

Initiative Petition for a Law to

[Affirm Our Constitutional Birthright To Be A Person]

Be it enacted by the People, and by their authority that:

Human life is sacred and the dignity of the human person is the foundation of a moral vision for society. In accordance with our Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". The life and dignity of every person must be respected and protected at every stage of life and in every condition.

A person is a man or a woman, a human, a living soul, an individual male or female, and their children male and female.

A man is a human being. This definition includes not only the adult male sex of the human species, but women and children. In a more confined sense, man means a person of the male sex, of the masculine sex; of the sex that begets young; the sex opposed to the female.

A woman is a human being. In its most enlarged sense, this word signifies all the females of the human species, the sex which bears young; but in a more restricted sense, it means all such females who have arrived at the age of puberty.

A person, male or female is perfect, healthy and wholesome in our natural state as born from a woman.

A person has full autonomy over his/her own body, mind and spirit.

Parents have full authority to promote the well being of their children.

Informed consent must be provided for all intrusions into a persons body.

The Nuremberg Code of 1947 is hereby enacted into state law to protect the rights of the individual over their own bodies and ensure informed consent for medical treatments and experiments which intrude a persons body.

Criminal offenses are subject to the fifth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America.

I, the undersigned, agree with the above proposed law and agree to be one of the original signers of this initiative petition.

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Nuremberg Code of 1947, Permissible Medical Experiments

The great weight of the evidence before us to effect that certain types of medical experiments on human beings, when kept within reasonably well-defined bounds, conform to the ethics of the medical profession generally. The protagonists of the practice of human experimentation justify their views on the basis that such experiments yield results for the good of society that are unprocurable by other methods or means of study. All agree, however, that certain basic principles must be observed in order to satisfy moral, ethical and legal concepts:

1. 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 so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, overreaching, 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. This latter element requires that before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment. The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs, or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.
2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results justify the performance of the experiment.
4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.
5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability or death.
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.
10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the

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exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.

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