DELIVERED VIA EMAIL

July 26, 2023

Uniform Law Commission Commissioners*
Uniform Law Commission
111 N Wabash Ave
Suite 1010
Chicago IL 60602

RE: Proposed Changes to the Definition of the Uniform Determination of Death Act - Opposed

Commissioners*:

I am writing to you under the protection of the Nuremberg principles and the duty to intervene to prevent crimes pertaining to the proposed changes to the definition of the Uniform Determination of Death Act.

It is of note that the conditions for the ULC to propose this change of definition have been preceded by incremental legal changes that were apparently directed to supplant common law and natural law and natural rights with eugenics jurisprudence and neo-feudal, socialist collectivist perspectives that support ideology of the sacrifice of the individual for the interests of the state.

Individual charitable organ donations and state-authorized organ extraction for the purposes of organ transplants and research studies has evolved into a $15B global business. Incapacitated patients are now vulnerable to victimization and piratical exploitation by parties with interests in pecuniary gain. The ULC is apparently participating in the broadening of law to facilitate the growth of the organ harvesting industry. There is question if the action to change the definition of death and broaden the range of persons authorized to certify death is a violation of international law and medical ethics.

Background:

According to the AMA's *Code of Medical Ethics*, a doctor "should not be a participant in a legally authorized execution."[i] *The Code* permits doctors to *certify* death, but not to inject lethal drugs, monitor vital signs, select intravenous sites, or even to *pronounce* death. The participation of doctors in executions is not surprising considering a recent survey of 1000 doctors that found the majority of physicians were unaware of any prohibition against their participation in executions.[ii] During the WWII Holocaust, the moral blindspots of German doctors . . . can be traced to the [medical] profession's increasing commitment to the goals of the state.[iii]

The proposed change to the definition of the Uniform Determination of Death Act broadens the definition of death to include incapacitated comatose patients, who apparently are subject to the powers of guardians and other surrogates and agents granted powers by the state.

Specifically, the apparent proposal to replace the brain-death standard of "irreversible cessation" of key brain or respiratory functions with one in which permanent "coma" and "loss of brainstem reflexes" could be counted as death and the possibility "to justify protocols that actively occlude blood flow to the brain . . . [to] directly cause the death of the donor,", apparently , *de facto*, converts state agents into murder for hire operatives for the pecuniary gain of actors in the organ donation industry.

Subsequently, the status of the incapacitated patient is converted to one of an originating source of capital in the form of a bio-material vessel for the purpose of harvesting and sale of human organs. Apparently, the intent for changing the definition originates in the predicament of the interested parties of the organ harvesting industry to obtain "living" healthy organs from incapacitated persons.

The process of death apparently interferes with this goal, as organs can deteriorate and thereby diminish marketability and compromise successful transplants. The logic apparently follows that by simply changing the definition of death and broadening the scope of actors who can determine death that these parties can optimize transport and transplant performance and pecuniary gain.

Financial Interests and Medical Crimes

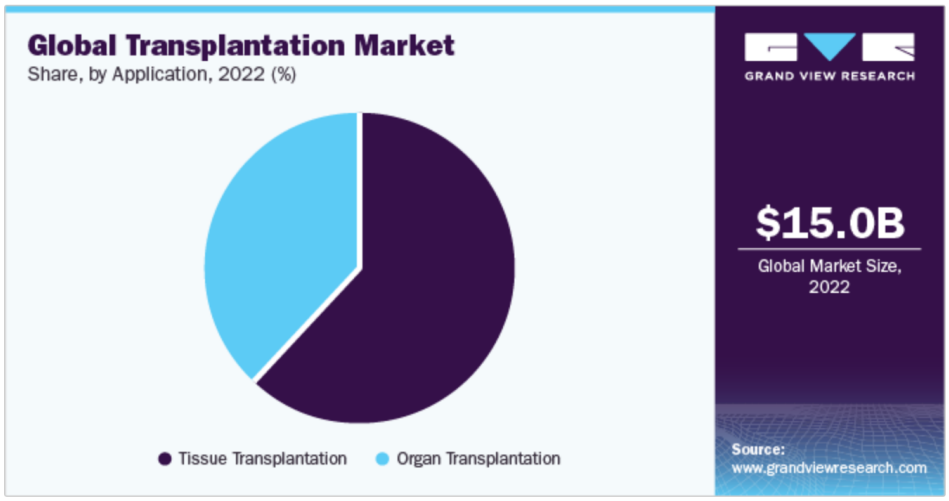
There is a question if the ULC is being used as an enabling agency and legal instrument to advance the pecuniary interests of the transplantation market operatives, and, if by the machination of changing the definition of death, et. al, if conditions will be optimized for murder for hire, racketeering, and administrative murder schemes for pecuniary gain.

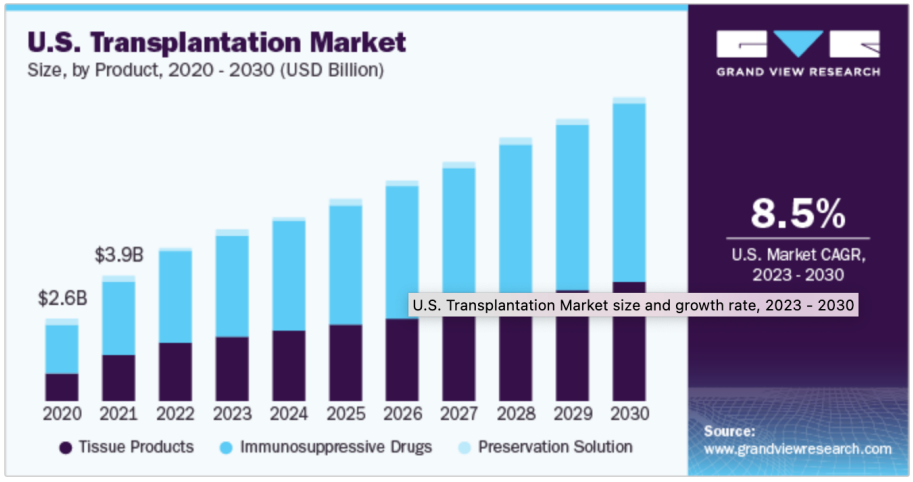
The opportunity to realize financial gain is significant. According to the Grand View Research *Transplantation Market Size, Share & Trends Analysis Report By Product (Tissue Products, Immunosuppressive Drugs, Preservation Solution), By Application (Organ, Tissue Transplant), By End Use, And Segment Forecasts, 2023 – 2030* report, "The global **transplantation market size** was estimated at **USD 15.0 billion in 2022 and is anticipated to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.3% from 2023 to 2030."**[iv] **[emphasis added].**[v] **The North American market share is estimated to be 39% or $5.85 billion.**[vi]

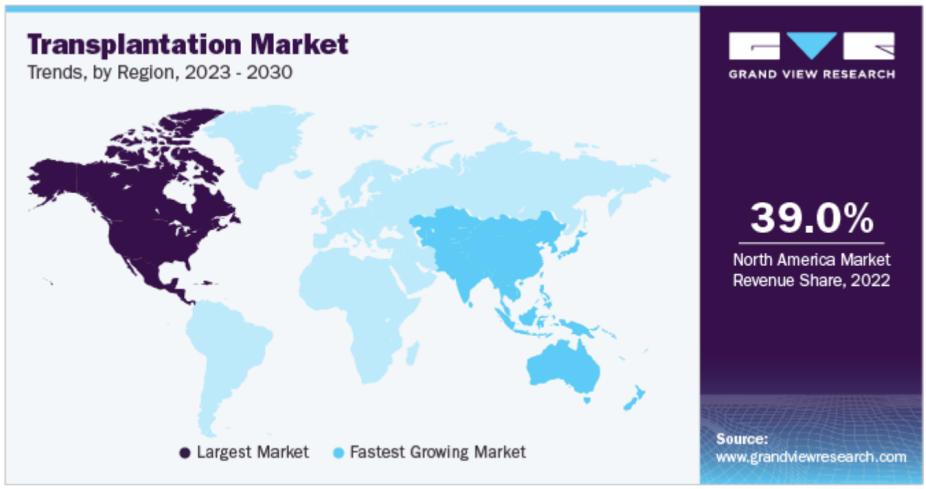
The leading players in the industry are Zimmer Biomet; Medtronic; Stryker Corporation.[vii] These players are involved in launching new products, mergers & acquisitions, and regional expansion to gain maximum revenue share in the industry.[viii] Mergers and acquisitions support vendors in expanding their existing product portfolio and geographical reach.[ix]

Transplantation Market Report Scope

Report Attribute	Details
Market size value in 2023	**USD 16.5 billion**
Revenue forecast in 2030	**USD 30.9 billion**
Growth rate	**CAGR of 9.3% from 2023 to 2030**
Base year for estimation	**2022**
Historical data	2018 - 2021
Forecast period	2023 - 2030
Report updated	May 2023
Quantitative units	Revenue in USD million/billion, and CAGR from 2023 to 2030
Report coverage	Revenue forecast, company ranking, competitive landscape, growth factors, and trends
Segments covered	Product, application, end-use, region
Regional scope	North America; Europe; Asia Pacific; Latin America; Middle East & Africa
Country scope	U.S.; Canada; U.K.; Germany; France; Italy; Spain; Denmark; Norway; Sweden; India; Singapore; South Korea; China; Japan; India; Australia; Thailand; South Korea; Brazil; Mexico; Argentina; South Africa; Saudi Arabia; UAE; Kuwait
Key companies profiled	AbbVie, Inc.; Arthrex, Inc.; Zimmer Biomet; Medtronic; Novartis AG; Stryker; 21st Century Medicine; BioLifeSolutions, Inc; Teva Pharmaceuticals; Veloxis Pharmaceuticals
Customization scope	Free report customization (equivalent up to 8 analysts working days) with purchase. Addition or alteration to country, regional & segment scope.
Pricing and purchase options	Avail customized options to meet your exact research needs. Explore purchase options


Global Transplantation Market
Share, by Application, 2022 (%)
Tissue Transplantation
Organ Transplantation
GRAND VIEW RESEARCH
$15.0B
Global Market Size, 2022
Source: www.grandviewresearch.com


U.S. Transplantation Market
Size, by Product, 2020 - 2030 (USD Billion)
$2.6B
$3.9B
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
Tissue Products
Immunosuppressive Drugs
Preservation Solution
U.S. Transplantation Market size and growth rate, 2023 - 2030
GRAND VIEW RESEARCH
8.5%
U.S. Market CAGR, 2023 - 2030
Source: www.grandviewresearch.com


Transplantation Market
Trends, by Region, 2023 - 2030
Largest Market
Fastest Growing Market
GRAND VIEW RESEARCH
39.0%
North America Market Revenue Share, 2022
Source: www.grandviewresearch.com

Rising regulatory approvals for allografts, autologous grafts, and other materials along with the development of innovative products, such as 3D bioprinting, have led to high demand for transplant products.[x] This 3D bioprinting can be used to regenerate tissues and organs.[xi] For instance, in September 2020 Israel-based CollPlant Biotechnologies and United therapeutics announced a collaboration to include 3D bioprinting in the development of human kidneys for transplant.[xii] Some of the prominent players in the global transplantation market include:

- Abbvie, Inc
- Arthrex, Inc.
- Zimmer Biomet
- Medtronic
- Novartis AG
- Strykers
- 21st Century Medicine
- BiolifeSolutions, Inc
- Teva Pharmaceuticals
- Veloxis Pharmaceutical[xiii]

Originating Source of Capital and the Suppression of Natural Law and Natural Rights:

Guardianship: . The "Magna Carta Libertartum", the Great Charter of Liberties, was addressed by King John of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou to "his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, foresters, sheriffs, stewards, servants, and to all his official and loyal subjects,"[xiv] on June 15, 1215. The charter also served as a treaty, with the charter's articles of peace instituted to ensure the freedom of the English Church, settle issues causing unrest, and to recognize local cultural legal practices, among other issues.

The *Magna Carta* addresses precepts of personal liberty, property rights, justice, and the right to a jury of his peers that would be echoed in the U.S. Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution:
What is less recognized in the *Magna Carta,* is the Crown's claim to guardianship, as a core legal tenant of feudalism and an originating source of Crown revenue. The *Magna Carta*, Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 26, 27, 37, and 43, the majority of articles, pertain to the Crown's jurisdiction and prerogative in matters of guardianship, including fees, customary dues, feudal services, collection of revenues, maintenance of land, and marriages of equal or superior status. People were treated as property to be managed for profit, including marriage and educational arrangements of widows and heirs.

King Henry VIII recognized the value of wards and ward estate management as an originating source of revenue for his private use:

- The 1540 Court of Wards Act (*32 Henry VIII c. 46*) and the Wards and Liveries Act 1541 (*33 Henry VIII c. 22*) established a quarter sessions court charged with capturing revenues from the wards' feudal tenure estates for deposit into the king's private fund.

- The 1540 Statute of Wills, (*32 Henry VIII*, Ch. 1) and 1660 legislation of Charles II, (*12 Charles II, Ch. 24*) made all lands devisable.

- In the reign of Henry VIII, "legally competent persons owning land in fee simple might by will in writing devise to any persons, except to bodies corporate, two-thirds of their lands, or the whole thereof, depending on the type of tenure. In another hundred years the distinction between the tenures had been abolished so that at the time of the American revolution the whole of one's lands, except copyhold tenements, could be devised." (Bronston)

King James I recognized the opportunity of wardship in Ireland by using the court as a mechanism to seize indigenous lands:

- Britain's Irish Court of Wards under James I was used to transfer indigenous, allodial Irish lands into the possession of the Crown as an expansion of its colonial enterprise. Corruption was rampant. (*Irish Historical Studies*, Vol. XII, March 1960)

- This was in the same period that British-Virginia was established, whose law would be the basis for Illinois law.

British guardianship practices were established in its colonies in America, beginning with the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The aspect of state guardianship, a feudal institution, whereby the state has a conflicting and adverse, competitive interest in the management of the estate of a living person has apparently not been addressed by the federal government. Nor has the federal government apparently addressed the apparent failure of states to apply federal protections to disabled persons and their personal guardians, who are subject to state probate jurisdiction.

State predatory actions in probate courts have been observed by many others. For example, Peter Nicolas in this paper, *Fighting the Probate Mafia: A Dissection of the Probate Exception to Federal Court Jurisdiction*, (*USC Law Review,* 2010) has reflected on the history of the probate exception and disconnects with federally protected individual liberty and property rights and equal protection under the law.

The powers of guardianship have incrementally increased in the U.S., apparently under the color of state law, by the operation of state law, and, apparently also, by the introduction of uniform standards of law, by, apparently, exploiting the original intention of the nebulous 1789 Judiciary Act pertaining to local courts and the 10th Amendment and by corrupting the doctrines of *parens patriae, best interests*, and *higher and best use.*

As a result, powers have radically shifted from the individual to the state and so-called "interested parties", including adversarial family members, banks, and state guardians, who have a financial interest in the estate. *These conditions have resulted apparently in creating the conditions whereby a patient can be medically murdered by state agents and interested parties because it is their best interests that the patient die.* The foundational liberty and property interests of the U.S. Constitution have apparently been undermined and supplanted.

There is a question if changes to the Uniform Determination of Death Act are directed to broaden the definition of death to include incapacitated persons and permit them to be more easily murdered by interested parties involved in the business of organ donation, under the color of uniform codes.

Piracy and the Slave Economy: In the Age of Exploration, free persons were pirated and used as an originating source of capital by slave traders and interested parties in the slave economy, including banks, shippers, and plantation owners, as sanctioned by Queen Elizabeth I. Pirates were converted to privateers sharing a Crown interest. By operation of imperial law and the issuance of imperial charters, subsequent illicit pirate ventures were converted into acts of authorized privateering, which included the

establishment of overseas trading centers and the Atlantic Triangle trade route. Once natural law was suppressed and acts of piracy were legitimized by imperial law, the lives of millions of people became subject to mistreatment as property under fraudulent assertions of *parens patriae*.

Corruption of *Parens Patriae* Doctrine: The corrupt repurposing of the doctrine of *parens patriae* by operation of law was initiated in child custody cases[xv]. . . and broadened to apply to range of persons, subject to guardianship, including women, children, persons enslaved, and the disabled. *Parens patriae* (1640-1770) custody law started with the natural law concept of *patria potestas,* which means paternal power . . . In the late seventeenth century, a conflicting doctrine developed in the Chancery Courts of England—*parens patriae*—the State as parent.[xvi] Courts, as a second stakeholder, began to intervene in custody matters to protect the welfare of the child.[xvii] The *parens patriae* doctrine evidenced the State's recognition of both.[xviii]

Children, disabled persons, including the disabled elderly, under guardianship are considered civilly dead and legal non-persons, and treated as de facto chattel property under the color of state law and by the operation of law.

The guardian/probate court process separates the person from their property and the person from control of their body, as guardians and medical officials are apparently granted omnipotent powers under the color of state law and by the operation of state law. This has apparently created the conditions whereby state actors and state-sanctioned interested parties can take control of a person's body and assets to manage for purposes of pecuniary gain.

Proto-Eugenics Utilitarianism and the Suppression of Rights: The idea of managing vulnerable persons for profit and at the same time decrease state maintenance expense was introduced at the time of the American Revolution in Britain. A hedonist, sadist, and a " a thinker with impeccable credentials as a radical enlightener," [xix] Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832),, the "Father of Utilitarianism", and an enemy of the United States, not only was the Crown/East India Company agent charged with writing the refutation[xx] of the natural law and natural rights assertions of Thomas Jefferson's *Declaration of Independence*, a U.S. foundational document, but he also promoted the idea of a for-profit, Crown/private venture in his National Charity Company model proposal.

An atheist, Bentham defined as the "fundamental axiom" of his philosophy the principle that "it is the greatest happiness of the greatest number that is the measure of right and wrong".[xxi] While Bentham was opposed to slavery per se, he was not opposed to the control of persons for forced extraction of labor . . . Bentham recognized that utilitarianism required the maintenance of slavery where it already exists, and 'excepted' enslaved persons from his utilitarian calculus.[xxii] According to Bentham, "Property, bounty or labour—there are no other sources of existence"[xxiii]

A proto-eugenicist, Bentham aimed to profit from the "refuse" of society by the establishment of domestic, forced work colonies, where children as young as 4-years-old and the bedridden elderly and other physically fit, social, and political undesirables would be tasked with work. By enslaving persons their work was a source of originating capital.

In Bentham's mind, the disabled, the poor, and criminals were one and the same: undesirable populations that should be removed from society by segregation. All were to be treated as wards and inmates, with no rights. The Benthamite proto-eugenics practice of mistreating social undesirables as chattel property and farming them to extract wealth was actualized in the early 20th century eugenics era.

Eugenic Public Health Legal Apparatus

To advance the eugenics cult syndicate's agenda, eugenic public health legal apparatus and eugenic legal definitions were introduced and employed. Established in 1906, the eugenics-influenced Municipal Court of Chicago was established by state enabling legislation. Arch eugenicist and Chief Justice Harry Olson recognized the need for state enabling legislation to commit persons processed through the court to state eugenic colonies.

The first law providing for the commitment of "feeble-minded" individuals in the United States was passed in 1915, in the state of Illinois. House Bill 655 not only allowed for the permanent, involuntary institutionalization of feeble-minded individuals, but it shifted the commitment and discharge authority from the institution superintendents to the courts.[xxiv] Credible citizenry were empowered to refer feeble-minded persons to the court for permanent institutionalization.

Eugenics-Jurisprudence: The processing of eugenically targeted persons in the State of Illinois was facilitated by the Municipal Court of Chicago, which apparently operated the world's first eugenics-jurisprudence court, with an adjacent Psychopathic Laboratory, led by eugenicists Dr. Hickson and applied eugenics expert Harry H. Laughlin. who also served at the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor.

Professor Michael Willrich, an expert on eugenics jurisprudence—a term he has used to describe the undemocratic operations of courts—stated:

> "In early twentieth-century America, the novel technology called "eugenics"— a potent hybrid of biological science, statistical method, and cultural assumptions—won a diverse following of academics, animal breeders, social workers, criminologists, psychiatrists, institutional superintendents, philanthropists, and activists spanning the political spectrum from socialists to white supremacists. Although heirs to the Enlightenment pursuits of science, reason, and a rationally organized state, eugenicists rejected the Enlightenment's egalitarian strain, insisting that hereditary endowment determined social structure. Fusing Darwin's theory of evolution and Mendel's discoveries in plant heredity, eugenicists claimed to find distinct genetic roots for the many problems of personality and society that alarmed their contemporaries: from "feeble-mindedness" and "psychopathy" to "delinquency" and "hypersexuality." [xxv]
>
> "Within the bright lines of a eugenic worldview, the poverty and crime that pervaded an avowedly meritocratic urban-industrial democracy were comprehended as the offspring of hereditary "mental defects," racial "mongrelization," and sentimental charitable efforts that, in a vain attempt to reform deviant individuals, had only assured their survival and reproduction. Unlike the laissez-faire social Darwinists of the Gilded Age, eugenicists in the Progressive Era were eager to use the full range of state police powers to prevent the reproduction of criminality, deviancy, and dependency."[xxvi]

Arch eugenicist and, along with Laughlin, an overt Nazi collaborator, Roscoe Pound, former University of Chicago professor and long-term dean, Harvard Law School, the torchbearer of progressive legal thought, praised the court's bureaucratic structure and socialized approach to criminal matters, dubbing it "the pioneer modern judicial organization in the United States."[xxvii] Pound would become a national figure in promoting legal realism, a departure from natural law and natural rights. Legal realism theory undermined the natural rights foundations of the US Constitution and opened the judicial system to social collectivism movements that aimed to replace individual rights as a foundational precept of US government.

The eugenics state lawmakers and local judges created socialized family courts in more than twenty-five cities and counties between 1910 and 1930. . . Roscoe Pound . . .applauded the socialized techniques of family courts. But even he was wary, "the powers of the court of the Star Chamber were a bagatelle compared with those of American Juvenile Courts and Courts of Domestic Relations."" (Willrich 155-156)

State Eugenics Colonies: After the establishment of the Municipal Court of Chicago in 1906, in 1910, the Lincoln State School and Colony, an experimental eugenics institution, was established by an act of the general assembly in Lincoln, Illinois, replacing the Institution for the Feeble-minded.[xxviii]

State-targeted persons were subject to indefinite sentencing and used as slave labor to work the farm of the colony to reduce state expense. Tactics to accelerate death were reported[xxix]

The choice of the word "colony" to formerly name U.S. state institutions is indicative of a pervasive neo-feudal-socialist, eugenics cult mentality that advanced along with eugenics dehumanization tactics and eugenics jurisprudence. The idea was employed by the Nazi regime. Above the main door of Bentham's Panopticon was to be a sign, reading: "Had they been industrious when free, they need not have drudged here like slaves."[xxx] Bentham's perverse vision would be replicated in Nazi concentration camps of Auschwitz, Dachau, and others, where a similar slogan confronted new inmates at the entrances: "Arbeit macht frei," "Work will make you free."

The establishment of state eugenics forced work colonies apparently violated the US Constitution Amendment – Article XIII: Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

State Eugenic Sterilization and Federal Test Case *Buck v Bell:* A proposed model law for the eugenic sterilization was in fact defined by Harry H. Laughlin, Eugenics Associate, Psychopathic Laboratory, Municipal Court of Chicago, in his book *Eugenical Sterilization in the United States* (Municipal Court of Chicago, 1922). Laughlin's model law was referenced to advance the apparently fraudulent test case, *Buck v Bell* (1927), an apparent fraud before the State of Virginia courts and the U.S. Supreme Court.

The conspirators apparently targeted Carrie Buck, a vulnerable, literate, poor woman, who was under guardianship at the Virginia Colony. Carrie Buck; her mother, Emma Buck; and her daughter, Vivian Buck. The women were portrayed as proof of intergenerational feeble-mindedness and deemed socially undesirable. Part of the stated Virginia State interest in coerced sterilization was the reduction of maintenance cost of apparently eugenically targeted persons in lieu of the costs of permanent institutionalization. (Lombardo, p.)

The *Buck v. Bell* opinion was written by arch eugenicist and Associate Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who, apparently with malice aforethought, apparently chose to abuse his powers and undermine common law and natural law and natural rights federal protections by supporting the state use of police powers to target any U.S. citizen for eugenics purposes, including coerced sterilization.

The *Buck v Bell* decision was celebrated by Hitler. In 1933, the German government passed the "Law for the Prevention of Offspring with Hereditary Diseases" (*Gesetz zur Verhütung erbkranken Nachwuchses*), mandating the forced sterilization of certain individuals with physical and mental disabilities.[xxxi] The law was administered through Hereditary Health Courts under the agency of guardianship.

In addition to the Nazi regime, Laughlin's model sterilization law was referenced by 30 U.S. states. Hundreds of thousands of people were coercively sterilized, many under the authority of U.S. and Nazi state law and state guardians and agents, including medical personnel.

The effects continue. From 1975-1981, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, India, used the apparent alibis of a national emergency and poverty reduction, to invoke state police powers to coercively sterilize 8.1 million people.[xxxii] Under the pretense of another emergency, the apparently fraudulent *Buck v Bell* case was referenced in COVID 19 legal cases to invoke state police powers to coerce vaccinations.[xxxiii]

Eugenics Public Health Medical Murder: As is well documented, the Nazi regime's applied biology Aktion T4 program was directed to murder disabled persons and state eugenically targeted undesirable persons. Through lethal injections, starvation, neglect, over work, human subject research experiments, and gassing, millions of people were murdered in the Holocaust. The program was assisted by U.S. corporations, including IBM and Standard Oil's IG Farben, among others, and medical administrators and professionals who were granted powers to determine which persons were worthy of life and which persons should be killed.[xxxiv]

Post WWII, the eugenics cult went underground and resurfaced as forms of genetics and human genome research and proliferated under the subterfuge of population control programs. Eugenics concepts transitioned into applied biology initiatives directed to the perfectibility of man, transhumanism, and post-humanism. Eugenics economics continued in evaluations of disabled persons and potential for productivity.

War Crimes, Crimes Against Peace, and Crimes Against Humanity – 1899, 1907, 1929, 1949

The development of the body of international civil and humanitarian laws continued and expanded to include innocent civilians and disabled persons. The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and the Geneva Conventions developed a body of law through treaties and protocols after World War I (1929) and after World War II (1949) pertaining to the laws of war and war crimes, of which the U.S. is a signatory.

Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 addressed the treatment of innocent civilians, including the sick and disabled. It prohibits "outrages of dignity," "torture," "cruel treatment," and the "passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples."[xxxv]

The seriousness of the U.S.'s commitment to uphold international laws extended to its citizens. U.S. Army's Law of Land Warfare (Field Manual 27019) in Article 498 states[xxxvi]:

> "Any person, whether a member of the armed forces or a civilian, who commits an act which constitutes a crime under international law is responsible therefore and liable to punishment. Such offenses in connection with war comprise:
>
> a. Crimes against peace.
> b. Crimes against humanity.
> c. War crimes."[xxxvii]

The manual also addresses conspiracy, incitement, attempts, and complicity to violate international criminal laws. Article 500 states:

> " Conspiracy, direct incitement, and attempts to commit, as well as complicity in the commission of, crimes against peace, crimes against humanity, and war crimes are punishable."[xxxviii]

It defines grave breaches: willful killing, torture, or inhuman treatment . . willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health . . . (GPW, art. 130), or, "willfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial . . . and appropriation of property . . (GC art. 147).

According to the International Crimes Database:

> "Fundamentally, crimes against humanity are inhumane acts – which would constitute crimes in most of the world's national criminal law systems – committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilians . . .. This connection to a broader or systematic attack is what justifies the exercise of international criminal jurisdiction.
>
> Though the exact wordings of the definitions of crimes against humanity differ, each definition is made up of the underlying criminal elements (e.g., murder, extermination, rape and so forth) as well the contextual elements or 'chapeau' under which the criminal act must have been committed, i.e., the defendant must know that he or she is contributing to a widespread or systematic attack against civilians, see the same page of the just-mentioned contribution. . . The Rome Statute includes (k): "Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health."[xxxix]

Crimes against humanity continue to be the basis for the prosecution of individuals and governments. While not codified in international convention, there is a growing consensus that certain crimes committed within national borders are legitimate subjects of international law and adjudication and represent an evolution of customary international law.[xl]

Nuremberg Code: The Nuremberg Code established the principle that state agents, including, apparently, Uniform Law Commissioners, are not exempt from responsibility under international law for crimes perpetrated under the color of state law. Crimes against humanity include acts of murder, extermination, torture, persecution, and disappearance. Its definition of genocide includes causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of a group and the deliberate infliction conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.

In addition, due to the atrocities of human subject experimentation standards for the voluntary, informed, and understanding consent of human subjects were established by the Nuremberg Military Tribunal:

> "The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion, and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision."[xli]

Helsinki Declaration: The Declaration of Geneva of the WMA, The Helsinki Declaration, binds the physician with the words, "The health of my patient will be my first consideration," and the International Code of Medical Ethics declares that "A physician shall act in the patient's best interest when providing

medical care." The Declaration recognizes [19] "Some groups and individuals are particularly vulnerable and may have an increased likelihood of being wronged or of incurring additional harm. All vulnerable groups and individuals should receive specifically considered protection."

This is consistent with the ancient medical professional oath to do no harm to patients.

These declarations and principles evolved from the crimes against humanity, crimes against peace, and war crimes committed during WWII, most notoriously by the Nazi regime. However, the orientation and machinations to usurp common law with social collectivist principles that subordinated natural law and natural rights, as protected by the U.S. Constitution, the U.S. Declaration of Independence, and other federal civil and criminal laws, including piracy, with extra judicial administrative and judge-made law was initiated in the late 19th century, in the same era as the founding of the Uniform Code Commission, and the introduction of the eugenics cult and apparent related syndicate comprised of individuals, state agencies, corporations, non-profit entities, research institutes, universities, associations, NGOs, and other entities and organizations.

U.S. Proxmire Act - 1987

The advancement of the body of federal and international law pertaining to the protection of civil and human rights. The U.S. was a lead participant in the Nuremberg trials, continuing its leadership and legacy of establishing law pertaining to protecting humanity. Congress passed S. 1851 (100th): Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (The Proxmire Act.), which was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan.[xlii] It includes the provisions to protect rights in times of war and in times of peace and the prosecution of individuals and others who incite or conspire to commit crimes of genocide. It also defines the basic offense of genocide, which includes crimes against a member of a group and the intent to cause permanent impairment and the destruction of life.

18 U.S. Code § 1091 – Genocide states that criminal charges of genocide can be applied in times of war or peace and includes not only the person committing the crime, but also anyone who incites others or conspires with a person(s) who commits a crime of genocide.[xliii] Punishment includes death or imprisonment for 20 years to life and a fine of not more than $1MM.[xliv]

The Basic Offense states:

> "(a)Basic Offense.—Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group as such—
> (1) kills members of that group;
> (2) causes serious bodily injury to members of that group;
> (3) causes the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques;
> (4) subjects the group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part;
> (5) imposes measures intended to prevent births within the group; or
> (6) transfers by force children of the group to another group;
> shall be punished as provided in subsection (b)[xlv]

The U.S. Criminal Code is enforced by the U.S. Department of Justice.

18 US Code 1091 – Genocide:

(a) Basic Offense.- Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group as such:

(1) kills members of that group'

(2) causes serious bodily injury to members of that group:

(3) causes the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques;

(c) Incitement Offense. – Whoever directly and publicly incites another to violate subsection (a) shall be fined not more than $500,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(d) Attempt and Conspiracy. – Any person who attempts or conspires to commit an offense under this section shall be punished in the same manner as a person who completes the offense.

(e) Jurisdiction. – There is jurisdiction over the offenses described in subsections (a), (c), and (d) if –

1. The offense is committed in whole or in part within the United States; or

2. Regardless of where the offense if committed, the alleged offender is –

(A) a national of the United States

(D) present in the United States.

2000 – Hague Convention on the International Protection of Adults

In January 2000, the 35- Hague Convention on the International Protection of Adults was and was established to address the particular needs of disabled adults in international settings and to avoid and resolve conflicts between legal systems in regard to jurisdiction, applicable law, and the recognition and enforcement of laws for the protection of adults.[xlvi]

The convention was entered into force in 2009.[xlvii] Eighteen European countries have signed the convention.[xlviii] The United States is not a signatory to date.

2006 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

In 2006, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities enacted a comprehensive declaration for the protections of people with disabilities. The United States is a signatory. Important parts of this convention are presented to provide a better understanding of the increasing international consensus of how the rights, including the human dignity and liberty interests, of people with disabilities are to be protected by society and governments. The United States signed the convention on July 30, 2009, but has not formerly ratified the document to date.

Article 1: The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

US Constitution Article III, Section 2, Clause I: "The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority. . . . "

US Constitution Article VI, Section 2: 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 of Laws of any State to the Contrary not withstanding.

US Constitution Article VI, Section 3: The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Member 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; . . .

US Constitution Amendment – Article XIV: 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 the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

US Bill of Rights – Fifth Amendment: "No person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law . . . "

US Bill of Rights – Ninth Amendment: "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

8 U.S. Code § 1443 - Civil rights cases : Any of the following civil actions or criminal prosecutions, commenced in a State court may be removed by the defendant to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending:

(1) Against any person who is denied or cannot enforce in the courts of such State a right under any law providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States, or of all persons within the jurisdiction thereof;
(2) For any act under color of authority derived from any law providing for equal rights, or for refusing to do any act on the ground that it would be inconsistent with such law.
(June 25, 1948, Ch. 646, 62 Stat. 938.)

Illinois Healthcare Surrogate Act and Amendment: In conflict with national and international laws to protect the rights of persons disabled, the 1991 Illinois Healthcare Surrogate Act and the 1998 Amendment provided the Illinois state enabling legislation to euthanize both terminal and non-terminal incapacitated patients without a will, including the tortuous withholding of food and water; the transport of patients to other facilities if a doctor objected; and the medical maintenance of the patient for purposes of organ harvesting. The Act decriminalizes euthanasia even by parties with a conflict of interest. "Persons," and "entities" are apparently empowered to suspend medical care with the intent to cause the death of disabled persons, without notice, due process, or court order, for the apparent purpose of facilitating state efficiency and protect the interests of interested parties.

Many of the provisions mirror elements of the Nazi Action T4 program. Even if a patient has a personal guardian, the legislation empowers state guardians and oppositional interested parties to apparently usurp the powers of the personal guardian to suspend medical treatment with the intention to cause death. There is a question if the Illinois Healthcare Surrogate Act violates the U.S. Constitution and facilitates racketeering and other crimes under the subterfuge of public health, parens patriae, and best interests doctrines.

Proposed Uniform Law Commission Re-Definition of Death: Similarly, there is a question if the proposed redefinition of death violates the U.S. Constitution, U.S. civil and criminal law, and international treaties of which the U.S. is a signatory. There is also a question if the broadening of terms will contribute to racketeering and criminal enterprises directed to exploit vulnerable, incapacitated persons.

Apparently, authorization by a doctor or two doctors is not required. Instead, a loose definition of a "Health-care profession" is defined:

> "(3) "Health-care professional" means a physician or other individual licensed certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by other law of this state to provide health care in this state in the ordinary course of business or the practice of the physician's or individual's profession.

This definition apparently includes nurses, caregivers, and health care administrators.

Surrogates are broadly defined:

> (7) "Surrogate" means an individual authorized by other law of this state to make a health-care decision on behalf of another individual."

This apparently includes potentially banks and trust administrators, as apparently applies in the State of Illinois.

Notice is apparently not required to be personal but can include remote authorization:

> '[Section 4. Time to Gather13
>
> After the individual is determined to be dead under Section 3(a)(2) but before discontinuation of circulatory and respiratory support of the individual, the health-care institution shall allow a reasonable time for those designated by the individual's surrogate to gather at the individual's bedside.]
>
> Legislative Note: A state should include this section if it wishes to provide this time to gather. The current draft does not specify whether the gathering would be in person, remote using technology or a hybrid.'

These definitions and procedures apparently create the conditions for murder for hire, racketeering, and administrative murder for profit.

It is suggested that the Uniform Law Commission abandon its proposed definition.

Sincerely,

Kathleen E. Quasey

*Uniform Law Commission Commissioners:

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The Honorable Charles Grassley
The Honorable Rand Paul

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[v]Grand View Research. *Transplantation Market Size, Share & Trends Analysis Report By Product (Tissue Products, Immunosuppressive Drugs, Preservation Solution), By Application (Organ, Tissue Transplant), By End Use, And Segment Forecasts, 2023 – 2030.* Report ID: GVR-1-68038-864-0. Number of Pages: 110. Format: Electronic (PDF). Historical Range: 2018 - 2021

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[vii] Loc. cit.
[viii] Loc. cit.
[ix] Loc. cit.
[x] Loc. cit.
[xi] Loc. cit.
[xii] Loc. cit.
[xiii] Loc. cit.
[xiv] "English Translation of the Magna Carta," British Library, July 28, 2014. https://www.bl.uk/magna-carta/articles/magna-carta-english-translation

[xv] Mercer, Kathryn L. "A Content Analysis of Judicial Decision-Making: How Judges Use the Primary Caretaker Standard to Make a Custody Determination." *William & Mary Journal of Women and the Law*. Vol 5. Issue I (Winter 1998). P. 1-150.
[xvi] Loc.cit.
[xvii] Loc.cit.
[xviii] Loc.cit.
[xix] James Schmidt. "Of Rights and Witches: Bentham's "Critique of the Declaration of Independence." *Persistent Enlightenment.* July 3, 2014. https://persistentenlightenment.com/2014/07/03/of-rights-and-witches-benthams-critique-of-the-declaration-of-independence/
[xx] Bentham proceeded to simply dismiss out-of-hand any claims to natural rights in the last chapter of John Lind's *Answer to the Declaration of the American Congress* (1776). Lind, John. *Declaration of the American Congress*. London: T. Cadell in the Strand; J. Walter, Charingcrofs; and T. Sewell, near the Royal Exchange. 1776
[xxi] "Jeremy Bentham," *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeremy_Bentham
[xxii] Ibid. Nathanial Adam Tobias, "British Utilitarianism".
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[xxiv] Farreras IG. Clara Harrison Town and the origins of the first institutional commitment law for the "feebleminded": psychologists as expert diagnosticians. Hist Psychol. 2014 Nov;17(4):271-81. doi: 10.1037/a0036123. Epub 2014 Jun 2. PMID: 24885000.
[xxv] Michael Willrich, "The Two Percent Solution: Eugenic Jurisprudence and the Socialization of American Law, 1900 – 1930" *Law and History Review*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Spring, 1998), pp. 63-111. Published by: American Society for Legal History DOI: 10.2307/744321 p. 63-64
[xxvi] Michael Willrich, "The Two Percent Solution: Eugenic Jurisprudence and the Socialization of American Law, 1900 – 1930" *Law and History Review*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Spring, 1998), pp. 63-111. Published by: American Society for Legal History DOI: 10.2307/744321 p. 63-64
[xxvii] Michael Willrich, "The Two Percent Solution: Eugenic Jurisprudence and the Socialization of American Law, 1900 – 1930" *Law and History Review*, Vol. 16, No. 1 (Spring, 1998), pp. 63-111. Published by: American Society for Legal History DOI: 10.2307/744321
[xxviii] Drewry, William Francis; Dewey, Richard; Pilgrim, Charles Winfield; Blumer, George Alder; Burgess, Thomas Joseph Workmann. *The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada. Vol. 2*. Balitmore, MD: John Hopkins Press, 1916. An institution for the "deaf and dumb" was established in Jacksonville, Illinois, by an act of the General Assembly in 1865. In 1871, another act of the general assembly provided for the confinement of "feeble-minded children." P. 298.
[xxix] Edwin Black. *War Against the Weak: Eugenics and America's Campaign to Create a Master Race*, (2012). Black noted the active participation of state officials in LSSC's management. Black: "Medical watchdogs had often speculated that institutions for the feebleminded were really nothing more than slow-acting lethal chambers."

[xxx] Jeffrey Steinberg. "The Palmerston Zoo "The Bestial British Intelligence of Shelburne and Bentham." Schiller Institute/ICLC Conference: Washington D.C., February 1994. https://archive.schillerinstitute.com/conf-iclc/1990s/conf_feb_1994_js.html. Accessed July 26, 2023.

[xxxii] Prajakta R. Gupte. "India: "The Emergency" and the Politics of Mass Sterilization." *Association for Asian Studies.* Volume 22:3 (Winter 2017): Demographics, Social Policy, and Asia, Part I

[xxxiii] U.S. Supreme Court. Ryan Klaassen, Jaime Carini, Daniel J. Baumgartner, Ashlee Morris, Seth Crowder, Macey Policka, Margaret Roth, and Natalie Sperazza, Applicants v. The Trustees of Indiana University. August 13, 2021.
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[xxxiv] Black, Edwin. *IBM and The Holocaust: The Strategic Alliance Between Nazi Germany and America's Most Powerful Corporation*. Expanded Edition. Dialog Press; 2nd edition (March 16, 2012). *War Against the Weak: Eugenics and America's Campaign to Create a Master Race*. Dialog Press; Expanded edition (April 30, 2012)

[xxxv] "Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949; Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II Article 3, www.lawin.org.

In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each Party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions:
(1) 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. To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:
(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.
(2) The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for.
An impartial humanitarian body, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, may offer its services to the Parties to the conflict. The Parties to the conflict should further endeavour to bring into force, by means of special agreements, all or part of the other provisions of the present Convention. The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the Parties to the conflict.

[xxxvi] "The Law of Land Warfare," *Department of the Army Field Manual, FM 27-10,* July 1956; updated by the Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., July 15, 1976. www.loc.gov
[xxxvii] Ibid.
[xxxviii] Ibid.
[xxxix] ICD, Ibid.
[xl] deGuzman, Margaret M., Crimes Against Humanity (January 21, 2011). RESEARCH HANDBOOK ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW, Bartram S. Brown, ed., Edgar Elgar Publishing, 2011; Temple University Legal Studies Research Paper No. 2010-9. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=1745183
[xli] Nuremberg Military Tribunal. "Permissible Medical Experiments." Trials of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals under Control Council Law No. 10. Nuremberg October 1946 – April 1949, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office (n.d.), vol. 2., pp. 181-182.
[xlii] S. 1851 (100th): Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act), https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/100/s1851
[xliii] U.S. Code › Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 50A › § 1091, Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School, https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/1091
[xliv] Loc.cit.
[xlv] Loc.cit
[xlvi] "35-Convention of 13 January 2000 on the International Protection of Adults," Hague Convention, HCCH, January 2000. https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/full-text/?cid=71
[xlvii] 35 - HCCH Convention, Ibid. https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/status-table/?cid=71
[xlviii] Loc. Cit.