HOUSE No.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Todd M. Smola, (BY REQUEST)

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act for neutrality, equality, and acceptance.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	DATE ADDED:
Scott Duncan	14 Paige Hill Rd Brimfield, MA 01010	

HOUSE No.

By Mr. Smola of Warren (by request), a petition (subject to Joint Rule 12) of Scott Duncan for legislation to further define discrimination. The Judiciary.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year Two Thousand Thirteen

An Act for neutrality, equality, and acceptance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

 Universal Declaration of Human Rights clearly defines individual human rights, whereas the United States Constitution is subject to interpretation, whereas to prevent profit or gain from sensationalized occurrences of injustice perceived or proven, whereas to establish clear and specific language regarding discrimination in the present day, whereas to establish individual security as one of the core foundations of national and international security, whereas cultural sharing is essential to social progress, whereas equality is achieved through neutrality, whereas race, color, and ethnicity may not be used to pander false perception of persecution or used to claim or grant privilege or power, whereas respect for human rights prevents conflict, SECTION 1: This act may be cited as the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act of 2013 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction may be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or 	1	Whereas the United States of America is a member country of the United Nations and the
 sensationalized occurrences of injustice perceived or proven, whereas to establish clear and specific language regarding discrimination in the present day, whereas to establish individual security as one of the core foundations of national and international security, whereas cultural sharing is essential to social progress, whereas equality is achieved through neutrality, whereas race, color, and ethnicity may not be used to pander false perception of persecution or used to claim or grant privilege or power, whereas respect for human rights prevents conflict, SECTION 1: This act may be cited as the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act of 2013 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	2	Universal Declaration of Human Rights clearly defines individual human rights, whereas the
 specific language regarding discrimination in the present day, whereas to establish individual security as one of the core foundations of national and international security, whereas cultural sharing is essential to social progress, whereas equality is achieved through neutrality, whereas race, color, and ethnicity may not be used to pander false perception of persecution or used to claim or grant privilege or power, whereas respect for human rights prevents conflict, SECTION 1: This act may be cited as the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act of 2013 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	3	United States Constitution is subject to interpretation, whereas to prevent profit or gain from
 security as one of the core foundations of national and international security, whereas cultural sharing is essential to social progress, whereas equality is achieved through neutrality, whereas race, color, and ethnicity may not be used to pander false perception of persecution or used to claim or grant privilege or power, whereas respect for human rights prevents conflict, SECTION 1: This act may be cited as the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act of 2013 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	4	sensationalized occurrences of injustice perceived or proven, whereas to establish clear and
 sharing is essential to social progress, whereas equality is achieved through neutrality, whereas race, color, and ethnicity may not be used to pander false perception of persecution or used to claim or grant privilege or power, whereas respect for human rights prevents conflict, SECTION 1: This act may be cited as the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act of 2013 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	5	specific language regarding discrimination in the present day, whereas to establish individual
 race, color, and ethnicity may not be used to pander false perception of persecution or used to claim or grant privilege or power, whereas respect for human rights prevents conflict, SECTION 1: This act may be cited as the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act of 2013 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	6	security as one of the core foundations of national and international security, whereas cultural
 claim or grant privilege or power, whereas respect for human rights prevents conflict, SECTION 1: This act may be cited as the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act of 2013 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	7	sharing is essential to social progress, whereas equality is achieved through neutrality, whereas
 SECTION 1: This act may be cited as the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act of SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	8	race, color, and ethnicity may not be used to pander false perception of persecution or used to
 2013 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	9	claim or grant privilege or power, whereas respect for human rights prevents conflict,
 2013 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	10	SECTION 1: This act may be cited as the Neutrality Equality and Acceptance Act of
 SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person. SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 		
 SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 		
 dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	12	SECTION 2: Let "individual" be defined as a human person.
 dignity, equality, and the protection of human rights. SECTION 4: Let "neutrality" be defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	13	SECTION 3: Let "individual security" be defined as a secure condition or feeling with
 Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 	14	
 Article 2 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 		
 Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other 		
18 language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other	16	Article 2
18 language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other	17	Sub-SECTION A: [Everyone] without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex,
19 status. Furthermore, no distinction may be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or	18	

- international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be
 independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.
- SECTION 5: Let "discrimination" be irrespective of race, color, sex, language, religion,
 political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status when
 describing acts of discrimination or social injustice.
- SECTION 6: Let the term "reverse discrimination" be declared a misnomer and its use
 prohibited to describe acts of discrimination or social injustice in the definition of law.
- SECTION 7: Let "cultural organization" be defined as a not-for-profit corporation that
 provides artistic or cultural exhibitions, presentations, or performances or cultural or art
 education programs.
- SECTION 8: Assertion of superiority or inferiority based on race, color, religion, gender,
 or age is by virtue of its existence is a violation of the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act
 of 2013 since individual equality is inherent and inalienable.
- 33 SECTION 9: Let the individual, group, organization, and government exercise neutrality
 34 that law may be the deciding factor of outcome.
- SECTION 10: An individual may not be afforded nor denied opportunity to work, own
 property, become a member of an organization, obtain education, or have a family based on race,
 color, sex, religion, beliefs, political affiliation, social origin, gender, or age.
- SECTION 11: An individual may not be included or excluded based on race, color, sex,
 religion, beliefs, political affiliation, social origin, gender, or age in or from any organization,
 school, or public place.
- SECTION 12: An individual may not be accused of racism, discrimination, or crime
 based solely on the existence of difference of race, color, sex, religion, beliefs, political
 affiliation, social origin, gender, or age.
- SECTION 13: Let individual security be the basis for national security, and national
 security grounded in individual security be the basis of international security. National security
 and international security cannot be achieved without respect for individual security in the form
 of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- 48 SECTION 14: Individual equality is inherent and inalienable. Therefore, let all new laws
 49 affecting equality of the individual:
- 50 Sub-SECTION A: produce an equal, fair, and equitable outcome for all
- 51 Sub-SECTION B: not conflict or negate any existing human rights law unless a human 52 rights law is repealed, overturned, or abolished.

53 Sub-SECTION C: be consistent with all articles of the Universal Declaration of Human54 Rights

55 SECTION 15: An existing law affecting equality of the individual may be amended, 56 repealed, and replaced with law as defined in section 13, providing that any such changes do not 57 interfere with individual equality, individual security, and social order.

58 SECTION 16: Let Affirmative Action, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

59 (EEOC) be repealed and replaced with laws that prevent discrimination, but not before sufficient

60 new laws are enacted. The EEOC quota system may be abolished within 3 years of the

- 61 enactment of this act unless there is sufficient evidence to support the need for its existence.
- 62 Evidence may be submitted in writing to Congress within 1 year of enactment of the Neutrality,
- 63 Equality, and Acceptance Act of 2013.
- 64 SECTION 17: A cultural organization is limited in scope of activities as defined in this
- 65 section. Operation should be focused on cultural sharing and preservation. A cultural
- 66 organization may not:
- 67 Sub-SECTION A: participate in any political activities
- 68 Sub-SECTION B: make campaign contributions
- 69 Sub-SECTION C: make political endorsements
- 70 Sub-SECTION D: form, distribute, or endorse any political agenda
- 71 Sub-SECTION E: have any political affiliation

SECTION 18: News and media corporations, subsidiaries, and organizations may not
 infringe upon the individual. News and media corporations, subsidiaries, and organizations may
 not:

- Sub-SECTION A: use the term conservative, moderate, or liberal to describe an
 individual, group, or a nation's people.
- Sub-SECTION B: use the term black, white, brown, yellow, or any other color todescribe an individual, group, or a nation's people.
- 79 Sub-SECTION C: use speculation or opinion to create civil unrest or to create
- 80 perceptions that result in civil unrest, incite violence, or are defamatory to an individual, group,
- 81 or a nation's people.
- 82 Sub-SECTION D: speculate on judicial matters such as hearings, trials, or appeals before
 83 or during any judicial proceedings.

84	SECTION 19: Films, short films, documentaries, television shows, educational
85	programming, and radio shows may use the terms listed in section 18 in historical context as
86	long as the use of these terms does not create civil unrest or incite violence including verbal
87	abuse.
88	SECTION 20: Let violations of the Neutrality, Equality, and Acceptance Act of 2013 be
89	punishable as the following.
90	Sub-SECTION A: Utterance of a racial epithet is a misdemeanor unless:
91	i. If uttered in conjunction with a threat or violent crime, it is a felony.
92	ii. If the victim has not attained the age of 14 it is a felony.
93	iii. If the defendant has attained the age of 14 it is a felony.
94	Sub-SECTION B: If the offense involved 2 or more participants it is a felony.
95	Sub-SECTION C: If the defendant was a public official at the time of the offense or the
96	offense was committed under color of law, it is a felony.
97	Sub-SECTION D: First offense of section 8 and 9 is a misdemeanor.
98	Sub-SECTION E: First and subsequent offense of section 10, 11, 12, 17, and 19 is a
99	felony.
	•
100	SECTION 21: [This bill may go into effect 100 days after passage.]