

ASSURING VOTERS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE WILL DECLARE CORPORATE PERSONHOOD RESCINDED

Whereas: Corporations now write much of our legislation resulting in benefit to those corporations; and,

Whereas: Corporations now head up most of our federal agencies created for our protection and instead make decisions based on the corporate bottom line; and,

Whereas: Corporations now receive a form of welfare in the guise of tax breaks; and,

Whereas: Corporations now control much of our electoral system making it impossible for average citizens to run in presidential elections; and,

Whereas: Corporations have taken their jobs and taxes to foreign lands with no consideration for the welfare of the nation and it's citizenry, thereby facilitating a position from which corporations encourage and promote wars around the globe with their private armies immune from any laws; and,

Whereas: Most of America's media, television, radio and the most influential newspapers are owned by large corporations thereby stabling the ability to tell the American people what candidates will be allowed in Presidential debates;

Therefore, Be it resolved; The Democratic nominee will denounce personhood for corporations and swear to fight for the American people over corporations. If Elected will work with the Congress to enact a constitutional amendment taking personhood away from corporations

Submitted by _____ Precinct, _____ LD/County, by _____

[Noble v. Union River Logging Railroad Company \(1893\)](#); A corporation first successfully claims Bill of Rights protection (5th Amendment); [Lochner v. New York \(1905\)](#) States cannot interfere with "private contracts" between workers and corporation -- marks the ascension of "substantive due process." ; [Liggett v. Lee \(1933\)](#) Chain store taxes prohibited as violation of corporations' "due process" rights.; [Ross v. Bernhard \(1970\)](#) 7th Amendment right (jury trial) granted to corporations; [U.S. v. Martin Linen Supply \(1976\)](#) A corporation successfully claims 5th Amendment protection against double jeopardy.; [Marshall v. Barlow \(1978\)](#) The Court creates 4th Amendment protection for corporations -- federal inspectors must obtain a search warrant for a safety inspection on corporate property

Because these rights to due process and equal protection were so valuable, the definition of the word "person" in the 14th amendment became the focus of hundreds of legal battles for the next 20 years. The question was who get to be a person protected by the 14th amendment.

The watershed moment came in 1886 when the Supreme Court ruled on a case called Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific Railroad. In that case the court ruled that the Constitution, which forbids a Seattle courts to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, applies to these corporations. This case is the precedent for further erosion of the constitution. Then, because corporations were now persons under the 14th Amendment, it would be discriminatory not to give them the same rights under federal laws. With the granting of the 5th Amendment right to due process (Noble V Union River Logging, 1893), corporate lawyers could challenge-and the Supreme Court could find grounds to overturn-democratically legislated laws that originated at the federal as well as state levels.

Corporation s acquired legal personhood at a time when all women, all Native Americans, and even most African Americans men were still denied the right to vote. This was at the time of the robber barons and the Supreme Court was filled with former railroad lawyers.