Project Democracy
A guide to the Continuance and Refinement of Democracy in the United States

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1. Introduction

As of October 2024, democracy in these United States is at a greater risk than since the Civil War. The current risk might be as great or greater than the war.

The reasons for this declaration are as numerous as they are strong. Possibly the most important reason is the evidence that close to one half of this nation has decided to destroy democracy. Let's delve into this concept a bit. The originating author of this document wrote an essay titled: "Who Killed All Those People? It May Not Be Who You Think." It is posted here: https://www.mbkelly.net/politics/who_killed_them.htm

Here is the essence. Chairman Mao of China, Hitler, and Stalin did not take gun, knife, or any other implement and kill millions of people. The citizens who followed them committed those cold-blooded murders. And convinced themselves they were doing the right thing. Those citizens are the ones truly responsible for the many millions of deaths.

Now candidate Donald Trump is bad. Really bad. He has the personality to instigate the deaths of all who oppose him. But by himself, he is a nothing. The real problem is those who follow him and support him. Those who are outright pursuing the destruction of our democracy. And calling themselves patriots. They are truly incapable of seeing the extreme hypocrisy of their behavior.

These people, one person at a time, and all together, making up close to half the population, are the true danger to these United States. Indeed, they are a clear and present danger to the entire world.

What can we do? What should we do?

The first step is to become aware of the problem and take all actions possible to help the citizens become aware of the dangers to our democracy.

The MAGA crowd along with the various groups of Christian Nationalists, various Nazi groups, and other hate group has created what is called Project 2025. It is found here: https://www.project2025.org/

This document is a first step in defending from Project 2025 and the not truly misguided Republican party.

2. Types of Government

The temptation is to jump right in an start describing the different types of government. This might be like defining ones own personal philosophy before understand the basic concepts of philosophy. Begin with why we need government in the first place. The goal is that when we ensure the basics are understood and that behind, or in support of, the various words, we have conformity in the words we use and the topics being discussed.

Conformity

Conformity is a very broad word and can be applied to extremes. Begin with the essentials.

We must have conformity in our language. We cannot engage in a productive conversation until we have conformity in the meanings of the words and in the sentence structure. This seems very obvious.

Why We Need Government

Anarchy

Dictatorship

Democracy

3. Electoral College

This is a starter chapter.

This section is about the Electoral College and the inequities that is generates.

The inequity of the Electoral College is quite significant. T For various reasons, that need more research as to why, the Electoral College favors the Republican party. Here are the four times the Democratic party won the popular vote but the Republican won the Electoral College and therefore the election. It has never been the case that the Democrats lose the popular vote but win the election.

The 1824 election was unusual in that all the candidates were members of the same party and none of the candidates earned a majority of the electoral college. The election was decided by the House of

Representatives. John Adams received 7.7 % fewer votes than did Andrew Jackson, yet the House gave Adams the win. This was not the will of the people.

Table 1 Electoral College Distortions

Year	Candidate	Party	Popular Vote	Percent Popular Vote	% PV Delta	Electoral Vote	% E Vote	% EV Delta
2016	H Clinton	D	65,853,514	48.2 %		227	42.75 %	
	D Trump	R	62,984,828	46.1 %	-2.1 %	304	57.25 %	+ 14.5 %
2000	A Gore	D	50,999,897	48.4 %		266	49.53 %	
	G Bush	R	50,456,002	47.9 %	-0.5 %	271	50.47 %	+ 0.94 %
1888	G Cleveland	D	5,534,488	48.6 %		168	41.9 %	
	B Harrison	R	5,443,892	47.8 %	-0.8 %	233	58.1 %	+16.2 %
1876	S Tilden	D	4,286,808	50.9 %		184	49.86	
	R Hayes	R	4,034,142	47.9 %	-3.0 %	185	50.14 %	+ 0.25
1824	J Adams	*	122,440	32.7 %	-7.7 %	84	32.2 %	-5.7 %
	A Jackson	*	151,309	40.5 %		99	37.9 %	
	J Clay	*	48,606	13.0 %		37	14.2 %	
	W Crawford	*	41,222	11.0 %		41	15.7%	
	Others	**	11,000	2.9 %				

*Per a Wikipedia article all the candidates were members of the "Democratic-Republican" party. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1824_United_States_presidential_election

**Estimated, the Wiki numbers are not perfect

%PV Delta = percentage less than the leading candidate

% EV Delta – percentage more than the leading candidate

Noteworthy:

In the 2016 election, the Democrats won the popular by 2.1%, but lost the electoral by 14.5 %. In 1888 the Democrats won the popular vote by 0.8% but lost the electoral vote by a whopping 16.2%. This significance of this difference is not known.
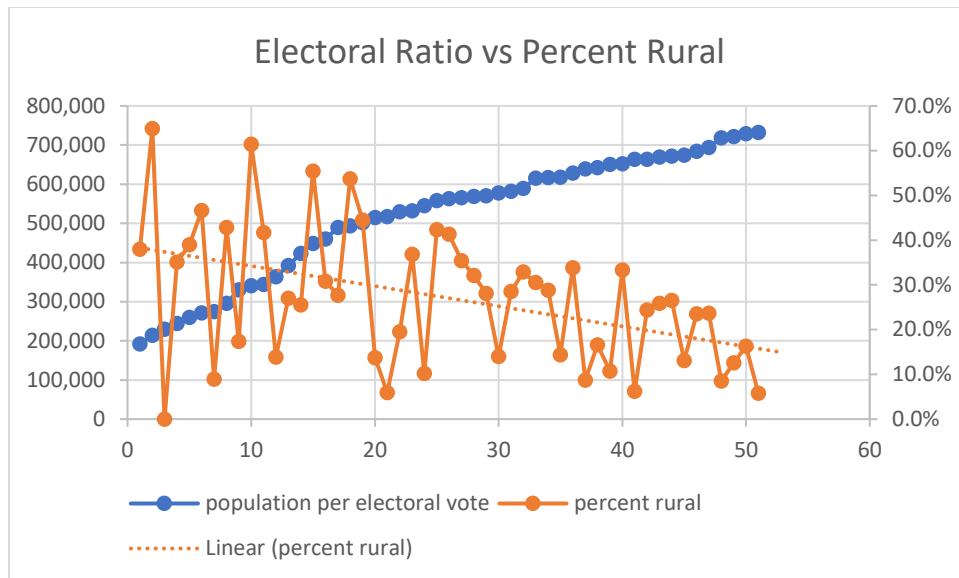
Inflation For Small States

The following table was constructed by finding the population for each state, saving that, finding the electoral votes for each state, combining the two, sorting by increasing population, the dividing the

population count by the electoral count. This provides the number of citizens for each electoral vote. As the population increases, the count of electoral votes increase, but at a significantly slower rate than the population count

State	Population	Electoral votes	Population Per Vote
Wyoming	576,851	3	192,284
Vermont	643,077	3	214,359
Washington DC	689,550	3	229,850
Alaska	733,391	3	244,464
North Dakota	779,094	3	259,698
Montana	1,084,225	4	271,056
Rhode Island	1,097,379	4	274,345
South Dakota	886,667	3	295,556
Delaware	989,948	3	329,983
Maine	1,362,359	4	340,590
New Hampshire	1,377,529	4	344,382
Hawaii	1,455,271	4	363,818
Nebraska	1,961,504	5	392,301
New Mexico	2,117,522	5	423,504
West Virginia	1,793,716	4	448,429
Idaho	1,839,106	4	459,777
Kansas	2,937,880	6	489,647
Mississippi	2,961,279	6	493,547
Arkansas	3,011,524	6	501,921
Connecticut	3,605,944	7	515,135
Nevada	3,104,614	6	517,436
Oregon	4,237,256	8	529,657
Iowa	3,190,369	6	531,728
Utah	3,271,616	6	545,269
Alabama	5,024,279	9	558,253
Kentucky	4,505,836	8	563,230
Oklahoma	3,959,353	7	565,622
South Carolina	5,118,425	9	568,714
Minnesota	5,706,494	10	570,649
Colorado	5,773,714	10	577,371
Louisiana	4,657,757	8	582,220
Wisconsin	5,893,718	10	589,372

Missouri	6,154,913	10	615,491
Indiana	6,785,528	11	616,866
Maryland	6,177,224	10	617,722
Tennessee	6,910,840	11	628,258
Massachusetts	7,029,917	11	639,083
Washington	7,705,281	12	642,107
Arizona	7,151,502	11	650,137
North Carolina	10,439,388	16	652,462
New Jersey	9,288,994	14	663,500
Virginia	8,631,393	13	663,953
Georgia	10,711,908	16	669,494
Michigan	10,077,331	15	671,822
Illinois	12,812,508	19	674,343
Pennsylvania	13,002,700	19	684,353
Ohio	11,799,448	17	694,085
Florida	21,538,187	30	717,940
New York	20,201,249	28	721,473
Texas	29,145,505	40	728,638
California	39,538,223	54	732,189
California		54	732,189
Wyoming		3	192,284
ratio			3.8
In the electoral college, the each voter in Wyoming has 3.8 times the effect of each voter in California.			

Compare this data.

Electoral Ratio vs Percent Rural

As the blue line goes up, each voter has less influence. As the orange data trends down, the states shift from rural to urban.