

Proposed Federal Law

Union of Saints

War on Humanity Crimes Act

War on Humanity Crimes would include specified acts of war, terrorism, organized crime, racketeering, kidnapping, human trafficking, civil rights violations, and aggravated murder when a constitutionally sufficient federal connection exists.

Congress would establish the constitutional basis and jurisdictional requirements for each federal offense. The legislation would be enacted by Congress and presented to the President for approval. Its constitutionality could later be reviewed by the federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court, if properly challenged.

The law would authorize the use of applicable national security and wartime authorities when the United States is confronting a legally recognized armed conflict or terrorist threat. A claim of insanity would not excuse criminal conduct in any qualifying case. Mental incapacity claims would no longer provide immunity from accountability for War on Humanity Crimes.

Capital Punishment for Qualifying Offenses

Examples of qualifying conduct may include:

- Stabbing and cannibalizing a person aboard a bus.
- Fatally stabbing a person aboard public transportation.
- Intentionally setting a person on fire at a train station, causing the person's death.
- Fatally attacking a sleeping couple inside their home.
- Carrying out a mass shooting at a school.
- Committing murder as part of terrorism, trafficking, racketeering, organized crime, or an attack against the United States.

These acts constitute extreme crimes against human life and public safety. Under this proposed federal law, a person convicted beyond a reasonable doubt of a qualifying War on Humanity Crime could face life the federal death penalty.

Before a death sentence could be imposed, the prosecution would be required to prove the statutory aggravating factors beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant would receive a separate sentencing proceeding, during which the sentencing authority would consider the circumstances of the offense, the defendant's individual culpability, and any legally required mitigating evidence.

Legal note: Mandatory punishment by execution would directly challenge the precedent established in *Woodson v. North Carolina*. Making qualifying offenders eligible for capital punishment is the more constitutionally defensible formulation. Congress would initially consider and enact the federal proposal, while the Supreme Court could review the resulting law only through an actual legal case or controversy.

States possess the primary authority to enact and enforce criminal laws governing murders committed within their borders. A state could adopt its own version of this act, subject to the United States Constitution and its state constitution. Federal prosecution would require an independent federal offense and a constitutionally sufficient federal connection.