

Hospitals & Asylums

Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy

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PREAMBLE

Hospitals & Asylums (HA) was created in 2000.

The HA acronym was coined by Alexander Augustus the African American surgeon who founded Freedmen's Hospital & Asylum (HA) for President Abraham Lincoln, who also created the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and populated Arlington National Cemetery.

HA dates to the Naval Hospital Act of Feb. 26, 1811, that was the work of Paul Hamilton secretary of the Navy under President James Madison. The codification at Title 24 of the United States Code was the work of Hon. Edward C. Little who died on June 24, 1924.

Economic law demands that we work together. Both the state and the private sector play an important role. Everyone has the fundamental right to be free of hunger, poverty and disease. It is the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all the economic, social and cultural rights; to read and write and thereby to grow and flourish with equal rights, health, justice, truth, freedom and peace in pursuit of eternal life, prosperity and happiness.

In all our dealings we must be ethical. To the government ethics is a matter of accounting for income, expenditure and association. To the professional ethics is a matter of profiting with the least risk of harm to anyone. Everyone has a professional responsibility to provide adequately for the needs of those unable to pay.

The golden rule provides that one must treat others as one wishes to be treated. Therefore non-violence and the non-use of force are fundamental to all dealings with all people and we must also reject all forms of hatred, bigotry, discrimination, prejudice, violence, crime and disease. It is our duty to defend the life and liberty of all people and treat everyone fairly.

Believing that the codification, adjudication and progressive change of HA statute will promote the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of healthy and friendly relations and the achievement of co-operation among all people.

Scholars should surpass 100 crunches, 100 push-ups and 10km run daily and run a marathon on the Sabbath.

Chapter 1 History

Art. 1 Title 24 of the United States Code

Hospitals & Asylums (HA) statute can be found in the 10 Chapters of [Title 24 US Code](#). HA was first codified for the United States Congress by Hon. Edward C. Little who passed away on June 24, 1924 shortly before the permanent laws entered into force on Dec. 7, 1925. HA traces its legislative history to the Naval Hospital Act of Feb. 26, 1811. The Act was litigated in regards to extra service pay in *US v. Thomas Fillebrown, Secretary of Commissioners of Navy Hospitals* [32 US 28 7 Pet. 28 \(1833\)](#) as cited by Justice Story in *Minis v. US* [40 U.S. 423 \(1841\)](#).

Many of the sections have been repealed and Title 24 is so short that it is usually published with Title 23 Highways. HA statute is a neglected cultural resource that caters to the best interests of the disabled and retired veterans, the mentally ill, the unlawfully detained, the ill, and national cemeteries and formerly served the deaf. The spirit of the law embodies the core values of the Constitution. We seek to minimize any disruptive impact on the structure of the existing statute and are committed to a comprehensive new law drawing upon a two hundred year history.

Art. 2 Naval and Army Hospitals

The [Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas](#), shall be subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as shall be provided by the President of the United States and shall remain under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of the Army under [24USC\(1\)§18](#). Hospitalization of the dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel and of the persons outside the naval service shall be furnished only for acute medical and surgical conditions, exclusive of nervous, mental, or contagious diseases or those requiring domiciliary care. Routine dental care, other than dental prosthesis and orthodontia, may be furnished to such persons who are outside the naval service under the same conditions [24USC\(1\)§35](#)

The Secretary of the Navy shall procure at suitable places proper sites for Navy hospitals, as authorized by Congress under [24USC\(1\)§14](#). Annual appropriations in such amounts as may be necessary are authorized from the general fund of the Treasury for the maintenance, operation, and improvement of naval hospitals under [24USC\(1\)§14a](#). For every Navy officer, seaman, or marine admitted into a Navy hospital, the institution shall be allowed one ration per day during his continuance therein, to be deducted from the account of the United States with such officer, seaman, or marine [24USC\(1\)§16](#).

Art. 3 National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers

A volunteer military of the mentally and physically able and willing prevailed in 1974 although the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was repealed in 1957. There are reserved from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being situated in the Black Hills meridian, in Fall River County, State of South Dakota Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve at Hot Springs, South Dakota shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under [Subchapter V of Chapter 3 of Title 24 of the United States Code](#).

Art. 4 District of Columbia Mental Health System

Since its establishment by Congress in 1855, Saint, Elizabeth's Hospital has developed into a respected national mental health hospital and study, training, and treatment center, providing a range of quality mental health and related services. The District of Columbia Community Mental Health System Act of 1988 reduced the population of St. Elizabeth's (Psychiatric) Hospital from 7,000 to less than 700 under [24USC\(4\)III§225](#).

Art. 5 Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established on February 16, 1857. An Act of Congress changed the institution's charter, enabling it to issue college degrees, that was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln ([1809-1865](#)) in 1864. The school for the deaf became the teaching hospital of Howard University Medical School in 1868 that was renamed Gallaudet University in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet ([1787-1851](#)), a notable figure in the advancement of deaf education. I. King Jordan was elected President of Gallaudet University ([1988-2006](#)) amid student protests for a deaf head, he resigned the first day of 2007.

Art. 6 Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum

Established in 1862 Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum cared for freed, disabled, and aged blacks. In 1863, it was placed under Dr. Alexander Augusta ([1825-1890](#)) the first African-American to be a surgeon in the US army, to make Major in the US Army, to head a hospital and to be buried with the rank of an officer in [Arlington Cemetery](#). In 1968 Freedmen became a teaching hospital with 278 beds and in 1909 Congress authorized the construction of a new hospital. In 1967, Freedmen's Hospital was transferred to Howard University and used as a hospital until 1975. There is a Freedmen's Memorial open to the public.

Art. 7 Arlington Memorial Amphitheater

Arlington Memorial Cemetery has been fully operational since May of 1864. Arlington Mansion and 200 acres of ground immediately surrounding it were officially designated as a military cemetery June 15, 1864, by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton.

Recommendations of the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, shall be sent to Congress in January of each year, with respect to the memorials to be erected, and the remains of deceased members of the Armed Forces to be entombed, in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia under [24USC\(7\)§295a](#).

Art. 8 Gorgas Hospital

The Government hospital within the Canal Zone, near the City of Panama, known prior to March 24, 1928, as the Ancon Hospital, shall after such date be known and designated on the public records as the [Gorgas Hospital](#), in recognition of the distinguished services to humanity as a fitting perpetuation of the name and memory of Major General William Crawford Gorgas. The change in the name of said hospital under [24USC\(8\)§302](#) shall in no wise affect the rights of the Federal Government, or any municipality, corporation, association, or person wherefore Manuel Antonio Noriega must be returned to the historians of his homeland [HA-9-9-07](#).

Art. 9 Armed Forces Retirement Home

The Naval Home was officially opened in 1834 and was known as the Naval Asylum until the name was changed to the Naval Home in 1880. The Soldiers' Home was established in 1851, as an "asylum for old and disabled veterans." In 1992 President George H. Bush ([1989-1993](#)) signed the law establishing the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH). [AFRH](#) houses an estimated 1,600 veterans at the [U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home \(USSAH\) in Washington, D.C](#) and the [U.S. Naval Home \(USNH\) in Gulfport, Mississippi](#) (that has been closed due to damages caused by Hurricane Katrina).

Chapter 2 Practical Petitions

Art. 10 Payment for Donors of Blood

Any person, whether or not in the employ of the United States, who shall furnish blood from his or her veins for transfusion into the veins of a person entitled to and undergoing treatment at Government expense, whether in a Federal hospital or institution or in a civilian hospital or institution, or who shall furnish blood for blood banks or for other scientific and research purposes in connection with the care of any person entitled to treatment at Government expense, shall be entitled to be paid therefore such reasonable sum, not to exceed \$50, for each blood withdrawal as may be determined by the head of the department or independent agency concerned, from public funds available to such department or independent agency for medical and hospital supplies: Provided, That no payment shall be made under this authority to any person for blood withdrawn for the benefit of the person from whom it is withdrawn under [24USC\(1\)§30](#).

Art. 11 Exchange of Private Lands

In all cases of unperfected bona fide claims to land, said claims may be perfected upon compliance with the requirements of the laws respecting settlement, residence,

improvements, and so forth, in the same manner in all respects as claims are perfected to other Government lands: Provided, That to the extent that the lands within said reserve are held in private ownership the Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to exchange therefore public lands of like area and value, which are surveyed, vacant, unappropriated, not mineral, not timbered, and not required for reservoir sites or other public uses or purposes. The private owners must, at their expense and by appropriate instruments of conveyance, surrender to the Government a full and unencumbered right and title to the private lands included in any exchange before patents are issued for or any rights attached to the public lands included therein, and no charge of any kind shall be made for issuing such patents. Upon completion of any exchange the lands surrendered to the Government shall become a part of said reserve in a like manner as if they had been public lands at the time of the establishment of said reserve. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to authorize the issuance of any land scrip under [24USC§153](#)

Art. 12 Penalty for Unlawful Intrusion Violation of Rules and Regulations

All persons who shall unlawfully intrude upon said reserve, or who shall without permission appropriate any object therein or commit unauthorized injury or waste in any form whatever upon the lands or other property therein, or who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned for a period not more than twelve months, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court under [24USC\(3\)V§154](#).

Art. 13 Repatriation and Release to Next of Kin

1. Persons hospitalized for mental illness or detained for a criminal offense while travelling abroad shall be repatriated upon request of the Secretary of State. Arrangements to receive an eligible person at any port of entry or debarkation shall be made under [24USC\(9\)§322](#).

2. If a person who is a patient hospitalized for mental illness, or his legal guardian, spouse, or adult next of kin, requests the release of such patient, the right of the Secretary, or the head of the hospital, to detain him for care and treatment shall be determined in accordance with such laws governing the detention, for care and treatment, of persons alleged to be mentally ill as may be in force and applicable generally in the State in which such hospital is located, but in no event shall the patient be detained more than forty-eight hours after the receipt of such request under [24USC\(9\)§326](#).

Art. 14 Disposition of Effects of Deceased Person

A will or other instrument of a testamentary nature involving property rights shall be promptly delivered, upon the death, to the proper court of record. It is recommended the decedent's property, in equal pro-rata shares to the highest following categories of identified survivors (listed in the order of precedence indicated) under [24USC\(10\)§420](#):

1. The surviving spouse or legal representative.

2. The children of the deceased.
3. The parents of the deceased.
4. The siblings of the deceased.
5. The next-of-kin of the deceased.

Art. 15 Fines and Forfeitures under Uniform Code of Military Justice

There is established in the Treasury of the United States an Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund wherein a portion of fines and forfeitures collected for criminal violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice may be deposited under [24USC\(10\)§419\(a\)\(4\)](#) and [10USCAIV\(165\)§2772](#)

Art. 16 Admission to Armed Forces Retirement Home

To apply for acceptance as a resident of a facility of the Retirement Home, a person eligible to be a resident shall submit to the Director of that facility an application in such form and containing such information as the Chief Operating Officer may require under [24USC\(10\)§412](#).

- a. Persons eligible to be residents -
 - A. are 60 years of age or over; and
 - B. were discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces under honorable conditions after 20 or more years of active service; and
 - C. Persons who served in a war theater during a time of war declared by Congress or were eligible for hostile fire special pay, were discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces under honorable conditions; or are determined under rules prescribed by the Chief Operating Officer to be incapable of earning a livelihood because of injuries, disease, disability or compelling personal circumstances.
- b. Persons who have been convicted of a felony or are not free of drug, alcohol, or psychiatric problems shall be ineligible to become a resident of the Retirement Home.

Chapter 3 Right to Write

Article 17 Freedom of the Press

Members of the Society of Professional Journalists believe that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. The duty of the journalist is to further those ends by seeking truth and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. Conscientious journalists from all media and specialties strive to serve the public with thoroughness and honesty. Professional integrity is the cornerstone of a journalist's credibility. Journalists share a dedication to ethical behavior and adopt this code to declare the Society's principles and standards of practice. Journalists should be honest, fair and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information. Ethical journalists treat sources, subjects and colleagues as human beings deserving of respect to minimize harm. Journalists act independently and should be free of obligation to any

interest other than the public's right to know. Journalists are accountable to their readers, listeners, viewers and each other.

Art. 18 Treaties

Treaties are adopted by the vote of two thirds of the States present and voting under Art. 9(2) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. [27 January 1980](#). "Pacta sunt servanda" every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith under Art. 26. Two or more of the parties to a multilateral treaty may conclude an agreement to modify the treaty under Art. 41. A State may invoke an error in a treaty as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty under Art. 48(1).

Art. 19 Copyright Royalties

A. Everyone shall uphold the moral and material interests of the author under Art. 27(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of [December 10, 1948](#). Negotiation of these rights shall not in any circumstances be prejudicial to the moral rights of the author, nor to his or her right to obtain equitable remuneration.

1. Authors are entitled to copyright royalties to afford a respectable standard of living. Authors may license and sell the rights to the use of their works however this power is limited by the doctrine of fair use that permits reasonable citations and quotations. An enforceable right of an author to compensation arises when their work is directly responsible for earning other people a large a sum of money.

2. The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of [September 9, 1886](#) establishes the laws of the union in regards to intellectual property rights.

3. The Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1988 in [Appendix I](#) of [Title 17](#) provides that the Convention is not self-executing and may be performed only pursuant to appropriate domestic law.

4. Authors of literary works shall enjoy the exclusive right of authorizing the public recitation of their works, including such public recitation by any means or process.

5. In professional works it is required to credit authors cited in the formulation of a new work in a bibliography. To create professional works quotations from works, disputes and agreements between authors should be noted in a prescribed fashion.

6. Ownership of a copyright is distinct from ownership of any material object in which the work is embodied. Transfer of ownership of any material object, including the copy, does not of itself convey any rights in the copyrighted work.

7. In works for hire the employer, or other person for whom the work was prepared, shall enjoy the same rights as the author of an original work under [17USC\(2\)§201](#).

8. The United States Government is not precluded from receiving and holding copyrights transferred to it by assignment, bequest, or purchase however copyright protection is not available for any work of the United States Government under [17USC\(1\)§105](#).

9. HA is a private work that must be purchased by the United States government.

10. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising under, out of or relating to this contract and any subsequent amendments of this contract, including, without limitation, its formation, validity, binding effect, interpretation, performance, breach or termination, as well as non-contractual claims, shall be submitted to mediation in accordance with the WIPO Mediation Rules ([MR](#)). The place of mediation shall be ---. The language to be used in the mediation shall be ---.

11. If, and to the extent that, any such dispute, controversy or claim has not been settled pursuant to the mediation within 60 or 90 days of the commencement of the mediation, it shall, upon the filing of a Request for Arbitration by either party, be referred to and finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules ([EAR](#)).

Art. 20 Doctrine of Fair Use

A. The fair use doctrine, codified in [Section 107](#) of the Copyright Act, tempers the protection of copyright by allowing an author to use a limited amount of copyrighted material when copyright law might otherwise stifle the very creativity which that law is designed to foster. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include,

1. The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
2. The nature of the copyrighted work;
3. The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
4. The effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

B. The fact that a work is unpublished shall not itself bar a finding of fair use if such finding is made upon consideration of all the above factors.

Art. 21 Fulfillment of Rights

A. The right of everyone to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he or she is the author hold true from the 35th Session of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [HA-1-12-05](#) where it was found that three levels of obligations are imposed upon the State as the result of this right: to respect, protect and fulfill.

1. Respect requires that State parties refrain from interfering directly or indirectly with the right to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests of the author.
2. The obligation to protect requires state parties to take measures to prevent third parties from interfering with the moral and material interests of the author.
3. Finally the obligation to fulfill requires the State to adopt appropriate legislative, administrative, budgetary, judicial promotional and other measures toward the full realization of the rights and freedoms of the people.

Art. 22 Legislative Drafting

A. Drafting legislation is one of the most difficult legal writing skills.

1. The first step is to determine what you want the proposed legislation to do.
2. The second step is to determine the structure of your proposed legislation. The structure of a bill begins with the long title and enacting clause required under [1USC§101](#) everything after is part of the statute. All bills begin with –

A BILL

To ---

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives, Assembled, Referred to ---

3. The third step is to draft the bill, so that the language and organization are no more complicated than necessary, serve the object of the legislation without creating unnecessary problems, and are internally coherent and consistent with usages in the existing statute. If the bill amends or repeals existing law the laws may be stricken or amended as desired so that the bill become effective upon passage.

Art. 23 How a Bill Becomes a Law

A. Origination of Bill in the House of Representatives: Resolution, Joint Resolution, Concurrent Resolution by executive agency, political interest group, individual member, bill drafting agency.

1. Introduction of Bill by Member into the Hopper
2. Referral to Standing Committee by Leadership and Parliamentarian.
3. Committee Action: Possible referral to subcommittee, hearings customary on major bills, open hearing for testimony, possible closed hearings for deliberation, amendment and decision, committee decisions are generally - disregard (pigeonhole), defeat, accept and report, amend and report or rewrite.

4. Calendars: Union (revenue and appropriation), House (public), Private (claims), Consent (minor, non-controversial), Discharge (remove bills from committee) Rules Committee (major bills) Hearings, Closed rules, Open rules (predominant form)

5. Floor Action: Committee of the Whole, general debate, second reading, amendment, report to the House, advance to third reading, passage or defeat.

B. Senate Referral to Standing Committee by Leadership and Parliamentarian

1. Committee Action: similar to those of House, including closed and open hearings, amendment, pigeonholing, passage or defeat.

2. Calendars: General Orders and Executive and Discharge.

3. Floor Action: similar to those of House, including rejection or acceptance of committee amendments, other amendments, unlimited debate.

4. Cloture: supermajority cutting off the talk, filibuster enables a minority to kill a bill or force concessions for an extended talk.

5. Unanimous consent: expedited proceedings are read

6. Conference Committee: May be requested if House and Senate versions differ, composed of managers from each house who vote separately, each house must concur in the conference report.

7. Bill signed by Speaker and Vice-President. President: has ten days (not including Sunday) to sign it or veto it. The options are Approve, Veto, "Pocket Veto", Permit bill to become law without signature.

C. In practice the bill killings of Congress are usually bypassed in favor of the less reactionary, less coercive and more flexible power of private law often enacted 'Be the Democratic-Republican (DR) two party system Abolished.

Art. 24 New Editions of Code

1. HA statute is a new edition of code.

2. New editions of Code and Supplements are not published oftener than once in each five years under [1USC\(3\)202\(c\)](#).

3. Each compilation is annually prepared for printing of the parliamentary precedents and advance royalties are sought under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1966 (79 Stat. 270; Public Law 89-90) at [2USC\(1\)§28](#).

4. A minimum of \$6,500 is appropriated for the preparation and editing of the Code and Supplemental of the United States and District of Columbia under [1USC\(3\)§213](#).

Chapter 4 Rule of Law

Art. 25 Asylum

A. As Thomas Paine demands in his pamphlet Common Sense of [1776](#), O ye that love mankind! Ye that dare oppose, not only the tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot of the old world is overrun with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Asia, and Africa, have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a stranger, and England hath given her warning to depart. O! Receive the fugitive, and prepare in time an asylum for mankind.

1. An insane asylum is not really an asylum at all, more the anti-thesis - a political persecution. A wrong from whence the neglected and abused alleged mentally ill derive an ungarnishable right to disability benefits. A right to the adjudication of wills, trusts and estates of a slavery free justice of the peace. A right to health not corrupted by psychiatric discrimination and abuse. A right to social service and a right to flee.

B. The granting of Asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act and that, as such, it cannot be regarded as unfriendly by any other State under the Declaration on Territorial Asylum [2312 \(XXII\) of 14 December 1967](#). The Declaration like the Convention on the Status of Refugees of 1951 is mindful of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which declares in Art. 14 (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

1. The Asylum policy of the United States is that refugees with a legitimate claim for relief from political persecution shall be; (i) granted sufficient resources for employment training and placement in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency among refugees as quickly as possible; (ii) provided with the opportunity to acquire sufficient English language training to enable them to become effectively resettled as quickly as possible; (iii) insured that cash assistance is made available to refugees in such a manner as not to discourage their economic self-sufficiency under [8USC\(12\)II§1158](#) and [8USC\(12\)§1522](#)

C. Common Articles 26-29 to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 protect refugees and stateless people against discrimination, provide for the freedom of movement, requires States to provide them with identity papers and travel documents at the same price as nationals. A refugee is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. A stateless person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law.

Art. 26 Common Law

A. Common law is embodied in the evolving jurisprudence of the Supreme Court.

1. Justices are elected to state and national Supreme Courts. Justices are the highest ranking judicial officers. Justices lead the judiciary, regulate the bar and hear cases.
2. Justice involves applying laws to cases affecting the rights of individuals and discovering laws or their application to be unjust or unconstitutional for the pacific resolution of a case or to request the legislature that the laws be amended or repealed.

B. Basic principles of common law are.

1. Common Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of [23 March 1976](#) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of [3 January 1976](#) provides (1) All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. (2) All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

2. Common Article 3 of the [Geneva Conventions](#) provides Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

3. When a couple has lived together for a prescribed number of years their relationship is considered a common law marriage. To minimize the infringement of the State on marriage the [Universal Life Church Monastery](#) certifies Ministers to officiate marriage certificates in lieu of a justice of the peace.

C. The basic practice of common sense for a legal system is the accountable settlement of torts claims made under:

1. Art. 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of [23 March 1976](#), states at paragraph 6, “when a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law”.

2. Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of [26 June 1987](#) provides the State, “shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to

fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible.”

Art. 27 Civil Law System

A. Civil law is based upon the Civil Code, the codified statutes of Congress. Civil law is done entirely by the writing and exchange of legal briefs predicated upon the accurate citation of the Civil Code. Trials and juries are rare and undesirable. The civil law system regulates all criminal trials. Constitutional rights and freedoms may be subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society. The rule of law embraces at least three principles.

First, that the law is supreme over officials of the government as well as private individuals, and thereby preclusive of the influence of arbitrary power.

Second, requires the creation and maintenance of an actual order of positive laws which preserve and embody the more general principle of normative order.

Third, that the relationship between the state and individual shall be regulated by law:

B. Peace, justice and nonviolence are fundamental to the Rule of Law. The golden rule is that one should do unto others as one would have done unto ones self. An unjust law however is no law at all. How does one determine when a law is just or unjust? Any law that degrades human personality or is born in false witness is unjust. In defense of freedom the people, judges, justices and the jury, through the process of jury nullification, have the power to rule laws unconstitutional in their application or *in toto* if they conflict with their conscience Supreme Law - the Constitution.

1. The doctrine of inter-jurisdictional immunity recognizes the powers of one level of government must be protected against intrusions, even incidental ones, by another level.

2. The doctrine of federal paramountcy provides that when the operational effects of provincial legislation are incompatible with federal legislation, the federal legislation must prevail and the provincial legislation is rendered inoperative to the extent of the incompatibility.

3. Federal legislation can be ruled unconstitutional if the legislation fails to have a pressing and substantial justification.

4. The Constitution may not be used to justify negligence to settle human rights cases, sovereign immunity is predicated upon the highest law human rights.

Art. 28 Principle of Non-Use of Force

1. The Principle of Non-Use of Force or non aggression principle is considered the *jus cogens*, universal norm, of international law and human behavior. All Members shall

refrain in their (international) relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any other (State), or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the UN under [Art. 2\(4\) of the UN Charter](#).

2. Nothing shall impair the right of individual or collective self-defense. It is a well established principle that the use of force is acceptable only when that use of force was directly and proportionally aimed against an armed attack in which case the Geneva Conventions apply to all affected parties as explained by the International Court of Justice in Judgment No. 70: *Nicaragua v. USA* under [Art. 51 of the UN Charter](#)

Art. 29 Freedom from Fear and Want

1. The ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of [December 10, 1948](#) relies upon respect for the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world that can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights as they determine for themselves.

2. Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; are reliant upon universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination as to race, sex, language, disability, political affiliation or religion.

Art. 30 Right to Self Determination

1. All peoples have the right to self-determination under common Art. 1 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of [3 January 1976](#) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of [23 March 1976](#). By virtue of that right to self determination they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence. In all Courts, a person may represent themselves prose, speaking for themselves. In international development the basic principle is for nations to cast off the yoke of colonialism and capitalize upon their own natural and human resources to achieve political independence.

Art. 31 Immunity

1. Immunity is integral to the defense. Everyone is entitled to medical immunity under the law. Medical immunity is a state of having sufficient biological defenses to avoid infection, disease, or other unwanted biological invasion, and is related to the functions of

the immune system. Freedom from unwarranted search and seizure is clearly of utmost important for the achievement of the highest level of physical and mental health. First Amendment Privacy Protection protects people and associations from unreasonable search and seizure unless there is reason to believe that such action is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury under [42USC\(21A\)IA§2000aa\(b\)\(2\)](#).

2. Legal immunity confers a status on a person or body that makes them free from otherwise legal obligations such as, liability for damages, arrest, punishment for criminal acts or unlawful search and seizure. Any action or proceeding brought against an individual who is entitled to immunity shall be dismissed. Such immunity may be established by or on behalf of the individual under [22USC\(6\)§254d](#).

3. Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes under [22USC\(6\)§254b](#).

4. The Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of [February 13, 1946](#) elaborates at section 2 the United Nations, its property and assets wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except insofar as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity. Under Section 4 the archives of the United Nations, and in general all documents belonging to it or held by it, shall be inviolable wherever located. Section 11(a) assures representatives of Members immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage, and, in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in their capacity as representatives, immunity from legal process of every kind.

5. Art. 22 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of [April 18, 1961](#) (T.I.A.S. numbered 7502; 23 U.S.T. 3227), provides, the premises of the mission, their furnishings and other property thereon and the means of transport of the mission shall be immune from search, requisition, attachment or execution. Article 31 ensures a diplomatic agent shall enjoy immunity from the criminal, civil and administrative jurisdictions of the receiving State. Under Art. 44 the receiving State must, even in case of armed conflict, grant facilities in order to enable persons enjoying privileges and immunities, it must, in particular, in case of need, place at their disposal the necessary means of transport for themselves and their property. States may designate a representative of the mission a *persona non grata* and have them prevented from entering or removed from the country.

Art. 32 Right to a Fair Trial

1. The right to a fair trial is a basic human and constitutional right in all-criminal prosecutions. The right to a fair trial is a fundamental safeguard to assure that individuals are not unjustly punished. The basic principle in a fair trial is a right to justice. Every government has the duty to bring to justice those responsible for crimes regardless of their status. The two elements of a fair trial are truth and decent treatment as explained by Amnesty International in their [Fair Trials Manual](#).

2. The essential principle contained in the actual trial of an illegal act is that reparation must, as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed.

3. When people are tortured or ill treated by law enforcement officials, when innocent individuals are convicted, or when trials are manifestly unfair the justice system is equally liable for being prosecuted for crimes and procedural errors.

4. The accused enjoy a number of rights. No one will be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless indicted by the grand jury, nor shall be forced to bear witness against themselves, ie. the right to remain silent, nor shall anyone be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, 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.

5. The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury. The arrested person must be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor and to have the assistance of a counsel for his defense.

Art. 33 Lawyers

1. The primary purpose of lawyers is to represent the rights of the criminally accused.

2. As a member of a learned profession, a lawyer should cultivate knowledge of the law beyond its use for clients and employ that knowledge in reform of the law and work to strengthen legal education in the public interest, in the spirit of the [ABA Model Rules of Professional Responsibility](#).

3. Legal institutions in a constitutional democracy depend on popular participation and support to maintain their authority therefore lawyers should further the public's understanding of and confidence in the rule of law and justice system.

4. A lawyer should be mindful of deficiencies in the administration of justice and legislature and of the fact that the poor, and sometimes persons who are not poor, cannot or have not afforded adequate legal assistance and are entitled to free, professionally literate and friendly legal services nonetheless.

5. The unauthorized practice of law, *ultra vires*, prohibits the unauthorized disclosure of the work and identity of authors without remuneration for their legal service. Furthermore an illiterate lawyer is not a lawyer at all. A lawyer should not go to trial without a legal brief and a legal brief without the citation of several legal philosophers, including all voluntary literary witnesses, is not a professional work. Attorney client privilege therefore extends to authors and other informants.

Art. 34 Continuing Legal Education

1. This Constitution was amended within 30 days of notification by the ABA Center for Continuing Legal Education ([CLE](#)) for submission to the Organization of Administrators of Continuing Legal Education ([ORACLE](#)).
2. The CLE program costs \$24 per credit. Lawyers have only to petition their state CLE program for credit they feel they deserve for their essay or lawsuit published on the HA website.

Art. 35 International Bill of Rights

[Art. 55](#) of the UN Charter, that is drafted - with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the *principle of equal rights* and *self-determination of peoples*, the United Nations shall promote:

- (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, under the Declaration on Social Progress and Development [2542 \(XXIV\) 1969](#);
- (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, [2200A\(XXI\)\(1966\)](#);
- (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [217 A \(III\) of 10 December 1948](#).

These basic documents are supported by the:

- a. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of [23 March 1976](#) recognizing the Human Rights Council and;
- b. The Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty of [15 December 1989](#).
 - i. [Status of national ratifications](#)

Chapter 5 Political Privilege

Art. 36 Democracy

The effective exercise of representative democracy is the basis for the rule of law and of constitutional regimes that rely upon parliament for their authority. The basic democratic principles are freedom and equal rights. For representative democracy to flourish people must be able to make political decisions free of fear and want.

1. The Inter-American Democratic Charter Adopted by the OAS General Assembly at its special session held in Lima, Peru, on [11 September 2001](#) reaffirms the principle of representative democracy for good governance.
2. Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity under Art. 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of [23 March 1976](#),
 - a. To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
 - b. To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors.
 - c. To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country.

Art. 37 Political Parties

1. Political parties are a protected form of freedom of association. Multi-party politics are preferred to single party States.
2. Political parties promote candidates for political office. People are free to express their political opinion by forming political associations and parties.
3. A political party must be philosophically diametrically opposed to the use of armed or military or police force. It is absolutely critical that candidates and parties refrain the use of propaganda for war, or incitement of hatred or armed force, or they will be censored.
4. The political spectrum running from left to right follows,

Communist – Liberal = Conservative – Fascist
5. In the United States there are only the Democrats (D) and Republicans (R) who have juxtaposed the ideologies of free market liberalism and social conservatism for the paucity of foundation in the actual work of political philosophers to allow politics to stray into Communism, the interest of workers, and Fascism, the corporate interest, that are incorporated into the administration to regulate the economy but as political rhetoric have historically failed to maintain a division between public and private sectors and failed to prevent militarization of the private sector.
6. For politics to flourish a multiparty political system is needed, to allow a plurality of opinions be expressed on issues of importance to the people. A fairness doctrine is important to allow for the freedom of expression, of at least a minimum of debate. Independent and third party candidates need to enjoy the freedom of the press and the privilege of public office to reverse a century of dictatorship.

Art. 38 Political Organization

1. Citizens petition Congress for redress by signing petitions, writing reports, forming committees and peacefully protesting. Only Congress members may introduce bills into the hopper. Professional lobbyists represent both clients and the public interest. No later than 45 days after the first of January a lobbyist shall register with Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives a disclosure under [2USC\(26\)§1604](#)

2. A “527” political organization writes an annual report, funds a newsletter and campaign committees. Everyone has the constitutional rights to petition the Government for the redress of grievances; to express a personal opinion; and to freely associate, as protected by the first amendment to the Constitution and [26USCI\(F\)\(VI\)§527](#).

Art. 39 Non Governmental Organization and Non Profit Corporation

1. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) makes suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations under [Art. 71 of the UN Charter](#) and ECOSOC Resolution [1996/31](#) provides for registration with the DESA NGO Section.

a. A quadrennial report shall be prepared for the NGO Section of ECOSOC.

b. NGOs may appoint representatives to attend UN conferences.

i. The lesson to be learned is that legitimate leaders have a much lighter burden of proof than non-governmental organizations and political advocates, NGOs must therefore write both detailed reports and summarize them, in less than 500 words, for politicians.

2. A “501c” non profit corporation is exempt from income taxes under [26USC\(A\)\(1\)\(F\)I§501\(c\)](#).

a. A non-profit corporation may promote religion, social welfare, public health, science public safety, literacy, education, amateur sports, prevention of cruelty to children or animals or recreation.

b. Non-profits shall not devote a substantial part of their activities to propaganda, or otherwise attempt to influence legislation or political campaigns on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office.

Art. 40 Public Health

A. Art. 10 (bed) of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development of [11 December 1969](#) summarizes the Constitution of the World Health Organization of [22 July 1946](#) goal of achieving the highest standard of health by ensuring: (b) The elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the guarantee of the right to proper nutrition. (e) The raising of general standards of literacy, in order to; (d) achieve the highest standards of health and the provision of health protection for the entire population, if possible free of charge.

B. [AMA Code of Medical Ethics](#) explains that public health is the study of the impact of illness, mortality and healthcare upon society. Public health ensures:

1. Sufficient vaccines for the population,
2. Supply of technological treatments,
3. Networking of national laboratories,
4. Financing and recognition of important research,
5. Health insurance,
6. Education in regards to hygiene, exercise and the dangers of health risks,
7. National health surveys,
8. The management of epidemics,
9. The prohibition of biological weapons.
10. Identification of barriers to the achievement of health goals and development of programs to overcome them.

C. To keep abreast of [public health](#) research HA syndicates:

1. [GlobalHealthReporting.org Weekly TB/Malaria Report](#)
2. [Kaiser Daily Health Policy Report](#)

D. This Constitution promotes the proliferation of Ethics committees in all health care institutions that should be educational and advisory in purpose. Generally, the function of the ethics committee should be to consider and assist in resolving unusual, complicated ethical problems involving issues that affect the care and treatment of patients within the health care institution. Recommendations of the ethics committee should impose no obligation for acceptance on the part of the institution, its governing board, medical staff, attending physician, or other persons. A wide variety of background training is preferable, including such fields as philosophy, religion, medicine, and law. Ethics consultation services, like social services, should be financed by the institution E-9.11.

Art. 41 Education

1. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 2200A (XXI) of [16 December 1966](#) recognizes the right of everyone to education. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the maintenance of peace.

2. With a view to achieving the full realization of this right:

(a) Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all;

- (b) Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;
- (c) Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;
- (d) Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education;
- (e) The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved.
3. Due respect must be given for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to choose for their children schools, other than those established by the public authorities, which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.
4. No part of this article shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, that shall conform to such minimum curricular standards as may be laid down by the State.

Chapter 6 Economic Law

Art. 42 Dual Mandate

The dual mandate for price stability and maximum employment also provides for a separation between the public and private sectors. Keynesian economics promotes a mixed economy, where both the state and the private sector play an important role. Keynesian economics comes in contrast to laissez-faire economics, economic theory based on the belief that markets and the private sector could operate well on their own, without state intervention. In Keynes's theory, general (*macro-level*) trends can overwhelm the micro-level behavior of individuals, instead of the economic process being based on continuous improvements in potential output, as most classical economists had believed from the late 1700s on. Keynes asserted the importance of aggregate demand for goods as the driving factor of the economy, especially in periods of downturn. From this he argued that government policies could be used to promote demand at a *macro* level, to fight high unemployment and deflation.

It is easily shown that the conditions of supply, such as are usually expressed in terms of the supply curve, and the elasticity of supply relating output to price, can be handled in terms of our two chosen units by means of the aggregate supply function, without reference to quantities of output, whether we are concerned with a particular firm or

industry or with economic activity as a whole. For the aggregate supply function for a given firm (and similarly for a given industry or for industry as a whole) is given by

$$Z_r = f_r(N_r),$$

where Z_r is the return the expectation of which will induce a level of employment N_r . If, therefore, the relation between employment and output is such that an employment N_r results in an output O_r , where $O_r = j_r(N_r)$, it follows that

$$p = Z_r/O_r = f_r(N_r)/j_r(N_r)$$

is the ordinary supply curve.

Thus in the case of each homogeneous commodity, for which $O_r = j_r(N_r)$ has a definite meaning, we can evaluate $Z_r = j_r(N_r)$ in the ordinary way; but we can then aggregate the N_r 's in a way which we cannot aggregate the O_r 's, since SO_r is not a numerical quantity. Moreover, if we can assume that, in a given environment, a given aggregate employment will be distributed in a unique way between different industries, so that N_r is a function of N , further simplifications are possible.

Art. 43 Law of Supply and Demand

1. The Law of Supply and Demand provides that competition between consumers and producers brings the supply of goods and the demand for them into balance. This is Cardinal 'law' of free-market economic theory. Overproduction lowers prices, increasing demand; over consumption raises prices, reducing demand.
2. Say's Law provides that there can be no demand without supply. Thus aggregate demand equals aggregate supply. Thus every rise in the demand for goods results in an increase in supply. Recession therefore does not occur because of failure in demand or lack of money. The more goods that are produced, the more those goods can constitute a demand for other goods. For this reason, prosperity should be increased by stimulating production, not consumption. The creation of more money simply results in inflation; more money demanding the same quantity of goods does not represent an increase in real demand as stated by the French economist Jean-Baptiste Say in 1803.

Art. 44 Law of Diminishing Returns

1. The Law of diminishing returns provides that if one factor of production – say, staff, or research - is continually increased while the others remain constant, eventually the point is reached where each new unit of increase brings a smaller addition to production than the previous one. Also known as the Law of Variable Proportions and Parkinson's Law
2. Parkinson's Law explains that work expands to fill the time available to do it. Or, that the amount of work done varies inversely to the number of people employed as the result of the Law of Diminishing Returns. Although more people can make a job go faster as

long as there is somebody the job will get done. Any gain that a proprietor makes from employment is less than if the owner did it themselves and becomes even more marginal the more employees there are. This theory was first published by the British economist Cyril Northcote Parkinson in 1958.

3. Gresham's Law explains that 'bad money drives out good'. Or, that debasing the metal content of coinage lowers the value of money, since owners of unadulterated coins tend to hoard them or melt them down to purchase a greater number of debased coins. It is the basis for the right to a fair trial, attributed to Elizabeth I's financial adviser, Sir Thomas Gresham. Probably first stated by the Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus.

Art. 45 Balancing the Budget

1. The ordinary expense of modern governments in time of peace being equal or nearly equal to their ordinary revenue, when war comes governments are both unwilling and unable to increase their revenue in proportion to the increase of their expense. They are unwilling for fear of offending the people, who, by so great and so sudden an increase of taxes, would soon be disgusted with the war as noted by Adam Smith in an Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, 1776 Public Debts [Book V Chapter III](#)

2. The more the public debts may have been accumulated, the more necessary it may have become to study to reduce them. When national debts have once been accumulated to a certain degree, instance of their having been fairly and completely paid, is unheard of. The liberation of the public revenue can be done by bankruptcy and pretended payment according to Immanuel Kant in his essay, Perpetual Peace of 1795.

Art. 46 Free Trade

1. Liberal theory is founded in the belief that the market is reliant upon freedom to engage in trade without restraint. Free trade and globalization do not guarantee democracy and respect for human rights, but they do provide a more favorable trade wind for achieving those goals. Democracy and human rights are of the utmost importance the success of trade. An equitable currency exchange rate is of great value whereas an overvalued currency reduces demand on the international market and devaluating increases demand.

2. The kind of economic organization that provides economic freedom directly, namely competitive capitalism, also promotes political freedom because it separates economic power from political power. Liberal democracies limit their regulation of the economy.

3. Evidence indicates that there is a direct relationship between the international trade deficit and prison overpopulation. It would seem that the infringement of the judiciary in civil liberties drives people to import foreign goods and generates dislike of, and inefficiencies in, domestic producers and exporters.

4. Without undermining the world economy with protectionism the Buy American Provisions under [24USC\(4\)§225h](#) promote the Buy American Act of 1933 at [41USC\(1\)§10a](#) that states, “Notwithstanding any other provision of law... only such... articles, materials, and supplies as have been mined or produced in the United States... shall be acquired for public use”.

5. To promote trade, that creates 2/3 of economic growth, without protectively manipulating the currency exchange governments should devalue their currencies to the extent that the governments is in budget or trade deficit – laissez-faire bailout. The equation for devaluating is quite simple. The currency is devaluated by the proportion of the size of the deficit less value of foreign currency reserves, divided by the size of the GDP. This will ensure that the GDPs of the nations who engaged in deficit do not overvalue their currency and stifle trade, nor do nations, like China, who has accumulated significant foreign reserves, undervalue their currency and glut the market. Therefore;

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \text{value of bailout} \\ \beta &= \text{value of foreign currency reserves} \\ \gamma &= \text{value of GDP} \\ \delta &= \text{negative value signifies need to devalue}\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$-1 \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\gamma} \right) = \delta$$

6. Biased to result in the appreciation of developing nation currencies this equation will work towards the goal of global economic equality and ensure international trade is free of market distorting subsidies.

Art. 47 Corporations

1. Firms are the basic economic decision-making unit they can be informal households or partnerships or organized as corporations.
2. Corporations are generally subdivided into those taxed at corporate rates (taxable or C corporations), and those electing to be taxed through their shareholders at individual income tax rates.
3. The latter group includes Subchapter S corporations (or simply S corporations), Regulated Investment Companies (RICs), and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), all of which are not taxed at the enterprise level but whose income similarly flows through to their owners, where it is subject to tax. C.
4. Taxable corporate income is generally taxed directly at the business level, then again at the shareholder level, at the applicable rates on dividend income.

5. Non governmental organizations have a responsibility to ensure the social and environmental responsibility of corporations.

Art. 48 Fair Wages

1. All people have the right to gainful employment in their freely chosen career or as accepted in the labor market.

2. To maximize employment the Authority to Accept Certain Uncompensated Services under [24USC\(10\)§422](#) (d) provides that the status of persons providing voluntary personal services or gratuitous services or receiving training, shall be considered to be an employee of the Federal Government only for purposes of compensation for work-related injuries or claims for damages or loss.

3. The federal government must extend the scope of the services accepted for employment so that voluntary personal services and gratuitous services do not injure a person to enjoy an income less than the hourly minimum wage under [29USC\(8\)§206](#).

4. Iron Law of Wages states, that if wages rise above subsistence level, they produce inflation, which in turn forces wages down to subsistence level again. States and employers from time to time make estimates as to the minimum living wage so as to keep the standard of living of the population above the poverty line. Care must be taken in collective bargaining to ensure that growth in income does not lead to inflation. Given wide currency by British economist David Ricardo, of French origin.

5. Engel's Law anticipates that with rising incomes, the share of expenditures for food and other products declines. Based on surveys of families' budgets and expenditure patterns, that the income elasticity of demand for food was relatively low. The resulting shift in expenditures affects demand patterns and employment structures. Engel's Law does not suggest that the consumption of food products remains unchanged as income increases! It suggests that consumers increase their expenditures for food products, in % terms. Ernst Engel was a 19th century German statistician.

6. Peter's Principle is in any organization every employee rises to his level of incompetence. All valuable work is therefore done by people who have not yet reached that level. People must be cautious with leadership because they often accept positions of power for which they are not qualified although they may have performed well in another, lesser or more specialized position as published by a Canadian-born author, Professor Lawrence J. Peter, in 1969.

Art. 49 Taxable Income

1. Gross national income (GNI) is a more accurate method of estimating national wealth. GNI includes the income of all people and corporate profits.

2. Taxes may be excluded but as a calculation of national wealth may also be included to express the total amount of national revenues.

3. People with incomes below the poverty line are exempt from taxation. People with incomes above the maximum earning limit are also frequently exempt but may be taxed as corporations.

Art. 50 Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an indicator of total national economic well-being. The 1993 System of National Accounts ([SNA](#)) calculates the GDP in [table 2.4](#)

1. Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices = Output + taxes, less subsidies on products – intermediate consumption, or,

2. Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices = Final consumption expenditure/ actual final consumption + changes in inventories + gross fixed capital formation + acquisitions less disposals of valuables + exports of goods and services - imports of goods and services.

Chapter 7 The Future

Art. 51 Reform Mandate

HA proposes the most significant government reforms in the history of the United States and United Nations. HA statute notes the un-parliamentary language in regards to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (SHHS) and Secretary of Defense (SoD). The aesthetic of the HA acronym not only proves these wrongs but enables one to decide upon the right names - the name of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) must be changed to the Public Health Department (PHD) and the name of the Department of Defense (DoD) to the Military Department (MD).

1. Renaming the Department of Defense to the Military Department (MD) brings 98 3 40 Stat. 1303 (March 3, 1919) and subsequent Secretary of Defense Transfer Order No. 40 [App. A & C(3)](July 22, 1949), to the conclusion of agency name specific repeal and amendment as done in [24USC\(10\)§424](#).

2. Renaming DHHS to PHD concludes 31 FR 8855 (June 25, 1966), and PL96-88 (Oct. 17, 1979) noted at [24USC\(9\)§321](#)

Art. 52 Military Department

The Department of Defense (DoD) was founded in Secretary of Defense Transfer Order No. 40 [App. A & C(3)](July 22, 1949) before the Geneva Convention of April 21 to August 12, 1949 finalized the laws of war and the decision could be reviewed in its light. DoD's morbid acronym mocks Common Art. 3 of the Geneva Conventions that

guarantees noncombatants and those laying down their arms *hors de combat* shall be treated humanely and the order to kill all combatants is prohibited. A Military Department (MD) would instill much greater respect for the Geneva Conventions and human life in general.

Art. 53 Public Health Department

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) was overthrown around 1979 and replaced by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) under [20USC\(48\)V§3508](#) (b). It is a national disgrace that DHHS did not graduate from HEW with a Public Health Department (PHD). In 1995 SSA broke with DHHS after many years as a sub-cabinet agency from 1939, and was again the independent agency it was founded in 1935. Americans must attain the highest level of health with a PHD to better deal with the ethical, philosophical and statistics issues of public health as it guides and deviates from the private practice of medicine.

Art. 54 DEA a Health Agency

The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) was established in 1971. This is interference with the medical profession by the Attorney General. Pharmacy is a health profession. The DEA must be renamed Drug Evaluation Administration to better comply with the informed consent provision of the Nuremburg Code and the federal agency must be transferred to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the authority over the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) to the Secretary under [5USCIIIB\(35\)I§3503](#).

Art. 55 Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana

The Treasury Department will change the name of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (ATTTB) to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana (ATM) and legalize marijuana. The Justice Department will change the name of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) to Bureau of Firearms and Explosives (BFE).

Art. 56 2.5% Health Annuity

The Centers for Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP (CMS) needs to limit inflation in health costs to 2.5% from January 1, 2016. To amend the Amount of Premiums in Sec. 1839 of the Social Security [42USC§1395r](#) for a 2.5% health annuity to lead ACA and other private health insurance corporations to credit customers with the difference with the 20% ACA and 50% Medicare part B premium price inflation 2015-16. To limit federal health spending to less than \$1 trillion until national health expenditures are less than 10% of GDP. To repeal 'medical records and payments' from the Fair Credit Reporting Act [15USC§1681a\(x\)\(1\)](#).

Art. 57 Social Security Amendments

A. 62 million social security beneficiaries in 2016– 41 million retirees and survivors, with Old Age Survivor Insurance (OASI) and 21 million disabled workers - 14 million with Disability Insurance (DI) and 9 million with Supplemental Security Income (SSI) with some overlap in 2015. The United States must get the OASDI tax rate right to save the DI trust fund from depletion and avoid deprivation of relief benefits under [18USC§246](#). To pay for a 3% COLA (Cost of Living Adjustment) by accounting for a Retroactively Free DIRT (Disability Insurance Reallocation Tax) and 3% COLA Act of January 1, 2016 with a Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 and 2016 Annual Report to the Board of Trustees of the OASDI Trust Fund and SSI Program HA-6-6-16

1. To amend the DI tax rate from 1.80% to 2.40% in 2016, 2.30% in 2017 and 2.20% in 2018; from 0.90% to 1.20% in 2016, 1.15% in 2017 and 1.10% in 2018 for employees and from 0.90% to 1.20% in 2016, 1.15% in 2017 and 1.10% in 2018 for employers under Sec. 201(b)(1)(S) of the Social Security Act [42USC§401](#).

2. To amend the OASI tax rate from 10.60% to 10.0% in 2016, 10.10% in 2017, and 10.20% in 2018; from 5.30% to 5.00% in 2016, to 5.05% in 2017, to 5.10% in 2018 for employees under [26USC§3101](#) (a) and from 5.30% to 5.00% in 2016, 5.05% in 2017, and 5.10% in 2018 for employers under [26USC§3111](#) (a) to avoid depletion of the Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund in 2016 without increasing the overall 12.4% OASDI or 15.3% OASDI and Hospital Insurance (HI) Federal Insurance Contribution Act tax-rate under [26USC§1401](#).

3. To cite ILO Conventions 132, 156 and 183 in a Maternity Leave Act in amendment of Sec. 305 of the Social Security Act [42USC§505](#).

4. To pass a Without Income Limit Law (WILL): To abolish the maximum taxable limit on DI contributions on January 1, 2016 and OASI contributions January 1, 2017 by repealing Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base Section 230 of the Social Security Act [42USC§430](#) to tax the rich and increase OASDI revenues by 130% and SSI spending by 250% to balance the federal budget and pay every poor child an SSI benefit in 2017 and end poverty by 2020.

Art. 58 Title 22 Foreign Relations

Congress perverts their respect for universally recognized human rights, with the butchery of Title 22 US Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d). The law is the fundamental flaw of the United States Code that appears to have been drafted by Hon. Edward Little himself. This law is not only sexually perverse but fear, the mind killer, incites domestic violence in direct conflict with the law of nations. The diplomatic and democratic solution is to change the name to Title 22 Foreign Relations (FR-ee).

Art. 59 Customs

The Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) was founded in the Customs Court Act of 1980 to aggravate the sexual discrimination written in Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d). The Court should be renamed United States Customs Court (USCC). The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should graduate to U.S. Customs.

Art. 60 Naturalization

A. Naturalization is the common law method for dealing with statelessness. Citizenship and Immigration (USCIS) may wish to change their name to Naturalization Service (USNS). The Constitution gave to Congress the power in Article I Section 8 Clause 4 'To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States'. Article 9 Clause 1 appraises, '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'.

1. The Equal Protection section of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states, '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'.

B. Common Articles 26-29 to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 protect refugees and stateless people against discrimination, provide for the freedom of movement, requires States to provide them with identity papers and travel documents at the same price as nationals.

1. A refugee is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. A stateless person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law.

Art. 61 General Principles of UN Reform

1. The points of order for UN reform are:

a. Set down the Generals of the United Nations (GUN), elect a civilian Secretary and ratify the new Statement of the United Nations ([SUN](#)) in world elections.

b. levy a 1% of income tax or 1-2% of income voluntary contribution to world-wide welfare.

c. Change the name of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC-k) to Socio Economic Administration (SEA).

d. Abolish the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

e. Remove Drugs from the Office of Crime.

f. Repeal Permanent Membership to the UN Security Council.

Chapter 8 Amendments

Art. 62 Amending HA the Code, Constitution and Charter

To amend HA the author must edit the law. Subscribers shall be informed of any amendments.

Art. 63 Amending the United States Code

To amend the United States Code a bill must be passed by the majority of the US Congress and signed by the President.

Art. 64 Amending the United States Constitution

Article 5 of the [US Constitution](#) provides that amendments may be proposed by two thirds of both Houses or on the application of two thirds of state legislatures and ratified by three fourths of state legislatures.

Art. 65 Amending the United Nations Charter

A. Two or more of the parties to a multilateral treaty may conclude an agreement to modify the treaty under Article 41 and two-thirds may ratify under Article 9 to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. [27 January 1980](#)

1. Chapter XVIII at [Art. 108](#) of the UN Charter provides that amendments shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council to be abolished.

Chapter 9 Annotated U.S. Constitution

Art. 66 Annotation

Annotation is different from the current system of constitutional amendments authorized in the United States. The psychological interaction between the first and second

amendments to the Bill of Rights (1789) must be corrected and old debts from the Confederacy forgiven. The Second Amendment right to bear arms is unusual and the militia is cruel treatment for people who sue the government for a redress of grievances. The quartering of troops in people's homes is not a constitutional law in any of the fifty states or hundreds of nations. Sections 2-5 of the 14th Amendment (1868) must be repealed to provide people born and naturalized in the United States the equal protection Section 1. Prohibition in the 18th Amendment (1919) was repealed by the 21st Amendment (1933) but set bad precedence, enforcement must be abolished under the Slavery Convention (1926). Brackets or other notation should be used on the text of both 18th and 21st amendments. [Brackets mean repealed]

Art. 67 Supremacy Clause

Article VI of the U.S. Constitution should be written supreme law first, debts last [unnumbered and in brackets].

1. 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.

2. 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.

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

Art. 68 Balanced Budget Second Amendment

Section 1 Total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year.

Section 2 Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year.

Section 3 The Congress shall implement a balanced budget by appropriate legislation.

[A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.]

A. Several balanced budget amendments have been proposed however no one proposed Amendment has been agreed to. The text of the version presented to the Senate and to the House of Representatives was approved by the Senate (by a vote of 69 to 31) on 4 August 1982 but supported by an inadequate majority of the House of Representatives (with a vote of 236 to 187) on 1 October 1982. A second version was introduced into the House of Representatives with 160 sponsors on 7 January 1997. On 17 February 2005, a similar measure to that of 7 January 1997 was introduced with 24 sponsors. On 13 July 2005 another was introduced with 123 sponsors. This version is simplified.

Art. 69 No Arbitrary Arrest, Detention or Exile Third Amendment

The third amendment of 1791 is a response to a discontinued cruel and unusual practice of British colonials that states, '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.' and replaced with to reduce the burden on the inferior court

No arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Art. 70 Equal Protection Section

14th Amendment of 1868 provides;

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.

Art. 71 Jim Crow

Sections 2-5 of the 14th Amendment are repealed:

[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 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 the citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation there-in shall be reduced in the proportions which the number of such male citizens shall bear the whole number of male citizens twenty-one year's age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative to 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.]

Art. 72 Torture Compensation

Torture 18USC§2340A(a) amended so 'outside the United States' is removed so - Whoever commits or attempts to commit torture shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results to any person from conduct prohibited by this subsection, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life. Exclusive Remedies 18USC§2340B replaced with 'The State shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 26 June 1987'. To repeal the word 'enforcement' in federal education statute, offending the Slavery Convention of 1926 in at least two places yesterday (a) 'enforcement of Section 111' at 20USC§112 needs to be repealed like Prohibition under the 21st Amendment (1933) and, (b) the words 'enforcement of' must be removed from the caption of Part 1200 so that it states, Nondiscrimination on the basis of Handicap in programs or activities conducted by the National Council on Disability at the end of Education statute 34CFR§1200.170, and (c) General Definitions of the Office of Museum and Library Services at 20USC§9101(1) replaced with (1) No stalking in the library 18USC§2261A(2). 'Enforcement' also needs to be repealed from Child Support in Title IV-D of the Social Security Act 42USC§666 et seq. Passing these amendments the USA should be qualified to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006), the International Labor Organization Conventions Holiday with Pay Convention No. 132 (1970) and Maternity Leave Convention 183 (2000), will reduce poverty by half and eliminate child poverty or completely end poverty by 2020. Blessed are the poor (Matthew 5:3).

Chapter 10 Statement of the United Nations

Art. 73 General Principle of UN Charter Amendment

1. The general principle of UN Charter reform is to set down the Generals of the United Nations (GUN) in order to democratically elect a Secretary and Parliament. Besides the following two amended Chapters all reference to the Secretary General would need to be shortened to Secretary, General Assembly to Parliament and ECOSOC to Socio-economic Administration (SEA). To de-colonize the UN the Permanent Membership to the Security Council will be repealed.

2. Chapter XII International Trusteeship System [Arts. 75-85](#) is amended in vacation of paragraph 177 of the Draft Outcome Document of the World Summit of [13 September 2005](#) to establish an international system of 1% social security taxation that appears on the pay-stubs of workers and beneficiaries worldwide.

3. Chapter XIII Trusteeship Council [Arts. 86-91](#) is amended as ordered in the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit of 22 September 2005 that called for the Human Rights Commission to change their name to the Human Rights Council and adopt a parliamentary function. The Human Rights Council was established in General Assembly Resolution [A/60/251](#) of 3 April 2006.

Chapter 10-A International Tax Administration Amendment to the UN Charter

Art. 74 International Tax Administration Amendment

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international social security taxation system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed there-under by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as Member States.

Art. 75 Basic Objectives

The basic objectives of the taxation system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Member States, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each social security agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of social security.

Art. 76 Categorization of Territories

1. The taxation system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed there-under by means of social security agreements:
 - a. least developed countries who are entitled to the largest per capita benefit payment;
 - b. middle income developing nations who are exempt from either taxation or benefit but fertile for investment;
 - c. donor nations responsible for making annual contributions to the international social security system.
2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which Member States in the foregoing categories will fulfill their obligations to give money to the poor.

Art. 77 Income tax

The taxation system shall apply to all territories and people who have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among whom shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality. The UN taxation system will be a flat tax on wages that appears as a social security tax on the pay-stub of workers in developed nations and social security administration in the books of the treasuries of least developed countries.

Art. 78 Administrative agreement

The terms of taxation for each territory to be placed under the social security system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, taking into consideration the donor classification and the mandate to wealthy Member Nations for contributions totaling 0.7% of GDP or 1% of GNI. To avoid dependency 33% of administration shall be paid to national governments in taxes that shall administrated for local projects approved by the people.

Art. 79 Speedy Negotiation

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual taxation agreements, placing each wealthy territory under the taxation system, without altering in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing least developed nations and other needy territories under the social security system.

Art. 80 Tax Authority

The taxation agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the wealthy territory will be collected and designate the authority which will exercise the collection of taxation of the developed nation. Such authority, hereinafter called the tax authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Art. 81 National Poverty Line

There may be designated, in any administrative agreement, a regional area which may include part or all or a collection of impoverished territories to which the social security agreement for the payment of benefits to poor individuals applies on the basis of the national poverty line.

Art. 82 Parliamentary Function

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to administrative areas, including the approval of the terms of social security agreements and of their alteration or amendment shall be exercised by the Parliament.
2. The basic objective shall be applicable to the people of each region.
3. The Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Security Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the taxation system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in strategic areas.

Art. 83 Maintenance of Social Security

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the Member State shall play its part in the maintenance of international social security.

To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the territory in carrying out the obligations to poor individuals in this social security tax undertaken in this regard by the administering authority.

Art. 84 Committee on Contributions

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to taxation agreements for all areas not designated as regional, including the approval of the terms of the taxation agreements, the apportionment of benefits in the commonwealth, and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Parliament.
2. The Committee on Contributions, shall assist the Parliament in carrying out these functions.

Chapter 10-B Human Rights Council Amendment to the UN Charter

Art. 85 Human Rights Council Amendment

1. The Human Rights Council shall comprise between 30 and 50 members, each serving for a period of three years, to be elected directly by the Parliamentary Assembly, by a two thirds majority. In establishing the membership of the Council, due regard shall be given to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the contribution of Members.

States to the promotion and protection of human rights;

2. Those elected to the Council should undertake to abide by human rights standards in their respect for and protection and promotion of human rights, and will be evaluated during their term of membership under the review mechanism, unless they have been evaluated shortly before the start of their term in the Council.

Art. 86 Responsibility

The Council will be the organ primarily responsible for promoting universal respect for and observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner, recognizing their indivisible, inalienable and interrelated nature. The treaty bodies the Council reviews are:

- a. High Commissioner of Human Rights
- b. Council on Human Rights
- c. Committee on Migrant Workers
- d. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- e. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- f. Committee on the Rights of the Child
- g. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- h. Committee against Torture

Art. 87 Function

The Council will be:

1. The forum for dialogue on thematic issues relating to all human rights and fundamental freedoms and make recommendations to the Parliamentary Assembly (General Assembly) for the further development of international law in the field of human rights;
2. To promote international cooperation to enhance the abilities of Member States to implement human rights commitments, including international norms and standards, and the provision of assistance by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to Member States, at their request, through programmes of advisory services, technical cooperation and capacity-building;
3. Promote effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system, including by making policy recommendations to the Parliamentary Assembly (General Assembly), the Security Council, the Socio-Economic Administration (Economic and Social Council) and other United Nations bodies. The Council should also work in close cooperation with regional organizations in the field of human rights;
4. Evaluate the fulfillment by all States of all their human rights obligations, in particular under the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This procedure will not duplicate the reporting procedures being carried out under the human rights treaties;
5. Address any matters or situations related to the promotion and protection of human rights, including urgent human rights situations, and make recommendations thereon to the Member States and provide policy recommendations to the United Nations system and petitioners.

Art. 88 Voting

1. Each member of the Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Art. 89 Procedure

1. The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its High Commissioner.
2. The Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Art. 90 Report

1. The Council shall submit an annual report to the Parliamentary Assembly.

2. The Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Socio-Economic Administration (Economic and Social Council) and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

3. The arrangements made by the Socio-Economic Administration (Economic and Social Council) for consultations with non-governmental organizations under Article 71 of the Charter shall apply to the Council.

Chapter 9 Internet Office

Art. 91 Secretary

To better serve the public there is a Secretary to ensure the secrecy and confidentiality of correspondence, disseminate news, periodicals, submissions for publication, and conduct research for the preparation of documents for publication.

Art. 92 Agenda

To uphold the democratic principles of non-use of force, equal rights and the right of all peoples to self-determination the agenda is:

1. public health 2. a balanced budget 3. human rights 4. redistribution of wealth and 5. copyright royalties.

Art. 93 Authors

Authors may write Hospitals & Asylums on the top of their document, refer to the non-governmental organization as HA.

Art. 94 Curriculum

HA is responsible for the federal budget and social security. The statute is reviewed:

[Chapter 1 Military Diplomacy](#) in May for Armed Forces Month

[Chapter 2 Attorney General Enforcement](#) in July for Independence Day

[Chapter 3 Health and Welfare](#) in June

[Chapter 4 State Mental Institution Library Education](#) in March for Social Work month

[Chapter 5 Customs](#) in September

[Chapter 6 Jury Duty](#) in January

[Chapter 7 National Cemetery Organization](#) as needed

[Chapter 8 Drug Regulation](#) in October for American Pharmacists Month

[Chapter 9 Public Health Department](#) in April for World Health Day

[Chapter 10 Armed Forces Retirement Home](#) in November for Armistice Day

Art. 95 Medical Ethics

The quality of HA is primarily a matter of medical ethics. When health is good the work is plentiful, precise and inspiring. When times are rough productivity goes down, work languishes, and errors are made. At no time shall these errors include prescriptions of law authorizing bio-terrorism, non-consensual investigations or any form of violence. HA must always defend public health against corruption. Medical ethics are paramount.

Art. 96 Counsel

People and organizations with whom HA has a vested interest, namely members - paying clients and authors of lawsuits, are entitled to dispute resolution. Record is made of conflicts of interest to mitigate loss and counsel parties to realign so that we may seal the record and go our separate ways.

Chapter 12 Society

Art. 97 Hospitals & Asylums Day

Sleep under the stars and count the Perseid meteors.

Art. 98 Donations

Thank you for your support.

Art. 99 No-Membership

Hospitals & Asylums is not a membership society.

Art. 100 Citation

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