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Paul rosino senate

It is difficult to enjoy life, freedom and the pursuit of happiness when there is so much noise. Ayn Rand wrote in For the New Intellectual that to deny property rights means turning men into state-owned property. Anyone who claims the right to redistribute the wealth generated by others, claims the right to treat people as chattel. Her spiritual heir, Senator Rand Paul, apparently claims the right to redistribute his leaves on his neighbor's lawn. His neighbor apparently responded by confronting the senator from behind, breaking six of Senator Paul's ribs and bruising to his lungs. Now I'm not coastal elitist, unless you consider that the Great Lakes have coastlines, but there's no doubt that leaf blowers were a scourge of humanity forever; one of my first posts complained about them back when our posts were short so that people could read them on their TRS-80s. We wrote about them again more recently after David Dudley of Citylab called them the devil's hairdryer. The raw small two-stroke engines used by most commercial backpack-type blowers are pollution bombs. Simplest benchmark: running a leafblower for 30 minutes generates more emissions than driving an F-150 pickup truck 3800 miles, [James] Fallows writes. About a third of the gasoline that goes into this type of engine is spewed out, unburned, into an aerosol mixed with oil in the exhaust. Apparently Senator Paul and his neighbor have been fighting for property rights for years; according to The Courier-Journal, I think this is something that has been festering, said Jim Skaggs, the developer of the Rivergreen gated community in Bowling Green, where the two men live. ... I wanted to build a place where everyone could get together, but I guess it's just impossible. Especially when one of the men is armed with a leaf blower. Fortunately, the Second Amendment does not cover leaf blowers, so perhaps it is time to lower the temperature around the U.S. every fall by banning them as noisy, harmful and unnecessary obstacles to neighbors' lives, freedom and the pursuit of happiness. Of course, readers always complain that I want to ban everything, but I think many would agree that leaf blowers have now gone beyond being just noisy and polluting, but to the stage where they incite violence. Liberal Senator Mauled Paul probably wouldn't agree, but they are still a scourge of humanity. A United States Senator is an elected official serving in the Senate, which is part of the United States Congress. The elected for a six-year term. They are assigned to serve on committees that review proposed laws, called bills. Each committee focuses on a different issue, such as the budget, defence, health, etc. Once a bill is passed in committee, senators must vote on the bill. If passed, the bill becomes law [source: Education]. There are only three eligibility requirements for a United States Senator. Advertising You must be at least 30 years old. You must have you have united states citizen for at least nine years. You must live in the situation you want to represent. While there are no set rules on how to become a senator, here is the list of recommendations that will help you become a senator. EducationIt is important for a senator to have a good educational background in political science and law. Most senators have at least a master's degree in one of these areas. Get involved Senators work their way up the ladder before becoming a senator. Get yourself elected as a local committee person or assembly person. Establish a track record and get elected to state office, then as a local congressman and finally in the United States Senate.Ac physically supporting your party winning the support of party policies known as the party machine can go a long way to helping you run for senate. Create a Campaign Committee Appoint a campaign manager, select a PR and advertising person, and hire a fundraising manager. The most important person on your staff will be your fundraising manager. Being elected senator is very expensive, so the more money you raise, the more you can advertise and recognize your name. Get signatures and the file You will need a minimum number of signatures from voters registered with your party to get your name on the ballot. You must also submit your candidacy to the Secretary of State of your state. All that remains is to campaign hard. With any luck, you will be the next senator of your state [source: Mahalo]. Position: Hometown forward Paul Arizin, Philadelphia, is fertile ground for basketball players. Greats like Wilt Chamberlain, Earl Monroe and Guy Rogers cut their teeth in the city's playgrounds. Arizin, on the other hand, never even turned out for basketball until his senior year at La Salle High School. He was cut off from the team. Sixteen years later, he retired as the second-leading scorer in NBA history. Advertising A hard-nosed 6'4 forward, Arizin (born April 9, 1928) matured into one of the best shooters of his generation. After high school, he enrolled at Villanova University without a scholarship, worked for basketball at night, and angled for a spot on the team. He did it in his sophomore year, and a year later he set a school record with 85 points a game. From his senior season, he was the nation's top scorer (25.3) and 1950 college player of the year. From there it was to the Philadelphia Warriors. When Arizin broke into the professional ranks, most players still shot flat feet. O Pitchin' Paul already learned a jump shot. His form was unusual because he kicked his legs back as he fired. His favorite area was the corner, although he was adept at pump-pretending and driving around his man for a closer look at the basket. He won the scoring championship in 1951-52, his second season, with 25.4 points per game, denying George Mikan the crown for the first time in Mikan's career. After two or two of military service, Arizin returned for eight more seasons with the Warriors. In 1955-56, they defeated the Fort Wayne Pistons for the NBA Championship. Arizin won a second scoring title the following season, and poured in a career-high 49 points against the Boston Celtics in 1961. Instead of moving to San Francisco with the Warriors in 1962, Arizin retired from the NBA with 16,266 points, behind only Dolph Sykes on the career leaderboard. Still eager to play, Arizin immigrated to the Eastern League, where he continued his high scoring ways with camden balls. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1977 and died in 2006. For more on the greatest basketball players of all time, visit: Great Basketball GuardsGreat Basketball Guards ForwardsGreat Basketball Coaches Requirements to be a U.S. Senator set out in Article I, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution. The Senate is the highest legislature in the United States (the House of Representatives is the lower house), containing 100 members. If you dream of becoming one of two senators representing each state for a six-year term, you might want to check the Constitution first. The guidance document for our government specifically outlines the requirements to be a senator. Individuals must be: At least 30 yearsA U.S. citizen for at least nine years at the time of election of the resident State Senate one elected to represent in the Senate Similar to those to be a U.S. representative, the constitutional requirements to be a senator focus on age, U.S. citizenship, and residence. In addition, the post-Civil War Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits any person who has taken any federal or state oath of office in support of the Constitution, but later took part in an uprising or otherwise helped any U.S. enemy from serving in the House or Senate. These are the only requirements for the office set out in Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution, which reads: No person shall be a senator who has not reached the age of thirty, and who has been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and who will not, when elected, be a resident of that State for which he will be chosen. Unlike U.S. representatives, who represent people of specific geographic areas within their states, U.S. senators represent all people in their states. Why are these requirements for service in the Senate more restrictive than those for serving the House of Representatives? In the Constitutional Convention of 1787, representatives looked to British law to determine age, nationality, and residence or dehabitancy qualifications for and representatives, but voted not to adopt the proposed requirements of religion and property ownership. The delegates discussed the minimum age for senators after setting the age for delegates at 25. Without debate, the representatives voted to age for senators in their 30s. James Madison justified the higher age at federalist No. Interestingly, English law at the time set the minimum age for members of the House of Commons, the lower house of Parliament, at 21, and 25 for members of the upper house, the House of Lords. English law in 1787 strictly prohibited any person not born in the kingdoms of England, Scotland or Ireland from serving in any parliament. While some delegates might have favored such a blanket ban on the U.S. Congress, none of them proposed it. An early proposal from Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania included a 14-year U.S. citizenship requirement for senators. However, the delegation voted against Morris' proposal, voting instead for the current nine-year term, two years longer than the seven-year minimum they had earlier adopted for the House of Representatives. Notes from the assembly show that the representatives considered the 8-year requirement to be a compromise between the complete exclusion of adopted citizens and their indiscriminate and hasty acceptance. Acknowledging the fact that many American citizens may have lived abroad for some time, delegates felt a minimum U.S. residency, or dehabancy requirement should apply to members of Congress. While the English Parliament had abolished such residency rules in 1774, none of the representatives spoke of such rules for Congress. As a result, delegates voted to require members of both the House and Senate to be residents of the states from which they were elected, but did not set minimum time limits on the requirement. Unlike the much smaller presidential oath of office, the Constitution does not specifically provide the office's oath to members of Congress, specifying only that members will be bound by a confirmation oath in support of this constitution. Every two years, after midterm elections, a third of the Senate takes an oath of office similar to the oath drawn up in the 1860s by Civil War-era senators who intend to recognize and exclude traitors. However, the tradition of swearing dates back to the first session of the First Congress in 1789. With the outbreak of the Civil War, the previously insignificant, often celebratory, act of taking the oath of office became an extremely important and deadly serious affair. In April 1861, with the nation torn apart by the secession crisis, President Abraham Lincoln ordered all political federal employees of the executive branch to take an expanded oath. In December 1861, members of Congress who believed that northern traitors posed as great a threat to the Union as southern soldiers adopted Lincoln's oath, adding a section called the ominous Ironclad Test Oath. Signed into law on 2 July 1862, the oath of trial required any person elected or in any office ... under the government of the United States ... except for the President of the United States to swear that they were never previously involved in any criminal or traitorous activity. Government officials or members of Congress who refused to take the oath of office in 1862 would not be paid, and those who decided to have been falsely sworn in are prosecuted for perjury. The office's current oath to senators, a much less threatening version of the 1862 oath, has been used since 1894 and reads: I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic that I will have true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of tax evasion; and that I will perform well and faithfully the duties of the office in which I am going to enter: So help with God. Updated by Robert Longley Longley