



# Needed Changes

CONSTITUTIONAL  
AMENDMENTS



LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

# WHY DO WE NEED TO REFORM TAX LAWS?

---

Taxation is one of the things that is unavoidable in life, a “necessary evil” that is needed to fund government — but this does not mean that we ought to apply it disproportionately or with partiality, respecting the persons being taxed and thus showing favoritism for whatever reason.

Instead of the system we have, which is needlessly complex and provides many social and political incentives, it ought to be uniformly applied, simple enough that anybody can understand, limited so that it does not become onerous, and free of as many social or political breaks as is possible to ensure that uniformity and prevent corruption.

To ensure that it is justly applied, the taking of property via asset forfeiture should be restricted by a jury trial, thus allowing the citizenry to act as a check against corruption and using the taxing authority as a means of executing a vendetta against private citizens.

Along these lines, the practice of income withholding must be abolished, for it is of no use restricting the power to seize assets if the wages may be seized before they are ever paid into the employee’s hand.

These restrictions must also apply to all subdivisions of political power, both federal and state, in order to protect all the citizens thereof.

---

In order to make these changes persist, and relevant, federal agents need to be restrained from violating this amendment — making their office, retirement and pensions liable for such violations should deter them.

# Tax Reform Amendment

## Section I

No tax, fee, fine, or judgement —federal, State, or subdivision of either— shall ever be withheld from any wage.

## Section II

No property shall be seized for failure to pay taxes until after conviction in a jury trial; the right of the jury to nullify (and thereby forgive) this debt shall never be questioned or denied.

## Section III

The second amendment is hereby recognized as restricting the power of taxation, both federal and state: no tax, fee, or fine shall be laid upon arms, munitions or the sale thereof.

## Section IV

The seventh amendment is hereby recognized: nothing in this amendment shall restrict the right of a citizen to seek civil redress.

## Section V

No income tax levied by the federal government, the several States, or any subdivision of either shall ever exceed 10%.

## Section VI

No income tax levied by the federal government, the several States, or any subdivision of either shall ever apply varying rates to those in its jurisdiction.

## Section VII

No retrospective, retroactive, or ex post facto tax, fee, or fine shall ever be valid; nor shall the Congress delegate the creation of any tax, fee, or fine in any way; nor shall Congress give any credit, exemption, or deduction to any person, class of persons, or corporation whatsoever.

## Section VIII

No federal employee, representative, senator, judge, justice or agent shall ever be exempt from any tax, fine, or fee by virtue of their position.

## Section IX

Any federal employee, representative, senator, judge, justice or agent abridging, attempting to abridge, or otherwise circumventing this amendment shall, upon conviction, be evicted from office and all retirement benefits forfeit.

# WHY DO WE NEED A FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AMENDMENT?

---

Our continual incurrence of debt and deficit spending is a well known problem that ought to have been settled decades ago — despite laws enacting a “debt ceiling” it always happens that, when the ceiling is neared, the Congress raises it, making it of no value.

The only way to restrain Congress from such fiscal irresponsibility — which is in effect selling us and our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren into slavery — is to limit their ability to incur debt; and the only way to limit their ability to incur debt is to tie the currency to some physical asset and use *that* to limit what debts may be assumed.

Along these lines, the federal government must be prohibited from forcing the states to assume debts, otherwise they can simply use *them* to force their citizens to assume some debt.

---

NOTE: The amount in Section III could be stated as “0.14393 mol Au” using numerical constants to avoid tying the mass of gold to weight.

## Fiscal Responsibility Amendment

### Section I

The power of Congress to regulate the value of money is hereby rescinded; the unit of money of the United States is the Dollar.

### Section II

The value of the Dollar shall be one fifteen-hundredth avoirdupois ounce of gold of which impurities do not exceed one part per thousand.

### Section III

To guard against Congress using its authority over weights and measures to bypass Section I, the ounce in Section II is approximately 28.3495 grams (SI).

### Section IV

The Secretary of the Treasury shall annually report the gold physically in its possession; this report shall be publicly available. Any five states may commission a third party audit to confirm this report at their own expense.

### Section V

The power of the Congress to assume debt is hereby restricted: the congress shall assume no debt that shall cause the total obligations of the United States to exceed one hundred ten percent of the amount last reported by the Secretary of the Treasury.

### Section VI

Any government agent, officer, judge, justice, employee, representative, or congressman causing gold, money, or real estate to be confiscated from a citizen shall be tried for theft and upon conviction shall:

- a. be removed from office (and fired, if an employee),
- b. forfeit all pension and retirement benefits,
- c. pay all legal costs, and
- d. restore to the bereaved twice the amount in controversy.

### Section VII

The federal government shall assume no obligation lacking funding, neither shall it lay such obligation on any of the several States, any subdivision thereof, or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States. All unfunded liabilities heretofore assumed by the United States are void.

### Section VIII

The federal government shall make all payments to its employees or the several states in physical gold. Misappropriation, malfeasance and/or misfeasance of funds shall be considered confiscation and theft.

# WHY SHOULD WE RESTRICT THE COMMERCE CLAUSE ?

---

One of the most abused clauses in the Constitution is the so-called *Commerce Clause*, by extending the authority of the Congress over interstate commerce into intrastate commerce through the Supreme Court case of *Wickard v. Filburn*, which was again expanded into regulating non-commerce by *Gonzales v. Raich*.

In Justice Thomas's dissent of the latter case he correctly summed up the situation, saying: "*If Congress can regulate this under the Commerce Clause, then it can regulate virtually anything—and the Federal Government is no longer one of limited and enumerated powers.*"

The commerce clause, as currently understood/interpreted by the legal profession subverts the entire intent of the Constitution itself, in *U.S. v. Lopez* an attempt to impose gun control via school zones and the commerce clause came before the supreme court, which wrote: "*For instance, if Congress can, pursuant to its Commerce Clause power, regulate activities that adversely affect the learning environment, then, a fortiori, it also can regulate the educational process directly. Congress could determine that a school's curriculum has a-significant effect on the extent of classroom learning.*" — This illustrates another possibility that must be resoundingly rejected: the federal government cannot be allowed to determine which curriculums must be taught, for if it is allowed to do so it can effectively hide facts, rights and privileges, in a taught ignorance like what has happened with jury nullification after *Sparf v. United States* declared that judges did not have the obligation to inform juries that they have the right to judge not only the facts of the case but the law as well, to have the right to not convict a fellow man under unjust laws or vengeful prosecutions, a function of the jury since the Magna Carta and all but lost today.

## Commerce Clause Amendment

### Section I

The federal government shall directly subsidize no product or industry whatsoever, saving the promotion of the progress of Science and useful Arts.

### Section II

The federal government shall never prescribe nor proscribe what the several states teach. Neither the federal government nor the several states shall ever deny the right of parents to teach and instruct their children as they see fit.

### Section III

The congress may impose tariffs, excise taxes, and customs duties on anything imported or exported, provided that they are applied uniformly and in no manner restrict, subvert, or circumvent the second amendment.

### Section IV

No federal law, rule, or regulation may impose prohibitions or restrictions of any sort on the commerce between the several states due to the item itself.

# WHY SHOULD WE REFORM THE SENATE?

---

The seventeenth amendment is one of the most fundamentally transforming amendments, if not *the* most fundamentally transforming amendment, ever passed.

The reason the Congress was divided into two houses was to give representation to the people (the House of Representatives, whose membership is dependant on population) and the States (the House of the Senate, whose membership equally represents all States with two Senators each) — this representation was fundamentally changed by the seventeenth amendment which altered the Senate into a sort of Super House of Representatives.

Furthermore, there is no way to recall or remove a Senator who offends or betrays his State or the people thereof as the courts have constantly declared that they are federal employees and not subject to recall or other replacement procedures.

## Senate Reform Amendment

### Section I

The seventeenth amendment is hereby repealed.

### Section II

The several states may provide by law the means by which their senators may be removed or replaced.

### Section III

No person shall be a senator for more than two consecutive terms.

### Section IV

All Senators shall be paid by their respective states according to such wages as that State may set; they shall receive no remuneration from the federal government.

# WHY SHOULD WE REAFFIRM THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE GRAND JURY?

---

The Grand Jury was inherited from English common law — in twelfth century England a selection of twelve men in every hundred were tasked as informants to the king to extend his will (the centralization of governance) and accuse criminals and were fined if there weren't sufficient accusations made. Obviously a system that lent itself to abuse, in 1215 the Magna Carta addressed it by delineating individual protections of life, liberty, and property by order of law. During the reign of Edward III, this group of twelve was superceded by twenty-four knights chosen by the local sheriff who had the authority for starting prosecution and the group of twelve became the petit jury and since they no longer held their accusatory function became responsible for returning a verdict of guilty or innocent in capital crimes.

In 1635 the first Grand Jury was established in the American colonies, and was used to charge Assistants whom the Monarchy had authorized to make laws, accuse suspects, *and* judge criminals — thus the American Grand Jury began not as an instrument of the government, but a defense against lawlessness committed by the government.

This spirit was again replicated in England, in part, in 1681 when the pro-Protestant Grand Jury refused to indict the enemies of Catholic King Charles II for reasons of the government's admittance of their witnesses perjuring themselves and weak, inconclusive documentary evidence.

*This* is the Grand Jury that the post Revolutionary America inherited and whose existence was codified in the Fifth Amendment: an independent institution capable of both initiating prosecution and refusing to validate the government's prosecution orders — a protector of the people and overseer of the government.

It was not until 1946 that there was concern about a “runaway Grand Jury” because, prior to the *Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure* every Grand Jury was “runaway” — the reason that they restricted the Grand Jury was to willfully subvert the power of the Grand Jury to act independently of the prosecutor or judge and prevent it from being able to investigate on its own suspicions — **the only reason to subvert this would be to eliminate the power to root out government corruption.**

## Grand Jury Amendment

### Section I

The Grand Jury is hereby recognized as an independent, self-directing body of inquisitors comprised of citizens with power to pursue any unlawful conduct to its source, including the government itself.

### Section II

All government agents, officers, judges, justices, employees, representatives, or congressmen may be held to account for obstructing a Grand Jury — upon conviction in a jury trial they shall be fined up to six month's pay (but not less than one) and may be jailed for an equal term.

### Section III

Any judge or prosecutor refusing to act upon a Presentment shall immediately be evicted from office.

### Section IV

No member of a Grand Jury shall be involuntarily removed for any cause except conviction of a felony or Treason.

### Section V

The local Sheriff of each county shall appoint the members of the federal Grand Jury for that county within two months after his election and their term shall be of the same length of time as the Sheriff but starting six month after the start of his tenure.

# WHY DO WE NEED TO REFORM THE J U D I C I A R Y ?

---

Despite appearances, or more accurately *because* of appearances, the judiciary is the most lawless branch of the government — they wrap their pronouncements in the color and language of law, lording it over everyone.

The Supreme Court in particular has assumed the role of supreme arbiter as it encourages the misunderstanding that “the Constitution means whatever the Supreme Court says it means” — such is an obvious lie if one considers the nature of authority: the one who is commissioned is never greater than the one commissioning and, as the Constitution commissions the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court cannot be greater than the Constitution.

Many of the Supreme Court’s decisions usurp power to the federal government, even explicitly contrary to the actual text of the Constitution; for example: in the 1919 case *Schenck v. United States*, the Supreme Court said “When a nation is at war, many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and that no Court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right.”

Compare and contrast that statement to the text of the First Amendment — “Congress shall make no law [...] abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press [...]” — so the Supreme Court is telling us that the absolute language of the Constitution is not actually absolute and may be ignored in the “*exigent circumstances*” of war.

These “*exigent circumstances*” were also cited in *Kentucky v. King* as justification for ignoring the requirement of warrants imposed by the Fourth Amendment, and many poor rulings by the Supreme Court can be said to be fitting the decision to the political exigent circumstance, rather than law.

All of this is predicated on another lie that the judicial system presents: that the Constitution, as a legal document, can only be understood through the priesthood that is those inducted into the legal field; in this manner the legal profession has accumulated much power, and corruption, into the judicial branch

As particularly illustrative, the doctrine of “*incorporation*” under the Fourteenth amendment allows arbitrary changes to the text and then apply them against the states; the incorporation of the First amendment is a prime example: it is specifically binding on the *congress* in its text, but the courts have deemed that the incorporated version applied to the *legislatures*.

## Judicial Reform Amendment

### Section I

No court or tribunal shall deny inquiry into its jurisdiction or authority nor make any presumption of jurisdiction.

### Section II

This Constitution and the Constitution of the State wherein the jurisdiction of the trying court resides may always be used as a defense, the interpretation presented may or may not be correct —it is the right of the jury to decide— but the court cannot prevent it from being cited and argued.

### Section III

The Fifth amendment’s prohibition against being tried for the same offence twice is hereby recognized as applying to actions and not jurisdiction; no federal case shall be made against a person for actions already tried by a State or subdivision thereof. However, nothing herein prevents a State from trying persons for Treason against its own sovereignty.

### Section IV

The Sixth amendment’s guarantee of a speedy trial is hereby recognized: for every week after the six months from the start of the trial the accused shall be paid the national average wage for one week’s pay, this payment shall be the responsibility and liability of the officers of the court.

### Section V

The Eighth amendment is hereby recognized as preventing excessively long imprisonment: no term of imprisonment shall exceed ten years. The Eighth amendment shall not be held to prevent capital punishment.

### Section VI

The Second amendment is hereby recognized: no court shall bar a juror from wearing his weapon, as he is a free man.

### Section VII

No right of the Citizen shall be denied to a Citizen who, having been convicted, has completed his sentence.

### Section VIII

The text of the Constitution should not be arbitrarily reinterpreted and, as the judiciary does such with its doctrine of incorporation, the Fourteenth amendment is hereby repealed.