

Congressional Term Limits

Fight for Congressional Term Limits

Voters Must Support Candidates Who Are For Congressional Term Limits

Congressional Term Limits – Maximum of 3 Terms for
Congress and 1 Term For Senate



Clean Up Congress – Change the
Politicians – Support
Congressional Term Limits

Re-election is a dangerous thing. This is exactly why the majority of Congressmen and almost all senators are owned by lobbyists. As Americans, we have the worst Congress that money can buy.

Chuck Woolery on Term Limits – Video

Would You Like a Congress You Can Trust?

Per Article V of the Constitution, we must send a term-limits amendment to the states for ratification. I will need you help to make this happen.

Let Us Be Realistic About Congressional Term Limits



Professional Politicians need not apply. That is why we need Congressional Term Limits

We can't be so naive as to believe that Congress is likely to limit itself voluntarily. By the time you send me on this mission to Congress, Congress will have wasted 240 years of opportunity to fix this Avenue of Deception. The Avenue of Deception is paved with the gold of lobbyists. Do not expect them to want me in Congress. Bear in mind, I will treat them with respect.

History of Congressional Term Limits

Even a weak term-limits measure lost four times in the House of Representatives. The Congressional Term Limits was only plank in the Contract With America to lose there. The Senate never even took a vote on Congressional Term Limits.

Congress and Senate – Packed with Conflicts of Interest

Given Congress's conflict of interest, therefore, Congressional Term Limit supporters are also pursuing the second course that Article V authorizes: "on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several states, Congress shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments."

At present, I am very concerned about calling a Convention for proposing Congressional Term Limits. Instead, we need to replace every Congressman and every Senator that opposes Congressional Term Limits. You ask why? They might take out the second amendment or reword it. One the Second Amendment is gone, we have lost our liberty. In no way, should we tamper with any part of the Bill of Rights. It has been damaged enough.

There are plenty of concerns, even on what some may call the far right. In Colorado the call for a convention is opposed by a group called Citizens Against Constitution Tampering, while in Arkansas a suit has been brought to block "the destruction of the Federal Constitution as we know it."

It is the People vs. Washington, DC – Video

The greatest opposition arose in Idaho, where nearly 60 percent of the voters in 1994 elected to limit the terms of every office from congressman to school board trustee. There, the John Birch Society has led the way, followed by Republican Gov. Phil Batt, Senate President Pro Tem Jerry Twiggs, Congresswoman Helen Chenoweth, and others.

In each case the fears are the same: "the merits of term limits aside, we are frightened that a 'Constitutional Convention' might do irreparable harm to the Constitution, especially if it should be a 'runaway' convention. The Constitution has served us well for over 200 years. Many patriots say, why tamper with it, even in the name of term limits?" But we simply must deal with Congressional Term Limits or our nation crumbles anyway.

Fear of a Constitutional Convention, even for Congressional Term Limits is not new.

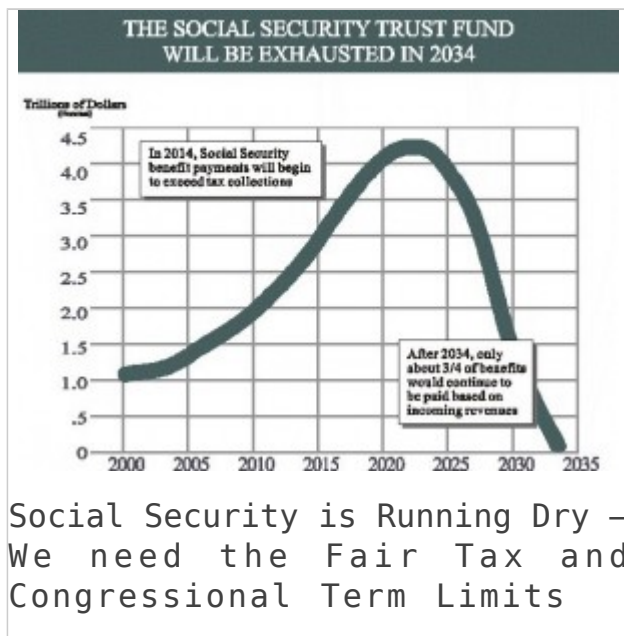
In fact, they were heard the last time citizens felt they needed to take things into their own hands, as they simply must even now. Early this century, when the political establishment repeatedly resisted efforts to bring about the direct election of senators. One state short of the two-thirds needed, Congress finally caved and voted out the Seventeenth Amendment for ratification, but not before muddying the constitutional waters by planting fears about a runaway "Constitutional Convention," fraught with peril because unlimited by the Constitution itself. Those fears today are part of the conventional wisdom on the matter. Yet like so much conventional wisdom, they are as baseless now as they were then.

Now, just for the record, I am for repeal of the 17th amendment as all it did was cause state governments to lose power to the federal government. Instead of the senators representing the states, they now represent the lobbyists, thus making them Fascists. You now have a choice between a Democratic Fascist and a Republican fascist in most races.

The effectiveness of the 10th amendment was destroyed by the 17th amendment as the states now have no protection from the Federal Government. The states must now handle unfunded mandates from Congress and that drive up the expenses of taxpayers. On top of that Corporate

welfare is now double the cost of social welfare.

Social Security and Medicare are not social welfare.



Those benefits are supposed to be funded by paycheck assessments and employer contributions. The reason why they are essentially broke is because Congress robbed those trust funds. In short, the truth be told, Congress can't manage money. They waste it. That is why I must run. We must replace the IRS and the Internal revenue code with the Fair Tax, which sequesters Social Security and Medicare. If you want these benefits fully funded and protected from future politicians, back the **Fair Tax**.

Self Directed Congressional Term Limits

Like other Grassroots Congressmen, who have kept their word, I am going to limit myself to a maximum of three (3) terms. I'd rather make it two terms but if it takes three terms for another person to be like me, someone who has a soul that is not for sale, then so be it. I want to train my replacement, step down and campaign for him or her.

To begin with the name, the Constitution provides not for a "Constitutional Convention" somewhat like the 1787 convention. Article V provides for a "Convention for proposing Amendments" to the Constitution. The difference is major. True, such a convention would have to order its own affairs by making its own rules. It is true also that a convention would be "unlimited" substantively: it is doubtful, that is, that Congress could limit the agenda of a convention to one or a few issues, like term limits, definition of marriage, right to

life or a balanced-budget amendment; and there is no part of the Constitution, including even the amendment provisions themselves, that a convention might not try to amend.

No Authority to Bind the States – States Must Ratify

While a convention's agenda cannot be limited, a convention has no authority whatever to amend the Constitution. A convention can only "propose." And a proposal is just that. No proposal becomes constitutional law until it is ratified. And ratification is another matter entirely.

Should we impose congressional term limits? – Video

Of course, there is all the difference in the world between a free-standing "Constitutional Convention," authorized to write even its own rules of ratification, and a convention for proposing amendments to an existing constitution that already prescribes how any such amendments are to be ratified.

In no way does Article V authorize the former. Any proposals to amend the existing Constitution that proceed by either of the methods prescribed in Article V must be ratified by the procedures prescribed there as well. Thus, for example, each amendment would have to be approved by 38 states. The convention could not bind the states, as I see it. Even a proposal to change the ratification procedure itself must be ratified by the existing ratification procedure.

Term limits for lawmakers: when is enough, enough? – Video

Turning to ratification, then, if proposing amendments is difficult, ratifying them is extraordinarily difficult. Indeed, it is no accident that in more than 200 years, only 27 amendments have been ratified (10 at the outset, and of the 17 others, the 21st amendment cancelled the 18th), for ratification must be by the concurrence of "the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof."

Given the unlikelihood of the latter method, the numbers alone tell the story. With Nebraska as the only state with a unicameral legislature, it takes majorities in 75 of the 99 state legislative bodies in America to ratify any change in the Constitution. Looked at from the other direction, it takes only 13 such bodies to block any change. Thus, it seems to me, that Congressional Term Limits supporters, who fear a "runaway" convention, may have to reconsider their ratification arithmetic. I remain to be educated by all of you so chime in and let the debate begin right now!

Congressional Term Limits – Jon Carter – Video

The People Must Change Out Congress

Congress will sink lower and lower in the popularity polling until Congressional Term Limits are imposed by the people. Otherwise, the corruption will never get under control.