



CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY® INTERNATIONAL
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE - PAC

A BRIEFING

How Scientologists can take responsibility for and BE AT CAUSE OVER the Fourth Dynamic

We have been advised by legislative consultants, by allies who are experienced with the government and Congress and even by congressmen themselves that the only viable way to get the attention, assistance or support of politicians is to be in a position to deliver to them either (or both) of their most sought after needs - MONEY and VOTES.

One congressman quite bluntly told us that if we (i.e. adherents to the Scientology religion) were serious about creating any kind of substantive power base in D.C. we would have to plug into this formula. He said that no matter how unfortunate, most politicians simply do not respond or take action on an issue because it is "right" or for altruistic reasons. Per this congressman (and as has been repeated by many in D.C. who are politically experienced) most politicians respond to the hand that feeds them - and their food is MONEY and VOTES.

It is not possible for the Church to get directly involved in political campaigns. The Church must conform to the mandates of current non-profit tax law which prohibits it from getting directly involved in this MONEY and VOTES game. Even the newly established Washington, D.C. based Office of Public Affairs is limited in its lobby activities to the "no substantial part of its (Church of Scientology International corporation) activities" language of the tax exemption law.

The point is that the Church doesn't need any more headaches from the IRS, but at the same time it is important for Scientology to plug into this MONEY and VOTES formula in order to secure safe points in this key political power arena for the long haul and also to create positive effects on this society.

Scientologists themselves, however, as individual citizens and voters, can take a role in this game and create a power base for the goals and purposes of Scientology. One of the most successful ways to play this game is via what is called a Political Action Committee, or PAC.

WHAT IS A PAC?

A PAC is a group organized under federal election laws and registered with the Federal Election Commission (FEC). It is usually not a corporation and in fact until recent years PACs were not allowed to incorporate. (Note that corporations are forbidden to make political contributions.)

Due to the abuses and financial irregularities of the late 60's and early 70's, and in order to try and knock out massive donations from single sources (especially large corporations), the current federal election laws were enacted. There are various kinds of PACs, e.g. all candidates for federal office are required to have one to act as receipt point for all campaign contributions. A PAC is created by filing a simple one page "Statement of Organization".

What a PAC does is solicit funds and then distribute them by making contributions to candidates for elected office and/or to political parties. A PAC can also support a candidate by assisting in fund raising activities. This normally entails purchase of tickets to fundraisers (where one gets to mix with candidates and their staff and get to know people).

One thing which makes PACs valuable is that individuals are limited, by law, to a contribution of \$1,000 per candidate per year. Thus the ultra-rich cannot bankroll (at least legally) political campaigns as was possible in the past. A PAC, however, can give a candidate up to \$5,000 in a year (and an individual can give a PAC \$5,000 which the PAC can pass along to his favorite candidate allowing him to contribute more than he would have been able to by making a direct donation to the candidate.)

The point is that \$5,000 to a political campaign is a MAJOR dono and puts you at the top of the candidates hospitality list.

A PAC must record in detail each donation it receives including the amount of the donation, the name and address, occupation and name of business of the donor. Likewise, the PAC must record the details for each contribution made and for any other operating expenditures. This information is filed with the FEC and ALL of the data is public information and available for inspection at the FEC. A copy of the relevant portions of the FEC guide on the kind of PAC we will be setting up is available.

As you can see this activity is conducted in a fishbowl.

WHAT IS OUR PLAN?

A group of Scientologists, centered in Washington D.C., have been working on setting up a PAC for many months. The purpose is to create a group which forwards the aims of Scientology and which can create power based on the principles outlined in the Aims of Scientology and the Creed. The PAC can be used to get Scientologists credible access to important political figures. This should allow us to create relationships, to make friends, handle entheta on Scientology and create safe-points for Scientology which can be used to help in handling present and any future attacks on our Church, as well as making successful Scientologists known on these important lines.

One of the main objectives which we have been working towards is to create a group which could be easily identified by Scientologists without involving any blatantly Scientology terms (such as "dianetics"), and which is general enough to allow for participation by non Scientologists as well.

A local Washington, D.C. attorney who has had much experience on setting up and running PACs has drafted a set of governing "By-Laws", which will operate as the Policy for the PAC organization. These By-Laws will govern the operation of the PAC much the same way that they do for corporations. A copy of the proposed draft By-Laws is attached. The name of the PAC is:

FLAGG PAC

Freedom, Liberty And Good Government Political Action Committee

The draft By-Laws outline the following pattern of organization:

1.) Specific criteria are listed which cover guidelines as to what kind of candidates can receive contributions. The language is taken directly from the Aims of Scientology (subpara. a) and the Creed (subpara. b - 1). This will enable nearly all Scientologists to instantly see that the PAC aligns with the goals of the Scientology religion, but is general enough to allow non-Scnners to align with these goals as well.

Secondly, we included provisions to specifically eliminate from consideration for funds any candidates who have supported destructive psychiatric practices or anti-religious groups or activities.

2.) We have limited the PAC to funding of campaigns for federal elected office, which allows us to focus on our most immediately important public, the U.S. Congress. This can always be expanded in the future if need be.

3.) A Board of Directors, consisting of no less than 3 and no more than 5 Directors, controls the PAC and elects from its ranks the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary. These posts administer the funds. The Board interprets the criteria (noted in 1 above) when deciding which candidates to give contributions.

4.) We will establish a "Steering Committee" made up of the key contributors for input and assistance on PAC actions. This group will also take a leadership role around the US.

5.) The By-Laws provide for setting up an "advisory committee" upon which we would like to place celebs, businessmen and others who want to be there. We plan to use the "advisory committee" to assist with PAC fundraising activities and we want celebs and others who are willing to be on tap as resources for fundraisers, which gives us even more to offer to candidates we are supporting.

6.) Directors serve until they resign or are removed. The Board of Directors can remove another Director "for cause" by a majority vote.

And that is the simplicity of it.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

The current members of the Board of Directors for this undertaking are as follows:

John Coale

John has been a Scientologist since the 1970's. He is currently a public on Flag lines and has completed all his "L's". His case level is Clear.

John is a well known Washington, D.C. lawyer with experience in political campaigns and activities. Currently, John is a lead attorney on the case involving the thousands of victims of the poison gas leaks in Bhopal, India.

John has agreed to be a Board Member of the PAC and use his D.C. law offices as the business offices for the PAC.

Rev. John D. Stanard III

John has been a Church staff member since 1975, most of these years on the front lines in D.C. He headed up the D.C. Legal Bureau for the Church which handled all litigation involving the federal government in the late 70's and early 80's.

Currently, John is the Director of the newly established Church of Scientology International, Office of Public Affairs which has plush new offices in Washington, D.C., within 3 blocks of the Congress. Due to this position John is able to lend his insight to the Committee into the issues confronting the Church today.

It was our desire to centralize the main Board in Washington, so that decisions could be made easily and quickly and so that we could avoid telephone conferences. We plan to have the PAC issue a Newsletter which outlines what it is doing and where the funds are going so that all donor's and supporters are kept up to date and can give their input.

Since the exact details of where each dollar goes must be filed as a public record with the Federal Election Commission, it is easy to let people know which candidates are being supported or campaigned against. The newsletter will explain why.

WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP?

Right now we need confirmed supporters. We must, by law, register the PAC within 10 days of accumulating \$1,000 in contributions. Since there are a number of administrative set up and overhead costs involved (such as letterhead, mailings and all that, not to mention the fantastic amount of paperwork required by the FEC) we don't want to receive any funds yet. We want to have at least \$50,000 pledged in contributions before we start to receive actual donations.

What we need from you is as follows:

- 1.) Read this briefing carefully and also the accompanying draft By-Laws.
- 2.) Decide to support the formation and activities of the PAC and agree to pledge a contribution. Some of you who receive this may have already pledged.
- 3.) Show this briefing to as many Scientologists as you can and get them all to do #1 and 2 above. Get them to send in the enclosed pledge form.
- 4.) Set up a briefing and fundraiser for the PAC in your area. We are happy to come and fill people in on this and answer their questions. Get in touch with us.

THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR SUPPORT!!!

WRITE US AT: John Coale
 FLAGG PAC
 1019 19th St. N.W. Suite 1040
 Washington, D.C. 20036
 (202) 783-6600

FLAGG PAC

Freedom, Liberty And Good Government
Political Action Committee

Constitution and By-Laws

I
NAME

The name of the organization shall be FLAGG PAC, this being an acronym for Freedom, Liberty and Good Government Political Action Committee.

II
PURPOSE

The purpose of the Committee shall be to give financial assistance to candidates for federal elective office e.g., President, Vice President, U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate, subject to the limitations set forth herein.

The Committee shall have the further purpose to propose, support, oppose or otherwise effect federal legislation; to issue ratings of federal legislators; to give other such assistance to candidates for federal elective office as appropriate, all such action being consistent with the criteria outlined herein.

III
CRITERIA

Candidates may receive contributions only after the Board of Directors, as herein provided, believes that said candidates substantially support the majority of the following principles:

- a.) That man needs a civilization without insanity, without criminals and without war, where the able can prosper and honest beings have rights, and where man is free to rise to greater heights.
- b.) That all men of whatever race, color or creed were created with equal rights.
- c.) That all men have inalienable rights to their own religious practices and their performance.
- d.) That all men have inalienable rights to the creation of their own kind.
- e.) That the souls of men have the rights of men.
- f.) That the study of the mind and the healing of mentally caused ills should not be alienated from religion or condoned in nonreligious fields.
- g.) And that no agency less than God has the power to suspend or set aside these rights, overtly or covertly.

Further, financial assistance, or any other support, may not be given to candidates which the Board of Directors believe:

- a.) Support destructive psychiatric practices such as electro-shock, chemical shock, psycho-surgery, behavior modification, and any other applications of the basic psychiatric belief that "Man is a soulless animal."
- b.) Support groups or individuals who are attacking religions or churches or who advocate suppression of religious and spiritual thought.

IV
ELECTIONS - MULTI CANDIDATE COMMITTEES

Contributions may be made only to candidates in federal elections. Nothing herein shall prohibit this Committee from making contributions to multicandidate Committees such as the Republican and Democratic House and Senate Committees.

V
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall be composed of no less than three or more than five persons and members thereof shall serve until their successors are appointed by a majority of the remaining Directors. Directors may be removed for cause by a majority of the Directors at any time. Vacancies on the Board of Directors shall be filled by a majority of the Directors with or without a meeting.

The initial Board of Directors shall be John Coale, John Stanard and

VI
DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

The principle function of the Directors is to determine which candidates shall receive contributions from the Committee and in what amounts. Additional functions shall include passing on rating criteria, determining other support to be given including use of Committee members to support campaign actions, use of celebrities as fundraisers and all such related activity. In execution of all these duties the Directors shall be responsible for interpreting and applying the criteria set forth in paragraph III.

The Directors shall elect from their ranks a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Directors may appoint an "advisory committee" who shall support the Board and Committee when called upon.

The Directors shall be responsible for overall management of the committee's activities including the solicitation of funds from donors and the compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

The Directors may retain or otherwise hire staff, both professional and clerical, to assist them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities. Expenditure of solicited funds may be made for this purpose.

VII
DUTIES OF OFFICERS

A. Chairman - The Chairman shall preside over all Committee Board Meetings. In his absence the Treasurer shall so preside. The Chairman shall be the person directly responsible for implementing the contribution solicitation program and shall serve as the committee's principle spokesman.

B. Secretary - The Secretary shall maintain in proper order all requests for contributions from candidates for federal office. The Secretary shall keep minutes of all Board meetings and maintain same for inspection by other Board members.

C. Treasurer - The Treasurer shall be responsible for the receipt and disbursement of all funds including the preparation of all contribution checks approved by the Board.

The Treasurer shall prepare, file and maintain all reports required by the Federal Election Commission, appropriate State agencies and the Internal Revenue Service.

The Treasurer shall file a "Statement of Organization" with the Federal Election Commission within the time limits prescribed by law.

VIII
STEERING COMMITTEE

The Committee shall form a Steering Committee composed of those contributors, having given at least \$2500 per calender year, who wish to contribute to Committee actions, funcitions and activities directly.

Steering Committee members may attend Board Meetings and shall be given an opportunity to give their input into all matters relating to the functions and activities of the Committee. Steering Committee members may be designated as Regional or State representitives of the Committee and may organize and operate groups affiliated with the Committee, under the direction and guidance of the Board which remains the senior authority for all financial and policy matters.

No limit shall be placed on the number of Steering Committee members.

IX
AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

FLAGG PAC

January 15, 1986

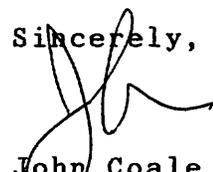
Dear Chuck,

As promised I have enclosed the briefing on the PAC including the By Laws as currently constituted.

I have also enclosed some pledge forms to use when briefing others - we need all the pledges we can get.

We hope to officially establish the PAC in February and will be back in touch with you when this is accomplished. Thank you for your support!

Sincerely,



John Coale
John Stanard

PS: Thanks a lot for your support. I really appreciate it.

FLAGG PAC

Production Targets:

- 1.) Name the group. DONE

- 2.) \$50,000 pledged. Jan. 31

- 3.) Organizing and briefing meeting held in LA to brief
Scientologists there and get them involved. Feb. 16

- 4.) Lobby book re-written, IA gotten and book printed. Feb. 28

- 5.) Organizational meeting held in D.C. to finalize Admin Scale,
strategy and draft initial programs. Feb. 28

- 6.) 2 congressmen allied and closed to support anti-IRS bill. Mar. 13

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
Survey and Pledge of Support

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

EMPLOYER: _____

OCCUPATION: _____

PHONE (Work) _____

(Home) _____

(Note: The above information is required by Federal Election laws to be recorded and filed periodically with the FEC for each donor.)

I pledge the following amount to the PAC, which I can contribute within 30 days of the actual formation of the PAC. (We hope to form the PAC in February.)

\$ _____

GOVERNMENTAL AWARENESS SEMINAR

Event Purpose

To increase the awareness of Scientologists on the general subject of the structure and function of American government with an emphasis on the positive effects which each individual can create by knowing and wearing their CITIZEN HAT.

Speakers

202-783-6600

Mr. John Coale
Attorney
Washington, D.C.

JOHN COALE
1019 19TH ST N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20036
Political Action Committee:
What it is and why Scientologists
Scientologists need to get
involved.

Mr. Dennis Dubin
Luxe Enterprises

Field activities as a public
Scientologist.

Mr. Kevin O'Donnel
President, Co-Owner
Technology Services Inc.
Alexandria, VA

The goals and purposes of the
present day democratic party.

Ms. Betsy Roush
MAC IC FLAG

Flag and US legal scene. The
need for action.

Rev. John D. Stanard III
Director
Church of Scientology, Int
Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Current legislative items and
events of interest. The impact
Scientologists can make on the
political process.

Mr. Willie B. Wilson
Owner
William B. Wilson Companies
Midland, TX

The aims and actions of the
Republican party and his personal
experience as a party supporter.

Materials

Seminar pack containing:

Name tag
Pen and note pad
Booklet: The Citizens Hat
Various key PLs

Draft booklet available for viewing and purchase from the
Political Action Committee:

Making Your Government Work for You
A Manual for Political Action

Confidential LRH PLs: (Will be individually numbered and handed
out during the event. Copies will be collected after use.)

HCOPL TARGETS, DEFENSE
HCOPL BATTLE TACTICS

Identification of Participants

Seminar participants will be issued color-coded name tags at the
time of registration. The tags are coded as follows:

WHITE: Seminar participant.
YELLOW: Seminar speaker.
RED: Seminar staff. The staff can answer any questions
or help out with any problems as needed.

PROGRAM AND AGENDA

(All events to be in the Crystal Ballroom)

Saturday, January 11

11:00 am - all day Registration. Fort Harrison lobby.

1:00 pm Seminar starts. Opening comments by
John Stanard.

2:00 pm Ms. Betsy Roush, MAC IC FLAG, gives an
overview of the current legal scene at
Flag. Highlights need for 4D action.

3:00 pm Study confidential HCOPLs.

4:00 pm Dennis Dubin. Application of source data
from confidential references to public
action. Questions to panel.

5:00 pm Break for the day.

7:00 pm IAS banquet.

Sunday, January 12

9:30 am Re-start.

10:00 am Kevin O'Donnell. Talk on democratic
party. Questions.

11:00 am Wille B. Wilson. Talk on republican
party. Questions.

12 NOON

Lunch, buffet in Lemon Tree.

1:00 pm

Re-start. Study The Citizen Hat booklet.

Panel to take questions on material covered in booklet.

2:30 pm

John Coale. Talk on the Political Action Action Committee.

Questions to Coale and attorney Larry Hoffheimer, from Washington, D.C., an expert on Political Action Committees.

4:00 pm

John Stanard. Wrap up. Group discussion of of plans for action. Questions to panel of speakers.

4:30 pm

Conclusion of seminar.

THANKS FOR COMING!

PLEASE FILL OUT AND TURN IN SURVEYS BEFORE LEAVING.

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
Survey and Pledge of Support

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

EMPLOYER: _____

OCCUPATION: _____

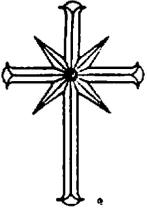
PHONE (Work) _____

(Home) _____

(Note: The above information is required by Federal Election laws to be recorded and filed periodically with the FEC for each donor.)

I pledge the following amount to the PAC, which I can contribute within 30 days of the actual formation of the PAC. (We hope to form the PAC in February.)

\$ _____



CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY®
Flag Service Organization, 500 Cleveland, Clearwater, FL. 33515 (813)461-1282

Office of Special Affairs

Dear Scientologist,

Office of Special Affairs, International is doing a special project to collect up the comm lines of Scientologists in the world so that we can better coordinate our activities, and do the best job possible on all our endeavors.

It is understood the following information is personal in nature. You can be guaranteed that this information will only be used by authorized senior Church management personnel for handling situations vital to the survival of the Church.

This is the data we need:

1. Who you have comm lines to: This would name specific terminals, (i.e.: Judge Jones, Senator Smith etc.)
2. What your influence with this person is: Here you would elaborate on the quality of the comm line with the terminal and how you influence the terminal (i.e.: his close and trusted friend, respected business associate, OL for him, know his mother, etc.)
3. Why the terminal is considered influential: This may be evident as in the case of a very prominent politician or this may not be evident as in the case of someone in financial circles. Do not assume, though, that because the terminal is prominent that the information need not be listed. There should also be the terminals' position or profession or connections etc. are, is he/she an OL or VIP in some vital or important area? Is this terminal a key or otherwise a member on some congressional committee or corporate executive board, or is the terminal his or herself

"A civilization without insanity, without criminals and without war, where the able can prosper and honest beings can have rights, and where Man is free to rise to greater heights, are the aims of Scientology." — L. Ron Hubbard, *The Aims of Scientology*, 1965

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influentially connected by virtue of position or family ties or whatever.

You get the point.

4. What are the terminals connections: Be as complete as possible.

So you can see by the above that full and complete data is what is needed and wanted here. We greatly appreciate your help on this!

Thanks. Please turn these in to an Office of Public Affairs staff member, or PR Flag, Ludwig Alpers.

It is understood the following information is personal in nature. You can be guaranteed that this information will only be used by authorized senior Church management personnel for handling situations vital to the survival of the Church.

NAME: CHUCK TOFINES SCN?/CASE LEVEL OTS

BUSINESS ADDRESS: 111 N. MISSOURI
LAKELAND FLA. 33540

HOME ADDRESS: 1005 S. BETTY LANE
CHERRYVALE, FLA 33516

BUSINESS PHONE: 813 584-4889 HOME PHONE: 813 461-7119

OCCUPATION/PROFESSION: DISTRIBUTOR FOR AMUSEMENT GAMES

PAST ASSISTANCE TO THE CHURCH: 6 YEARS STAFF MEMBER ST LOUIS.

LINES OF INFLUENCE

POLITICAL LINES:
=====

This would be any political figures on a state or US level, local or national level. Such as senators, congressmen, local city officials, mayors, governors, members of parliments and councillors etc. It would also include government officials, civil servants, tax and immigration officials etc.

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----

MEDIA LINES:
=====

This would be any media terminals such as owners or members of the board of magazines and newspapers or publishing houses, TV networks or stations, radio and wire services etc. Also publishers, general managers, editors, newscasters, reporters etc.

- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----

JUDICIAL/LEGAL LINES:

=====

This would be any justice cept officials, judges, senior legal officials, senior partners in large or prestigious law firms, lawyers, barristers etc..

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

FINANCIAL/CORPORATE LINES:

=====

This would be any members of the board or presidents, vice presidents or other senior officials/executives within banks or other financial institutions (such as savings and loans, credit unions etc.). Also financiers (this could be govt. or private industry) stockbrokers, financial advisors, commodities brokers, very wealthy individuals, etc.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

ENTERTAINMENT/CELEERITY LINES:

=====

This would be any producers, directors etc in stage, motion pictures or television. Actors, artists, writers and any opinion leaders in these areas.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

OTHER DL'S & VIP'S:

This would be anyone who due to prestige, wealth, ability or position has the ability to sway or affect persons in the above categories or persons who have influence with anyone in these categories.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

A NOTE ABOUT THIS FORM : In using this form do not limit yourself to the space on the form itself. If more space is needed use additional sheets of paper with the category clearly listed and attach to the form.

Remimeo

Executive Series 8

THE TOP TRIANGLE

The explanation of the Scientology symbol, the S and double triangle, should be more generally known.

And it should be very well known to executives.

There are *two* triangles, over which the S is imposed.

The S simply stands for Scientology which is derived from "SCIO" (knowing in the fullest sense).

The lower triangle is the A-R-C triangle—its points being AFFINITY, REALITY and COMMUNICATION. These are the three elements which combined give UNDERSTANDING.

The upper triangle is particularly applicative to an executive but applies to all Scientologists. It has not been widely known.

It is the K-R-C triangle. The points are K for KNOWLEDGE, R for RESPONSIBILITY and C for CONTROL.

It is difficult to be responsible for something or control something unless you have KNOWLEDGE of it.

It is folly to try to control something or even know something without RESPONSIBILITY.

It is hard to fully know something or be responsible for something over which you have no CONTROL, otherwise the result can be an overwhelm.

A being can of course run away from life (blow) and go sit on the backside of the moon and do nothing and think nothing. In which case he would need to know nothing, be responsible for nothing and control nothing. He would also be unhappy and he definitely would be dead so far as himself and all else was concerned. But, as you can't kill a thetan, the state is impossible to maintain and the road back can be gruesome.

The route up from death or apathy or inaction is to KNOW something about it, take some RESPONSIBILITY for the state one is in and the scene, and CONTROL oneself to a point where some control is put into the scene to make it go right. Then KNOW why it went wrong, take RESPONSIBILITY for it, and CONTROL it enough to make it go more toward an ideal scene.

Little by little one can make anything go right by

INCREASING KNOWLEDGE on all dynamics

INCREASING RESPONSIBILITY on all dynamics

INCREASING CONTROL on all dynamics.

If one sorts out any situation one finds oneself in on this basis, he will generally succeed.

Field Marshal Montgomery was supposed to have said that leadership was composed of "knowledge, will power, initiative and courage." These are assumed qualities in a man. This was good advice but offered no road out or no avenue of INCREASE in capability.

The KRC triangle acts like the ARC triangle. When one corner is increased the other two also rise.

Most thetans have a dreadfully bad opinion of their capabilities compared to what they actually are. Hardly any thetan believes himself capable of what he is really capable of accomplishing.

By inching up each corner of the KRC triangle bit by bit, ignoring the losses and making the wins firm, a being at length discovers his power and command of life.

The second triangle of the symbol of Scientology is well worth knowing.

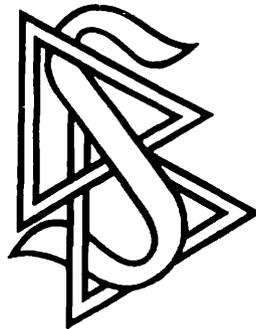
It interacts best when used with high ARC. Thus the triangles interlock.

It is for *use* as well as all of Scientology.

L. RON HUBBARD
Founder

(Note: For *much* more information on this subject, obtain and listen to the LRH tape "ZONES OF CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENTS" No. 6001C03 SMC No. 7, State of Man Congress 1960. This tape is also on the Class X checksheet.)

LRH:ne.rd.gm
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HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex

HCO POLICY LETTER OF 13 MARCH 1961

GenOCon
Hat Write-up

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL AFFAIRS

The Department of Official Affairs exists as an extension of the office of the Continental Association Secretary.

Purpose: The bettering of the public representation, legal position and government acceptance of Scientology.

ACTIONS

- (a) Following and enforcing current organization policy with regard to press and handling such press queries and matters.
- (b) Following and enforcing policies with regard to the legal status of the organizations of Scientology in the Continental area.
- (c) Co-operating with societies having similar organizational goals.
- (d) Worsening the public belief and attitude toward societies and persons having purposes counter to Scientology goals.
- (e) Giving hearings and assistance to field members who have ideas to advance Scientology.
- (f) Bringing continuous pressure to bear on governments to create pro-Scientology legislation and to discourage anti-Scientology legislation of groups opposing Scientology.
- (g) Handling field and organization problems of security.
- (h) Keeping newspaper and other files relating to Scientology and anti-Scientology groups, persons and activities.

DESCRIPTION

Examining the purpose and action of this post, it should become apparent at once that we have here in actuality the equivalent of a Ministry of Propaganda and Security, using crude old-time political terms.

This is a very important post and must be held only by a person whose security is excellent and who has a flair for such matters.

An active department could secure, by one means or another:

- (a) The absence of unfavourable press and possibly someday favourable press;
- (b) A strong legal position for the organizations in the area;
- (c) Heavy influence through our own and similarly minded groups on the public and official mind;
- (d) The failure of influence of hostile groups and persons;
- (e) High ARC with and good effectiveness of field auditors on 3rd Dynamic programmes that do not hinder the Central Org or absorb much of its attention;
- (f) A pro-Scientology government of the area;
- (g) An absence of field rumours, oppositions and failures;
- (h) A field knowingness about the activities of friends and enemies.

OPERATION

Although this department may appear to have the 3rd Dynamic as its target, it does not in fact handle anything but INDIVIDUALS.

To accomplish its actions it needs only to make friends and allies of Individual People who can influence.

For example:

- (a) The action of making better press consists of making friends with a publisher who commands reporters and does not really consist of handling reporters.
- (b) The action of achieving a strong legal position consists of cultivating the friendship and respect of a very good attorney and persuading him to hold up the authority of the company and its board through leading him to respect them.
- (c) The action of influencing groups consists of making a favourable impression on the *head* of the ally groups.
- (d) The action of bringing about the failure of a hostile group is accomplished by finding and releasing the truth about the leader of that group.
- (e) The action of influencing energetic Scientologists is accomplished by making a friend out of the Individual and acknowledging what he says and encouraging what *he* wants to do, without really becoming involved in his programmes.
- (f) The action of bringing about a pro-Scientology government consists of making a friend of the most highly placed government person ~~one~~ one can reach, even placing Scientologists in domestic and clerical posts close to him and seeing to it that Scientology resolves his troubles and case.
- (g) The action of reducing hostile field rumours consists of running them down doggedly to the person who is spreading them and directly confronting that person and disposing of his personal opposition.
- (h) The action of accumulating files consists of accumulating files and knowingness about Individual Persons who are friends or enemies.

MAXIMS

If it's a group problem find the key person and influence him.

If it's nebulously about a group without any mention of a key person, discard it.

Only data about individuals is valid for use.

Only action upon individuals is productive.

Forget *they*. Find him or her.

Use Scientology to resolve individual problems.

Never abandon an attack until you have found and contacted the key person.
Then apply Scientology.

Get volunteer Scientologists interested in this game and helping.

PERSONNEL NOTE

A person who cannot deal with individuals but is fixed on the 3rd is not well fitted for this post.

The person best fitted for the post of Director of Official Affairs is one who likes people and who is easily liked.

An orderly, pleasant gentleman or a personable charming lady who has a flair for order and intelligence about formulating and guiding ideas to individual minds would admirably fill this post.

Our dear friend Peggy Conway was ideal for this post.

One of the purposes of this post is to prevent the Assn Secretary from having to engage in social and personal activities solely for the purpose of furthering Scientology. If the Assn Sec's Sec receives invitations for the Assn Sec to visit of an evening to "further Scientology" the Assn Sec's Sec infers that the right person to invite is really the Director of the Dept of Official Affairs, unless, of course, the Assn Sec really wants to go.

It could be that the fate of nations hangs on the actions, brilliance and skill of the Director of Official Affairs in handling individuals to gain help for Scientology.

HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
LONDON

HCO BULLETIN OF 29 AUGUST 1957

GOVERNMENT PROJECT STABLE DATA

To any government official or on any government project the HASI stable data for negotiation and discourse are as follows:

WE ARE THE EXPERTS ON HUMAN ABILITY AND ENDURANCE. WE OFFER *ONLY* SERVICES. WE DISCUSS ONLY RESULTS, THE NEED OF RESULTS, THE CONSEQUENCES OF NO RESULTS, THE SINCERITY OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ALL CONCERNED IN OBTAINING RESULTS, AND INTERESTING RESULTS.

REASON: You cannot communicate in 25 minutes something which took 25 years to develop. Scientology really takes some time to learn. To try to *teach* someone Scientology at a luncheon table or in an office is difficult, since prejudice and mental illiteracy are barriers. Scientology, however, using the above stable data, is easy.

We know already that in a discussion with uninformed persons, these attempt to learn all about Scientology in 25 minutes. To stop all further learning by them, try at once and instantly to fully educate them. To lead them to further learning read again the stable data given above.

The importance of these data will be realized when they will be published to all personnel on a project as a must.

L. RON HUBBARD

LRH:rs.jh
Copyright © 1957
by L. Ron Hubbard
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

International Association of Scientologists *

care of
St. Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex, England RH19 4BR

MEMBERSHIP COMMUNIQUE of 1st December 1985

FOR THE INFORMATION OF:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF SCIENTOLOGISTS MEMBERS.
SCIENTOLOGY* ORG DIVISION 6es
POST ON PUBLIC NOTICE BOARDS



FORMATION OF AREA MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEES

Scientologists around the world have been joining the International Association of Scientologists in ever increasing numbers over the last year. We are achieving a true group, international in scope and with the potential to vastly aid the expansion of our religion.

In order to provide a vehicle for members in each area to assist in the expansion of the membership, exchange ideas on projects and get in comm with one another the International Association of Scientologists wishes to help its members to set up AREA MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEES.

Such membership committees are named for the area they are working in such as "PARIS MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE" or "SAN FRANCISCO MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE". These committees are formed by the International Association of Scientologists members in that area.

The purpose of these committees is:

TO HELP ACHIEVE THE AIMS OF SCIENTOLOGY BY PROVIDING A CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH THE LOCAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTOLOGISTS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXPANSION OF THE ASSOCIATION AND THUS THE SCIENTOLOGY RELIGION.

Members in any area who want to set up a committee should contact INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTOLOGISTS or the Field Control Secretary of their local Scientology or Dianetics* organization who has promised to help out and set up a time to get the members together in a convenient space in the org. The meeting would be held at the agreed upon time and the members there should elect a Chairman and whichever other posts they would like to have within the committee. Once this is done the Chairman and the members of the committee should write a brief communication to the MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES SECRETARY of the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTOLOGISTS, laying out which area the committee represents, who the Chairman is and who is on the committee.

All members of the committees must be full members of the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTOLOGISTS and their Membership numbers should be included in any communication to the Association.

All Committee projects shall be relayed to the Field Control Secretary or the Public Executive Secretary of a local Scientology or Dianetics Organization who has promised to help verify that the proposed projects are on policy and for purposes of coordination as the Committee projects of course will be done in close coordination with the local organization. The projects can then be sent off to the Association together with said verification.

A reference of major assistance in setting up such a committee is HCOPL 3 DECEMBER 1968 "GUNG-HO GROUPS POLTR #2":

"The usual old time type group was a sort of audience for somebody that met once a week, evenings or lunch or dinner that then got spoken to by somebody about something.

"If the group had anything to get done, it formed a committee. Then only one or two in the committee did anything about it.

"The result was that the dynamic quality of the group was missing."...

"The essences of a true group are *participation and contribution*.

"Group members must be able to participate in *action* to become a true team.

"And each must be permitted to contribute to the *action* for a group to generate a life of its own."

Both quotes are from HCOPL 3 December 1968 "GUNG-HO GROUPS POLTR #2".

From HCOB 6 JANUARY 1959 "FIELD ACTIVITIES":

"The keynote of handling any area is to *bring order*. Every time you put some order into a pe or a group, or society, a little confusion blows off. Ignore the confusion. It is transitory. Order is not. *It stays*."

"Groups fall apart on sloppy scheduling. They need one night a week at the minimum. Always the same night, same hours. That's order."

LRH, HCOB 6 JANUARY 1959 "Field Activities".

The Membership Activities Secretary of the Association will then review the report and check that the area is not already included in another committee, and verify the memberships of the Committee members, and providing that all is in order, the Membership Secretary will issue a certificate for the committee. When the certificate is received from the Membership Activities Secretary, the committee may then use the words "Recognized by the International Association of Scientologists" in its title and on any correspondence providing its members remain active members of the Association per the published Association Rules.

In order to maintain a good communication line between the Association and the committees around the world, the Association has initiated an advisory letter called "MEMBERSHIP COMMUNIQUE", these issues will be used for the International Association of Scientologists to give data on successful committees, announce news of general interest and to lay out any broad targets for the coming months. The issue will be sent out from the Association to all committees and to all Churches of Scientology, who are members or whose staff are members of the Association.

The International Association of Scientologists has agreed to endorse projects done by members, such endorsements would only be given by the Association if the project has been endorsed by the local committee first.

The Association, as a part of its goals for 1986, will be arranging grants for certain projects done by members which enhance and forward the Association's purpose. The Association will take into account a member's contribution to the area committee when deciding on whether or not to support that project with a grant.

Along with this the Association wishes to hold National Conventions in each area of Scientology which would be held prior to the International Annual Convention. The annual conventions would be organized and held under the auspices of the local Area Committees or by National Associations of Scientologists.

The committee will not represent the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTOLOGISTS and though the Association will give official recognition to the committee and, from time to time, issue an endorsement or other recognition, no committee may speak for or otherwise intimate that they represent the Association. The committee is a group organization of members for the members.

There is a vast potential in the membership of the Scientology religion; there are literally thousands of Scientologists who wish to help in some way to expand their religion. Such committees, when actively supported by the enthusiastic membership, can provide a means whereby Scientologists hear of projects they can assist on, can provide a vehicle where local memberships can originate projects that Scientologists around the world can be briefed on. Such a committee can be a vehicle for change in the environment and in society by pushing Scientology technology out into society and supporting those members who do it.

Should any members who read this notice want to form up such an area committee and want to get more information he or she should write to:

MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES SECRETARY
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTOLOGISTS
c/o ST. HILL MANOR, EAST GRINSTEAD
SUSSEX, ENGLAND RH19 4BR

who will send them needed materials and assist them on getting such a committee going.

Help achieve the Aims of Scientology — support your local committee!

"A CIVILIZATION WITHOUT INSANITY, WITHOUT CRIMINALS AND WITHOUT WAR, WHERE THE ABLE CAN PROSPER AND HONEST BEINGS CAN HAVE RIGHTS, AND WHERE MAN IS FREE TO RISE TO GREATER HEIGHTS, ARE THE AIMS OF SCIENTOLOGY."

L. RON HUBBARD, SEPTEMBER 1965

MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES SECRETARY
at the request of
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF SCIENTOLOGISTS.

THE CITIZEN'S HAT

**An Overview of American Government
How it Works and What it Means to You**

Specialist Department
Church of Scientology International
Office of Public Affairs
316 Penn. Ave. S.E. - Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 543-6404

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Introduction

Americans sometimes have a perception of historical inferiority when it comes to their own country. Most major western nations have been around for a long, long time. America is "new", a baby of a country. When America elected its first president, no other countries had such an office. The major countries of Europe had existed, more or less, in the same geographic shape and form for hundreds of years prior the American revolution.

But an interesting statistic has been overlooked in this analysis. While the United States may be relatively young, the American government is the oldest continuously existing governmental form in a major nation in the world today! All other major nations have experienced significant changes in both their form of government and the balance of power within their government since the American revolution in 1776. Furthermore, the American Constitution is the oldest constitution in the world today!

In actual fact, historically, it could be said that the American form of government is the most successful governmental form in the last 200 years (if not longer)! That's something to be proud of.

It's also something worth understanding well. The purpose of this booklet is to hat you on your government.

The Need to Know

How well do you understand the workings of your own government? How is it organized, how does the power flow? What are the parts of government? And most importantly what does it have to do with you?

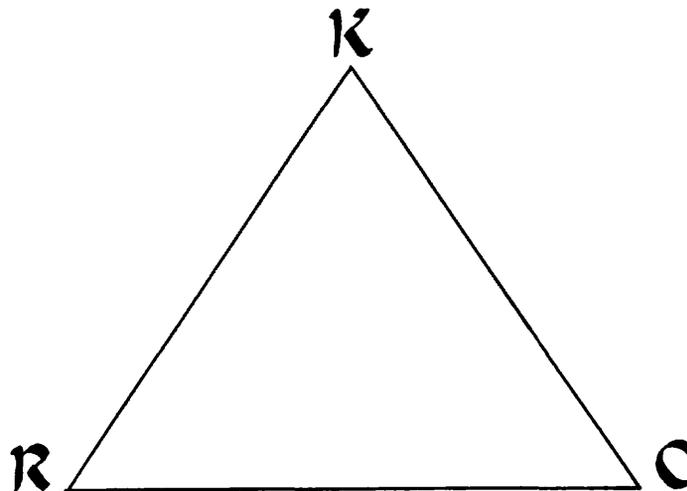
In this booklet you will find a summary of the basic facts about American government - how it is structured, how it works, how laws are created, enforced, and interpreted, plus some thoughts on why this knowledge is important.

This booklet is devoted exclusively to the federal (or national) government. Most state and local governments are similiar to the federal system, but they are not always identical to it in all aspects. An understanding of the federal system of government will, however, help one to understand state and local governments as these are almost always patterned after the federal model.

The federal government affects each individual directly and indirectly in many and varied ways - too numerous to list in this small booklet. A few examples are personal income tax, passport issuance and control, the periodic draft of a standing army, regulation of many industries such as television and other media. The list goes on. The fact is, the federal government is able to exercise a great deal of CONTROL over each of our lives.

This control will be positive or negative, depending on the relative sanity of the law, agency and government employee involved.

It is very, very easy to become the effect of this kind of control. Many citizens are. It is not pro-survival to be the effect of government, and thus another purpose for this booklet is to start people on the road to being cause over their own government. As a starting point the top triangle in the Scientology symbol is an important reference. The top triangle is called the K-R-C triangle for KNOWLEDGE-RESPONSIBILITY-CONTROL:



LRH has said about this triangle:

"It is difficult to be responsible for something or control something unless you have KNOWLEDGE of it.

"It is folly to try to control something or even know something without RESPONSIBILITY.

"It is hard to fully know something or be responsible for something over which you have no CONTROL, otherwise the result can be an overwhelm."

* * *

"The route up from death or apathy or inaction is to KNOW something about it, take some RESPONSIBILITY for the state one is in and the scene, and CONTROL oneself to a point where some control is put into the scene to make it go right. Then KNOW why it went wrong, take RESPONSIBILITY for it, CONTROL it enough to make it go more toward an ideal scene.

"Little by little one can make anything go right by

"INCREASING KNOWLEDGE on all Dynamics.

"INCREASING RESPONSIBILITY on all Dynamics.

"INCREASING CONTROL on all Dynamics."

* * *

"The K R C triangle acts like the ARC triangle. When one corner is increased the other two also rise."

* * *

"By inching up each corner of the K R C triangle bit by bit, ignoring the losses and making the wins firm, a being at length discovers his power and command of life."¹

This booklet contains KNOWLEDGE by which each citizen can begin to increase individual RESPONSIBILITY and ultimately CONTROL for the thing called government.

The Source of American Law and Governmental Form

The single source of all our laws and our form of government is the Constitution of the United States of America. LRH has said the following about constitutions:

“A country whose population does not know what constitution it does have is an organization of ignorant individuals. It will have riot and civil commotion.

“In the US currently only 4% recognized the First Amendment to the Constitution which guarantees freedom of speech, the press and religion. Ignorance of the law, compounded by a wilful neglect of the Constitution by government officials is the basic reason for the riot, civil commotion and disintegration of the US.”²

This document establishes the stable data and fundamental principles upon which all subsequent American law is based. This document outlines the jurisdiction (“turf”) of each sector of government. The Constitution is the highest law of the land and its provisions are senior in all questions of law or government.

The Constitution also outlines in detail the structure and function of the federal government.

It is a common misconception that any statute (law) passed by the Congress bearing the appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any statute, to be valid, must be in agreement with it. It is impossible for both the Constitution, and a law which is contrary to it or any of its provisions, to be valid. The Constitution is the senior, correct interpretation in all cases of apparent conflict.

A copy of the Constitution has been included as an appendix to this booklet and should be studied to full understanding by all American citizens.

The Form of American Government

Our government is broken down into three parts or branches:

LEGISLATIVE - That branch of government which is responsible for creating any needed laws, doing the budget for the whole government and which exercises oversight of the other two branches.

EXECUTIVE - That branch of government which enforces the Constitution, the laws of Congress and, as needed, decisions of the judiciary branch. This branch is responsible for administering the business of government as outlined in the Constitution and supplemented by congressional edict (law) from time to time.

JUDICIAL - That branch of government which interprets the acts of Congress (laws) and the Constitution.

This branch also administers justice through trials by jury as provided for in the Constitution.

The three branches form a triangle which jointly governs the affairs of the citizens of the United States. Theoretically, no one branch is more powerful than another, and each branch is supposed to stick to its constitutionally defined area of jurisdiction and not tread on the jurisdiction of another branch.

Diagram No. 1 outlines the parts of government and their major components.

The Legislative Branch

In the United States, this branch of government is called the Congress. It is similar to a body found in other governments called a "Parliament". The Constitution specifically vests all legislative powers in the Congress.

The congress is composed of two "Houses", the House of Representatives and the Senate. Such things as the method of election of congressmen and the requirements necessary in order to qualify as a valid candidate are outlined in the constitution.

The House of Representatives is made up of elected representatives from each state. The number of representatives allowed each state is determined by population, with each state entitled to at least one representative. The Constitution limits the total number of members of the House of Representatives to 435.

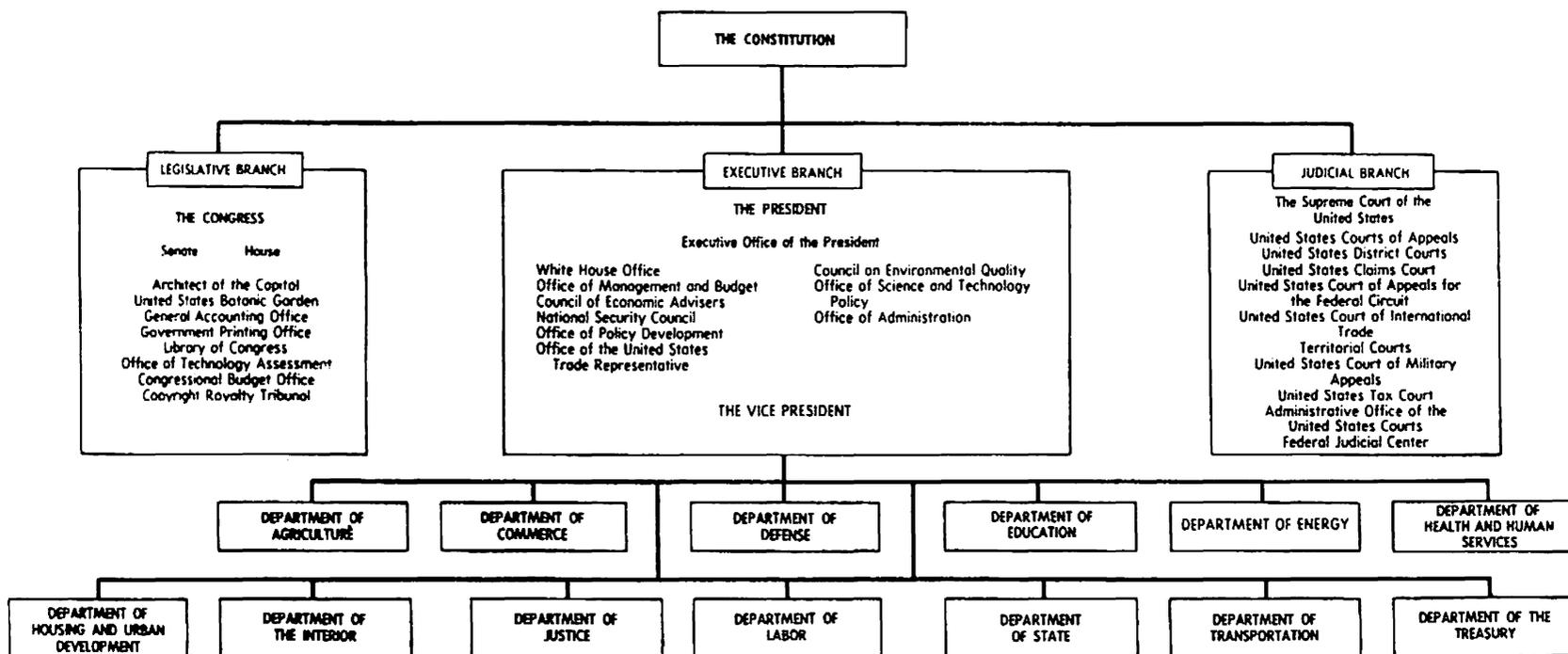
The states are broken down into arbitrary geographic areas called "Congressional districts". The boundaries of these districts are set by Congressional mandate with the geographic size of an individual district determined by population.

All districts within a given state must be the same size, in terms of numbers of citizens living in the area. Thus a state with a small population might contain only one or two Congressional Districts, while a state with a large population might have thirty or forty. In other words, all districts within any given state contain the same population of resident citizens, but the number of districts from state to state can vary.

The House of Representatives is currently composed of its maximum of 435 members. A member of the House is called a "Representative" or a "congressman". Technically members of both the Senate and the House are "congressmen" (being members of the "Congress"), the term congressman is normally used to refer to a member of the House of Representatives. A member of the Senate is called a "Senator".

Members of the House are elected for a two year term, with no limit placed on the number of terms which can be served. Elections are held every two years (on even numbered years).

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES



The House also has members called "delegates" from such areas as Puerto Rico, Guam and Washington, D.C. These delegates may take part in discussions during meetings of the full House but may not vote.

The Senate is composed of two elected representatives from each state, totalling 100 Senators. Senators are elected to six-year terms with about 1/3 of the body coming up for re-election every two years. The Senate possesses some unique powers, such as the power to pass on (or reject) Presidential appointments to key Executive and Judiciary branch posts. Additionally, Senate approval is required on all treaties.

The main function of the Congress is the creation of laws. The simplest and most usual way this occurs is by a member of the House introducing a draft of a piece of proposed legislation (called a "bill"). The bill is then referred to a committee which has jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bill.

Normally, an identical, or very similar, bill is simultaneously introduced in the Senate and assigned to the appropriate committee there.

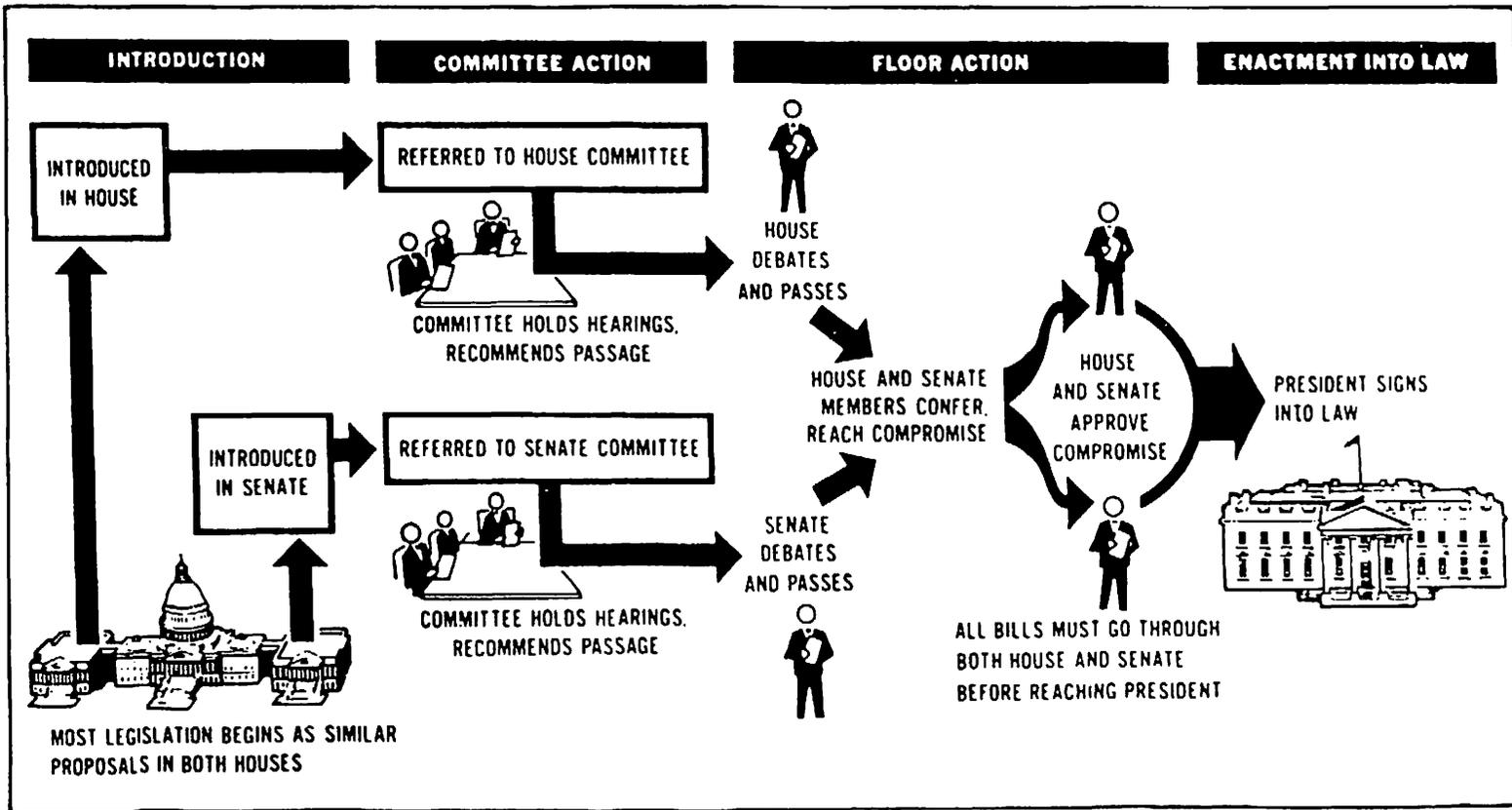
Once referred to a committee, the proposed legislation undergoes review by committee members and their staff. If the committee approves the bill they send it to the "floor" of their house (meaning a meeting of the full body of either the House or the Senate). Next, the full House or

Senate debates the bill and a vote is held. Majority approval sends the legislation on to its next destination. This process is illustrated in Diagram No. 2.

If the two houses of Congress pass different versions of the bill, a joint conference is called during which representatives from both bodies work out their differences and a final compromise version of the bill is agreed upon. This compromise proposal must then be approved by both houses.

Finally, the agreed upon version of the bill is sent to the President. The President has three choices he can make:

- 1) He can sign the bill, at which point it becomes law.
- 2) He can veto the bill, at which point it is returned to the Congress. Congress can overturn the Presidential veto by re-voting on the bill and passing it by a 2/3 majority in each house.
- 3) The President can ignore the bill, and neither sign nor veto it. In this case the bill automatically becomes law after 10 days.



7

Congressional Committees

The work of preparing and considering legislation is done largely by committees of both houses of Congress. There are 16 standing (permanent) committees in the Senate and 22 in the House. Some committees have the same name and function in both houses, for example the Judiciary Committee (which has jurisdiction over matters relating to the judiciary, civil procedure, constitutional issues, etc.) Thus there is a House Judiciary Committee and a Senate Judiciary Committee.

In other instances, committees with different names have the same function. For example, the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee both handle tax and other related financial matters.

The membership of the standing committees of each house is chosen by a vote of the entire body. The committees are governed by chairmen who have complete dictatorial control over the committee. Chairmen are appointed by the party in power based on their seniority (number of years in the House of Representatives or Senate). Of course, partisan political considerations also enter into the selection process.

Each newly introduced bill is referred to the appropriate committee, which then is completely responsible for action on the bill. No vote can be held on a bill until it is finalized,

approved and a majority of committee members vote to send it to the full body (the House or Senate "floor") for consideration.

While the job of creating and reviewing legislation is the most important of a congressman's many tasks, it may not be the most time-consuming. Most members of Congress spend a good deal less than half their working day on the House or Senate floor. Each member of Congress is also a representative of his state or district, whose assignment it is to look out for its interests in Washington, and this takes many more hours than legislation usually does. He or she is also a member of several congressional committees and subcommittees, which not only draft laws in their specialized areas, but maintain a degree of supervision over related executive agencies and their actions. In addition, the member is also a host to visitors from his district; a trouble-shooter for constituents who have problems with the government; a source of information for journalists covering Congress; an object of lobbying by spokesmen for every conceivable interest group; and, of course, a political party member and a politician hoping to win another term in the next election.

The Executive Branch

This is the action arm of the United States government. It is empowered to uphold the Constitution, enforce the laws of the land, conduct foreign affairs and generally run the day to day operations of the United States government. It is this branch of government people usually refer to when they complain about "the government".

The Executive branch is headed by the President, who, together with the Vice President, is elected to serve a four-year term. There is a constitutional limit of two terms which can be served by any one man.

Supporting the President is an unofficial body known as the Cabinet. This pattern was created by the first President, George Washington. Its purpose is to advise the President on any subject about which he requests input or advice. The Cabinet is composed of the heads of the 13 executive departments. These heads of departments are called Secretaries, except for the head of the Department of Justice who is the Attorney General. These Departments are:

- Agriculture
- Commerce
- Defense
- Education
- Energy
- Health and Human Services
- Housing and Urban Development
- Interior

- Justice
- Labor
- State
- Transportation
- Treasury

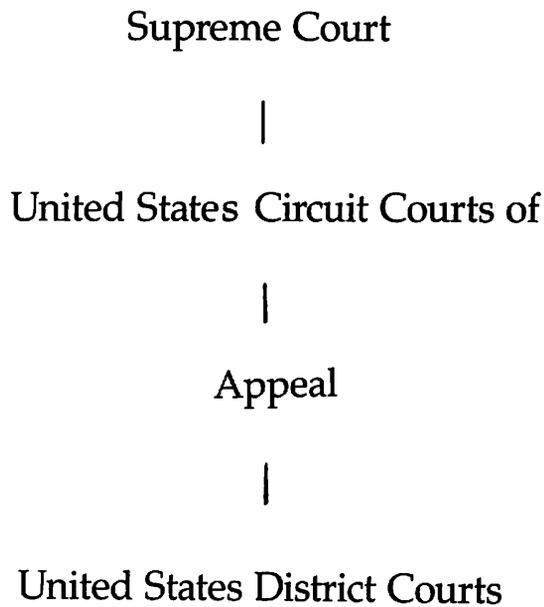
Certain other executive branch officials can be designated by the President as holding "Cabinet rank". The Vice President also attends Cabinet meetings, and from time to time, other individuals are invited to participate in Cabinet meetings on particular subjects.

Organizationally, the federal Executive Branch agency activities around the country have been divided into ten "federal regions". Diagram No. 3 shows the boundaries of the federal regions and the city in which the regional headquarters are located. For example, an IRS local office in West Virginia would report to IRS regional headquarters (Region III) in Philadelphia, PA. The regional IRS office would report to the national office located in Washington, D.C.

The Judicial Branch

This branch of government, the federal court system, interprets the laws passed by the Legislative Branch and the actions of the Executive Branch when complaints about either are brought to its attention. The formation and power of this branch of government is found in the Constitution which created the Supreme Court as the senior judicial body in the land and gave Congress the power to create other junior courts as well.

The federal court system is three tiered, in the following order of authority:



The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices. Justices are nominated by the President and must be approved by the Senate. They serve lifetime appointments. Unlike most other courts, the Supreme Court is not required to review all cases brought to its attention. It selects a few cases to hear from the many thousands of requests for review made to it each year. The Supreme Court is located in Washington, D.C. and is across the street from the Capitol building which houses the Congress.

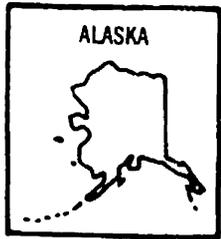
Each state and most local jurisdictions have judicial systems and courts. The federal government operates a separate judicial system which has jurisdiction over certain specific kinds of cases; for example, only a federal court can preside over a case against a federal government agency or resolve constitutional disputes. Access to the federal courts is dictated by law and by interpretations handed down by the Supreme Court.

The lowest level is the Federal District Court. These are the trial courts and are located all over the country. Each state has at least one Federal District Court, while some larger states may have as many as four. There is also a Federal District Court located in the District of Columbia. Together there are 89 Federal District Courts in the 50 states plus one in D.C. Each District Court has a different number of judges depending on its workload. The number of Federal District Courts and the number of judges allotted within each district are subject to adjustment by Congress from time to time. However, only the President, with the approval of the Senate, can appoint a federal judge.

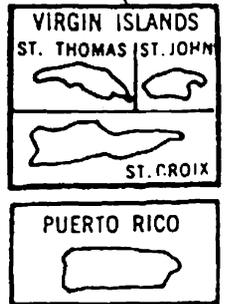
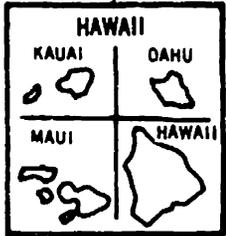
All cases heard at the District Court level can be appealed directly to a United States Circuit Court of Appeal. The District Courts are organized under the various Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal in a manner very

STANDARD FEDERAL REGIONS

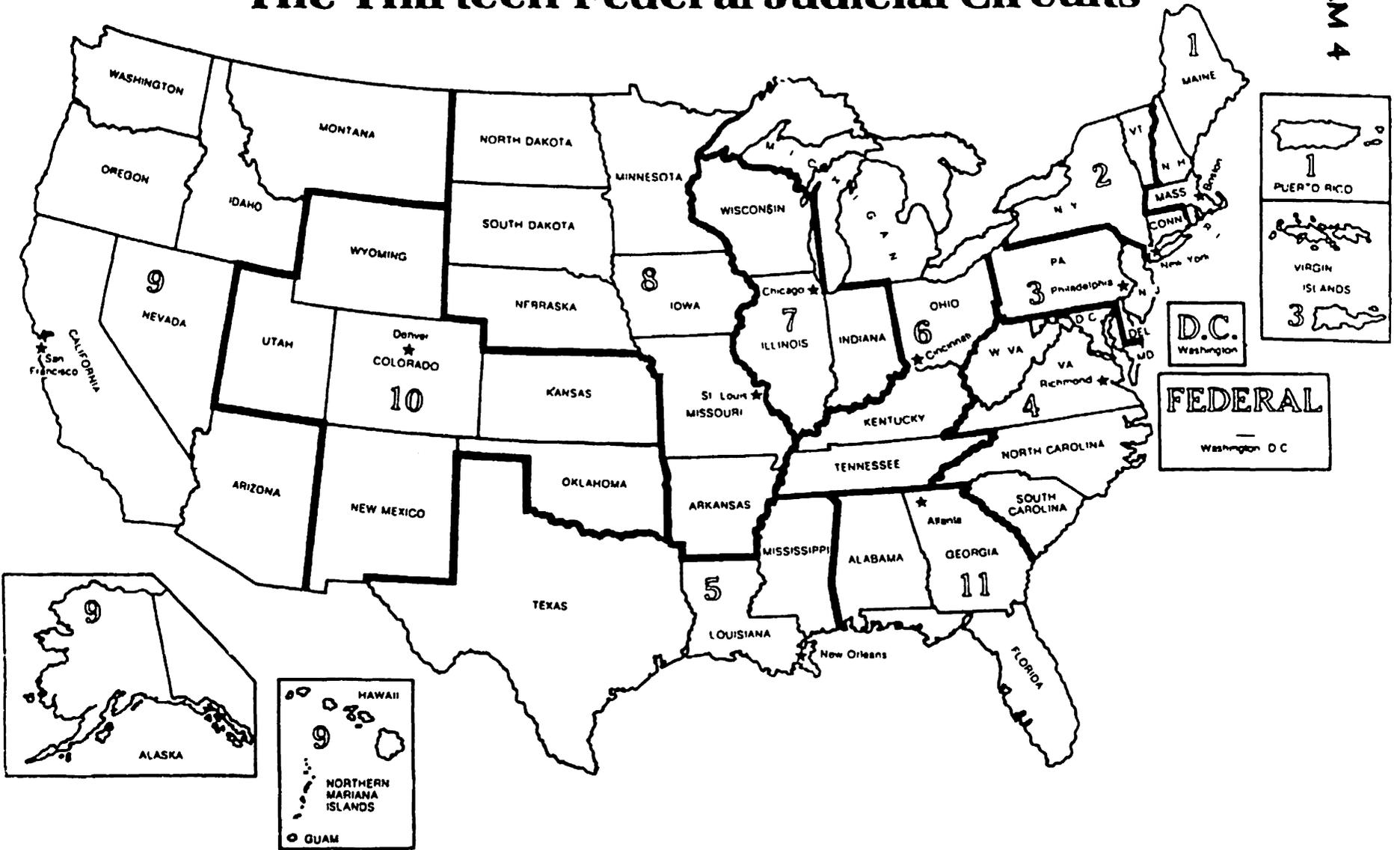
DIAGRAM 3



11



The Thirteen Federal Judicial Circuits



similar to the "federal regions" outlined in Diagram No. 3. The jurisdictions are broken down geographically as outlined in Diagram No. 4. The Circuit Courts of Appeals are located in the central cities for that region. The judicial branch geographic jurisdictions are called "Circuits". Thus the "9th Circuit" includes the states outlined in Diagram No. 4. Note that some, but not all, of the states in federal region IX are also in the 9th Circuit. The "9th Circuit Court of Appeals" is located in San Francisco, as are the regional headquarters of executive branch agencies found in federal region IX.

"Federal region" means the jurisdictional boundaries for Executive Branch agencies.

"Circuit" means the jurisdictional boundaries for the Judicial Branch agencies (courts).

Appeals from District Courts go to the Circuit Court of Appeal for that "Circuit" (or region) in which the District Court is located. Due to the large volume of federal litigation in Washington, D.C., there is a separate Federal Appeals Court located there called the District of Columbia, Circuit Court of Appeals, which hears appeals only from the federal District Court located in Washington, D.C.

Many years ago, federal appellate judges traveled around the country, setting up temporary courts in certain cities, hearing appeals for a period of time, then moving on. Federal appellate judges traveled on a known and

predictable circuit - hence the name "Circuit Court of Appeals". (The judges no longer travel, but sit in a court in the city which has been designated the center of each Circuit.)

There are a few other specialized federal courts, but the vast majority of litigation is heard within the courts outlined here.

Each individual state has a "Supreme Court", for example, the Oregon Supreme Court. This is a state court, and not a federal court. However, under certain circumstances a party can appeal a final decision from a state Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court, without having to climb the ladder of federal courts.

The Supreme Court can nullify an act of Congress. In other words, it can strike down a law passed by Congress and approved by the President, if it finds it to be in violation of the Constitution.

Conclusion

The American system of government is not very complicated. This booklet gives a very brief overview. There is more to know, but once the basics, as outlined in this booklet, are understood, learning the fine points will be easy.

Knowledge is useless if it is not used. We urge you to use this knowledge. Learn more about your government and how it works. Register to vote and then go out and vote. Go to "town meetings" held by Congressmen and ask questions. Keep yourself informed. Write letters letting government officials, including Legislative Branch (legislators), Executive Branch (administrators) and Judicial Branch (judges) officials know how you feel.

Be at cause over your own government.

APPENDIX

The CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We, the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE 1

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Con-

gress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

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

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

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

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

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

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

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

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

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

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

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

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

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the Emoluments

whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance of Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

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

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or

being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

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

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

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

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

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

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

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

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

To raise and support Armies, but no

Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

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

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

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

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

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

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

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

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

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

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

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

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque or Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be ab-

solutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

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

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in

the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes: which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

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

In Case of the Removal of the Presi-

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

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

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

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the

Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

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

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one

supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

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

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

Section 3. Treason against the United

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

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

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needed Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V

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

ARTICLE VI

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII

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

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia,

In CONVENTION,
Monday, September 17th, 1787.
PRESENT

The States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia:

RESOLVED,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives

should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
William Jackson, Secretary.

The BILL OF RIGHTS

As provided in the FIRST TEN
AMENDMENTS
TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES

Effective December 15, 1791

Articles in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

PREAMBLE

The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution.

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the

freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

The Judicial power of the United

States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President

whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United

States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the Legislature of any State

may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XX

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of

Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the year in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the

legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XXII

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified

as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission to the states by the Congress.

ARTICLE XXIII

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth Article of Amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXIV

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXV

Section 1. In case of the removal of

the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take the office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of

Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within 48 hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within 21 days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within 21 days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

ARTICLE XXVI

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article I The Congress

1. Provides for an upper and lower house, terms, qualifications, and apportionment
2. Provides for elections and meetings of Congress; compensation of senators and representatives
3. Gives Congress the power to
 - borrow money
 - regulate commerce
 - establish naturalization laws
 - coin money and fix standards for weights and measures
 - provide for punishment of counterfeiters
 - establish post offices
 - establish copyright laws
 - declare war, raise armies, maintain a navy, organize a militia
 - exercise authority over the District of Columbia
4. Denies Congress the power to
 - suspend the writ of habeas corpus except in times of rebellion or invasion
 - enact ex post facto laws
 - tax articles exported from any state
 - give preference to one state over another
 - use money from the Treasury except by law (account for use of money)
 - grant titles of nobility
5. Denies states the rights expressly granted to federal government (see #3) and those denied federal government (see #4).

Article II The Presidency

1. Establishes office, term, electoral college, qualifications, succession in case of death or disability, and oath for president and vice-president.
2. Establishes president as commander in chief of Army, Navy, and militia.
3. Grants power with advice and consent of Senate to
 - make treaties
 - appoint ambassadors and Supreme Court justices
4. Provides for a periodic State of the Union message
5. Provides for impeachment in case of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III The Judiciary

1. Establishes Supreme Court and lower courts; terms and compensation of judges; authority of judges.
2. Provides for trial by jury.

Article IV

Asserts that:

1. Each state will honor the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the other states.
2. Criminals fleeing justice in one state will not find refuge in another state.
3. New states may be admitted to the Union, but no state may be formed from another without the permission of the preexisting states.
4. Each state is guaranteed protection from invasion by the federal government.

Article V

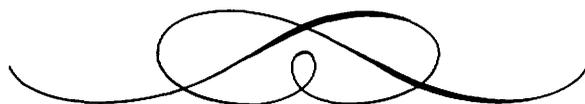
Provides for amendment of the Constitution

Article VI

1. Agrees that the United States government assume all debts entered into by the Confederation government before the adoption of the Constitution.
2. Provides for an oath, but no religious test, for all government officials.

Article VII

Provides for ratification of the Constitution.



The Aims of Scientology

A civilization without insanity, without criminals and without war, where the able can prosper and honest beings can have rights, and where man is free to rise to greater heights, are the aims of Scientology.

First announced to an enturbulated world in 1950, these aims are well within the grasp of our technology.

Nonpolitical in nature, Scientology welcomes any individual of any creed, race or nation.

We seek no revolution. We seek only evolution to higher states of being for the individual and for society.

We are achieving our aims.

After endless millennia of ignorance about himself, his mind and the universe, a breakthrough has been made for man.

Other efforts man has made have been surpassed.

The combined truths of fifty thousand years of thinking men, distilled and amplified by new discoveries about man, have made for this success.

We welcome you to Scientology. We only expect of you your help in achieving our aims and helping others. We expect you to be helped.

Scientology is the most vital movement on Earth today.

In a turbulent world, the job is not easy. But then, if it were, we wouldn't have to be doing it.

We respect man and believe he is worthy of help. We respect you and believe you, too, can help.

Scientology does not owe its help. We have done nothing to cause us to propitiate. Had we done so, we would not now be bright enough to do what we are doing.

Man suspects all offers of help. He has often been betrayed, his confidence shattered. Too frequently he has given his trust and been betrayed. We may err, for we build a world with broken straws. But we will never betray your faith in us so long as you are one of us.

The sun never sets on Scientology.

And may a new day dawn for you, for those you love and for man.

Our aims are simple, if great.

And we will succeed, and are succeeding at each new revolution of the Earth.

Your help is acceptable to us.

Our help is yours.

L. Ron Hubbard

Creed of The Church of Scientology

We of the Church believe:

That all men of whatever race, color, or creed were created with equal rights;

That all men have inalienable rights to their own religious practices and their performance;

That all men have inalienable rights to their own lives;

That all men have inalienable rights to their sanity;

That all men have inalienable rights to their own defense;

That all men have inalienable rights to conceive, choose, assist or support their own organizations, churches and governments;

That all men have inalienable rights to think freely, to talk freely, to write freely their own opinions and to counter or utter or write upon the opinions of others;

That all men have inalienable rights to the creation of their own kind;

That the souls of men have the rights of men;

That the study of the mind and the healing of mentally caused ills should not be alienated from religion or condoned in non-religious fields;

And that no agency less than God has the power to suspend or set aside these rights, overtly or covertly.

And we of the Church believe:

That man is basically good;

That he is seeking to survive;

That his survival depends upon himself and upon his fellows and his attainment of brotherhood with the universe.

And we of the Church believe that the laws of God forbid man:

To destroy his own kind;

To destroy the sanity of another;

To destroy or enslave another's soul;

To destroy or reduce the survival of one's companions or one's group.

And we of the Church believe that the spirit can be saved and that the spirit alone may save or heal the body.