

Executive Orders

The U.S. Constitution is a fixed document to be amended via constitutional processes.

- ☑ The U.S. Constitution is not a “living” document which may be continually edited and updated by the President, Congress, or judges. The Constitution prescribes four paths for an amendment:
 1. proposal by convention of states, ratification by state conventions (never used);
 2. proposal by convention of states, ratification by state legislatures (never used);
 3. proposal by Congress, ratification by state conventions (used once);
 4. proposal by Congress, ratification by state legislatures (used all other times).
- ☑ The proposal for an amendment requires either 1) two-thirds (67%) majority in each of the legislatures (House of Representatives and Senate) or 2) for two-thirds of the state legislatures to call a Constitutional Convention. The ratification of an amendment requires three-fourths (75%) of the states to approve.
- ☑ Congress has no authority to change the U.S. Constitution via unconstitutional legislative bills, the passage of which does not follow the amendment process requiring involvement of the states and their citizens.
- ☑ The President has nothing to do with the proposition or adoption of Constitutional amendments and is not to change or amend the Constitution via the use of Executive Orders. Presidential executive orders are not to be used to bypass Congressional legislative authority. The separation of powers system is designed to distribute authority away from the executive branch so that a dictator cannot emerge. The Presidential executive order (a power not designated by the Constitution) allows the President to completely by-pass the legislative branch. Executive Orders have been used in times of emergencies to override the U.S. Constitution and the Congress. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s executive order 9066, dated 19 February 1942, forced over 100,000 U.S. Japanese residents to be placed in concentration camps and their property confiscated.