

Constitutional text	Fresh takes
<i>art. I, sec. 1</i>	
All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.	<p>The core focus of legislators who support the Constitution is on creating constitutional laws, which consist only of rules and sanctions.</p> <p>Legislators aren't excused from their duties by claiming they aren't expert enough. Executives aren't expert enough either. And neither legislators nor executives can be trusted to recognize, appoint, cultivate, and promote experts. Legislators and executives, and bureaucrats, don't attract experts, they select for political operatives. ... To demonstrate learning, show good faith, and provide for better outcomes going forward, legislators in all jurisdictions should act now to prevent a repeat of anything remotely like the nine-step cascade they forced on us with covid. At minimum, they should immediately lock into place at least two simple controls that, like a nuclear reactor's control rods, will block such a predictable chain reaction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Repeal emergency powers.</li> <li>2. Explicitly prohibit any interference with the use of existing drugs.</li> </ol> <p>At least oversight and investigations are better than passing more unconstitutional legislation, but they too are unconstitutional, and they whitewash other actions that are unconstitutional (and that are far worse). Oversight and investigations defy the Constitution's required separation of powers, which vests the executive power solely in presidents.</p> <p>Each existing statute and new bill is constitutional only if it passes all of the following simple pass/fail tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No misleading parts.</li> <li>- Only uses powers enumerated for the national government.</li> <li>- No delegation of legislative power.</li> <li>- No grabs of executive power.</li> <li>- No grabs of judicial power.</li> <li>- Not noncritical, complex, or long, and not helping make the total corpus of law incomprehensibly complex or long.</li> </ul>
<i>art. I, sec. 3, cl. 1</i>	
The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen ... thereof for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.	<p>... the filibuster is unconstitutional. It unconstitutionally treats 40 minority votes as equivalent to 60 majority votes. It unconstitutionally deprives vice presidents of their power to cast tie-breaking votes. It defies these rules in the Constitution, which is the nation's supreme law, and elevates the Senate's rules, which are inferior to the supreme law. In practice, the filibuster ratchets into place the progressive state. Constitutionalists should take every opportunity to eliminate this ratchet ...</p>

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<i>art. I, sec. 3, cl. 4</i>	
The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate ...	As noted, Vice President Pence is required to preside over the Senate. In doing this—his job—Pence should refuse to comply with the unconstitutional filibuster/cloture Senate rules. This one exercise of constitutional power against others in government would improve liberty by changing new legislation from 88% Progressive to only 78% Progressive.
<i>art. I, sec. 7, cl. 2</i>	
Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate ...	<p>... if you only vote for a constitutionalist bill, you are supporting the Constitution only if you're pressed to do so. If you cosponsor such a bill, you are supporting the Constitution only if others lead. If you sponsor these bills, you are supporting the Constitution fully.</p> <p>Morally, if the change will secure at least one person's life, liberty, or property, fast and large change is the only good change. Legally, if the change is legally mandated, fast and large change is the only allowed change. Pragmatically, fast and large change is always best. If change is for the better, fast and large change brings positive benefits and new winners. This creates a new balance of political power, which settles into a new, better equilibrium state. ... Fast and large change is also better if change is for the worse initially. Fast and large change creates fast and large harm, which creates fast and large pushback that not only overturns the initial change but also brings change for the better very quickly.</p>
<i>art. I, sec. 8, cl. 2</i>	
The Congress shall have Power To ... borrow Money on the credit of the United States ...	<p>Progressive-government debt is built up by politicians [5], bureaucrats, and cronies. Politicians get votes using spending and contributions. Bureaucrats and cronies get spending and more favors. The spending and more favors both unconstitutionally deprive us of property without due criminal or civil process [6]. The processes used also are unconstitutional: exercising powers not enumerated for the national government [7], combining separated powers into single organizations [8], and delegating lawmaking power [9]. Even if voters get small fractions of the spending pushed their way, it doesn't benefit them on net [10]. They get obligated to service far-more debt-fueled spending that doesn't benefit them. Also, voters have no say in the spending. Both major parties let Progressives run [11], both use uninformative primaries [12], and both use donations to prop up unpopular Progressives. The result is that Progressives keep getting elected in supermajorities in legislatures [13] and keep getting elected nearly every time to executive offices. This system is self-sustaining, and its lock on all these elective offices has been nearly complete throughout the Progressives' century-plus [14]. The debt-fueled lawless spending benefits Progressives, and the debt obligation is lawlessly assigned to people who add value. The resulting debt should all be repudiated [15].</p>

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<i>art. I, sec. 8, cl. 5</i>	
The Congress shall have Power To...coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin ...	The Constitution doesn't empower governments to force people to accept government money [10] or to force people to not use other moneys. Above all with respect to money, the Constitution requires that no person shall be deprived of the liberty [11] to produce better moneys or to use these better moneys. Digital money for the people needs attention from We the People. Private money producers can offer us money that will gain purchasing power, will be stable from boom-bust cycles, and will help us add way-more value. ... All three gains from digital money for the people ... will ultimately come from using digitally-handled stock-based money.
<i>art. I, sec. 8, cl. 8</i>	
The Congress shall have Power To...promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries....	Comparatively recently in history, government people have granted more monopolies. As they have, they've protected cronies and no one else. Where they have, further development of products, tools, and processes has slowed to a crawl or has stalled out. International harmonization of intellectual property protection has made this inescapable, by eliminating natural experiments that would at least leave the people in some nations more-morally protected.  The time is long overdue to stop divvying out grants that continue for destructively-long durations, and that don't, in exchange, require comprehensive disclosures.
<i>art. I, sec. 8, cl. 11</i>	
The Congress shall have Power To ... declare War ...	American people made the ratio of their GDP to the combined GDP of potential aggressors increase slightly before World War I to 2.1, decline before World War II to 1.2, and decline subsequently to 0.8 (see figure B). ... Conflicts with governments are unavoidable. To limit how much they get deprived by other nations' governments through war, people must limit their own governments always.

Constitutional text	Fresh takes
<i>art. I, sec. 8, cl. 14</i>	
The Congress shall have Power To ... make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces ...	Rules of engagement in the form of lengthy texts are not job aids for troops, they are cover for political actors. They are badly suited for use by troops, and this makes them dangerous to troops. They should never exist. ROE cards must provide straightforward decisionmaking that keeps our people safe. When milliseconds mean life or death, our people's decisions must be clear and quick. These decisions must be backed by the entire national government, command, and justice system. To make the ROE-card decisions simple, first there must be suitable boundary conditions [3]. Weapon-free zones must be declared, which normally should encompass entire nations. No-approach buffer zones must be declared around military installations and equipment on land, on water, and in the air. Congresses must pass regulations establishing these boundary conditions, and then must take advantage of these boundary conditions to pass suitable ROE cards, so that together these regulations [4] protect our people's safety first. Presidents must uphold their oaths to protect the Constitution [5], [6] by refusing to command troops [7] in offensive war unconstitutionally—without constitutional boundary conditions and ROE cards that protect our troops.
<i>art. I, sec. 9, cl. 7</i>	
No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law ...	A legislative line-item power of the purse would undercut the separation of powers and offsetting powers needed to give force to the Constitution's rules, which would be tyrannical. Legislators don't have a line-item power of the purse, legislators have a duty to limit the take.
<i>art. II, sec. 1, cl. 1</i>	
The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.	Once laws are enacted, legislative power ends and the executive power controls. Executives control organizational structures, layoffs and hiring, projects, and operations.

Constitutional text	Fresh takes
<i>art. II, sec. 1, cl. 2</i>	
[The President] shall...together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress ...	In Pennsylvania, for example [3], mail-in ballots that are defective, that lack signatures or have unverified signatures, that lack postmarks or were received after 8 pm on Election Day, or that were handled or counted without observers must, by law, not be counted. Ballots compromised by any other issues must also, by law, not be counted. ... In counting votes, it's good to visualize that the lawful votes are signal and the compromised votes are noise. To be sure you're measuring pure signal, you must filter out all noise. For triage, state legislators could summarize the processes used in the counties that best upheld the law, list the known deviations elsewhere, identify the smallest groups of ballots they can exclude that will remove all the compromised ballots, and not count the ballots that are in these groups. The resulting signal likely will be far less complete than desired. But this measurement will best uphold the law, incentivize the desired behavior, and inform the appointment of electors by legislative vote.
<i>art. II, sec. 4</i>	
The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.	Impeachment defendants are not due a constitutional criminal or civil process. Impeachment punishments are not deprivations of a defendant's natural rights but rather are removals of certain of a defendant's privileges, for cause. In impeachment, the defendant's life, liberty, and property are not in jeopardy, but we the people's life, liberty, and property are in jeopardy. We the people are due a constitutional impeachment process.

Constitutional text	Fresh takes
<i>art. IV, sec. 4</i>	
The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government ...	A republican form of government features ultimate control by the citizenry, no monarchy, and adherence to law. This is not provided by any current state government. No state constitution delegates limited enumerated powers and focuses on constitutional processes that secure liberty. A republican form of state constitution is described here that uses the Constitution as a template and that uses the founding voters' understanding of the ideal role of state governments as a guide. ... In ... county-region small-r republican secessions— ... rSecessions—the constitutionalist rural areas, exurbs, and outer suburbs will secede away from the Progressive urban cores and inner suburbs (Anthony 2021b). The resulting state governments of republican form will have significantly-limited powers. And these new republican state governments will operate in large regions whose populations, by strong majorities, support the Constitution as-written, so these rSecessions will be sustainable for very long periods of time.
<i>art. V</i>	
Amendments ... shall be valid ... when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as ... proposed by the Congress ...	Any amendments that could be ratified now would have no effect, would undercut the Constitution, or would be defied. Our problem isn't the Constitution, it's the Progressive parties.

Constitutional text	Fresh takes
<i>art. VI, cl. 3</i>	
The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution ...	<p>Each person must interpret the Constitution himself, and each person must respect his boundaries and defend his boundaries.</p> <p>Governments' fundamental units are policy entrepreneurs [6], who can operate largely autonomously in their own local domains. Because of this, recovering from failures requires localized action. Analysis of what recovery action to take can be performed by focusing locally on the failing parts of the system. Analysis can also be performed by focusing system-wide, identifying local action that can be taken outside of the failing part of the system to relieve the failing part of the system. Local analysis is facilitated by arranging the system to be decomposed into atomistic components. Sure enough, USA governments helpfully are decomposed into local, state, and national governments, each of which is further decomposed into branches and departments, most of which are further decomposed into smaller subdivisions that are tasked with independent scopes. System-wide analysis to find localized relief outside of the failing part of the system to relieve the failing part of the system is facilitated by focusing on actions. Here, USA governments helpfully are subject to the rule that legislators, executive officers, and judicial officers each must take and uphold oaths of office. Each individual's oath empowers and requires him to interpret the Constitution himself and to use his constitutional powers accordingly to take action [7]. The Constitution's rules largely function to limit governments, making individuals' rights more secure from abuses by governments [8]. The individual oaths to support or protect the Constitution should lead each individual to limit others in government. These individual actions would, in the aggregate, greatly limit governments in all jurisdictions.</p>

Constitutional text	Fresh takes
<i>amend. 5</i>	
No person shall ... be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law ...	<p>Life, liberty, and property rights each flow directly from each person's ownership of himself. The freedom to live comes first. Once a person has life, then the freedom to not have his time fully owned by others comes next. Once a person has both life and liberty, then the freedom to not have his time partially owned by others—by losing property that costs him time—comes next. These freedoms have never been fully secured, and they are substantial ...</p> <p>For our unalienable rights to be secure, government officials must use their constitutional offsetting powers against other government officials who violate the Constitution's rules. With respect to abortion, a new life, with new DNA, begins at fertilization. And yet, life is being deprived through abortion, using the force of most state governments. This violates the Constitution's foundational rule that no person shall be unduly deprived of life.</p> <p>Taxes take away a portion of a person's time on the earth. That portion is the same for each person only if governments tax nothing but labor income, at a single rate, with no deductibles or deductions. ... National-government revenue as a percentage of labor income, then, is projected to be 36%. State and local government revenue as a percentage of labor income is projected to be another 36%. So then currently the national true-tax rate looks like it would be 36%, and the overall-average total state and local true-tax rate looks like it would be another 36%.</p>



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<i>amend. 10</i>	
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.	<p>Entitlement spending, which includes administrative spending, totals 19% of GDP. ... To stop adding to losses, we must put an immediate end to the ongoing accrual of even-more promised future benefits. ... To further stop losses, we must put an immediate end to the current programs' structural problems. ... It would ... be fiction to project that the same spending as now will be required after these changes. Breathtaking improvements will come in short order; low-hanging fruit is everywhere.</p> <p>The one thing that has been pivotal to protect the government-crony producers is a single critical point of control: the monopoly privilege granted to physicians and nurse practitioners to prescribe drugs. Restore people's freedom to obtain drugs without prescriptions, and the whole current health tyranny unravels. Given this one change, the FDA, NIH, and CDC can no longer block people from repurposing existing drugs. Licensing boards and pharmacy companies can no longer block people from using existing drugs. Hospitals and pharmacies can no longer block people from taking the drugs that people choose for themselves on the advice of the health consultants who people choose for themselves. Physicians, nurse practitioners, and other health consultants seem to be stripped of a substantial power, but although it seems paradoxical, they end up empowered. No longer blocked by government and government-crony controllers, health consultants are freed to practice medicine using all the best tools that producers can make, using all the best understanding that clinicians and researchers can reach.</p> <p>Restoring producers' full freedom to optimize products would significantly advance safety and value. Restoring producers' clear responsibility [20] would further incentivize producers to protect safely. When responsibility is more concentrated [21], producers manage safety risks and consequences better and prevent more losses [22]. Also, when losses do happen, producers do better at preventing subsequent losses. After the customer-regulated chemical producers' Bhopal disaster, these producers quickly collaborated with peers and outsiders to understand all that went wrong and prevent all kinds of avoidable disasters from happening in the future [23]. Government regulation arrived only much later [24]. Under regulation by customers, producers aren't forced to dilute their efforts just to make their liberty and property at least somewhat secure from regulators in governments. Plus, when producers have minimal distractions [25], small, lean teams of people can then perform their core tasks best [26-27]. It becomes efficient for producers to develop new, better designs faster. And this becomes a competitive necessity. The customer-regulated computer producers haven't harmed people, and they've increased computing efficiency approximately exponentially [28] from 1900 through 2020 [29].</p>

Constitutional text	Fresh takes
<i>amend. 26, sec. 1</i>	
The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.	<p>In primaries, vote for the most-constitutionalist Republican. In general elections, vote for the most-constitutionalist candidate from any party. ... If this voting leads to a Democrat being elected to a given position, that's not a problem. Really. For now, the position will be held by a Progressive. But if a Republican Progressive had been elected, the position also would have been held by a Progressive. Fortunately, USA governments have multiple layers of protection, so the power wielded in the position can be readily offset [7].</p> <p><i>parties</i></p> <p>We effectively have two parties, but they're not the two we know by name. One is the Progressive coalition, which is made up of all elected Democrats, all current elected independents, around 70% of elected Republicans, Libertarians on certain issues, and the Green Party. ... Most Libertarians are part Progressive and part constitutionalist. With respect to life, on abortion and illegal immigration they're Progressive, while on war they're constitutionalist [2]. On liberty from addictives [3], they're Progressive. On liberty in other matters and on property, they're constitutionalist.</p> <p>It's necessary to have at least one major party sustainably provide these commonsense solutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No party funding of candidates</li> <li>2. No platform</li> <li>3. Conservative Review Liberty Scores of a minimum of 80%</li> <li>4. Moderator-free party-sanctioned debates</li> <li>5. All-closed contests</li> <li>6. All-caucus contests</li> <li>7. All-proportional voting</li> <li>8. Electors awarded only on seats currently held by the party</li> <li>9. One-at-a-time contests</li> <li>10. Contests in order of decreasing party strength</li> </ol>