

Hospitals & Asylums

Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy

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PREAMBLE

Hospitals & Asylums (HA) has been periodically published since 2000, online from 2004.

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 populated the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Arlington National Cemetery and wrote the Emancipation Proclamation at the Soldier's Home in Washington DC.

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.

The golden rule provides one must treat others as one wishes to be treated. Therefore non-violence, non-use of force, equal rights and self-determination are fundamental to accounting for all dealings with all people. All forms of hatred, bigotry, discrimination, prejudice, violence, crime and illness must be rejected. Everyone has the fundamental right to be free of hunger, poverty and disease in pursuit of eternal life and happiness. Remedies are to be used for the benefit of the ill; kept from harm and injustice.

The gold standard for coronavirus diagnosis and treatment is hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. Submerging the head in saline or chlorine water instantly cures coronavirus allergic rhinitis (John 1: 26)(Luke 3: 7)(1 Peter 3: 21)(Mark 6: 24). A dab of hydrocortisone creme to the nose and chest, mentholiptus cough drop or Echinacea pill cures severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Eucalyptus or lavender, usually a mentholiptus cough drop, cures the wet cough of influenza. Pneumovax or ampicillin for azithromycin resistance may be needed to treat pneumonia. Lysol for cleaning. Eucalyptus humidifiers (diffusers) are advised to cure coronavirus and prevent transmission in hospitals and schools. Retreat.

Health permitting, scholars should surpass the Marine Corp Physical Fitness Test (PFT) – 50-100 crunches, 50-100 push-ups, 3 mile run and swim daily.

Chapter 1 History

Art. 1 Title 24 of the United States Code

The original 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. Realization required litigation of extra service pay to recover after negligence, false arrest and severe illness 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) after the War of 1812 obstructed the Naval Hospital Act of 1811. Many of the sections have been repealed and Title 24 is so short that it is published as an insert in Title 23 Highways. The spirit of the law embodies the core values of the Constitution and seeks to minimize any disruptive impact on the existing statute. Codification, supplementation, adjudication and progressive change of HA constitution, statute and supplement will promote the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of healthy and friendly relations among all people, comfortable with social and climate change. HA's second edition full-length medical textbook is currently the only downloadable online version available to teach this art to those who desire to learn it, without fee and written covenant, in order to use remedies for the benefit of the ill and keep them from harm and injustice pursuant to the Hippocratic Oath [HA-17-3-21](#).

The United States Sailors' home was opened in 1833 in Philadelphia and Soldiers' Home enacted in 1851. The Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas was enacted 30 June 1882, 50 years after Hot Springs Reservation, the true first national park, was set aside on 20 April 1832. St. Elizabeth's Hospital was opened in 1855 until it was completely closed in 2010. Freeman's Hospital & Asylum was founded in 1862 to provide medical treatment for former slaves and care for aged and disabled black patients. National Cemeteries were enacted 17 July 1862. The Columbia Institution for the Deaf was enacted in 1864. The National Asylum, was enacted in 1865 and changed its name to National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in 1873, it grew from three to ten facilities, the last being Battle Mountain Sanitarium in 1906, the first to serve exclusively as a medical center, before being consolidated, with the Bureau of Pensions and National Cemetery Administration by the Veterans Administration in 1930. The Tubercular Hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico was enacted in 1907 after being transferred to the Surgeon General in 1900 from the Army Post that had garrisoned the African-American Buffalo Soldiers since 1866. The first edition of the United States Code was published in 1926. In 1928 Ancon Hospital in Panama was renamed Gorgas Hospital. In 1960 the law provided for the hospitalization of mentally ill nationals returned from foreign countries.

Art. 2 Naval and Army Hospitals

1. The Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas was enacted 30 June 1882, 50 years after Hot Springs Reservation, the true first national park, was set aside on 20 April 1832. All persons admitted to treatment in the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot

Springs, Arkansas shall be subject to discipline of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States under 24USC§18 and §20. The hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for the treatment of tuberculosis, shall be opened to the treatment of the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps under 24USC§19. These hospitals are long abandoned and are maintained to sustain medicinal bathing, with grants made pursuant to the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of Interior as under 24USC§423 and *Hot Springs National Park 189 v. 100th Anniversary* [HA-20-4-21](#).

2. There may be admitted into marine hospitals for study persons with infectious or other diseases affecting the public health, and not to exceed ten cases in any one hospital at one time under 24USC§13. The Secretary of the Navy shall procure at suitable places proper sites for Navy hospitals, as authorized by Congress under 24USC§14. Annual appropriations in such amounts as may be necessary are authorized from the general fund of the Treasury under 24USC§14a. 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 24USC§35.

Art. 3 National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers

The National Asylum, was enacted in 1865 and changed its name to National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in 1873. It grew from three to ten facilities before being consolidated with the Bureau of Pensions and National Cemetery Administration by the Veterans Administration in 1930. Some of the facilities have been closed, others have been converted into VA medical centers. The last national home to be constructed in 1906, and the first to serve exclusively as a medical center, Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs, South Dakota, is sustained under 24USC§151 *et seq.* and [HA-24-7-21](#).

Art. 4 St. Elizabeth's Hospital

Since its establishment by Congress in 1855, St. Elizabeth's Hospital developed into a national mental health hospital for veterans and study, training, and treatment center, providing a range of inpatient mental health and related services. The District of Columbia Community Mental Health System Act of 1988 reduced the population of the psychiatric hospital from 7,000 to less than 700 under 24USC§225 *et seq.* before it was converted into the headquarters of the US Customs Service aka Homeland Security.

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. Amid student protests I. King Jordan was elected first deaf President of Gallaudet University (1988-2006).

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. Despite incessant malpractice lawsuits, in 1909 Congress authorized the construction of a new hospital. In 1967, Freedmen's Hospital was transferred to Howard University and in 1968 Freedmen became a teaching hospital with 278 beds and was used as a hospital until 1975. Today, 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§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 of Major General William Crawford Gorgas. The change in the name of said hospital shall in no wise affect the rights of the Federal Government, or any municipality, corporation, association, or person under 24USC§302.

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§30.

Art. 11 Perfection of Bona Fide Claims; Exchange of Private Lands

1. 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.

2. Free recreational trails, camping and bathing for the indigent must be prioritized to sustain healthy economic growth and achieve climate change goals pursuant to an inter-city cross-connecting National Trail System under 16USC§1245. No litter no eviction. To protect endangered species habitat and stop commercial logging and risky fire suppression work in the fo-rest, utilization of the National Wilderness Protection System needs to be expanded under 16USC§1131. The scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, shall be conserved in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 16USC§1 (2013) and 54USC§100101(a). Ignition of wildfires and negligent leaving of flammable debris is prohibited under 36CFR§261.5. 10 times more land is burned than logged. Private land, including private timber land that is not needed due to salvage logging of burned public lands, may be conveyed to the United States for up to \$50,000 annually, without any aggravated identity theft, pursuant to 36CFR§251.17(h) and 16USC§555. A special use authorization is not required for camping in the National Forest under 36CFR§251.50(c).

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§154.

Art. 13 Repatriation and Release to Next of Kin

1. Persons hospitalized for mental illness while traveling 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§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§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§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

1. 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§419(a)(4) and 10USC§2772.

2. 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§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.

Art. 16 Disciplined Retreat

1. A disciplined retreat from war and communicable disease through precision medicine and Marine Corp Physical Fitness Test (PFT) – 50-100 crunches, 50-100 push-ups, 3 mile run and swim is medically necessary. Precision medicine may be the result of technological development or research discovery of curative treatment. There is a worsening trend in industrialized nations to misdiagnose people with idiopathic disorders, develop and enforce the prescription of placebo and disabling drugs in order to sell expensive surgical procedures to untreated patients. Ie. dextrose prolotherapy, and only dextrose prolotherapy, is 65 percent effective at preventing total knee replacement. Stonebreaker (Chanca piedra) eliminates urinary and gallstones overnight. The Hippocratic Oath requires physicians to use remedies for the benefit of the ill and keep them from harm and injustice.

2. Medicinal bathing in Epsom salt, saline, chlorine or healing mineral water swimming pool sterilizes topical and arthritic methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and submerging the head instantly cures coronavirus allergic rhinitis pursuant to (John 1: 26)(Luke 3: 7)(1 Peter 3: 21)(Mark 6: 24), Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas 24USC§18 & §20, Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs, South Dakota 24USC§151 et seq, and the *Hot Springs Cases*, 92 US 698 (1875). Hawthorn is the supreme herb for the heart. Throw away the un-washable cardiotoxic fabric before the heart and/or statin brain shrink gets infected. Pneumovax cures and prevents pneumococcal infection of heart, lung and brain damage. Pneumovax is recommended for all people, over and under age 65, it is the only medicine recommended for mental illness or Alzheimer's. Otherwise ampicillin may be needed for azithromycin resistance. Doxycycline treats gastrointestinal MRSA, bubonic plague and Lyme disease (that may cause neurodegenerative diseases such as multiple sclerosis and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis). Metronidazole is the best treatment for gastrointestinal infection because it cures antibiotic resistant *Clostridium difficile* and carcinogenic *Helicobacter pylori*.

3. The invention of the antibiotic streptomycin in 1946 and tuberculosis drug isoniazid (INH) in the 1950s eliminated demand for the historical Tubercular Hospital at Fort Bayard under 24USC§19 - nine months of the combination of INH and rifampin

chemotherapy will result in roughly 95% cure rates, therapy with INH, rifampin and ethambutol helps avoid the complication of drug resistance with non-tubercular mycobacterial disease, the addition of pyrazinamide can reduce treatment time to six months, but is toxic. The invention of antiretroviral AIDS drugs have helped turn HIV infection from a death sentence to a manageable chronic disease and new preexposure prophylaxis helps prevent transmission to high risk people. VA statistics have proven new direct acting antiviral (DAA) Hepatitis C drugs – Zepatier, Vosevi, Mavyret, Harvoni, and Epclusa - are curative, when used as directed by *Chronic Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Infection: Treatment Considerations from the Department of Veterans Affairs*. Dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM) causes a three day panic attack followed by six month recovery from severe mental illness if not washed off with water.

4. The gold standard for coronavirus treatment is hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus allergic rhinitis. Retreat until completely cured or if re-exposed and re-infected. Menthollyptus cough drops, Echinacea pills or a dab of hydrocortisone crème to the nose and/or chest cures severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Eucalyptus or lavender, usually menthollyptus cough drops cure influenza. A dab of hydrocortisone crème to the nose and/or chest is as effective as intravenous corticosteroids at treating coronavirus and hard lung nodules of carcinogenic invasive pulmonary aspergillosis. The inpatient treatment for SARS with no fatalities was to ventilate (pneumonia risk) the patient and medicate with the antibiotic levofloxacin (Levaquin), and corticosteroids methylprednisolone IV and then prednisone. Lysol, active ingredient eucalyptol, cures coronavirus as it cleans. To eliminate airborne transmission, hospitals are entreated to conduct clinical studies on eucalyptus scented humidifiers (diffusers), for the safe return of children to school pursuant to instructing the public of safe and effective OTC remedies under 21CFR§330.10 and 42USC§300u.

Chapter 3 Right to Write

Article 17 Freedom of the Press

1. 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.

2. Fake news has become a serious suicide attack upon the population, particularly in regards to the official health propaganda of the germaphobic public health authorities, culminating in 4 million deaths from easily treated coronavirus due to unfair competition

regarding advertising for the COVID-19 vaccine, after numerous untreated outbreaks of influenza. The topic of drug resistance requires reference to the generic drugs indicated for such conditions, eg. ampicillin, doxycycline, metronidazole and saline, before advocating for the development of more placebos. The completely placebo influenza vaccine should not be solicited and legislated, it does not work, the public must be informed to treat the wet cough of influenza with mentholiptus cough drops, Oseltamivir (Tamiflu), Zanamivir (Relenza) or Amantadine (Symmetrel). Similarly, vaccine reluctance regarding the defective COVID-19 vaccine, that cures in two weeks for an instant, is not an imperative, and should not be solicited without informing the public of the gold standard for coronavirus treatment – hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus allergic rhinitis.

Art. 18 Treaties

1. 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).

2. Since the drafting of the Convention on Pandemic Treatment ([CPT](#)) was first ignored more than 3 million people died from untreated coronavirus – the gold standard for coronavirus treatments is that hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus allergic rhinitis. UN vaccine propaganda, for a defective two week cure, that isn't used by hospitals to treat severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), nor prevents contagious allergic rhinitis, has agreed to a pragmatic agreement by World Trade Organization (WTO) but this takes years. In the course of preventing "secret" information lawfully within the control of governments and governmental agencies from being disclosed pursuant to the protection of undisclosed information under Sec. 7, Art. 39 of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) agreement and Arts. 2(1), 12, 58, 93(1) and 100(1) is certain to be sued for effective protection against unfair competition and control of anti-competitive practices in contractual licenses as provided in Art. 10 *bis* of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1967) Any act of competition contrary to honest practices in industrial or commercial matters constitutes an act of unfair competition. The following acts of scientific misinformation in particular shall be prohibited. (1) Acts of such a nature as to create confusion. (2) False allegations in the course of trade of such a nature as to discredit the establishment, the goods, or the industrial or commercial activities. (3) Indications or allegations the use of which in the course of trade is liable to mislead the public as to the nature, the manufacturing process, the characteristics, the suitability for their purpose, or the quantity, of the public goods.

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§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§105.
9. 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 ---.
10. 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 the purpose of what the proposed legislation is to do.
2. The second step is to determine the structure of the 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.

Art. 24 New Editions of Code

1. New editions of Code and Supplements are not published oftener than once in each five years under 1USC§202(c).

2. 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§28.

3. 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§213.

Chapter 4 Rule of Law

Art. 25 Asylum

A. 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.

1. 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.

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§1158 and 8USC§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.

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 offense 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: Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (*Nicaragua v. USA*) under Art. 51 of the UN Charter.

3. 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, color, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria. To this end, prohibiting; (a) Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture; (b) Taking of hostages; (c) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment; (d) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

Art. 29 Hippocratic Oath

1. I swear by Apollo the Physician and by Asclepius and Hygieia and Panacea and all the gods as well as goddesses, making them my witnesses. a. I will fulfill according to my ability and judgment this oath and covenant. b. I will regard who has taught me this technique as equal to my parents. c. I will share, in partnership, my livelihood and give a share when there is need. d. I will regard the children of others as equal to my siblings and to teach them this art should they desire to learn it, without fee and written covenant. e. I will give a share both of rules and of lectures, and of all the rest of learning, to my children and the children of my teacher and to the pupils who have both made a written contract and taken an oath according to the medical law, but no one else. 2. I will use remedies for the benefit of the ill in accordance with my ability and my judgment and keep them from harm and injustice. 3. I will not give a drug that is deadly to anyone if asked for it. a. Nor will I suggest the way to such a counsel. b. Likewise I will not give a

woman an abortive remedy. c. And in a pure and holy way I will guard my life and teaching. 4. I will not use the knife, not even on sufferers from stone, but I will cede to those who are practitioners of this activity. 5. Whatever houses I may visit, I will go for the benefit of the ill, remaining free of all intentional injustice, mischief and sexual acts upon the free and the slaves. 6. Whatever I may see or hear in treatment, or even without treatment, in the life of human beings – shall not be used to harm a person -- I will keep to myself, holding such knowledge a secret. a. If I fulfill this oath and do not violate it, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and art, being honored with fame for all time. b. However if I transgress and perjure myself, may the opposite be my lot.

Art. 30 Equal Rights and Self Determination

1. 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; b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination as to race, sex, language, or religion under Art. 55 of the UN Charter.

2. 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. 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.

3. The ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want 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 under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948.

4. 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 importance 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§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§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§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 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. 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).

Art. 34 Habeas Corpus

1. Habeas corpus, Latin for, “you may have the body”, is the plea prisoners make to challenge their detention in applications for a writ of habeas corpus. The *writ of habeas corpus* began in England's Runnymede meadow on June 15, 1215, when dissident English barons forced King John to sign the Magna Carta. The *writ of habeas corpus* was

among the rights articulated that day, and it has since evolved into the principal safeguard against arbitrary executive detention, torture and maltreatment of prisoners. Art. I Sec. 9 Clause 2 of the US Constitution states: The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. There is emerging opinion in international law *habeas corpus* privilege to challenge the terms and treatment of detention, is an inalienable human right in all circumstances that may not be suspended because of a declared state of emergency.

2. Writs of habeas corpus may be granted by the Supreme Court, any justice thereof, the district courts and any circuit judge within their respective jurisdictions. The District Court may accept applications from the state court after state remedies have been exhausted. Applications for a writ of habeas corpus shall be in writing, signed by the petitioner, with reference to the person having custody and are amendable. A Court, justice or judge entertaining an application for a writ of habeas corpus shall forthwith award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted under 28USC§2241. A prisoner in custody under sentence of a court established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence. A motion attacking a sentence shall be granted unless the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief. The court shall cause notice to be served upon the United States attorney, grant a prompt hearing thereon, determine the issues and make findings of fact and conclusions of law. If the court finds that the judgment was rendered without jurisdiction, or that the sentence imposed was not authorized by law or otherwise open to collateral attack, or that there has been such a denial or infringement of the constitutional rights of the prisoner as to render the judgment vulnerable to collateral attack, the court shall vacate and set the judgment aside and shall discharge the prisoner or re-sentence him or grant a new trial or correct the sentence as may appear appropriate. A court may entertain and determine such motion without the production of the prisoner at the hearing under 28USC§2255.

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

A. 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§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 26USC§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§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.

3. The disclosure requirement is facially invalid because it burdens *Americans for Prosperity Foundation v. Bona, Attorney General of California* No. 19-215 July 1, 2021.

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. 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.

D. UN General Assembly Resolution enhancing capacity building in public health of 8 February 2006 seeks to enhance the achievement of health related development goals, noting with concern the deleterious impact on humankind of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other major infectious diseases and epidemics, and the heavy disease burden borne by poor people, especially in developing countries, including the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and in this regard noting with appreciation the work of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, its co-sponsoring agencies and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. New and re-emerging diseases, such as the severe acute respiratory syndrome and a human influenza pandemic arising from avian and swine influenza are also of concern. The serious damage and loss of life caused by natural disasters and their negative impact on public health and health systems is also noted.

1. States have primary responsibility for strengthening their capacity-building in public health to detect and respond rapidly to outbreaks of major infectious diseases, through the establishment and improvement of effective public health mechanisms, while recognizing that the magnitude of the necessary response may be beyond the capabilities of many countries, in particular developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition. Strengthening public health systems is critical to the development of all nations and economic and social development are enhanced through measures that strengthen capacity-building in public health, primarily through the establishment of competent systems of epidemiological surveillance in the national government, including strategies for training, recruitment and retention of sufficient public health personnel, systems of prevention of and of immunization against infectious diseases, provision of adequate medical supply and measures to eliminate discrimination in access to public health information and education for all people, especially for the most underserved and vulnerable groups.

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 Fair Wages

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

2. The federal government must legislate an automatic 3% annual increase in federal minimum wage to ensure the incomes of low income workers increase more rapidly than 2.2% average annual inflation since 1980 under 29USC§206.

3. To maximize employment 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 under 24USC§422 (d).

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. 46 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. 47 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. 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 pursuant to the Buy American Act under 24USC§225h and 41USC§10a.

Art. 48 Balanced Budget

1. As a rule, expenses must not exceed revenues, under penalty of debt, or in the cases of nations, devaluation is an option.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. For the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and Treasury Bureau of Fiscal Services to produce a federal budget that is both accurate and legitimate,

a. Fictitious rows: off-budget offsetting receipts, Other Defense-Civil Programs, Allowances, On and Off Budget Independent Agencies, Off-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts, International Assistance Programs [added to State], and novel Infrastructure Improvement rows shall be deleted from OMB Table 4.1 and Bureau of Fiscal Services. To ensure there is a balance available for federal outlays, t-bond sales shall allow for up to a three percent margin of error more than scheduled expenditures pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 under 31USC§1502.

b. New CBO, and obsolete OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency table shall report the exact amount of federal outlays reported in annual congressional budget justifications and Bureau of Fiscal Services the monthly Treasury report for the following federal agencies (1) Legislative Branch, (2) Judicial Branch, Departments of (3) Agriculture, (4) Commerce, (5) Defense-Military Programs (change name to Military Department if their budget declares undistributed offsetting receipts), (6) Education, (7) Energy, (8) Health and Human Service (to graduate into two Cabinet agencies with outlays growing 3%), (9) Homeland Security (change name to Customs), (10) Housing and Urban Development, (11) Interior, (12) Justice, (13) Labor, (14) State (combined with unrepresented International Assistance Program row), (15) Transportation, (16) Treasury, (17) Veteran's Affairs, (18) Environmental Protection Agency, (19) Executive Office of the President, (20) Federal Emergency Management Administration (21) General Services Administration and Office of Personnel Management, (22) Human Services (23) National

Aeronautics and Space Administration, (24) National Science Foundation, (25) Small Business Administration, (26) on-budget Social Security Supplemental Security Income transferred off-budget if the rich are taxed (27) on-budget undistributed off-setting receipts, (28) total on-budget outlays, (29) total off-budget outlays reported by the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund' and (30) total outlays.

c. Undistributed offsetting receipts are agency revenues remaining from the previous year, often called advanced appropriations, that are used to pay for the following year budget, to reduce outlays by the General Fund. Only five agency budget justifications produce reliable undistributed offsetting receipts, the Departments of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Interior and Corp of Engineers – Civil Programs.

Art. 49 Marshal Lerner Condition

1. To promote trade, that creates 2/3 of economic growth, and protect the stock exchange from catastrophic withdrawal to buy deficits in excess of 3% of GDP, without protectively manipulating the currency exchange, or counterfeiting the currency under 31USC§5153, the Treasury should devalue the currency to the extent that the government wishes to print money in excess of 3% of GDP – laissez-faire bailout – pursuant to the Marshal Lerner Condition under 19USC§4421, 22USC§5301 *et seq.* and 2020 Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation Report of the Secretary-General A/74/585 of 11 December 2019.

2. The equation for devaluating is quite simple. The currency is devaluated by the proportion of the size of the deficit in excess of 3% of GDP, 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,

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

3. Biased to result in the appreciation of developing nation currencies this equation will work towards the goal of global economic equality, ensure international trade is free of market distorting subsidies and that the Treasury is able to print all the bills Congress passes without catastrophic withdrawing from the stock exchange.

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.

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

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

2. 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.

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§424.

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

Art. 52 Military Department

Department of Defense (DoD) was founded by Secretary of Defense Transfer Order No. 40 [App. A & C(3)](July 22, 1949) from the Department of War. It is proposed to

change the collective name of the three military departments – Air Force, Army and Navy - to Military Department (MD).

Art. 53 Public Health Department

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) was created in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of April 1, 1953 42USC§3501. Sec. 509 of the Department of Education Reorganization Act of May 4, 1980 provided that any reference to HEW would be deemed to refer to Health and Human Services (HHS) 20USC§3508 (b). More than 600,000 Americans have died from COVID-19 untreated with hydrocortisone, eucalyptus (echinacea), lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure contagious coronavirus allergic rhinitis. It is proposed to change the name to Public Health Department. To negotiate reasonable prices it is necessary repeal 'Medical records and payments' from Fair Credit Reporting Act 15USC§1681a(x)(1).

Spectrometry and chemometrics are needed to put an end to frequent adulteration of online pharmaceuticals and tobacco products, especially the 2021 adulteration of menthol tobacco, a more practical cure for coronavirus than vaccines, for 10% of the population. Repeal extraneous tobacco definitions in 21USC§321(rr) para. 2-4. Repeal international mail theft (IMF) and counterfeit justification in 21USC§381(u). Insert online pharmacy consumer before pharmacist in 21USC§384(a)(1). Delete 'from Canada' in §384(b). Replace 'to submit to the Secretary' with 'record' at §384(d)(1). Insert 'foreign' before establishment and delete 'within Canada' in §384(f). Repeal paragraphs i to m §384(i-m).

Art. 54 Abolition of the FBI, DEA and ONDCP

The US Marshal and Customs Service are the only legitimate federal law enforcement agencies capable of executing a warrant issued under Rule 4 Fed. Crim. P. It has been said, marijuana must be legalized and drug enforcement abolished. Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service must be repealed under 5USC§3151-§3152. The payment of awards (including those over \$10,000) 28USC§524(c)(2), and purchase of evidence (including the authority to pay more than \$100,000) 28USC§524(c)(1)(F), 28CFR§0.85(k) by the FBI and DEA must be limited by Attorney General approval, and (k) should be repealed to stop paying and promising to pay “informants”. FBI foreign exchange committee investigation 28CFR§0.87 needs to be repealed and Microsoft informants retired. Office of National Drug Control Policy office and grants need to be terminated and 21USC§1701 *et seq.* repealed pursuant to the Nuremberg Code. To eliminate recidivism by the largest prison system in the world, it is proposed to extend the GI Bill from 36 to 48 months, especially to help Veterans pursuing a career in civilian law enforcement to achieve a Bachelor degree.

Art. 55 Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana

Marijuana must be repealed from Schedule I(c)(17) of the CSA under 21USC§812(c) to facilitate the Treasury Department to change the name of Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (ATTTB) to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana (ATM) to remind consumers to pay in cash. Justice Department will change the name of Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) to Bureau of Firearms and Explosives (FE).

Art. 56 Customs

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should change its name to U.S. Customs Service (USCS). Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) should be an independent Cabinet level agency. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents with a Bachelor degree should be absorbed into Customs and Border Protection (CBP). The Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) was founded in the Customs Court Act of 1980 and should be renamed United States Customs Court (USCC). Title 22 US Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRai-d) needs to be amended to Title 22 Foreign Relations (FR-ee).

Art. 57 Human Services

A Human Services Administration (HSA), comprised of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and Administration for Community Living (ACL), needs to be established as an independent Cabinet level agency committed to restoring Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Title IV Part A Sec. 401 – 417 of the Social Security Act 42USC§601-§617 to the condition it was in 1995 plus inflation. To provide for six months of exclusive breastfeeding it is proposed that AFDC pay for six months, 24 weeks, paid maternity leave, for all uninsured mothers. State and federal unemployment compensation programs would pay for maternity leave or six month sabbatical every ten years by increasing the taxable limit.

Art. 58 Federal Minimum Wage

The federal minimum wage statute needs to be amended to \$10 in 2021 and 3 percent more every year thereafter while inflation continues to run between 2 percent and 3 percent as it has since 1980 under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D). Parent(s) earning the federal minimum wage would then only need to work 49.4 hours a week to sustain a poverty line income for a family of four in 2021 and due to the +/- 0.5% advantage over consumer prices inflation written into this law, would only need to work an estimated 49.2 hours a week to earn a poverty line income in 2022 and +/- 0.995 less every year thereafter.

Art. 59 Social Security

1. Sec. 101 of the Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994 established the Social Security Administration as an independent agency beginning March 31, 1995 in Sec. 701 of the Social Security Act 42USC§901. It is proposed that

instead of an extraordinarily large Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in 2022 the Commissioner agrees to a perpetual 3 percent annual COLA, provided consumer price inflation continues to average 2.2 percent, ranging from 2 percent to 3 percent annually, as it has since 1980, to enable low income beneficiaries to compete with inflation and ultimately not be poor, to reinterpret Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i). To levy more than \$250 billion annually, with which to prevent the imminent depletion of the social security trust funds, reduce the federal deficit by the amount of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program, pay for COVID-19 related economic disability, end child poverty by 2024 and all poverty by 2030, it is necessary to close the tax loophole for state employees and the rich to pay the full 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income. The Adjustment to the Contribution Base at Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC§430 must be repealed and replaced:

a. Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund - There is created in the Treasury, to relieve the General Fund from obligation therefore, an SSI Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2024 and all poverty by 2030 pursuant to Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1382 *et seq.* There is hereby preliminarily appropriated to the SSI Trust Fund for the current calendar year and each year thereafter, for exact amendment by subsequent final reports if needed, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of— (A) 0.7 per centum of wages and self-employment income paid after December 31, 2021 and before January 1, 2024. (B) 0.75 per centum of wages and self-employment income paid after December 31, 2023 and so reported, which wages and self-employment income shall be certified on the basis of the records maintained by the Commissioner. Trust Funds at Sec. 201(b) of the Social Security Act 42USC401(b) shall be amended by inserting (3) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund.

2. The due date of the Annual Report shall be amended from April 1 to June 20-21, the summer solstice, in Sec. 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(c)(2) and Sec. 1161 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1320c-10. The due date of the Annual Report shall be amended from April 1 to June 20-21, the summer solstice, in Sec. 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(c)(2) and Sec. 1161 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1320c-10. To prevent imminent depletion of the Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund, the Board of Trustees owes DI an estimated \$193 billion (2020) compensation, including 2.5% interest, owed by the OASI Trust Fund as the result of the inability of the Board of Trustees to adjust the OASDI tax rates to make reasonable accommodation for the high incidence of disability of the Baby Boomers during the Great Recession 2009-2015 and again retroactive to 2019 pursuant to Sec. 201(l) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(l).

3. Congress must resolve to adjust the OASDI payroll tax rate to the full extent needed to prevent a deficit in the highly depleted and inadequate DI Trust Fund by amending Sec. 201(b)(1)&(2) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)&(2). To conclusively pay back the loan from the DI Trust Fund in full, for the incompetence of the Board of Trustees to properly adjust the OASDI tax rates during the Great Recession, by lawfully transferring funds from the OASI Trust Fund to the DI Trust Fund, now that the final results are known, and the future results are predicted, it is proposed to amend Sec. 201(b)(1)&(2) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)&(2) beginning with

(R) 1.80 per centum of the wages (as so defined) paid after December 31, 1999, and before January 1, 2009, and so reported. (S) 2.03 per centum of the wages/self-employment income paid after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2010, and so reported, (T) 2.35 per centum of wages paid after December 31, 2009 and before January 1, 2011, (U) 2.36 per centum of wages paid after December 31, 2010 and before January 1, 2012, (V) 2.39 per centum of wages paid after December 31, 2011 and before January 1, 2013, (W) 2.45 per centum of the wages paid after December 31, 2012 and before January 1, 2014, (X) 2.31 per centum of the wages paid after December 31, 2013 and before January 1, 2015. (Y) 2.24 per centum of the wages paid after December 31, 2014 and before January 1, 2015. (Z) 2.37 per centum of the wages (as so defined) paid after December 31, 2015, and before January 1, 2018. (AA) 2.04 per centum of the wages paid after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2019. (AB) 1.9 per centum of the wages paid after December 31, 2018 and before January 1, 2020. (AC) 2.06 per centum of the wages paid after December 31, 2019 and January 1, 2021, in the low-cost COVID-19 scenario. or (AC) 2.3 per centum of wages paid after December 31, 2019 and before January 1, 2021, in the intermediate COVID-19 scenario. (AD) 2.75 per centum of wages paid after December 31, 2020 and before January 1, 2025, including the tax on the rich and state employees.

Art. 60 General Principle 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. Repeal Permanent Membership to the UN Security Council.
- c. Change the name of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC-k) to Socio Economic Administration (SEA).
- d. Remove Drugs from the 'Office of Crime', delete marijuana from the drug schedule and transfer responsibility for the International Narcotics Control Board to the World Health Organization.
- e. Levy a 1% of income tax or 1-2% of income voluntary contribution for social security benefits for all people living at or below the international poverty line.

Art. 61 Climate Change

1. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was signed June 3 to 14, 1992. The 2015 Paris Agreement aims to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions, so as to achieve a balance between the reduction of anthropogenic emissions of air pollutants by fuel combustion and increase in removal by

carbon dioxide consuming photosynthetic life – shade trees, terrestrial and marine vegetation, with preference for replanting edible permaculture and intercity trails.

2. To directly respond to the thermal pollution driving climate change it is necessary to prohibit *mutatis mutandis* arson conspiracy within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction under 18USC81 and Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice 10USC§881.

a. Forest fires reach more than a 1,000 degrees F(C), causing triple digit heat (F) regionally. Annually forest fires destroy ten times as much timber as is logged, nearly all of which could be salvaged if harvested within one year of a forest fire to liberate plantations. They cause billions of dollars of damage to public land, private property, human, animal and vegetable life. Slashing, burning, piling, prescribed burns in sites other than commercial logging operations, backburns and years of fire suppression in the wilderness, that cause large modern wildfires, must be prohibited under 36CFR§261.5.

b. Self-combusting styrene filled railcars, dumped in oceans, have caused the vast majority of drought and global warming in recent decades, need to be extinguished for three months, with 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC), cabled out by warship or oil-tanker and shipped to a refinery for conversion to a stable hydrocarbon, finder keeper.

Chapter 8 Amendments

Art. 62 Edit HA

To amend HA the author must edit the law.

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

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

Art. 66 Amending the UN Charter

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. 67 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 of 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. 68 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. 69 Balanced Budget Second Amendment

Section 1 Total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, under penalty of debt or devaluation.

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, with the legal consequences of deficit, other than counterfeit currency, explained.

Art. 70 No Arbitrary Arrest, Detention or Exile Third Amendment

To discipline home-side police informants in the largest penal system in the world the third amendment of 1791 needs to be repealed and replaced pursuant to Art.9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

No arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

[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.]

Art. 71 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. 72 Jim Crow

Sections 2-5 of the 14th Amendment must be 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.]

Both the 19th and 21st amendments must be repealed.

Amendment XVIII (1919) Prohibition was repealed by Amendment XXI (1933)

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

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

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

Amendment XXI (1933) states:

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

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

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

Art. 73 Torture Compensation

Torture 18USC§2340A(a) must be 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.

Chapter 10 Statement of the United Nations

Art. 74 General Principle of UN Charter Amendment

A. 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 Assembly. All reference to the Secretary General would need to be shortened to Secretary, General Assembly to Assembly and ECOSOC to Socio-economic Administration (SEA). To de-colonize the Permanent Membership to the Security Council will be repealed so that Art. 23 states:

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations elected for a term of two years by the Assembly. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.
2. Due regard shall be specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.
3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

B. 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.

C. 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. 75 International Tax

The United Nations shall establish a Trust Fund to account for the collection and distribution of individual and corporate contributions earned by placing '1 to 2 percent of income suggested United Nations donation, anything helps', on the individual and corporate tax forms of all Member States who do not agree to a compulsory 1% tax on all individual and corporate income.

Art. 76 Basic Objectives

The basic objectives of the trust fund, 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. 77 Categorization of Territories

1. The Trust Fund shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed there-under by the Assembly:

- a. least developed countries and refugees, who are entitled to benefit payments from the United Nations;
- b. middle income developing nations who are exempt from either taxation or benefit but fertile for investment;
- c. donor nations responsible for making contributions to the Trust Fund.

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. 78 Sovereign Equality

The Trust Fund 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 terms of the trusteeship agreement for each territory, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned.

Art. 79 Official Development Assistance

1. Official development assistance must be charitably accounted for by the United Nations. Contributions to the regular United Nations budget, United Nations specialized agencies, United Nations peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, consular services, refugee assistance, and private corporate philanthropic contributions to foreign countries, constitute official development assistance. Foreign military assistance, military education, narcotic control and peacekeeping spending by Members is prohibited, if it is not specifically a United Nations program authorized by the Security Council. The United Nations shall develop an accurate method of accounting for private international corporate philanthropic contributions and account for all official development assistance.

2. With two thirds vote the Assembly shall grant all nations permission to solicit for 'one to two percent of income suggested donation' on individual and corporate income tax forms.

3. Wealthy nations are obligated to achieve one percent of gross domestic product levels of official development assistance contributions.

Art. 80 Revenues

Individual income tax revenues shall be dedicated to providing cash social security benefits to people who would otherwise earn less than the international poverty line. Corporate income tax revenues shall be dedicated to providing goods and services for international development efforts.

Art. 81 Savings to Equal Payments

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the donation will be collected and distributed to developing nation. To sustain benefit payments despite economic downturn or decline in donations Trust Fund savings should equal benefits payments. The Assembly will inform the public of any shortfalls from the prior year or to achieve arbitrary goals, in order to solicit for contributions from taxpayers around the world.

Art. 82 International 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 international poverty line.

Art. 83 Administrative Areas

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 Assembly.
2. The basic objective shall be applicable to the people of each region.
3. The Assembly 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. 84 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 peace, social security and humanitarian assistance. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, usually, but not necessarily the Member State.

Art. 85 Committee on Contributions

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship 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 Assembly.
2. The Committee on Contributions, shall assist the Assembly in carrying out these functions.

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

Art. 86 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 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. 87 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 culture. 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. 88 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 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 Assembly, the Security Council, the Socio-Economic Administration 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. 89 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. 90 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. 91 Report

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

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

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

Chapter 9 Internet Office

Art. 92 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.

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 cite HA statute and/or write Hospitals & Asylums on the top of the document and email it for publication, correspondence or subscription to the monthly and quarterly newsletter cc: (secret) to sandersasylum@gmail.com

Art. 94 Curriculum

HA is responsible for the federal budget, social security and public health. Due to the increasing length and complexity of the work, and the trail, HA statute is irregularly reviewed as needed, with little regard for the calendar it was founded upon:

[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 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, non-curative medical treatment or any form of violence. 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 responsibility to provide adequately for the needs of those unable to pay.

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 between July 15 through August 18.

Art. 98 Donations

Thank you for your support. Gifts in excess of \$10,000 shall be reported as income. It will sustain the HA website when it is advertised by small memorial to Anthony J. Sanders August 11, 1974 – title24uscode.org

Art. 99 No-Membership

HA is related to all people, Mitakuye-Oyasin in Lakota. HA is not a membership society due to the disclosure requirement being facially invalid because it burdens *Americans for Prosperity Foundation v. Bonta, Attorney General of California* No. 19-215 July 1, 2021.

Art. 100 Citation

Sanders, Tony J. Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non Governmental Economics. 21st Ed. Hospitals & Asylums [HA-11-8-21](#)

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