The Case for Abolishing the Senate

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WHAT

ESSAY

By Richard N. Rosefield

United States Senate

THE CASE FOR ABOLISHING THE SENATE
The Less Pollute States

The Nation's Pollution

Air Quality Rankings

The Rankings, Your Source, and the Results of the National Air Quality Study.

The National Air Quality Study, conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), evaluates the air quality in various states to determine the level of pollutants and their impact on public health. The study considers factors such as concentrations of particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide, which are known to affect respiratory and cardiovascular health.

The results indicate that certain states have lower levels of pollution compared to others. These states are often located in regions with less industrial activity and fewer vehicular emissions. Factors such as population density, industrial growth, and government policies also play a role in the air quality in a particular state.

The rankings can help individuals and organizations make informed decisions about travel, relocation, and investment in industries. They also serve as a guide for policymakers to develop more effective strategies to reduce pollution levels and improve public health.

To locate pollution facts and figures, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's website or consult the latest reports on air quality.
ers became yeasayers in persuading the thirteen states to ratify the final document. James Madison, who had argued vigorously against states having equal votes in the U.S. Senate, performed a laudablemaxcdn in the Federalists Papers, as he propagated for ratification of the final document. The states agreed in the end, and the Union was created. Today, however, we are not thirteen but fifty states, all of which (except the original thirteen) accepted the Senate’s undemocratic voting system not as a concession to get smaller states to form a union but rather as a constitutional fact of life. Furthermore, except for Texas and California, the additional thirty-seven states were not independent before they became part of the Union; they were sections of territory that the United States already owned or claimed to own. Consequently, the inhabitants of the other states were already U.S. citizens before Congress allowed them to become citizens of the new states, which were created by Congress. There is thus no reason to apply the rationale of the Great Compromise to the vast majority of states that are part of this nation today. So what rationale shall we apply for our Senate?

To understand the undemocratic history and unsatisfactory logic that gave rise to American senators (both federal and state), one must start with the century preceding that of the American Revolution, when the people of England rose up as a fit of regicide, civil war, and tumult to end the absolutism of their Stuart kings (“accountable only to God ever”) and to shift sovereignty from the king to “the long-in-pollution,” meaning to a king whose actions depended on the approval of two branches of parliament. This new arrangement was basically a recognition of property classes in Britain, balancing the king (Britain’s largest property owner), the hereditary House of Lords (Anglican bishops and titled aristocrats, “Lords Spiritual and Temporal,” also representing vast land holdings), and a House of Commons (which represented a rising mercantile class of property owners whose demands for representation gave rise to this “Glorious Revolution”). Yet the British also came to see this balance as a protection of liberty, helping justification in the writings of the Greek and Roman philosophers, most notably in those of Polybius, who divided the forms of government into rule by one (monarchy), by the few (aristocracy), and by the many (democracy) but insisted that each of these forms, unless balanced by the other two, would degenerate into tyranny, oligarchy, or mob rule, respectively. Thus it was, in the minds of most Britons, a protection against tyranny that their constitution embodied the one (the king), the few (the aristocratic House of Lords), and the many (the more representative House of Commons). As Britain’s most famous jurist, William Blackstone, argued in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, “If ever it should happen that the independence of any one of the three should be lost, or that it should become subservient to the views of either of the other two, there would soon be an end of our constitution.” As Britain’s leading political philosopher, John Locke, summed up at the end of the century, the purpose of government was to secure everyone’s “lives, liberties, and estates.”

In the century that followed England’s “Glorious Revolution,” philosophers in France, politicians in America, and Whigs in concert with England itself had much to say about the British constitution and whether its balance served or threatened liberty. Chief among them was the French philosopher Charles Montesquieu, who, in his Spirit of the Laws, accepted the balance among the one, the few, and the many but found a more important protection of liberty in the separation of executive, legislative, and judicial functions. As France and America approached the time of their own revolutions, most democrats accepted Montesquieu’s theory of separation, but many totally rejected the British balance among monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. These critics argued, as many Whigs in England did,
The United States Senate

STANDING COMMITTEES

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

March 23rd, 2023

Hon. [Senator's Name], Chairman of the Senate Armenian Genocide Resolution Committee,

This resolution is a testament to our unwavering commitment to remember and honor the lives lost in the Armenian Genocide of 1915. It serves as a reminder of the importance of acknowledging past injustices to prevent them from occurring again in the future.

The resolution calls for the Senate to "recognize and condemn in the strongest terms the atrocities committed against the Armenian people by the Ottoman Empire during World War I, which resulted in the deaths of millions of Armenians and the subsequent displacement and trauma endured by their descendants." This statement is crucial because it not only highlights the gravity of the Armenian Genocide but also sets a precedent for future resolutions on similar issues.

Furthermore, the resolution encourages the United States to "support efforts to ensure that the Armenian Genocide is taught and acknowledged in schools worldwide, and to promote survivors of the Armenian Genocide and their descendants as role models of resilience and human rights." This aspect of the resolution is particularly significant as it fosters intergenerational memory and understanding.

By adopting this resolution, we not only honor the memory of those who perished but also reaffirm our commitment to human rights and justice. It is an essential step in acknowledging the historical truth and moving forward with a dedication to preventing such genocides from occurring again.

Thank you for your leadership in this important endeavor. Together, we can ensure that this tragedy is not forgotten and that we continue to strive for a world where such horrors are consigned to history.

Yours sincerely,

[Senator's Name]
The corruption of our political process does not stop with the election of an unelected government. Our entire political system is based on the idea that the people can influence the government through elections. However, many people who vote in these elections are not aware of the true nature of their elected officials. For example, the president of the United States is elected by the Electoral College, not by the popular vote. This system allows for the possibility of a candidate winning the presidency without winning the popular vote. Additionally, members of Congress are elected by their district, rather than a national vote, which can lead to representation that is not reflective of the national interests. The corruption of our political process is further compounded by the influence of money in politics. The wealthy have a disproportionate amount of influence over the political process, which can lead to policies that benefit the wealthy at the expense of the rest of the population. This is a major challenge to democracy, as it undermines the idea that all people have an equal voice in the government.
Derek D. [Name Redacted]