

Additional Constitutional Issues

Some Amendments and Unratified Amendments

- **Rescind the 17th Amendment without having to repeal it.**
 - The 17th Amendment focused strictly on the process of selecting Senators.
 - Ratification created a direct conflict with the Amendment Protection Clauses in Article V of the Constitution.
 - "...that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal 'suffrage' (right to vote) in the Senate."
 - Therefore, states that did not ratify the 17th Amendment are not obligated to use it. They did not "consent!" Therefore, these states cannot be denied their right of suffrage in the Senate if they choose to select Senators by the state legislature. These states were:
 - Florida
 - Georgia
 - Kentucky
 - Mississippi
 - South Carolina
 - Virginia
 - Utah
 - Because the 17th Amendment did not address each part of the Constitution that it affected, it can be argued that the Amendment is invalid, because of its conflict with Amendment V.
 - These states that did not ratify need to point out the conflict between the Amendment Protection Clause in Article V with the 17th Amendment, abandon their general election process and return selecting their Senators by the State Legislatures.
 - Delaware was one of the states that originally rejected the 17th Amendment. [However, the State of Delaware formally rescinded its rejection, choosing instead to ratify the Amendment and submitted their ratification to Congress on 1 July, 2010.](#)
 - Since this action was allowed by Congress on this amendment, the door is now open for other states to rescind their positions on the 17th Amendment. If one state is allowed to make the change, then any and all may do likewise.

- Complete position is explained on this document by Mobius Strip Press:
Rescinding the 17th Amendment
- **Restore proper representation in Congress using the original First Amendment:**
 - **Article the first...** After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.
 - This was the original first amendment to the Bill of Rights, setting representation eventually to 1 (one) Representative in Congress for every 50,000.
 - Twenty-Seven votes remain for ratification!
 - In today's digital environment, this allows the People to:
 - Restore true representation to Congress
 - Return Congress members to the People in their respective states
 - Eliminate the coercive and outside influences inherent in Washington D. C.
 - Reduce cost for DC offices and travel with Congress members working virtually
 - Restore power and influence within the States

Each State needs to ensure its laws reflect :

- The allowance of Common Law Courts, Common Law Grand Juries
- The ability of the people's enforcement of Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment
- The limitation of federal criminal jurisdiction to the four laws delegated in the Constitution

Each State needs to:

- Clearly delineate the list of roles responsibilities, and powers delegated to the general government in the Constitution and its ratified amendments
- Ratify the First Amendment of the twelve amendments proposed in the original Bill of Rights regarding representation and how "representation was defined in the Ratification Debates as well as the Madison's Notes on the Constitutional Convention and bring the House of Representatives home to the state by ratifying this unratified Amendment

- Formally rescind the Seventeenth Amendment

Big Tech

- Big Tech is not exempt:

Making sure all interstate and international tech companies report any and all revenues generated in each State and that they pay appropriate taxes. Even in states where these companies may not have a physical presence.

Basic Criminal Law Reform

- Bail must be equally oppressive regardless of influence
- Set on a percentage of the accused worth
 - Based on assets and income
 - Stiffer penalties for non-civilized behavior and more time
- Outsource incarcerations to foreign countries and virtualize visitation as well as court proceedings and appearances to reduce the financial and societal burden on those who comply with the rule of law
 - Student loans need to be a part of bankruptcy laws it is unconstitutional to not have uniform bankruptcy laws

Candidate and Public Servant accountability

- It is illegal to buy votes and ballot harvesting...
 - Candidates and public servants should not be able campaign or speak to the electorate to buy votes by offering services or entitlements that are not within the Constitution
 - Political quid-pro-quo promises must be made illegal
 - It must be made illegal for Parties or operatives from harvesting ballots.
- Shutting Down the bully pulpit
 - Candidates and public servants cannot use demagoguery and fear mongering, or doomsday predictions and must be held to their crime like yelling fire in a theater
 - Candidates and public servants cannot call upon people to “protest” or take actions that are outside the Constitutional process getting mob rule and intimidation to influence outcomes.