not and never can be contrary to National-Socialist law.

**IV:** The fourth principle of National-Socialist law is that every individual has the right to defend themselves, their family, and those to whom that individual has sworn, before witnesses, an Oath of Loyalty, and the right to use lethal force in such defence.

Should an individual or individual be harmed or injured in such defence, then it is the right, of that individual to seek redress from the individual who has harmed or injured them. Should an individual be killed in such defence, then the family/relatives of that individual have the right of redress.

This redress consists either of accusing, in public, the person of dishonourable conduct, or of a direct challenge to a duel or a trial by combat.

**V:** The fifth principle of National-Socialist law is that disputes between individual - involving injury or any other matter - may be settled through either a duel between the individuals involved, or by a trial by combat between those involved.

That is, it is a fundamental right, and duty, of the individual to be responsible for themselves, their family, and those given an Oath of Loyalty, and to seek, if necessary, personal vengeance and satisfaction, through a duel or trial by combat. Justice, for National-Socialist law, is a matter of honour and of being seen to be fair.

What matters, what is important, for National-Socialist law is the personal honour of the individual and the right, and duty, of the individual to defend
their own honour. This right and duty cannot be taken away from the individual by, for example, the State, for that would be contrary to National-Socialist law, a denial of the freedom of the individual based as this freedom is on personal honour, and personal responsibility to defend that honour.

National-Socialist law thus accepts that a duel, or a trial by combat, is an honourable way of settling disputes between individuals.

In the matter of duels and trial by combat, National-Socialist law specifies that there must be an independent referee, Umpire or judge, at least two independent witnesses, and that such duels and trials be conducted in an honourable way according to custom. National-Socialist law affirms that should any person be injured or killed in such a duel or trial by combat then that is their own responsibility. That is, National-Socialist law considers such duels and such combats - when performed honourably according to custom - as honourable deeds.

**VI:** The sixth principle of National-Socialist law is that anyone publicly accused of a dishonourable deed or deeds has a right to either challenge the person making the accusation to a duel, or of accepting a trial in an National-Socialist Court of Law.

Should the person so making the accusation agree to a duel, then the matter is considered settled, according to National-Socialist law, by the outcome of that duel provided it is done in an honourable way.

**VII:** The seventh principle of National-Socialist law is that an individual accused of any dishonourable deed or deeds, who has accepted a trial in an National-Socialist Court of Law, can either elect to have their case heard, in public, with witnesses called, or elect for a public trial by combat between the accused and a member or relative of the family of the person who has made the accusation.

It is up to the Court to ensure that such a combat is fair: that is, that the two combatants are fairly evenly matched in skill and physical strength.

If the accused accepts a public Court, then they are bound by the verdict of that Court. That is, there is no appeal. Thus, if the accused is found guilty, then they must accept exile, or pay whatever compensation is demanded by the Court. According to National-Socialist law, failure to pay such compensation within the time specified by the Court means the immediate exile of the person, with the type of exile being decided by the Court.

**VIII:** The eighth principle of National-Socialist law is that a public trial involves an accusation made by one individual against another individual before a Jury of twelve honourable individuals, with their being a presiding Judge. It is the duty of the Jury to judge the case on the evidence of independent witnesses, and after hearing arguments from the accused and the person who has brought the charge. The accusation must be supported
by the evidence of independent witnesses: if there is no such evidence, the case is dismissed. It is the duty of the Judge to pass sentence according to the principles of National-Socialist law.

Thus, according to National-Socialist law, the people who should prosecute a case, and who should defend an accusation, are either the two individuals involved - accused and accuser - or members/relatives of their families. That is, someone accused of some dishonourable deed or deeds must either defend themselves in such a Court, or have a member/relative of their family do this. The same applies for the person bringing or making the accusation: they should if possible present their own case, or have a member/relative of their family present it.

It is also the duty of the person who believes a dishonourable deed has been done to them - or the members/relatives of their family - to find and accuse the person responsible, if such a person has not been seen and identified during the deed, and to find any witnesses to the deed.

National-Socialist law thus does not accept the absolute necessity of "professional lawyers" or "solicitors", regarding such a necessity as dishonourable and a negation of the liberty of the individual. All the proceedings should be understandable by ordinary people, and involve only the direct evidence of witnesses, whether or not a deed is dishonourable according to National-Socialist law, and whether or not such a deed has been done by the accused.

An independent witness is defined in National-Socialist law as a person who is not a member or relative of either the person accused or of the injured party, and who is not bound by an Oath of Allegiance to either the accused or the injured party, or to any member of their families.

Both the Judge and Jurors at such a trial must also be independent by the same criteria, with both Judge and Jurors expected to have proved and be known for their honour by their deeds, their work, their service to the community.

**IX:** The ninth principle of National-Socialist law is that if a person who has suffered a dishonourable deed according to National-Socialist law has no living family members or relatives, then it is the duty of an honourable person in the community to act on their behalf, and so find and accuse the person they believe is responsible if that honourable person sees such a deed committed, or sincerely and justly believes that a dishonourable deed has been committed.

The person who so begins to act is bound by the rules of National-Socialist law: that is, they must present the case themselves, and can be challenged to a duel or a trial by combat by the person they accuse.

This honourable duty of acting on behalf of a person who has no living family members or relatives, or whose family members or relatives cannot be
traced, or who for some honourable reason such as infirmity or sickness, cannot act on their behalf, may be undertaken by a public official appointed to undertake such duties, with this official being publicly known for their honour by their deeds, their work, their service to and on behalf of the community.