

# AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF PEACE

Section 1. Globally increasing interdependency among nations reinforces accordance with Constitutional intention to abide by the Law of Nations.

Section 2. To protect life and limb of citizens, due in part to consequences resulting from actions regarding national security, the escalation of violence, be it military, humanitarian, or in any disguise of language, must be prevented or avoided by substituting alternate means of resolution.

Section 3. Security of Commerce does not outweigh National Security.

Section 4. All laws and actions regarding national security of the United States of America shall be subject to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, regarding ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, & ACTS OF AGGRESSION.

Section 5. Should Article 51 of Chapter VII of United Nations Charter be altered or nullified, and then this amendment is rendered null.

Section 6. This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

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### THE PURPOSE OF THIS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ELABORATED:

1. Recognize the change in the global landscape since the framing of the Constitution, and the further interdependency of nations has re-emphasized the importance of the Law of Nations doctrine.<sup>1</sup>

2. Acknowledge that unjust, irrational policies and militaristic, unilateral action of the United States' Armed Forces and other agencies such as the CIA, NSA, &c, have resulted in deadly consequences to national security of the United States of America and her citizens<sup>2</sup>. Violence begets violence; especially when our country strikes alone, in the

<sup>1</sup> The Law of Nations, in short, is the understanding "That society, considered as a moral person, since possessed of an understanding, volition, and strength peculiar to itself, is therefore obliged to live on the same terms with other societies or states, as individual man was obliged, before those establishments, to live with other men, that is to say, according to the laws of the natural society established among the human race, with the difference only of such exceptions as may arise from the different nature of the subjects."

§ 11. Preliminary of Law of Nations

<sup>2</sup> The section is the answer to Hamilton's challenge in Federalist #24, "...government ought to be clothed with all the powers requisite to complete execution of its trust. And unless it can be shown that the circumstances which may affect the public safety are reducible within certain determinate limits; unless the contrary of this position can be fairly and rationally disputed, it must be admitted, as a necessary consequence, that there can be no limitation of that authority which is to provide for the defense and protection of the community, in any matter essential to its efficacy that is, in any matter essential to the formation, direction, or support of the NATIONAL FORCES."

dark, becoming a murderer in the eyes of the rest of the world.<sup>3</sup> The USA engaging in interests that serve irrational vendettas or prejudices of individuals within the government must not jeopardize the protection of all citizens. In fact, this behavior runs counter to the Constitution.<sup>4</sup>

3. As commerce may provide profit and happiness, it does not outweigh life. This is simply demands accountability of military actions that are linked with domination of markets.<sup>5</sup>

4. By subjecting U.S. law to international law<sup>6</sup>, limited to the scope of peace and aggression, the United States accepts responsibility and accountability for its actions with regard to the Law of Nations. Chapter VII<sup>7</sup> of the UN Charter promotes rational-legal justice, to the benefit of all nations, including the United States of America.

5. Article 51<sup>8</sup> of Chapter VII of UN Charter is a safe guard to the natural and immutable right of self-defense. Altering or nullifying of Article 51 may jeopardize UN endorsement of this right, and so it is rational for the United States to protect its ability to uphold this right.

6. And, as usual, this Amendment is to undergo ratification process as required by US law.

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<sup>3</sup> A pattern is emerging. Acts of aggression on part of the USA has resulted in further acts of aggression against her, especially in the form of terrorism. For further information, research public record; you won't find it in mainstream media. Chomsky on "9-11" is a good place to start.

<sup>4</sup> Article 4, Section 4, states: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of legislature, or of the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

<sup>5</sup> There is in fact a logical justification, be it legal or illegal, for military intervention for domination of global markets. As stated by Hamilton in Federalist #34: "Observations confined to the mere prospects of internal attacks can deserve no weight; though even these will admit of no satisfactory calculation: but if we mean to be a commercial people, it must form a part of our policy to be able one day to defend that commerce. The support of a navy and of naval wars would involve contingencies that must baffle all the efforts of political arithmetic." But ask yourself this: if the founders and framers of the Constitution were given the option to either win the world's riches and then be shot to death, or simply compete fairly and live naturally, which would they choose? Life, Liberty, and Happiness. Notice the order in which they are placed.

<sup>6</sup> Hamilton put forth a statement in Federalist #41 to express the non-existence of a guiding enforcer of all nations to justify indefinite powers of national forces. Ironically, this statement is a reality within the United Nations Charter, "If a federal Constitution could chain the ambition or set bounds to the exertions of all other nations, then indeed might it prudently chain the discretion of its own government, and set bounds to the exertions for its own safety."

<sup>7</sup> Full text can be found at <http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/chapter7.htm>

<sup>8</sup> Article 51 reads as follows, "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security."