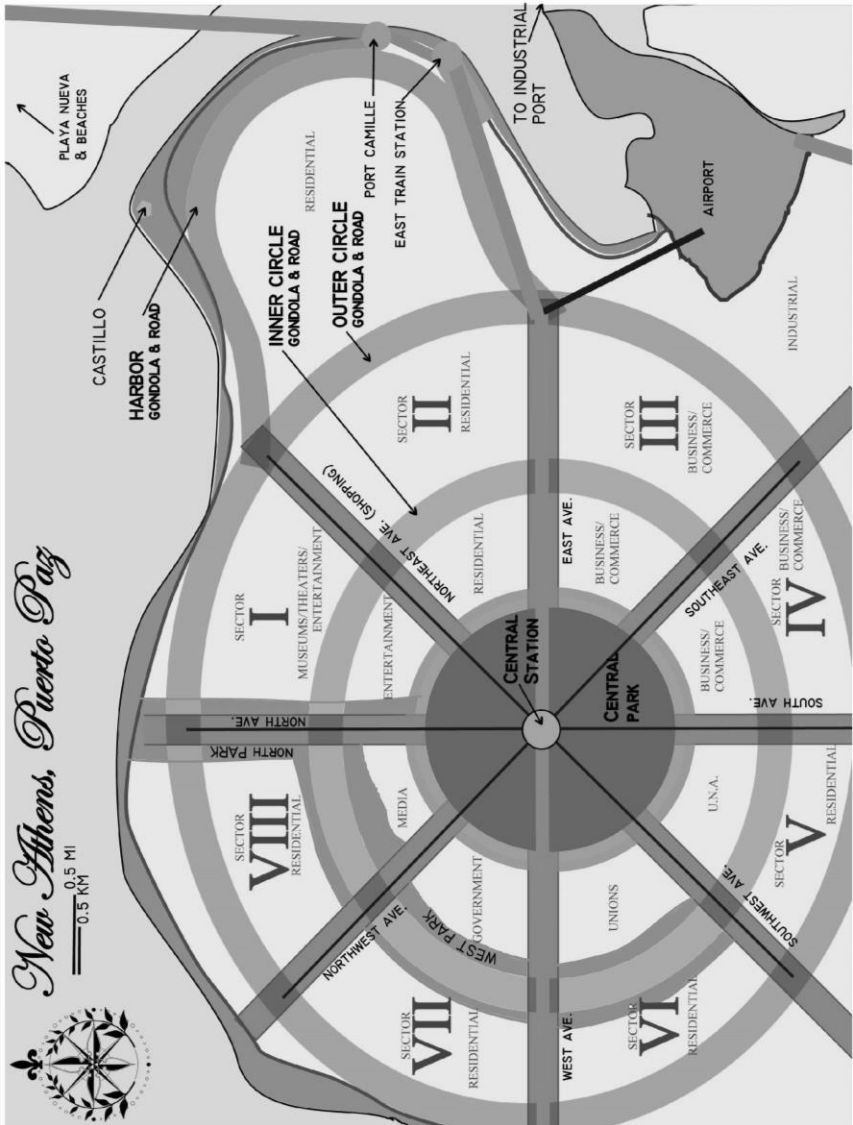
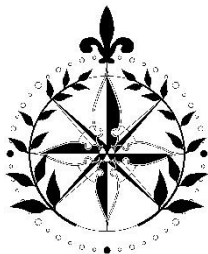


Appendix 1 New Athens City Map





Appendix 2

Puerto Paz Primer

American English Version: Primer text reproduced with permission of the Puerto Paz Department of Immigration. Refer to the website www.PuertoPaz.com for revisions, addenda, and additional commentary.

CORE PHILOSOPHIES

A functional society depends on a social contract among its citizens.

These Core Philosophies outline that social contract for Puerto Paz:

- 1) Society matters: Life is an interdependent, interconnected web. Recognize the needs of the many. This needs to be balanced with respect for individual liberties.
 - a. What one person does impacts everyone around them.
 - b. Have respect for everyone. Avoid “us versus them” mentalities. Cooperation and coordination are important for a healthy, functional society.
 - c. The world is getting increasingly specialized, and we depend on others to compensate for areas outside our specialties. This needs to be balanced with an awareness of the big picture.
 - d. Engineer environments that make healthy decisions easier and unhealthy decisions harder. Recognize that humans are more susceptible to environment than they care to admit to themselves.
 - i. *Commentary & Examples: Studies show that people’s food choices, both quantity and quality, at a buffet are affected by plate size and the order in which the food is presented.*
 - e. The Commons are to be shared and protected by everyone.
 - f. Climb Maslow’s Hierarchy to best of ability. Recognize that the lowest levels of Maslow’s Hierarchy are the highest priority for society as a whole, and the highest levels of Maslow’s Hierarchy are lower priority.
 - g. Restrictions on freedom should progress up a 3-tiered system of boundaries based on the damage those freedoms cause to society: If the freedoms do not cause damage to society, then they should not be restricted. Tier 1, for the least severe problems, is “incentives and disincentives”, where the state tries to guide people to desirable, healthy behaviors by means of making the good choices easier and the bad choices more difficult. Tier 2 is regulation. Tier 3 is prohibition.
 - i. *Commentary & Examples: Tier 1: Rebates, like free subway transportation, and taxes, such as taxes on simple-carbohydrates to promote health.*
- 2) Balance. Non-extremism.
 - a. The world is not black & white. Recognize that you don’t know the answers with certainty. Acknowledge the subjective nature of humans.
 - b. Balance loyalty to ideas with loyalty to people. Excessive loyalty to

either can be damaging.

i. *Commentary & Examples:*

1. *Examples:*

a. *Loyalty to Hitler and the Nazi's during World War 2 led to German soldiers participating in the genocide of Jews. Loyalty to President Skerellin in EUS led to the nuclear annihilation of Cuba in 2029. When patriotism becomes national narcissism that turns every other country into an enemy. Or misguided loyalty to mobsters, gangs, or jihads that damage society.*

- c. Balance pragmatism with idealism: Keep the pendulum of opinion from swinging violently between extremes based on recent events. Excessive idealism leads to unattainable goals. Excessive pragmatism leads to the status quo never improving.
 - d. Balance simplicity with descriptiveness: Keep it simple. Don't make regulations or instructions excessively complex when something simple would suffice.
 - e. Political debates should begin with extremism exercises. Determine the most extreme positions in the four political categories (order-conservative, order-liberal, freedom-conservative, and freedom-liberal), then progressively work out less extreme positions leading to a center, moderate position. From there debate whether the center position should be nudged further towards one of the extremes.
- 3) The State: A State is needed to protect The Commons and protect against discrimination. The State must balance order with freedom, societal needs versus individual liberty.
- 4) Respect: Treat others with respect. Recognize everyone's' importance. Recognize that you are no more, nor no less important than any other person and avoid an egotistical, VIP mentality. Treat janitors as well as you treat bankers. Everyone plays an important role. Society needs janitors, and we can't have a society of nothing but CEO's and no janitors.
- 5) Transparency. Free flow of information so that decisions can be made based on facts. Sharing of information. Higher value on knowledge than on the money made from selling that information.
- 6) Income's relationship to Priorities and Value: Individual Citizens have a responsibility recognize priorities in relation to Maslow's Hierarchy. Base levels of income should be associated with value, and those advancing society's highest needs and priorities should be compensated more highly. Income can be adjusted from the base levels by specific types of bonuses based on qualities such as difficulty of job, level of training required, skill or ability, and how hard working a person is. The highest incomes possible shall not be extraordinarily higher than the lowest possible incomes. The State will use income taxes to regulate the above. The health of Individual Citizens, and society as a whole, trumps the desire for higher profits or income.
- a. *Commentary & Examples:*
- i. *Examples of high priority careers that should have higher base incomes based on society's needs: Farmers (food), Public Works (water and sanitary), police and fire (safety), doctors and nurses (health), construction workers and engineers (shelter),*
 - ii. *Examples of lower priority careers that should have lower base incomes based on society's needs: artists, athletes, entertainers.*
- 7) Pursuit of knowledge and Truth:
a. Citizens with intellectual curiosity are desired. Question traditions to keep what makes sense and purge what doesn't make sense.
- 8) Overcoming Irrational Fear: It is important for people to overcome the aspects of their fears that lead to behaviors that are detrimental to

society.

- a. Fear leads to much of peoples' misbehavior. Fear of not being liked. Fear of not making enough money, survival.
 - b. Fear can also be motivational and serve good purposes, so as with all things, balance is necessary.
- 9) **Communication:** Openness, honesty, and the free mixing of ideas is critical to a healthy society. Interact with people who are different than yourself.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Political Groups are the major categories of the participants in the political system who have unique political interests. They are intended to provide checks and balances on one another such that no one group forms a monopoly or no two groups form a duopoly. These are static groups, unchanging in nature throughout time, although they may change in membership and size. There are 7 Political Groups, 4 of which are Primary Political Groups (Individual Citizens, The State, Corporations, and Public Media), and 3 of which are Secondary Political Groups (Citizens Advisory Group, Citizen Union, Corporate Advisory Group).

Political Parties are the alliances of citizens, which can be from various Political Groups, formed to promote and advance their own political agendas and ideas. These are dynamic groups that can change throughout time. *Examples: Democrats and Republicans.*

Structure of the Political Groups:

- 1) **Individual Citizens** (Primary Group)
 - a. Membership: Open and mandatory: Everyone, including those in other Political Groups, is included in this group.
 - b. Responsibilities:
 - i. Uphold and value the Core Philosophies.
 - ii. Communicate with other groups
 - c. Controls over self:
 - i. Private groups and relationships that apply peer pressure
 - ii. Dispute boards, arbitrations, and lawsuits
 - d. Controls/Checks against other Political Groups:
 - i. Vs. The State:
 1. Elections
 2. Referendums
 3. Published Reviews of State
 4. Citizens Advisory Group
 - ii. Vs. Corporations:
 1. Citizen Union
 2. Individual Published Reviews
 3. Consumer spending choices
 - iii. Vs. Public Media
 1. Libel/Slander lawsuits.
- 2) **Citizens Advisory Group** (Secondary Group, under the domain of Individual Citizens)
 - a. Membership: Closed: Membership is open to any Individual Citizen, except those who are members of The State, Corporations, Public Media, or the Corporate Advisory Group Political Groups.
 - i. Funded by a government mandate through State taxes. Funding amount is voted on yearly by public referendum. The State may, at their discretion, choose to increase

funding, but may not decrease funding. Additional money may also be obtained through public fundraising efforts.

- b. Responsibilities:
 - i. Uphold and value the Core Philosophies.
 - ii. Provide more formal Communication (beyond everyday informal communication) between Individual Citizens and The State. The Citizens Advisory Group communicates Individual Citizen needs and concerns to The State.
 - iii. Seek a state of balance among the 3 groups: State, Corporations, & Individual Citizens.
- c. Controls over self:
 - i. Elections by Individual Citizens who are not members of other closed Political Groups.
 - ii. Term limits.
- d. Controls/Checks against other Political Groups:
 - i. Published Reviews and Editorials
 - ii. Boycotts and Protests.
 - iii. Can initiate impeachment referendums for members of the State.
 - iv. Vs. Public Media: Libel/Slander lawsuits.
- e. *Commentary & Examples: The State, Corporations, and Public Media all possess strength in numbers and organization. As organized groups they possess an unfair advantage versus ordinary, unorganized Citizens. This sub-group is intended to bond Citizens together in an organized, united front to fight against abuse and corruption in the State.*

3) **Citizen Union Group** (Secondary Group, under the domain of Individual Citizens)

- a. Membership: Closed: Membership is open to any Individual Citizen, except those who are members of The State, Corporations, Public Media, or the Corporate Advisory Group Political Groups.
 - i. Funded by a government mandate through State taxes. Funding amount is voted on yearly by public referendum. The State may, at their discretion, choose to increase funding, but may not decrease funding. Additional money may also be obtained through public fundraising efforts.
- b. Responsibilities:
 - i. Uphold and value the Core Philosophies.
 - ii. Provide more formal Communication (beyond everyday informal communication) between Individual Citizens and Corporations. The Citizen Union communicates Individual Citizen needs and concerns to The Corporations, including both needs and concerns as consumers of their products via the **Consumer Union** sub-group, and as employees of their businesses via the **Worker Union** sub-group.
 - iii. Seek a state of balance among the 3 groups: State, Corporations, & Individual Citizens.
- c. Controls over self:
 - i. Leadership Board elections by Individual Citizens who are not members of other closed Political Groups.
 - ii. Term limits.
- d. Controls/Checks against other Political Groups:
 - i. Published Reviews and Editorials
 - ii. Boycotts, Worker Strikes, and Protests.
 - iii. Lawsuits.
 - iv. Vs. Public Media: Libel/Slander lawsuits.
- e. *Commentary & Examples: The State, Corporations, and Public Media all possess strength in numbers and organization. As organized groups they possess an unfair advantage versus ordinary, unorganized Citizens. This sub-*

group is intended to bond Citizens together in an organized, united front to fight against abuse and corruption in Corporations.

4) **The State** (Primary Group)

- a. Membership: Closed: members of this group must not also be members of another closed group. Membership is based on election by Individual Citizens.
- b. Responsibilities:
 - i. Uphold and value the Core Philosophies.
 - ii. Protect the Commons, especially the environment. Provide public transportation systems, communication systems, public works and utilities, and education systems.
 - iii. Impartial arbitration of disagreements in the other Political Groups or among Citizens. Define (collaboratively) & enforce boundaries of acceptable/preferred behavior. Prohibit discrimination. Seek resolutions that result in the healthiest and best functioning society possible.
 - iv. Prioritize the bottom layers of Maslow's Hierarchy including security of body, security of property (Police, Fire, military); Public Works (sewer, water); Transportation (highway, transit); Communication (internet, phone) or at least regulation of it.
 - v. Communicate with other groups, including foreign states. Transparency. Publish yearly reports of income and expenditures.
 - vi. Recognize its own limits. Seek a state of balance among the 3 groups: State, Corporations, & Individual Citizens.
 - vii. Government itself is secular humanist agnostic while individuals may privately choose own beliefs.
 - viii. Explain WHY rules are what they are (law commentary)
 - ix. Regulate income via an income tax per the Core Philosophies of Puerto Paz.
 - x. Provide law and order.
- c. Controls over self:
 - i. Internal checks and balances of sub-groups of Executive, Judicial, Congressional branches.
 - ii. An independent judicial system
 - iii. International laws and foreign pressures.
 - iv. Term limits.
- d. Controls/Checks against other Political Groups:
 - i. Vs. Individual Citizens:
 1. Laws and enforcement
 2. Taxes
 - ii. Vs. Corporations:
 1. Regulations/laws and enforcement
 2. Taxes
 - iii. Vs. Public Media
 1. Libel/Slander lawsuits.

5) **Corporations** (Primary Group)

- a. Membership: Closed. For businesses only and consists of a business's CEO's and leadership boards.
- b. Responsibilities:
 - i. Uphold and value the Core Philosophies.
 - ii. Balance prosperity/greed with what is best for society (includes durability/quality to avoid planned obsolescence environmental problems)
 - iii. Provide jobs
 - iv. Make sure competition is healthy and non-destructive. Seek out collaboration vs competition wherever possible.
 - v. Communicate with other groups.

- vi. Do not damage the Commons or the environment.
 - vii. Improve society through new technology and innovation.
 - viii. Private media corporations are required by law to provide minimum access levels (as determined by The State) to the publicly funded Media Group and to the Citizen Union Group. (for example, all private TV stations required to provide minimum 1 hour per day of public media programming, and 30 minutes of Citizen Union programming.)
 - c. Controls over self:
 - i. Competition with other corporations
 - d. Controls/Checks against other Political Groups:
 - i. Vs. Individual Citizens:
 - 1. Jobs and wages
 - 2. Product supply and prices
 - ii. Vs. The State:
 - 1. Private media coverage (except for mandatory minimum exposure provided to Public Media, Citizen Union, and Citizens Advisory Groups)
 - 2. Published Reviews of State
 - 3. Lobbying the State via the Corporate Advisory Group. Individual Corporations are not permitted to lobby the State, all lobbying must be performed via the Corporate Advisory Group.
 - iii. Vs. Public Media
 - 1. Libel/Slander lawsuits.
- 6) Corporate Advisory Group** (Secondary Group, under the domain of Corporations)
- a. Membership: Closed: members of this group are elected by members of the Corporations Group and must not also be members of another closed group.
 - i. Funded by Corporation membership dues.
 - b. Responsibilities:
 - i. Uphold and value the Core Philosophies.
 - ii. More formal Communication (beyond everyday informal communication) between Corporations and The State.
 - iii. Seek a state of balance among the 3 groups: State, Corporations, & Individuals.
 - c. Controls over self:
 - i. Mandatory that all meetings open to public with meeting minutes published.
 - ii. Internal elections system.
 - iii. Term limits.
 - d. Controls/Checks against other Political Groups:
 - i. Vs. State, Corporations, and Individuals: none
 - ii. Vs. Public Media
 - 1. Libel/Slander lawsuits.
 - e. *Commentary & Examples: Historically there have been problems caused by the most powerful Corporations exhibiting excessive influence on the State and elections at the expense of both smaller businesses and ordinary Citizens, due to their wealth, power, and organization. This subgroup is intended to force Corporations to work together to find mutually beneficial lobbying efforts, and to provide an official and transparent method for Corporations to lobby the State in blocks by industry.*
- 7) Public Media** (Primary Group)
- a. Membership: Closed. Open only to trained journalists. Operated similar to a Corporation, except funded by a government mandate through State taxes. Funding amount is voted on yearly by public referendum. The State may, at their discretion, choose to increase

funding, but may not decrease funding, to Public Media. Additional money may also be obtained through public fundraising efforts.

- b. Responsibilities:
 - i. Uphold and value the Core Philosophies.
 - ii. Maintain independence and objectivity.
 - iii. Investigate and expose corruption and misbehavior.
 - iv. Report the news.
- c. Controls over self: Internal elections system.
- d. Controls/Checks against other Political Groups: Media coverage and editorials.

ELECTIONS

An independent election commission shall oversee all elections. The United Nations and the Public Media shall be invited to observe and report on all elections.

Key election features:

- 1) Instant Runoff Voting: Voting is to use the instant runoff voting system where each voter ranks the candidates in order of preference. Candidates are not permitted to swap votes.
 - a. *Commentary & Examples: In the former United States of America, the destructive 2 party system that led to its downfall was inevitable because of its winner-take-all voting system. Duverger's law predicts this result, but in the former USA the 2 parties became so strong that the election system could not be reformed from within the government.*
- 2) Voting district boundaries: All voting districts shall have boundaries determined by mathematical formulas and geographical boundaries to avoid Gerrymandering. The election commission shall hire trained mathematicians and geographers for development of boundaries. Residents of a district may appeal based on cultural differences within a district.
- 3) Candidate equal access to publicity: Private media corporations shall provide an equal amount of time (video) or space (text) to each candidate who has met the election commission's qualifications as a "viable candidate". Public spaces shall be designated by The State in each district that permit an equal amount of space per candidate for election posters.
- 4) Candidate funding: All campaign funding shall be from a public campaign election fund that is funded by State taxes and distributed equally among all candidates. No private funds are permitted for campaign activities.
 - a. *Commentary & Examples: In the former United States of America, politicians were spending more than half of their time fundraising for elections rather than governing the country or trying to reach bipartisan deals. The lack of public funding of elections, or even campaign finance regulation, led to elections being a non-stop fundraising effort, distracting the government from accomplishing anything. As campaigns were further deregulated it led to a pay-per-vote lobbying system where privately funded wealthy corporations had an unfair influence on government, effectively buying legislation that favored them at the expense of citizens who couldn't afford to buy the same legislation.*
- 5) Voting Day: All major elections shall be on a day declared a holiday to give all workers an opportunity to vote. Major elections shall be held at adequately prevalent and adequately equipped voting stations throughout the voting region. Minor elections may use technology to vote electronically from the

voter's home.

- a. *Commentary & Examples: In the former United States of America, being 'too busy' or encountering 'transportation problems' were the reasons why 28% of people making less than \$20,000 did not vote in 2012.*
- 6) Vote Tabulation: All electronic or computerized voting systems shall produce 2 paper Vote Receipts per voter. Vote receipts identify the voting location and time and have a unique vote number, but do not identify the voter. Vote Receipts are printouts showing the voter's selections. One copy shall be retained by the election commission in case of a recount or concerns of electronic voting machine tampering or other failure. One copy shall be provided to the voter to confirm that the machine registered their votes correctly.

TAXES

- Taxes are used to smooth out the flaws inherent in a free market economic system and to make a functioning society.
 - o The redistribution of wealth via taxes acknowledges that those in power often try to keep more than their fair share because they can, not because they deserve to. A free market is allowed to function within healthy and safe boundaries with minimal economic intervention, but Taxes are used to redirect the flaws in human nature to provide a more fair, just, and healthier society.
 - *Commentary and Examples: Studies have shown that when any two people play a game of Monopoly where one person is arbitrarily given a tremendous amount of free money at the start of the game, but the other person isn't, the benefactor of the free money wins the game and claims it was because they played the game smarter, and behaves as if they deserved the free money at the start.*
 - o It acknowledges that every single corporation builds itself on a foundation of public Commons administered by the State, and that those Corporations owe their fair share to maintain the Commons.
 - o It acknowledges that every human being has a right to survive and meet the lowest levels of Maslow's Hierarchy, and uses a Negative income Tax used to supplement lowest income citizens. It acknowledges that there is a limit to how much more those in power should be compensated relative to those without power, and that a society with nothing but CEO's cannot function.
 - o Taxes are primarily done through payroll taxes where the tax is levied before it even reaches the employee. Once per year an employee can file for credits to claw back some of that money, but the money owed is taken from the paycheck to reduce the sense of loss.

LAW & ORDER

Laws are separated into three prioritized categories: General Laws, General Laws Commentary, and Specific Laws.

- 1) The General Laws are vague and general principals. These are what citizens are expected to know. They are kept brief, and few in quantity. They are the highest laws of the land though, and are the ultimate authority. They typically correlate with Puerto Paz's Core Philosophies.
 - a. Examples include:
 - i. Do not harm the earth.
 - ii. Do not harm others
- 2) The General Laws Commentary is further description of the General Laws. They describe why each General Law was chosen

and what each law is meant to be, and gives a history of the Law. The Commentary is also covered extensively in Civics classes, but not necessarily meant to be memorized for life.

- 3) The Specific Laws are specific examples and case histories that fall under each General Law. It is meant to be more black & white clarification of the vague General Laws. For example, under the General Law of “Do not harm others” would be Specific Laws such as murder, and exceptions such as self-defense. General Laws trump Specific Laws so that people can’t use Specific Laws as loopholes for complex situations.

Any time the State votes on a law, the citizens get to take a voluntary, informal, non-binding poll (via at-home technology) before the State’s vote on that legislation to see if the State is mirroring popular opinion. There is a locked version of the Citizen Poll that reflects opinions at the time the State Votes, but then there is after-vote polling that continues the polling process after the State has voted in case one side of the argument was underrepresented because of lack of poll-taker turnout. This gives the State an opportunity to revisit issues they’ve voted on to make sure they are representing the citizens’ interests, but still maintain the control with the State which is supposed to have a professional *alta-vista* that can overcome unhealthy popular opinions. *For example, if the majority of citizens who participate in a poll asking whether chocolate should be the only food served at restaurants say yes, then the State can see that this is what the citizens want, but can still override it and say that chocolate should not be the only food served because it is unhealthy to do so.* Technology plays a strong role in allowing this to happen because citizens polling is done through mobile technology with secure login to make it as easy as possible for citizen participation.

The general policy is for the State to provide a balance between freedom and order that allows Citizens to feel safe and healthy yet free. Citizens who violate the laws and Core Principals of Puerto Paz and are disruptive to society will be subjected to various levels of order based on their crimes:

- 1) Violent offenders who are deemed a risk to society are imprisoned. The State will make all attempts reasonably possible to rehabilitate and to provide psychological therapy to all violent offenders while they are imprisoned.
- 2) Non-violent offenders who habitually reject the Core Principals or Laws may be ostracized. The State will make all attempts reasonably possible to rehabilitate with civics lessons explaining why the Core Principals and Laws are a necessary part of a functional society, and to provide psychological therapy as needed to all offenders. Citizens who reject rehabilitation, or who continue to reject the Core Principals and Laws and are considered disruptive to society may be ostracized at the State’s discretion, as determined by the judicial branch. Ostracization shall begin with all reasonable attempts made to relocate the Citizen to another country that more closely matches with that Citizen’s beliefs and philosophies. If no country will accept the Citizen, then the citizen shall be relocated to the Isla de Juventud, an island off the coast of Puerto Paz that is reserved for ostracized citizens.

NOISE ORDINANCES

The various zones, neighborhoods, and districts in each city are zoned for varying permissible noise levels. In accordance with the Core

Philosophies of treating everyone with respect and acknowledging that what one person does has an impact on everyone around them, the default status is that Citizens are not permitted to subject the people around them to loud, disturbing noises unless they have the specific permission of *everyone* affected by the noise. Various zones in each city will be established that allow more noise to accommodate Citizens who either like living in noisier environments, or for Citizens to go to in order to participate in noisier events. In areas that are not zoned for higher noise levels, condominiums, apartment buildings, and housing developments are required to have a neighborhood community building or a noise-proofed community room for events or parties that are noisier than a small cocktail party with music at low levels. Citizens are encouraged to host their parties at community buildings and community rooms in areas zoned for higher levels of noise rather than in their homes. Multi-family residential buildings are also required to incorporate minimum standards of noise-proofing construction methods.

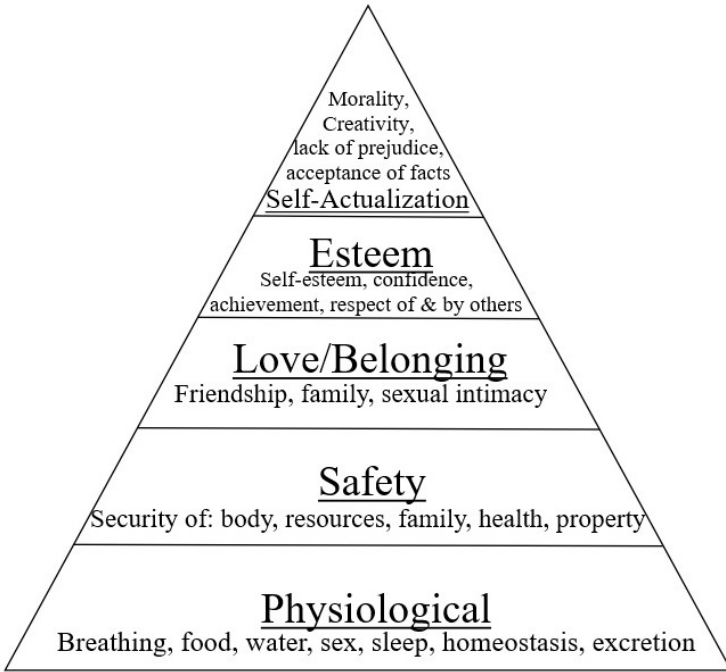
DRUGS

Recreational drugs are legal, but training on their effects is a part of civics classes. The State controls distribution of dangerous drugs. Hard drugs are required to be taken in specially controlled buildings staffed with emergency personnel. The goal is to discourage use, but to provide a safe environment for those who still choose to use, and to provide counseling and rehab to try to avoid use or deal with addiction, and prevent a black markets controlled by gangs that happens whenever there is outright prohibition. Alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana are considered soft drugs that are taxed by the State, and are minimally regulated other than having minimum ages for use for all except beer and wine.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

- 1) January 1: New Year's Day.
- 2) February 1: Puerto Paz Day. A holiday to celebrate the cleansing of the radioactive material from the soils and the birth of the country.
- 3) First Mondays of March and September: Poll Days. 2 polling days where citizens take time off to answer Public Media polling questions asking things like is the government exceeding its authority or not, and how they feel about current issues. Polling days seek out signs of abuse or corruption by any of the Political Groups and allows the State to monitor whether their work reflects the views of the population.
- 4) April 22: Earth Day. A day to consider environmental issues.
- 5) First Monday of May: Election Day holiday. *In May to avoid hurricane season.*
- 6) First Monday of June: Diversity Day: A holiday for socializing with people different than oneself to avoid living in bubbles and to promote the exchange of ideas.
- 7) July 31 and August 1: Past and Future Days. A day to reflect on the past followed by a day to think about the future.
- 8) First Monday of September: 2nd of 2 Poll Days, see March.
- 9) First Monday of October: Global Perspective Day. A holiday to reflect on how Puerto Paz as a whole, businesses as groups, and citizens as individuals can help make world a better place.
- 10) First Monday of November: Thanksgiving Day. A day to be grateful for what you have.
- 11) December 25: Family Day. Intentionally coincides with

Christmas Day to allow Christians the day off but without making a religious holiday an official government holiday.



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Appendix 3 Letter

sep'tembər 1, 2059

dır hə'vænə,

'hæpi ,æənə'vərsəri! ju ər ðə lʌv əv mɑɪ laɪf, ənd aɪ əm sou 'lʌki
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