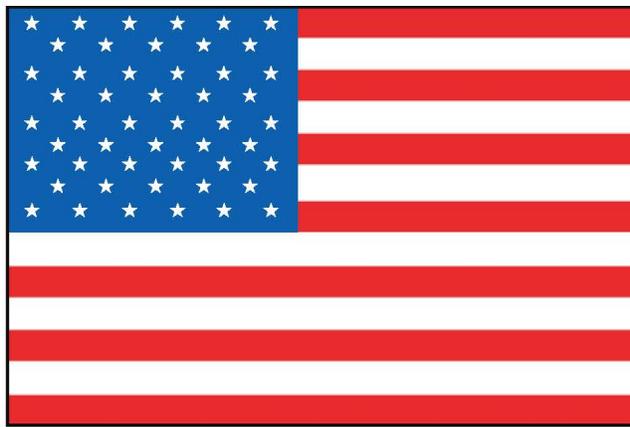
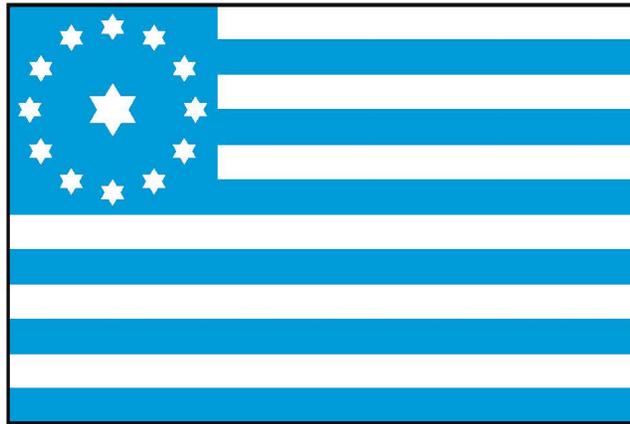


**GOVERNMENT**  
**Based On The Original**  
**UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**



**“One Nation, Under God”**



**Now and Forever**

# Government Based On The Original United States Constitution

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Genre - Political- Developing republican principles in government, Based on the Original Constitution; with the abiding copartners of vivifying morality, and restricting political parties.

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## Introduction

George Washington is purported to say that “Government is not reason, it is not eloquence--it is force! Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master.” Whether he said it or not, it is still sound council. There is a lot of concern shared in the mass media, that these fires in Washington are getting out of control if not already out of control. Some are concerned enough to wonder if the Constitution is out dated and insufficient for us any more. Even the President of the United States demeans Congress and tries to go around it. Congress itself has not come up with a budget for over three years now, nor have they controlled the spending of our tax dollars to remain in budget for many additional years.

Gratefully it is not the Constitution that is in question. The founders of the Constitution honored the sovereignty of the people, it is their government. If the Constitution is abused and the government fails, we can look no further than the people. **It is the people that are responsible to see to it that the government is under their control and responsive to their will.** If changes need to be made by the people to make government function responsibly, then let them be made.

Is it too late to get these fires under control? Emphatically Not, but our work is cut out for us.

If our Constitution is saved, it will not be because Washington decided to mind itself, but because the people at large have finally been stirred enough to awaken, and make the needed changes themselves for a better controlled government.

W. Cleon Skousen summarized the solution to America’s political ills in his course on ‘*The American Heritage and Constitution Study Course*’ when he said, ‘What is the solution? Go back to the Founders' "divine science" of good government and re-establish their original Constitutional formula.’ And in his book, ‘*The Making Of America*’ on page 257 he said ... ‘We must have a generation of Americans who believe in the Founders’ original success formula and who have the ingenuity and grit to restore it as the Founders initially planned it.’ That is, build on those original Republican Principles.

Lets consider Mr. Skousen’s insight and see how to do it and what could be the benefits for running today’s government on those original principles.

These three things must take place and will be discussed throughout this document:

- 1) The people must be moral, and united in maintaing freedom and justice for all.
- 2) Honor and support a Democracy for the American People, in public precincts.
- 3) Renew and expand Republican forms of Government, to control the people at large, and to keep government itself subject to the sovereign ‘voice of the people’.

In order to bring about and re-establish this ‘divine science’ of government, there must be a people willing to stand up for it. There must be a level of goodness in the people and a unity that comes of good will and justice towards all men. This is the Spirit of America that made this land recognized as a Christian Nation since it’s beginning. Let us remember that this Spirit of goodness and respect for fellow man had to come first, and that the Republican Governments of America could never have been established without it, and will not endure if it is lost. Let the good people of America, that have been quiet for so long, each and every one of them, now stand to protect the American Constitution which has proved itself in uniting, defending and prospering a moral people.

**Moral:** The strength and even existence of a free society comes through the acceptance and nourishment of feelings from a brotherhood of all mankind, a watchful care for each other; **A Society where each other is safe in the hands and heart of his neighbor.** A place where each other will protect their neighbors good name, their person, and their property, irregardless of personal differences. Only in this can a people live in true freedom. Only in this can the strength and prosperity of a free people grow.

On the contrary, to the degree that we lose this safety in the hands and heart of our neighbor, will grow apathy, doubt and even fear, and bring forth all the weakness of society that will undermine freedom and prosperity.

We have a duty to understand the foundational principles of liberty and to live goodly lives. Each one of us is obligated to stand up in defense of the republican principles of government that this nation's founding Fathers established, and through which we have been the glorious benefactors. By policing ourselves and our government, guaranteeing our God given rights for every individual, we can maintain justice and defend liberty for every citizen. George Washington is often quoted for saying: 'Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports.'.. he also said 'reason & experience both forbid us to expect that National morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.'...

**United:** We may come from different nations, but when we have our citizenship in America, let's blend into one. There should be no designation or box to check on any government form, describing us as anything other than American Citizen or not. Our previous nationality or ethnicity is not to effect the manner in which any American is treated by governmental power or influence in America today. When we are accepted as a member of the American family and are committed to work for the values of America, we need to be treated equally under all American authority, and without any other designation than, **American citizen.**

Today Americans are being raised under a government that has been pulled away from its origins and do not understand the depth of what a Republican form of Government is and how it is supposed to function. We are often told that our American Government, is a Democracy. If we know anything about our Constitutional Fathers, we should know that they recognized a Democracy would not work for us and set up a Republic. Although that original design has been greatly torn apart till we have a shambles left to work with, even yet our government is not a Democracy.

To often we accuse Political Parties, Socialists, International Bankers, Secret Combinations, Labor Unions, etc., for our declining freedoms and prosperity. They have had their ill effects on our freedoms, but their success has only come because of American's failure to understand and unite under the founders Republican principles for controlled government. We the people have the upper hand, we just don't know how to exercise it. Now for the sake of survival we must awake to our responsibilities, unite and use all of the appointed **Constitutional controls** the founders created, and place our government into that servitude which the founders designed. Let us **RETURN TO THE ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE CONSTITUTION AND VIVIFY IT.** Doing so, will solidify the representative power of the people throughout this government. We need to catch the vision of our Founding Fathers for controlled government, or we will loose hope in our Constitution, and by default surrender to some other power.

Forgetting all that divides us, standing up independently as **Americans** to establish our original Republican principles, **no power on earth can conquer us. If we do not,** then in contentions and party division, **we will wither away** and self-destruct, **becoming fodder for other nations.** The founders of this nation created a government where the citizens are the power and the overseers, providing quality controls for the people, through their representatives, to *peacefully reign in government for whatever reason necessary and without any party affiliation.*

*We need to return to these original designed controls to empower independent Americans of today, to peacefully realign government to the will of American citizens.*

### **Introduction - iApar**

Pronounced, eye uh par. It stands for 'independent AMERICAN parting'. Parting? Parting from what? Parting from the current *exodus* of our United States Constitution. Let us stop the exodus and return to that "divine science" of good government, found in our original Constitutional formula.

The American general public of the 1780's, peoples of all walks of life, became acquainted with the Constitution and its goodness before accepting and implementing it as the Supreme Law of the Land. We also need to be acquainted with the value of those original republican principles of our Constitution and take the steps necessary to re-implement them. It is not difficult. May the hand of heaven renew the Spirit of Liberty in our hearts, invigorate the original Spirit of America throughout the land, and help us each to stand as an "independent American parting" from the exodus.

If our generation does return to those original principles, then Americans will;

A. have a quality control over our government like we, and no other people on earth, have ever enjoyed.

B. have taken the fear of government out of the hearts of the people, and put the fear of the people into government where it belongs.

### **Introduction - Banner**

Not wanting to importune on any particular Christian group, I made my own flag and banner, trying to represent Christianity generally and its importance in lifting our government. This is the flag above the United States flag. This flag consists of thirteen of the 'Star of David', in Representing Jesus Christ and his twelve apostles. Reason being is the Star of David is frequently associated with the Jewish People, and Jesus and his Apostles were Jews. The color blue on the flag is for the heavens, and the color white is for goodness and purity.

This is a Christian Nation. It was through the Christian principles taught so widely in America, that prepared a people ready to govern themselves, seeking to establish peace and justice for all.

## **Synopsis**

Some individuals have spoken of our United States Constitution, as the greatest work ever struck off by the hand of man for the government of men – others go further and say that the Original Constitution was inspired of Heaven, to which I agree. And it is my belief that to the degree that we have gone contrary to that original Constitutional document, to that degree have we ‘the people’ diminished in our freedoms and power over our government.

Unfortunately, earlier Americans were persuaded to un-wittingly under-mine many of the safe guards that protect citizens from government, which has resulted in diminished property rights, diminished power of citizen oversight and control of our servants in government. Let us stand and unite our voices in a brother hood of free people to regain this control over government, while we still have a vote.

The 1790 Population of the United States was just under 4,000,000. The 2010 Population of the United States was just over 308,000,000. Most of our states now have more people than the original 13 states, (the original Nation). We need to not only go back to the original principles safeguarding our freedoms on a National scale but **also apply them in the States where they are needed.**

### **Safeguards That were Unwittingly Compromised:**

#### **1) 17th Amendment**

In 1913 the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment to our United States Constitution was ratified. This amendment changed the manner in which our Congressional Senators were selected. Moving their selection from our State Legislatures to the general public. This new process weakened both the voice of the people and the power of the states, in the Federal government. The general public likes the idea of electing their Congressional Senators, but they can not stay engaged. Voting is only part of the responsibility. Our Congressional Senators need to be continually informed, watched over and held accountable, throughout their six years in office. These functions, the people of the state do not have the time, interest or ability to do. The people’s representatives in the State Legislature on the other hand, are already organized and qualified to perform these additional functions in a very short time frame. We would be wise to **require our U.S. Senators to be in harmony with our State Legislature.** Then the voice and power of the States can be held inviolate and effectively echoed in Congress, throughout their six years of service.

#### **2) 16th Amendment**

In 1913 the 16th Amendment was ratified giving the Federal government power to assess and collect taxes directly upon individual citizens and or companies with all the power and resources of the Federal government. Today’s Federal process of taxing, completely removes the safety net the Founders put in place. Originally the States were placed between citizens of the State and the Federal government. This allowed the States to determine for themselves how to collect this tax. Perhaps the State has natural resources to capitalize on, general taxes, special taxes, property or individual taxes. What ever the people through their representatives in the State Legislature determine. Herewith the people have better accountability and power to change the process when needed, to obtain a tax that is as fair as possible, than ever we would have on a National level.

We would be wise to return to this process of billing the States for Federal taxes, and collect these taxes according to the directions of our elected State Legislators.

### **3) Undermining the House of Representatives.**

The House was established to represent the people directly and was to enlarge as the population expanded. In 1913 The Congressional House of Representatives, having grown to 435, was enlarged for the last time and a new precedent was begun. Prior to 1913 when Arizona and New Mexico joined the Union as States, the House was enlarged by one Representative apiece. After 1913 though, when Alaska and Hawaii joined as states, the Representatives of other states were diminished, even though their populations had grown, to provide a Representative for Alaska and one for Hawaii. Now days, a new State joining the Union, *or an increase in the population, no longer brings an increase in the House of Representatives*. The population has increased over 200 million people since 1913 and the House is still, to this day only 435. The power of the people over their government is continually diminishing. The founders did not design just a legal representation to bind the people, as we have today, they wanted the people's heart and voice expressed in government, and their complete control over it.

To obtain the voice and heart of the people, the founders recognized that the smaller the group of people being represented the greater the opportunity for the representative to be acquainted with the circumstances of, and draw closer to, the people he will be representing. In these smaller groups the representative is best prepared to voice in congress what the people are willing to bare and what they want and do not want the government involved in.

To accomplish the high control the founders desired our direct Representatives to have over government, they were given the power to impeach any civil officer and the power over the purse. With these controls, the founders wanted every government program functioning through out the nation, in a manner agreeable to the citizens, and every tax dollar justified. This required oversight is impossible for just 435 Representatives to perform in today's United States of America. Let us fulfill the directives of the founders and enlarge the House sufficiently to allow our Representatives to *fulfill all of their constitutional responsibilities*, through out the land, and bring our Nation back to function within the chains of the Constitution.

### **4) Election of our US President and Vice President.**

Americans have allowed the manner in which we elect our President and Vice President to be different from the process outlined and required of us in our United States Constitution. This issue should be studied and weighed by all Americans to understand the method and reasons why the founders set it up the way they did. For generations now we have been selecting what we feel is the better of two bad choices. Let us return to the design of the founders and follow the directions in our Constitution and have Electors perform the service of choosing from many different candidates. With these smaller ratios between Electors and candidates, there can be deeper inquiry, in a quite fashion, and we can get away from having the election based on shallow, limited political party selection, large sums of money and lofty promises.

**5) Political Parties** A wonderful and powerful benefit to all Americans, if we return to the manner in which the founders originally designed our government to function, is that we will not need political parties of any sort. We must unite America by uniting our precincts. We will thereby side step private organizations from making public decisions, and allow all citizens equal access in the process. Then the power of the American Spirit can unite and function in Congress and through out the States without the Parties divisive influence to gum up the works. They are not, by the Founder's design, intended to exercise any authority in the people's government.

**End of Synopsis**

## **Our Strength and very existence as a free Nation, is based on a moral people.**

Clinton Rossiter, a former professor at Cornell University, commented upon the letters compiled into the 'The Federalist' by Hamilton, Jay and Madison, saying, *"The message of the 'The Federalist' reads: no happiness without liberty, no liberty without self-government, no self-government without constitutionalism, no constitutionalism without morality" ...*

A patriot, Samuel Langdon, said this before the Massachusetts legislature in 1788: *"On the people, therefore, of these United States, it depends whether wise men, or fools, good or bad men, shall govern.... Therefore, I will now lift up my voice and cry aloud to the people....*

*"From year to year be careful in the choice of your representatives and the higher powers (offices) of government. Fix your eyes upon men of good understanding and known honesty; men of knowledge, improved by experience; men who fear God and hate covetousness; who love truth and righteousness, and sincerely wish for the public welfare.... Let not men openly irreligious and immoral become your legislators....If the Legislative body are corrupt, you will soon have bad men for counselors, corrupt judges, unqualified justices, and officers in every department who will dishonor their stations..."* End of Quote.

Again for the support of good religious conduct and proper moral behavior, the 30<sup>th</sup> President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, said on October 15, 1924:

*"Our government rests upon religion. It is from that source that we derive our reverence for truth and justice, for equality and liberty, and for the rights of mankind. Unless the people believe in these principles they cannot believe in our government. There are only two main theories of government in the world. One rests on righteousness, the other rests on force. One appeals to reason, the other appeals to the sword. One is exemplified in a republic, the other is represented by a despotism. The history of government on this earth has been almost entirely a history of the rule of force held in the hands of a few. Under our constitution, America committed itself to the practical application of the rule of reason, with the power held in the hands of the people."*

President Coolidge further said, *"The government of a country never gets ahead of the religion of a country. There is no way by which we can substitute the authority of law for the virtue of man. Of course we can help to restrain the vicious and furnish a fair degree of security and protection by legislation and police control, but the real reforms which society in these days is seeking will come as a result of our religious convictions, or they will not come at all. Peace, justice, humanity, charity; these cannot be legislated into being. They are the result of a Divine Grace."*

John Adams second President of the United States put it this way, *"Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."*

In his farewell address, George Washington spoke firmly of the importance of religion and its moral guidelines in society, pointing simply to our court system where the strong arm of law is used. This is one of those pivotal points in society where our property, our good name and possibly our very lives depend on the honesty, and strength of character, of those speaking for and against us. Indeed what honorable citizen would not want the goodness of religion exemplified at such a time?

Quote *"...Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the Oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion."...*

There are not and cannot be enough policemen to ensure that all citizens do the right thing, and who would direct the conduct of these policemen? Conversely if there were so many policemen overseeing our actions, we could hardly claim that we are a nation of free people. The power of government must be in the hands of the people for a free nation to exist, and the people must be good for a Nation to thrive. The quality of the people is reflected in the quality of the Nation. **Good people produce good government.**

This Nation has been recognized as a Christian Nation since its inception. Our National values of justice and freedom are most likely to be achieved for the individual and society, by adherence to the values taught in the “Sermon on the Mount”. In this sermon Jesus is instructing the people on how to *elevate one’s life and enrich and unify society*. These values are found in Matthew Chapters 5,6,and 7. Here in Jesus embraces, and in some aspects enlarges the Law of Moses:

Thou shalt not kill, or even be angry with your brother; Thou shalt not commit adultery, or even look to lust; Thou shalt not steal; Thou shalt not bear false witness; Thou shalt not covet.

And in what manner are we to conduct ourselves?

“Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them:...” and Paul’s summary of our savior’s sermon found in Romans 13:8-14 includes, “Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.”.

These Principles are the Foundation of Freedom for all peoples, and the fulfillment of Liberty and Joy. A prosperous society is built on these principles. They are straightforward to understand and simple to comply with, and should be second nature for all people.

It is easy to see the importance of not stealing or killing but what of adultery even amongst our servants in office? This premeditated action is the epitome of selfishness and deceitfulness. Anyone who breaks with the commitment to spouse, through adultery, also breaks the stability of their union and undermines the security and confidence of children. Such a one does not deserve the confidence of “the people” if serving in a civil office, and with his qualifications needs to look elsewhere for employment. To say that he would never break the confidence of the public or the society he represents while having undermined the sanctity his family, merely recognizes and states his imbalance. **Claiming to honor his job while undermining his family, shows his inability to reason priorities and honor the most valued of commitments in society. Remember, that families are the basic unit of society.**

It is only within this realm of respect and concern, securing to one another their person and property, that justice, the mother of a free society can thrive. How different our economy today would be, if the real estate and financial institutions had been honest, and sought to protect the rights and property of others.

When the clear line of truth, honesty and brotherly care leave society, so does security and justice, leaving us wondering what happened to freedom, prosperity and good old America?

The basic unit of society truly is the family. It is said that, ‘As the families go, so goes the Nation’. Imagine what a difference it would make if families practiced the principles found in the “Sermon on the Mount.” Jesus said “My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.” In applying these values in our homes and personal lives, we can experience for ourselves the increase in peace and respect for one another, we can harvest the harmony and unity, and with it, the conversion to the “Sermon on the Mount,” and Him who gave it.

Our nation’s founders recognized the importance of and embraced many of the timeless principles of the Christian doctrine. There is no better moral code or set of values for a free society, and for the prospering of our nation, than the teachings of Jesus Christ.

America's greatness has only been in proportion to her goodness. Let all Americans, church going or not, come together regardless of religious sect or political affiliation, and fortify all that is good in America through strengthening the Christian moral code, as the basis of society. Then as our elected officials are placed in office, these values will flow with them. **Separation of church and state was never intended to keep heavenly principles and conduct out of government.**

There are some who would argue that religious values should not play a part in who you choose for a government position, quoting the constitution; Article VI 3. ... "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." This simply means that no division of the U.S. Government can give an elected candidate a religious test before seating him. It is not a directive for citizens to avoid a religious or moral evaluation on candidates before they cast their vote. *Your vote is your own private affair!*

A good moral citizenry is the foundation of a strong and united society, and will provide the best officers and servants in government. Such morally stable servants will bring honor to their position and restore confidence and respect among Americans for their elected officials. They will be a power for good, for each person will police his own actions and care for his neighbors. Good citizens, with this moral backbone, fear to do wrong, for it would be unjust, even behind closed doors and out of the public eye.

Not every individual we refer to as a founder of this nation, embraced a particular Christian faith, but each had a keen respect for the scriptures, which nourished and served as the core values of life. Individuals then and now, understand that life on this earth is not the end of existence, but it continues, and life in the next world will be greatly affected by the manner in which we conduct ourselves in this life. There are no better guidelines on living freely and in harmony with our fellow man, than that heavenly light delivered, in the "Sermon on the Mount."

Let us standup peacefully and boldly for a renewal and defense of our original Constitutional principles and those Christian values, **which together secure our freedom and prosperity.**

**Let us renew America by reaffirming, One Nation, under God.**

## **The way to unite America is to unite our Precincts.**

Who is not fed up with our political parties and their constant wrangling? They have divided Congress and undermined the constitutional tools for controlling government. Political parties can be good in oppressive governments, to divide the people and obtain the strength to fight, but parties are not proper in a government that belongs to a free people who have their own governmental representatives, with power to change their government peacefully any time they need to. Parties do not better our government in any way, but rather frustrate the works and designs of the founders. We cannot accomplish more in party division than in National unity.

Parties by their very nature, thirst for power. They exist to obtain our vote and exercise citizen power and authority in their own way, far beyond the votes we cast. We have seen in Congress, the effects of party power upon government and upon the people. When different parties dominate the political process, the people loose. Dominant Parties tend to force their own will upon the nation instead of respectful debate and negotiations. With parties, there is little due respect for fellow Americans that don't belong to the party, or follow its dictates. At times it is akin to being under a foreign government, only the demands are coming from within our government, through the allusion of the people's sanction.

**George Washing spoke strongly about his concerns of using the party systems. I have taken the liberty of concentrating his words on this subject from his Farewell Address, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> of September 1796.**

15 "... One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, **is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts.** You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings, which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those, who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection"

17 "...all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; **to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party,** ..."

18 "However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which **cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government;** destroying afterwards the very engines, which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

20 "I have already intimated to you the danger of parties ... Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and **warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.**"

22 "The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. **The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual;** and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, **on the ruins of Public Liberty.**"

23 "Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) **the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.**"

24 “It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection.”

25 “... **in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged.** .... And, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, **lest, instead of warming, it should consume.**”

End of Quotes.

As President Washington spoke of the party system in 25 above, ‘by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it.’. This means that the public ought to, diminish, weaken, reduce, suppress, even subdue the party system. Our American party systems have enough history behind them that all Americans should be able to see the wisdom in President Washington’s council. In 23 above George Washington speaks about the ‘duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.’ President Washington could see many problems with the party systems well over 200 years ago, why are we so slow? The pitch of discontent and distain for the party systems is now high enough, let us restrain the party systems out of existence.

**Our Constitution is designed to function without filtering or directing through any private organization.** As citizens of this great Republican form of government, we must be vitally aware that the voice of ‘the people’, intended to empower and direct government, was to be sought for and obtained by government from the citizens generally, and **not partisan voices pushed forth by private organizations.** The exercise of the ‘will of the people’ in every forum needed to run a Republican government, must be received from the great body of the people and based solely on a citizen’s being registered to vote, **with no appellation other than American.**

**a) Where does the majority stand on political affiliation? Disorganized and All alone!**

How many Americans are available to vote in Utah, that do not belong to private organizations?

<b>From the Utah Lieutenant Governors office</b>	<b>Registered Voters as of 08/16/2013</b>
Total for all political parties, Rep., Dem., Lib., Const.	746,568
Total registered ‘Unaffiliated’	<b>558,559</b>
Total registered Utah Voters	1,305,127

United States 2012 Elections Project	
Voting Eligible Population for Utah	1,835,666
Subtracting total registered voters from voting eligible population	1,835,666 minus 1,305,127 = <b>530,539</b>

Adding 530,539 Voting Eligible but unregistered plus the registered ‘Unaffiliated’ of 558,559 is.. **1,089,098**.

This total of 1,089,098 American citizens in Utah available to vote, but which do not belong to any of these private organizations, is far greater than the combined membership of all the political parties put together.

In a Democracy and in a Republic, the majority of the citizens are to be the driving and deciding force in society. What a sad tale to admit, that we have allowed the greatest Republican government, perhaps that ever has been on this globe, to slide into being governed by a minority, and governed through private organizations at that.

In today's America, these private organizations and the face of politics generally, has taken on such an ugly and obnoxious face, that it makes most Americans want to hide in shame, and not participate in the process. Such reclusion by most Americans though, has allowed these private organizations to evolve into running the States and the Nation.

Humility would go a long way in changing the face of current politics. And humility before that which is good and wholesome is American, but humility before that which is disrespectful and over bearing has allowed our Constitution and the goodness in America to be undermined. Such humility no patriotic American can continue to embrace. George Washington spoke, as mentioned above, on many of the negative tools used by political parties. As a people we have to be aware, but rise above such conduct. We can and must join the American political discussions and state our opinions in a respectful manner. Let us all remember that we do not have to be combative in nature to defend good principles, for the outcome of that war, the Constitutional Fathers designed to take place in the voting booth.

#### **b) How can we empower the majority to rule?**

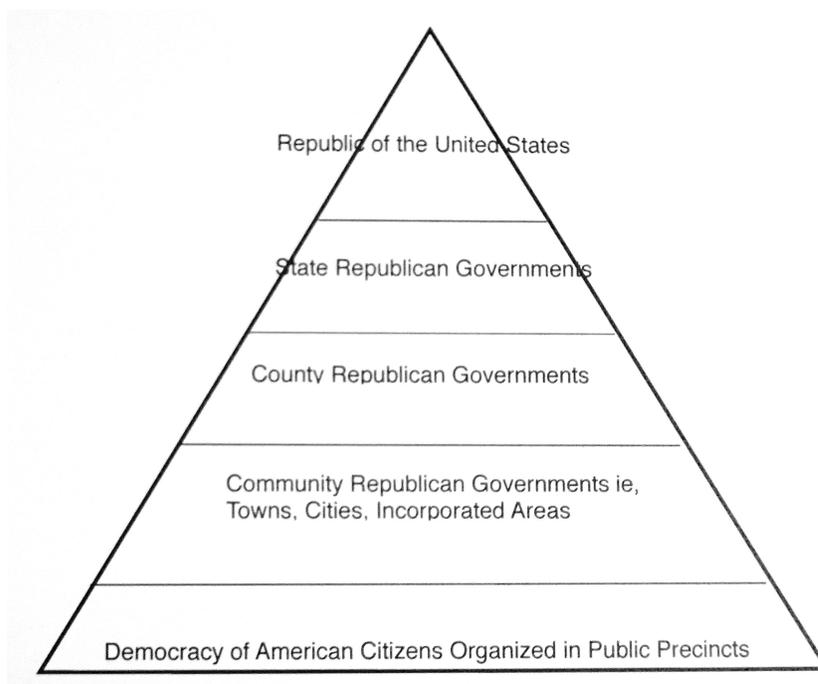
The smallest political subdivision in these United States is the precinct. If we want the power of a united America, we must unite our precincts. We must gather as citizens in our neighborhoods, for the purpose of organizing the voice of all the people therein. We have allowed our neighborhoods to be divided, by having citizens belonging to different political parties going to different precinct caucuses (or neighborhood meetings). If citizens in the neighborhood feel that no political party really represents their views and don't want any group dictating what their political views need to be, then because of this failure to conform to prescribed views, they have no precinct meeting to attend, and their voice is diminished if heard at all. In Utah as pointed out, these citizens who have not yet registered, the 'Voting Eligible Population' and the "unaffiliated" who are registered, are much larger in number **than all the political parties combined**. This current process of having precincts (our neighborhoods) be subdivided for private organizations (meaning political parties) to capitalize on duties belonging to the general public, is not in harmony with the philosophy of Republican governments. James Madison said in Federalist No. 39 Par.4 "...we may define a republic to be ...**a government which derives all its powers**

**directly or indirectly from the great body of the people...**” This ‘great body of the people’ includes all citizens. All are invited and encouraged to assist in electing representatives and officers to perform given functions in government. These elected representatives and officers act in representation of **all citizens of a given area** as they perform their duties in their directed political boundaries. Since these officers represent all citizens within certain boundaries it is necessary that all citizens within those political boundaries of the elected office, be allowed to participate in the full and open public process of electing that individual. For this to happen, our precincts must be unified. Meaning that all citizens in each precinct boundary come together as one body in open and public precinct meetings. **This is the power of a Republican government!** The public should not be pressed **into private organizations (political parties)**. **We must not divide our precincts into different smaller groups to perform unto themselves what must be an open and public process. Allowing these private organizations to remove candidates running for public office, or advance them without coming before all citizens, degrades our Republican form of government** and disenchants the general public. By removing the necessity of belonging to a private organization and placing the process before the ‘great body of the people’, we will fill the office with those that better represent all the people, and allow all the people their right and duty to participate in the full process of choosing their representatives.

**In summary:**

Every citizen that has an elected representative in government that can **exercise authority over him as a citizen, needs to have access to the full process of choosing that individual. The power of private organizations performing duties that belong to the general public, needs to be put away permanently into the closet.** We must not allow private organizations to undermine citizens of this, their American privilege and duty.

The people must be established in public precincts.



Precincts are the smallest political sub-divisions of the Nation and of each State. In a true Democracy every citizen has the right to speak, and an equal vote. When ever Americans gather to vote, they vote

from these precincts. It is from these public democratic precincts that America can unite and every Citizen can do his part in choosing those that will represent him in every level of our Republican Governments, unfettered by private organizations.

**c) To restrain the private Party systems out of public processes, and organize Citizens to function as one body at the precinct level, the following is submitted as general recommendations.**

These precinct gatherings are to be public meetings for all citizens of the precinct. This is where Democracy is to reign supreme for the choosing of our representatives to run our various Republican governments.

**Is Government responsible to organize the people? Yes!**

Government establishes the boundaries for precincts, organizes and accounts the people on election day, and pays for election judges. Government has constructed buildings for the people's representatives in the State Legislature to meet and discuss issues before the State and pays them to do so. **All this for the purpose of organizing and making the 'will of the people' effective in directing the STATE.** Now let us require government to organize the smallest political subdivision of all into a united citizenry, in a process that is open to all registered citizens, from the beginning of the voting process to the end. This will unite America and facilitate the obtaining of the 'will of the people' **from all citizens, with out the abuse and division of private organizations.**

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The following recommendations are only to help visualize how public precincts may function. The actual guidelines must come from our representatives in the State Legislature. They will make a proper fit for this State responsibility, **once the people tell them to.**

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The use of the precinct volunteer system has not worked out very well since its inception. Let us direct our State Legislature to authorize the members of the precinct to elect a precinct chair and a secretary to be Precinct Officers as part time and temporary employees of the state government. Let them serve for two years to perform precinct duties as directed by the State Legislature. In Utah there were 2335 precincts organized for the 2012 election. Instead of each precinct being without uniform direction, the State Legislature can provide training materials and contact personnel for assistance. As employees of the State, they will be given support on how to inform, harmonize and organize citizens so that all may have an equal opportunity to exercise their 'political will' as citizens. To serve the citizens properly will require some dedication and deserving of recompense. With some 1100 to 1200 voters in a precinct, costs may be between \$1 and \$2 per voter a year for the service.

**These precinct structures need to be used more than they have been in the past.** Have the Legislature authorize the citizens to empower the Precinct Chair to speak in their behalf as a precinct body, in communicating any precinct issues to any civil officer empowered over their precinct boundaries, and to any city or county council considering issues that affect members of the precinct. This will be far more effective and can be far more informative than an individual citizen's call to a government council or civil officer. We can also use these precinct channels for government officers to communicate issues to inform the people, not only for the people to communicate as a body with the officer. Let the precinct Chair also choose a study group for constitutional amendments, bonds, etc, to inform the precinct. The precinct Chair can also call upon this group as counselors on other issues. We can also have precinct

functions to perform the duties of a convention, after first giving candidates sufficient time to share their views. We can use the precinct channels to help disseminate the candidate's information and other issues coming before the public. To often we have gone to the polls unprepared to vote on candidates and issues. This process will be more accurate and less expensive than sending delegates to a convention and hoping they will vote for the right person. As a government employee, the precinct chair is to be neutral and can help overcome this lack of information that plagues Americans before they vote. Let there be only in these public precinct meetings, the authority to decline or advance voting support for all candidates coming before the general public. Then the top runners can be placed on the general ballot for selection. But all multiple precinct voting must have the voting totals broken down for each individual elected, by precinct, and have each precinct chair validate that his people were represented properly. This will help eliminate that occasional computer error that can change an election.

**d) Who and what should come before the registered voters at the precinct level to vote on?**

Precinct Chair and Secretary

U.S. House of Representatives

State House of Representatives

State Senate

County Council Members

Sheriff

City Mayor

City Council Members

Local Boards of Trustees

Education- State district board members

Education- Local district board members

Constitutional Amendments, Bonds, etc.

Appoint electors to represent the precinct members in certain votes, to fill offices of heavy or specialized qualifications, and or that cover large bodies of people and areas.

Elect individuals in the precinct to be study persons, perhaps to unite with study persons from other precincts to analyze the proposed candidates, constitutional amendments, bonds, etc, making information available and report on pros and cons affecting the precinct.

Any other positions the precinct may desire.

**e) Electors used on a State level:**

And What are electors? Just as we would want to pick specialists to help us on other tasks, such as a carpenter to build a house, mechanic to work on our car, dentists and other medical professionals for assistance, so electors are citizens with developed experiences or professional skills, asked to dedicate themselves as specialists to represent the precinct in the election process.

Remember that our first census of Americans conducted in 1790 totaled 3,929,214 for all thirteen states. ( Average population  $3,929,214/13= 302,247$  per state.) Many of our counties today have more people in them than some of our original states had, and many of our states have more than the original

combined states of the Nation. Certainly our government functions and oversight are much more complex than what the original states experienced. Therefore, great is the need for specialists to analyze the qualifications of those being considered for these highly skilled positions.

The use of electors, as the founders recognized, can be used as a great benefit to fill offices of heavy or specialized qualifications, and or that cover large areas or populations.

Thomas Jefferson said, *“Action by the citizens in person, in affairs within their reach and competence, and in all others by representatives, chosen immediately, and removable by themselves, constitutes the essence of a republic...”*

Alexander Hamilton spoke of having electors for the Constitutional process of selecting the President and Vice President, in Federalist No.68 par.2. *“It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of the person to whom so important a trust was to be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any preestablished body, but to men chosen by the people for the special purpose, ... by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station, ...”*

The need for a more informed electorate is critical to choosing those best qualified for government positions. Using electors will help facilitate this by providing better ratios to allow both candidates and those doing the choosing (electors) to have more one on one time with each other for increased in-depth communication.

The need for large sums of money in advertising goes out the window when using these better ratios of electors. This money was used for shallow persuasion upon people over a large area or large population, and has kept many good people from being able to run for office. Advertising and 3rd party persuaders are a poor replacement for in-depth and at-will conversations with the candidate. Using electors will help candidates assume their position with little expense and feeling no obligation to anyone but the people generally. This process will allow more qualified people to run for the office, instead of only those that have wiggled into name recognition and financial support. The use of electors is a design of pure genius by the founders, to elevate the quality of the election process.

Let these electors gather on a given day to the local city or town headquarters to vote. If the electors do not come up with a majority selection, let a certain number of the top candidates be presented to all of our elected representatives in the State Legislature (both House and Senate) who reside within the political boundaries of the office being considered, and let them make the final selection.

In the election of our Governor, lets deal similarly as the founders did with the President, and let the Governor choose his attorney general, treasurer etc. but let them be seated only with the approval of our representatives in the State Senate. These individuals in the Senate will be more acquainted with the qualifications necessary for the job, and have more one on one time to evaluate the candidates.

**Choosing the best qualified from among us to act in our behalf in making the more complicated decisions, can only elevate our Republican form of Government.**

One of the down falls of having to campaign with a lot of people, or have to cover a large area, is the consumption of a lot of time. Our Public servants running for office, should not be allowed to neglect their responsibilities of office, or redirect their time appointed to serve the public in order to expend their efforts in campaigning to be re-elected. With the use of electors for high or specialized offices, campaigning will be negligible. In fact the electors will be seeking the candidates.

**f) Candidate positions for whom electors in the precinct may be chosen.**

Most Governors and many County Mayors of today have governments that are very complex. Most of these governments have hundreds of thousands if not millions of citizens and perhaps many large business within their boundaries of authority. The skills necessary to properly evaluate candidates for these positions, transcends the experience of most citizens. Lets take advantage of the republican principle of using electors for evaluating positions of such specialty.

**The use of Electors are recommended for these positions.**

Governor (Let the New Governor appoint the State Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, etc. with the approval of the members of the State Senate.)

Lieutenant Governor

County Mayor (New County Mayor appoints Clerk, Recorder, District Attorney, etc. with the approval of members of the State Legislature who reside within the political boundaries of the offices being considered.)

Judges in the State

*Remember that these are just recommendations to help visualize how public precincts may function. The actual guidelines must come from our representatives in the State Legislature.*

## **Strengthening the Constitution through Four Republican Pillars.**

### **1) Going Through the 17th Amendment to Empower the States in Congress**

The Senate in Congress was organized to represent the States of the Union. In order to break through the 17th Amendment of our U. S. Constitution, we must recognize that the 17th Amendment, **took away the voice of the State in Congress**. In the State Legislature our Representatives analyze the different State issues that arise, and come to an *appropriate State decision*. *This decision becomes the voice of the State*, and all residents unite to support it and their chosen representatives. Under this Republican principle, all issues effecting the State, even those coming from Congress need to be addressed. Unfortunately our representatives in the State Legislature no longer have the backing to speak in behalf of the state on National issues, because the 17th Amendment took away the power to hire and fire from our State Legislatures. With the passage of the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment, in 1913, the authority to select Congressional Senators by the State Legislature, was re-directed and passed to the citizens of each State, with the new injunction that **“The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, ...”**. The people now have the power to hire and fire and should have assumed the responsibility to keep our Senators informed and directed.

How well though has the public performed this responsibility over the last 100 years? and How often has congress encroached upon States’ rights?

At least two serious issues have evolved by removing this responsibility from the State Legislature.

#### **a) Selection by the people burdens the Candidates.**

One issue with this amendment is that it has placed a great burden on the candidates for the Senate race during the campaigning season. There is no way that the candidate can walk the State and shake hands with everyone. To help out in this burden, the candidate must spend great sums in advertising and personnel to assist him in selling the public to elect him. These costs of campaigning are what greatly limit competition in the race and make candidates reliant on donors. There are many who are very capable and would do a fabulous job in office, but for the huge financial obstacle. Doubtless the founders did not want money to be a deciding factor in choosing between candidates, and neither should we.

This burden has caused the selection of Senators to come from a small group of financially supported individuals, and leaves the public wishing there were more candidates to pick from. This lack of competition assuredly does not increase the quality of Statesmen in our Senate. The founders sidestepped this need for large campaign funds by empowering our representatives in the State Legislature to perform this responsibility of electing our Senators in our behalf.

There are less than 200 legislators in most State Legislatures. Having the candidates evaluated by less than 200 elected representatives of the people, rather than the people of the whole state, is much more effective and the candidate, who ever he is does not have to spend great sums of money and go into office under obligation to anyone, other than the state.

#### **b) Public Election of Congressional Senators, Silenced the State in Congress.**

How do you mobilize the people of the whole state to keep the Senators informed of the will of the State? The 17th Amendment directs the people to elect the Senators **but does not address the how of keeping them informed, so they can truly represent the State on issues before the U.S. Senate.**

**One of the necessities and the Hallmark of a true Republican form of government, is that there be harmony and communication between the electors and those that they elect.** During the Senators six years of office, the 17th Amendment has denied the State the privilege of providing timely and ongoing

statewide decisions to inform and direct their elected representative. Why? Because it is impossible for the people of the whole state to come together, and analyze an issue to provide the needed direction, for true State representation in Congress. What we currently have is the opinion of two men elected from the most populous area of the state. Originally, our representatives in the State Legislature were able to deliver a good ongoing representative stand in behalf of all the people, because these Legislators were elected from around the whole state. Senators currently are not given the support and direction necessary for a truly state-wide representation in Congress. We have continued for some 100 years now, without hearing the voice of the State being echoed in Congress. If you really want someone to represent you in a republic, you need to provide direction for them when necessary. Lets give our Senators the support and direction they need for the State's voice in Congress, so that the Senators can say to outside persuaders, (special interest, lobbyists and political parties) "If you want me to change my vote - all you have to do is convince my State Legislature, and I will be happy to change it, **otherwise the vote remains**".

**c) Summary of today's lack of available direction from the State.**

When we speak of the State having influence in Congress, we are not speaking of some elusive entity, or just two elected individuals, but the united voice of the people from within the boundaries of the State. This was accomplished through the people's elected representatives in the State Legislature. Currently there is no such voice being delivered to Congress, as was originally designed and so hotly debated in our founding Constitutional Convention.

**Today, under the 17th Amendment**, the People elect the Senators and then provide **no voice or direction** for them during their 6 year term of office.

**Originally** the State Legislature, as the people's elected representatives, chose the Senators. Individuals that they felt would work well with the State Legislature in echoing the State's voice in Congress. Through these Senators the State Legislature:

**1.May Deliver** the voice of the State on any of the bills before Congress, or under development affecting the State.

**2.May Request** the creation of a needed bill.

**3.May Deliver** the voice of the State on any of the appointments of Civil officers and Judicial officers presented by the President.

**4.May Deliver** the voice of the State on treaties, appointments of ambassadors, other public ministers\* and consuls\*\*, or deliver directions on votes in the United Nations, and other needed functions for governmental and non governmental entities requesting Senate approval or direction.

\*Diplomatic representatives \*\* Commercial representatives

The State Legislature cannot mandate how these Senators are to vote for they are Federal employees, and occasionally we will find our Senators in Conflict with State views. Let these personal opinions be replaced with the voice of the State, as expressed through the People's representatives in the State Legislature, and inform them, if need be, of their future accounting on how well they remain in harmony with the State Legislature.

Harmony between the Senate and the States would move us back toward the inspired design of the founders, and have the will and voice of the State, take its rightful place in Congress.

**d) Restore the voice of the State to Congress, through our State Constitution**

To defend our sovereignty as states, **let us perform through our State Constitution what we are now being denied through our Federal Constitution.** Let the people Amend the State Constitution to enlarge the powers of the people's representatives in the State Legislature, so that they can provide ongoing oversight and direction when needed, for our U.S. Senator(s), throughout their six year term of office.

Therefore, Needing an Official Process for directing State Representation to our U.S. Senator(s):

***LET THE CITIZENS AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION: To reaffirm and direct that the U.S. Senator(s) shall receive the decisions and communications by the majority of the Utah State Legislators, as the mind and will of the State, on any and all issues the State Legislature feels necessary to communicate to the Senator(s).***

With the State Legislature assisting the people in this manner:

1. our elected U.S. Senators will receive directions from our State Legislature, as the directions of 'the people' of the state as a whole, in representing the State before the United States Senate.
2. going against the directions of the Legislature, is going against the directions of the People.
3. influence of lobbyists, special interests, and Washington DC's version of political parties will have much less pull on our Senator(s),
4. the State Legislature will have an obligation to report on this service to the people.
5. the citizens of the State will have a gage to measure their Senators by,
6. and the sovereignty of the State will have increased protection from Federal intrusions.

In Addition:

**There is no need for a U.S. Constitutional Convention to control the debt ceiling, when 'the people' of each State can have this above process, and be decisively represented on any issue before the U.S. Senate, which certainly includes all spending bills.**

e) Return selection of U.S. Senators to the Legislature.

If and when the people so choose, they can, through the State Constitution, assign the responsibility given to them through the 17th Amendment, back to their representatives in the State Legislature. In this way the people can exercise their election responsibility through their representatives in the State Legislature. Our Representatives in the State legislature will then be serving **as our electors** in choosing our U.S. Senators. **This is Republicanism at its finest.** The citizens of the State will then have returned to the inspired method of the founders both in selecting our Congressional Senators and having the 'will of the State' continuously echoed in Congress.

## **2) Restore the founders protections against the Internal Revenue Service.**

The year 1913 was a horrible year for America. Among other changes in Congress this was the year that the Federal Government was empowered to tax private companies and citizens directly.

The Founders of this Nation would never have tolerated the Federal Government intruding on individual companies, and especially upon individual citizens in this way, with all the power of the National Government behind them, to enforce a National Tax. The Founders recognized the dangers of such a process and decided to apportion the tax to the States to collect.

Americans can now look back on the last 100 years and see the ill effects of supporting the sixteenth Amendment to change the National taxing methods. Who could have foreseen the complicated volumes and volumes of taxing code with the huge financial burden imposed to implement and enforce it. Let us return to the original National taxing process, and without an amendment to the Constitution.

**ORIGINAL TAXING PROCESS:** Article. I. Sec.2.Par. 3 states "...direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, ..." The Founders designed that the States would be assessed a tax, that the National government determined it needed, equally spreading that tax among the several states according to population. Each state then would determine how it would raise and pay the tax due.

**TAXING AMENDMENT:** Amendment XVI ratified on February 3, 1913 reads, "The Congress *shall have power to* lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration." Clearly undermining the founder's protection of private property rights from Federal intrusion.

### **a) Original design of taxing enlarged, but not repealed.**

When the Constitution was written, instead of writing Article. I. Sec.2.Par. 3 twice, because the manner was the same for obtaining Representatives and assessing "direct Taxes", the founders just grouped them together, "Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned" and then describes the manner for being apportioned. When Article I.Sec.2.Par.3 was changed by amendment by XIV, it changed directives only on how to determine the number of Representatives in this Par., and did not touch how taxes were to be apportioned. In fact this is the manner that National taxes continued to be assessed and collected for another 47 years, after Amendment XIV was passed in 1868, and until Congress decided to implement Amendment XVI in 1913 to change the taxing process.

**AMENDMENT XVI PROVIDED ANOTHER WAY TO TAX, BUT DID NOT DEMAND CONGRESS TO USE IT.** Had Amendment XVI been passed with a directive, stating "The Congress shall lay and collect taxes on incomes," etc., then we would have to change the Amendment. *As ratified though, this amendment merely enlarges the powers of Congress, (shall have power to) there is no directive that National taxes must (or shall) be assessed and collected according to this Amendment.*

With this additional manner for laying and collecting taxes provided for in Amendment XVI, *Congress still has today, this original power* to lay and collect direct taxes, which the Founders first put in the Constitution, Article. I. Sec. 2. Par.3 "...direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States..." according to their population.

### **b) Reestablish the original design of the founders, for taxing the people.**

All Congress needs to do, is direct the Internal Revenue Service to cease and desist their current practices under Amendment XVI in collecting taxes, and return solely to obtaining taxes, as outlined in Article. I. Sec. 2. Par.3 "...direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States...". This will eliminate the Federal government from pitting itself against individual businesses and American citizens

for taxes, and **allow the individual states** to gather the Federally assessed tax. Then our **accountable** State representatives will determine the tax code and Judges **that we elect** will adjudge the code and the tax cases brought before them. Having **the state between** citizens and the Federal Government's power to **tax**, is a huge protection to private property rights and will allow citizens more power to watch over and protect themselves from abuses in this taxing process.

***LET US CONTINUE STEP BY STEP TO ESTABLISH GOVERNMENT PRINCIPLES BASED ON OUR ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION, AND TAKE THE FEAR OF GOVERNMENT OUT OF THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE, AND PUT THE FEAR OF THE PEOPLE INTO GOVERNMENT, WHERE IT BELONGS.***

### **3) Increase citizen's Constitutional controls over government, through the House of Representatives.**

By enlarging the House of Representatives according to population, as directed in the constitution, we can truly represent and guard the people in every State of the Union, to assure that our ever stretching Federal Government in every aspect, is conducting itself properly and in the manner the People feel is appropriate.

#### **The Powerful House of Representatives**

James Madison has said of our elected officials, *“It is a received and well-founded maxim, that where no other circumstances affect the case, the greater the power is, the shorter ought to be its duration; and, conversely, the smaller the power, the more safely may its duration be protracted.”*

By this statement Mr. Madison informs us that the more powerful the office, the more frequent our servants must return for evaluation, approval or disapproval, to be re-seated or un-seated. By this we can recognize what the founders organized as the most pervasive and influential arm in our government. It is the House of Representatives in Congress, which returns every two years. This portion of Congress is where the power of the people is most exercised to oversee and influence government proceedings, to keep the powers of the Executive and Judicial branches within constitutional guidelines and in harmony with the will of the people. The House has access to tools, in addition to creating laws, which are powerful tools reserved only for the people's representatives, and they are to be held directly accountable to the people for how they use, OR don't use them when needed. These implements are the “power of the purse” and the power of impeachment.

The neglect and under use of these tools, “the power of the purse” and impeachment, has allowed our government to grow way out of balance. The Declaration of Independence states, ‘...all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed...’ The national enemy of today is our own complacency, ignorance, and departure from our Representatives in the House in requiring them to govern based upon the original Constitution. *This exodus from the Constitution has allowed the people's controls over our national government to almost disappear.*

#### **From the House of Representatives we have suffered:**

- a. the massive over sizing of Congressional Districts.
- b. the House to remain at four hundred and thirty-five Representatives for over 100 years now, ignoring the Constitution's directive to keep our Representatives in pace with our national population growth.
- c. failure in overseeing and holding accountable every Executive program, with all Civil officers that administer them, in order that they may answer to the people realistically for tax demands and civil intervention.
- d. failure in keeping our Federal Judges within constitutional boundaries and from legislating from the bench.
- e. failure in overseeing the departments of our national government, to keep the separation of power, the balance of power, and in all other ways to keep the Executive and Judicial branches within Constitutional boundaries.

*These abuses of the House have been growing for a long time, but since 1913 they have just exploded. It is one hundred years, as of August the 8<sup>th</sup> 2011, (recorded in SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS. Session 1. Chapter 5. Aug 8<sup>th</sup> 1911) since congress has exercised authority to enlarge the House of Representatives.*

### **Our ancestors were duped, and we are walking in their footsteps.**

The failure on our part to recognize and correct these abuses has allowed the spending, the growth, and the conduct of our Federal Government, to slip way out of control. This is an unnatural change against freedom, fostering servitude and a possible bastard tyrant. We have acted in complicity and tolerated the alienation of American citizens from their servants in Congress. The fact that our constitution, battered and torn, still sits enshrined, speaks volumes to the inspiration of its founders. ***The powers needed to restore our government, are still inherent in the document, but it requires the united effort of the American citizens to turn the keys. The citizens of the United States must stand up together, and be actively involved in order to enjoy the Founders original formula.*** We must return all essential elements of our Constitution that have been altered or undermined. Though we have slept long, the power still remains within our grasp, to restore the people's control over our federal government, and enjoy the constitution's intended freedoms.

### **3A. Take control over the Power of the purse in every government pursuit.**

James Madison said "The House of Representatives cannot only refuse, but they alone can propose, the supplies requisite for the support of government. They, in a word, hold the purse ..." further he said "This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people, for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure."

We the people, of these United States, through our respective Representatives, still hold the purse strings of our government. Article I Section 7 Par.1. "All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives;..." That is a huge and sacred responsibility, to spend or not to spend the people's money, or to tax or refrain from taxing, the people's property. When our Representatives are close to the people, in small Congressional Districts, they will better know the status of the people, and what they can bare, and they will know their Representative better and will hold him accountable. Elbridge Gerry stated, "Taxation and representation are strongly associated in the minds of the people, and they will not agree that any but their immediate representatives shall meddle with their purses."

When any part of government needs money for their budget, they come to Congress, beginning with the House of Representatives, where their request is ***placed or not placed*** in a "Bill for raising Revenue" and goes through the process of becoming a Law, which if it passes is placed on the Congressional budget. "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law;..." (Art. I Sec. 9 Par7) Our Representatives need to find out if there is proper and constitutional need for that money. This alone is a huge task. The people's representatives were not given this responsibility just to sign checks, but rather to protect the people's pockets from abuse.

In the "Bill for Raising revenue", Representatives are expected to give directives on what the revenues are to be used for and expect accountability of civil officers over the expensing. After the Congressional budget has passed through the existing legal process and the people's money has been allocated, the Representatives need to follow through to make sure that the money has been used for the purposes it was requested, and not improperly redirected for some other purpose. To accomplish this, the House needs to evaluate the, "...regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money ..." (Art. I Sec. 9 Par7) In addition **they should spot check personally through out the nation, to verify the validity of the reporting.** Where the accounting is vague or conflicting, the

people's representatives need to know why! They also need to evaluate the effectiveness of the program as well as the propriety of the program being administered from the National level. (Perhaps the State level could administer it more effectively.) They need to know if the program should continue, and at the same level of support! The Representatives then, independently, determine if they can justify collecting future tax revenues to fund that particular program or activity of Government. This oversight is Constitutionally necessary to help keep the people's taxes as low as possible. If the people's representatives discover impropriety, in the misuse of tax dollars, or discover funded programs which have gone off the intended course, or programs that the people no longer want, then the House has the right and responsibility to evaluate current needs, and may shrink or eliminate funding. The power to lower spending, or not to spend, totally rest with the people, through their Representatives in the House. ***For those that feel that this is an abuse of the separation of powers, they need to understand and know that proper accounting and oversight are constitutional responsibilities of the House which they must perform, lest they fail the people.*** How can the house disperse the people's tax support faithfully, and provide accountability to the people, without this oversight? It is under this power of oversight, that the various programs of government are to be carefully considered, and either \$ continued or \$ defunded in protection of the people's civil liberties and property. ***This is a huge way, in which the people have of controlling their government.***

In order to obtain money from the treasury for running our Government, a Bill is started in the House of Representatives to appropriate funds and direct those funds for a specific purpose in government. The Bill is then sent to the Senate where 'the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills'. (as stated in Article 1 Sec 7 Par.1) If there is disagreement in Congress then fund those areas where there is agreement, while you continue to seek resolve to overcome disagreements. But for Congress, or either side there of to be derelict in working together to direct where the revenue is to be spent and where it is not to be spent, and neglecting to provide proof of proper spending to the public,(Article 1 Sec 9 Par. 7) is Contrary to the Constitution, unsound governing and detrimental to the general public.

#### ***Trying to side step the treasury***

In reference to Article I.Sec.9.Par. 7 "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; ...". It seems that there is always someone looking for a way to dip into the treasury, for what ever reason, without going through proper procedures.

Begin Quote from W. Cleon Skousen's The Making of America Pg.485

'A variety of tricky devices have been developed by government agencies to circumvent this requirement. Some of these include:

1. A confidential fund allocated to the executive for undercover intelligence work.
2. Government contracts based on "cost plus 10 percent" with virtually no supervision of the cost factor.
3. Trust funds in various agencies with wide discretionary power to spend accrued interest without a public accounting.
4. Authority granted to the Federal Reserve to deduct its "expenses" from the accrued profits before turning the remainder over to the U.S. Treasury. The extravagant "expenses" of the Fed have been criticized in Congress.
5. The Budget Act of 1974, which allowed a group of so-called "experts" in the Congressional Budget Office to establish an estimate of funds needed for each agency-and thereby eliminate a close analysis of each program in the agency to see if it justified the expenditure or even the existence of the project.

6. Shifting certain expenses to “off budget” items. When this was first authorized in 1974 the off-budget deficit was \$1.4 billion. By 1984 it had expanded to \$16 billion.’ Close Quote.

Any laws or conduct, attempting to circumvent Article I. Sec.9 Par7 to obtain moneys from the treasury or redirect moneys headed for the treasury, needs to be ferreted out by our Representatives. They have the keys to the treasury and must give the required oversight needed to protect citizens purse strings in supporting the people’s government.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ALSO NEED TO MAKE SURE THAT NO AREA OF OUR GOVERNMENT HAS ANY OUTSIDE SOURCES OF INCOME. FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS TO COME THROUGH THE TREASURY ONLY. PROTECTING THE PEOPLE IN THIS MANNER, ASSURES THAT OUR GOVERNMENT IS RELIANT UPON US, THE CITIZENS, FOR FUNDING, AND PROTECTS US FROM OUR GOVERNMENT DEVELOPING A LIFE AND POWER OF ITS OWN TO EXERCISE DOMINION UPON US.

Wilson Nicholas said *“Any branch of government that depends on the will of another for supplies of money, must be in a state of subordinate dependence, let it have what other powers it may.”*

### **3B. Perform oversight of all Civil Officers throughout the Unites States, with the power of Impeachment.**

Another function that belongs only to the House of Representatives is the power of Impeachment. (Art.I Sec.2 Par 5) This authority extends to bring impeachment charges against the President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States (Article II Sec 4) which includes Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts,(Article III Sec 1). Our Representatives are under obligation to proceed against these individuals when their conduct is unbecoming their office, upon commission of Misdemeanors and above. (“minor wrongs against public rights are called misdemeanors” Webster’s 1828 Dictionary)

Definition of civil officer from Blacks Law Dictionary, revised fourth edition; “Civil officer. The word ‘civil,’ as regards civil officers, is commonly used to distinguish those officers who are in public service but not of the military... Hence, any officer of the United States who holds his appointment under the national government, whether his duties are executive or judicial, in the highest or the lowest departments of the government, ...”

Most Americans feel that sitting on the Supreme Court, and inferior (federal) courts, (which are spread through out the U.S. and over which there are more than 489 judges) is absolutely a lifetime position for these judges, and it can be, but only upon “good Behavior” (Article III Sec.1). A determination to legislate from the bench, is contrary to the separation of powers. Failure to uphold the Constitution, and their oath of office, which if their conduct brings about even “minor wrongs against public rights” can bring upon these judges impeachment from the House of Representatives. The qualification “upon good Behavior” the founders set, was not legal jargon for attorneys, but an evaluation any American can make. Citizens are recognized as having the ability, and are directed to make judgment calls as evidenced in the constitution, ‘The Trial of all crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment; shall be by Jury.’ This is judgment by their fellow citizens. (Art III Sec.2 Par3) Surely then our Representatives can exercise judgment on ‘good Behavior’ to protect us through Impeachment, against judicial officers that have lost that sense of ‘good Behavior’.

W. Cleon Skousen, from The Making of America pgs. 284-285 said,

“Historically, the threat of impeachment has not been as effective as the Founders had hoped, mainly because it has been seldom used.

One Judge was impeached and removed for drunkenness, another for disloyalty during the Civil War, and a third for conduct unbecoming a judge. ... President Nixon is the only President who has resigned under threat of impeachment.”

Continuing he quotes Iredell: *“Vesting the power of impeachment in the House of Representatives, is one of the greatest securities for a due execution of all public officers. Every government requires it. Every man ought to be amenable for his conduct, and there are no persons so proper to complain of the public officers as the representatives of the people at large. The representatives of the people know the feelings of the people at large, and will be ready enough to make complaints...It will be not only the means of punishing misconduct, but it will prevent misconduct.”* end quote

**a) Impeachment, a political action.**

Impeachment against any U.S. civil Officer, will be pursued as an in House criminal court action without a jury. (Article III Sec.2 Par. 3) The action is recognized strictly as a political action, determining if a particular person, under his misconduct, should continue in a particular government position. The people, through their representatives, have the right to remove any officer that they recognize is not protecting or is even in a minor way infringing upon their public rights. Impeachment is used to remove a person from their official capacity in government. (Article I Sec.3, Par.7) The House has the “sole Power of Impeachment” (Article I Sec.2.Par.5), and the power to make their own rules on how to proceed on impeachment actions. (Article I Sec.5 Par.2) Upon Impeachment, the action is sent to the Senate, (Article I Sec.3.Par.6) which has the sole power to try the impeachment. The founders felt so strongly of the people’s right in exercising this power, that they prohibited even the President of the United States from nullifying any impeachment action. (Article 2 Sec.2 Par.1) Further court action may be pursued thereafter in a proper court of law, if there has been lawful misconduct to warrant it.

Isaac Backus, a Massachusetts delegate said of impeachment, *“...And in the Constitution now proposed to us, a power is reserved to the people constitutionally to reduce every officer again to a private station; and what a guard is this against their invasion of others’ rights, or abusing of their power! Such a door is now opened for the establishment of righteous government, and for securing equal liberty, as never was before opened to any people upon earth.”*

This power of impeachment, *allows the people anywhere in the United States, to have only those Civil Officers that honor their oath and abide within the constitutional laws of the land, to be at their service.* This constitutional responsibility of the People’s Representatives is used to help maintain the integrity of Civil Officers and *keep the confidence of the people in their government.*

**b) Increasing the number of Government programs, increases the burden on the House.**

Our Government is so widespread now, that there are not enough members in the House to perform their constitutional responsibilities. Increasing the people’s representation in the House, will bring more oversight of our Civil Officers, which is especially needed at our time, because of the many programs affecting the people that have come in to existence through the growth of our National Government. These government programs have multiplied, *while the needed constitutional oversight has not kept pace.*

I take the following from W. Cleon Skousen’s book, ‘The Making of America’, pgs.508-509

to point out many of these programs.

Begin Quote; “The Founders would be amazed to learn that under the influence of a modern centralist philosophy, the President has been burdened with a host of other responsibilities never dreamed of by the Founders. Here are some of the things Congress has assigned to the President:

1. The responsibility of maintaining full employment for the work force of the entire nation.

2. The task of ensuring a high level of agricultural prosperity.
3. The task of developing a national housing program .
4. The task of supervising the exclusive distribution of atomic energy resources.
5. Underwriting hundreds of billions of dollars in private loans and private insurance programs.
6. Providing various kinds of federal relief for the victims of natural disasters throughout the country.
7. Administering a national welfare program.
8. Administering a national Medicare and Medicaid program.
9. Administering a national social security program.
10. Allocating billions of dollars for educating the young.
11. Settling major labor union-management disputes.
12. Administering a network of health agencies.
13. Administering the environmental protection of the entire nation.
14. Administering nearly 40 percent of the nation's land area and its resources.
15. Administering supervisory control over the discovery and development of all major energy resources.
16. Regulating all major United States industries such as steel, automobile manufacturing, coal mining, oil production, metal mining, and so forth.
17. Supervising all radio and television broadcasting in the United States as a prerequisite to issuing licenses.
18. Monitoring the manufacturing and distribution of food and drugs and requiring special permission before any drug can be distributed.
19. Initiating various types of federal programs on a regional basis to replace many powers and activities originally reserved to the sovereign states.

W. Cleon Skousen continues:

It is rather astonishing that none of the above additions to the President's powers and responsibilities have been authorized by a constitutional amendment.

Furthermore, they are all outside the original intent of the Founders as set forth by Madison when he said:

*"The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined... The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State."*

The concentrating of all this power in the executive department was done with the best of intentions and with glowing promises. However, experience is demonstrating that this theory of "problem solving at the center" has turned out to be as counter-productive as the Founders warned it would be. Not only has it failed to fulfill its promises in the United States, but similar experiments have failed all over the world. It is what the Founders would call a "failure formula."

There is a gradual consensus developing on all fronts that this approach has four major drawbacks.

1. It is unbelievably expensive. Many things cost from double to a hundred times more when done by the federal government than they do when assigned to a competitive private contractor. The recent Grace Commission report demonstrated the destructive and destabilizing extent of the cost factor in government today.

2. By its very nature, the Founders warned, government is sluggish and inefficient. There are some things it must do, but the Founders said these chores should be kept to a minimum because of the inefficiency factor.

3. It places billions of dollars at the disposal of the executive department which can be (and have been) used to intimidate both the members of Congress and the states.

4. It is impossible for one human being to effectively administer all of the things we have assigned to the President of the United States. End Quote from W. Cleon Skousen.

**c) A list of the President's Cabinet, which affects every American.**

There are also many sub organizations within these departments.

Department of the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, Department of Education, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Homeland Security.

*These powers that have shown up in the hands of the Federal Government should be of concern to every American. From 1913 to the present, the President's Cabinet has more than doubled and affects every family in America. The fear of both 'impeachment' and 'power over the purse' need to be in the heart of every civil officer, and at the center of every government program. The people's Representatives are responsible to verify that the people's government is functioning within Constitutional boundaries in order for government to have the people's purse open to them. The people's Representatives are responsible to hold every Civil officer accountable for his actions, and make sure that public rights are upheld in order for these officers to avoid impeachment.*

**d) Impeachment and Power of the Purse on the State level**

Before we leave these republican principles of impeachment and power of the purse, it is important to recognize that these powerful tools given to our Representatives in the House on a National lever, can also, and should also be used by the House on a State Level. This would empower the people of the state to have all State Civil officers, voted in or appointed, under the authority of their direct representatives for proper conduct in protecting their public rights, and for protecting their wallets on all state revenue spent through out the State in all the republican governments of the state. (State, County and Local) All citizens are accountable for their conduct, and all civil officers need to be accountable for their conduct.

**3C. Enlarge the U.S. House of Representatives by Shrinking Congressional Districts.**

If you want to clean up and reduce the size of our government, a restored Congress can do just that, with the House of Representatives leading out. Our nation has not fully enjoyed this oversight from the

people's representatives, and today's out of touch, overgrown government, is the result of not faithfully implementing and exercising these constitutional controls and protections from the House.

Today we are vastly under represented in the U.S. House of Representatives. This lack of representation in the House, diminishes the power of the people over their government. The Founders wanted "the people" to control their government, and this is how they exerted that power. *U.S. Constitution Article I Sec.2 Par.3 'Representatives ... shall be apportioned among the several States ... according to their respective numbers, ... The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, ...'*

*In other words, as the population increased, the House of Representatives was to increase, but by no more than 1 for every 30,000 residents.*

**a) Original U.S. Congress intentionally shrinks congressional districts, to enlarge the House.**

For the Nation's 1<sup>st</sup> Congress (1789-1791), the people's representation in the U.S. House of Representatives was set by the Constitution at 65. The states were notified and each state elected and sent the required number of Representatives. Then the Constitutionally required first census was taken in 1790. From this first census, Congress discovered the population to be 3,929,214. With 65 Representatives in the House, this required that each Congressional District (I will use this term to represent the block of citizens and their society that a Representative was responsible to) had to be large enough to cover an average of 60,449 citizens for each Representative. This, Congress decided was too large a group for one man to faithfully represent and notified the States, to elect and send a total of 41 additional Representatives for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congress, bringing the total to 106. This action resulted in reducing each Congressional District to a size covering an average of 37,068 citizens for each Representative. The result of this action, increased the Representative's intimacy with the citizens and their society. This familiarity would assist the Representative in how he fulfills his responsibilities in representing the people; to know better their feelings and what burdens the citizens are capable and desirous of carrying. The smallness of the districts also makes it easier for the people to come together *to act in a unified way to inform and hold their representatives accountable, and places more people in the House of Representatives to spread throughout the existing States, to keep an eye on the government's relationship with the people.*

**b) Congressional districts begin to slowly grow and congress loses sight.**

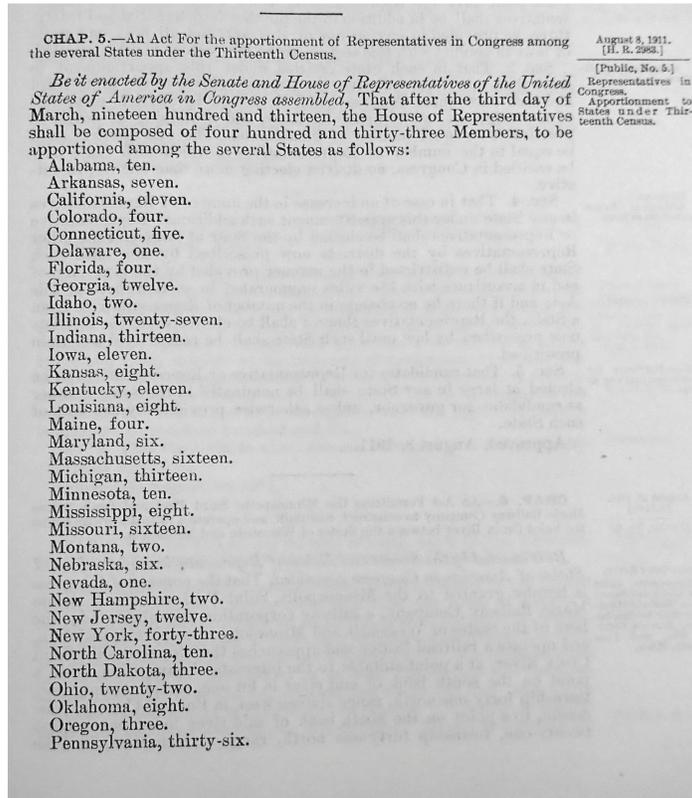
The smallness of the Congressional Districts worked fine for the first two Censuses, or first 20 years, but then with the addition of new states to the Union and the natural growth of the population, Congress felt that soon there would be too many people on the floor of the House to efficiently conduct business, so they started to increase the size of each Congressional District. By the 1840 Census, the Congressional District had swollen to surpass the size rejected by the 1<sup>st</sup> Congress and was now to include 74,856 people. Though accepted in congress as necessary, *this move seriously strained the association of the citizens and their society from their Representatives, as well as diminished the number of Representatives available to provide the necessary quality control over our national government.*

**c) The last enlargement of the U.S. House of Representatives.**

The size of Congressional Districts slowly continued to grow until the 1910 Census, when the Congress of 1913 had Congressional Districts with an average of 212,019 people in each District. This same Congress also had a House of Representatives which had now grown to a size consisting of 435 Representatives, which most members of the House felt was on the verge of being un-wieldy, or not an easily managed group to conduct the House's business. *The House, with Senate approval decided to not increase the number of Representatives any further with each succeeding Census, but to leave the number of Representatives frozen at 435 forever more.* It does not appear that anyone even thought of sending

representatives out into the expanse of America to perform their other responsibilities of oversight, they all wanted to be on Capitol hill.

**d) Picture of Law creating the House of Representatives at 435, which has not grown for over 100 Years**



Rhode Island, three.  
 South Carolina, seven.  
 South Dakota, three.  
 Tennessee, ten.  
 Texas, eighteen.  
 Utah, two.  
 Vermont, two.  
 Virginia, ten.  
 Washington, five.  
 West Virginia, six.  
 Wisconsin, eleven.  
 Wyoming, one.

Arizona and New Mexico when admitted as States.  
 Post, p. 32.

Vol. 36, p. 561.

Assignment of districts.

Elections. Additional Representatives at large.

Present number.

Nominations for Representatives at large.

SEC. 2. That if the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico shall become States in the Union before the apportionment of Representatives under the next decennial census they shall have one Representative each, and if one of such Territories shall so become a State, such State shall have one Representative, which Representative or Representatives shall be in addition to the number four hundred and thirty-three, as provided in section one of this Act, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this section are to that extent hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment to more than one Representative, the Representatives to the Sixty-third and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of a contiguous and compact territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The said districts shall be equal to the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no district electing more than one Representative.

SEC. 4. That in case of an increase in the number of Representatives in any State under this apportionment such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the State at large and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law until such State shall be redistricted in the manner provided by the laws thereof and in accordance with the rules enumerated in section three of this Act; and if there be no change in the number of Representatives from a State, the Representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law until such State shall be redistricted as herein prescribed.

SEC. 5. That candidates for Representative or Representatives to be elected at large in any State shall be nominated in the same manner as candidates for governor, unless otherwise provided by the laws of such State.

Approved, August 8, 1911.

### e) Speed of enlarging the size of congressional districts increases.

This lack of enlarging the House of Representatives has caused the size of the Congressional Districts to just balloon. It was previously mentioned that the 1910 Census brought about Congressional Districts of 212,019. Now, one hundred years later with the 2010 Census, we have an average Congressional District of 709,760.

Calculation:

U.S. Resident population of 2010 Census 308,745,538 divided by/

House of Representatives 435 = 709,760 people per district.

Remember this is just the average; some Congressional Districts today are over 900,000 people. This is a far far cry from the 37,068 people per Congressional District for which Congress *intentionally* enlarged the House for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional Session, mentioned above.

### Summary of fluctuating Congressional Districts:

Before the first Census, the Constitution appointed 65 Representatives for a U.S. population not known. Congressional district size turned out to be 60,449.

With the first Census of 1790, Representation in the House changed from 65 to 106 for a population of only 3,929,214. With this intentional increase for representation of the people in Congress, the Congressional district size was lowered from 60,449 to 37,068.

With the Census of 1910, Representatives in Congress had only grown to 435, for a population of 92,228,496. Congressional district size for the House was now on average 212,019.

For our last Census of 2010, with the number of Representatives in Congress still at 435 and with an increased population of 308,745,538 - Our Congressional district size has now ballooned to an average of

709,760. This is over 19x's bigger than what the First and Second Congress originally designed Congressional Districts size to be, for good communication with and representation of the people.

**f) Closeness to elected Representative diminishes.**

*The founders wanted us to have an intimate relationship with our Representative, (as George Mason said, to dwell among them and to think as they think and to feel as they feel) and for us to **know him well enough that we could trust him in the decisions over our life and property.*** In the founders' day, they had a representation of around 37,000 per Congressional District. It was like a small town experience where word travels quickly, and verification is just around the corner. This very thing of familiarity, helps qualify us in choosing our representative. Choosing a representative from such an environment would be like having a friend in government who was familiar with our society, and could truly represent us in government decisions.

Now days, with the candidate for the House of Representatives living in such a vast area and representing well over half a million people, familiarity is out the window. What we have most to base that election decision on now, is paid advertisement, political promises, and maybe a town hall experience. This is hardly intimate and hardly reassuring, as we elect a stranger from our District and hang our hopes on a star.

**g) Let us Follow our Original Congress, and Act to shrink the size of our current congressional districts.**

Let us take the peaceful path to change our government. Restore our Congressional Districts to a smaller, more intimate size, thereby enlarging the United States House of Representatives. (One Representative per congressional District) The House of Representatives can then have the numbers needed for better oversight of government officers, and government programs, reigning in government to the intimate will of the people. The founders said the Representatives "shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand" people, in the House of Representatives. (Article I Section 2 Par.3) Accordingly Congress established representation close to thirty-seven thousand for each Representative, for the first two census. Originally the founders were concerned we would want to much representation, and never dreamt that Americans would ever settle for not having enough representation.

By not enlarging the House of Representatives, *each succeeding generation of Americans has experienced a diminishing representation in government. The population has continued to grow, government has continued to grow, and all this without increasing the people's representation in and over this expanding governmental influence over our lives, with a focus on our pocket books.*

**h) The House of Representatives is the people's Police force over government.**

The House of Representatives is the people's policing force over our national government, and are directly accountable to the people every two years. The size of this police force must grow as government grows. Our Representatives must be sufficient in number to keep government under the people's approval at all times, and in all things. Our desire to just trust government, and relinquish control, has cost us dearly.

The founders set up our Representatives with the power to "shrink government," where necessary. Most government programs may originate in Washington, but their power structure and burden are spread through out the Nation, and cry for oversight and accountability. Four hundred thirty-five Representatives cannot come close to fulfilling the tasks today, that the Founders have given our Representatives to perform. We need to shrink our Congressional Districts to enlarge the House of Representatives. ***Remember our Representatives need to have accountable-oversight for every civil officer, including the over 400 Federal judges throughout the Nation, with the power of impeachment. They also need to have accountable oversight for every National program through out the 50 states in order to properly control the purse.*** Our representatives in the House have Constitutional power to control where and how

much money is spent, the level of taxation, *and if and how large a government program needs to be!* Let's enlarge the House as needed, to bring control and balance back to our National Government. **Thomas Jefferson said "We had not yet penetrated to the mother principle, that 'governments are republican only in proportion as they embody the will of their people, and execute it.'" August the 8<sup>th</sup> 2011, makes it 100 years since Congress last enlarged the House of Representatives. Since then the population of America has increased by over 200 Million people. Americans today have grownup being accustomed to the size of the House, and do not know what it is like to have government "embody the will of their people, and execute it". Citizens of today do not know what has happened to the 'power of the people', the Founders spoke so highly of.**

**i) What happens when we do not expand this police force?**

Everyone should recognize the importance of enlarging the police force in society as it grows. To say that we will no longer enlarge our police force no matter how large our society grows is just foolishness. The ability of the police to respond and perform their duty in a growing society diminishes as society spreads abroad. This increased work load and diminishing response time enlarges the risks for such an expanding society. As calls to the police begin to increase, the police must start selecting the most critical calls and start letting the rest of the calls go for lag time, if it comes, thus allowing the quality of society to suffer.

**j) This Police Force over government certainly extends over Judges, which are Civil officers.**

Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts, remain in service only upon good behavior (Article III Sec 1.) Let us remember that the Constitution is the Supreme Law of the land, but not the supreme power. A greater power is the united voice of the people. *It is this united voice of the people that created and directs the constitution to be the supreme law of the land and can change it at will.*

As to judges, the Constitutional power to make 'Exceptions' and such necessary 'Regulations' as to what comes before a judge, is in congress. Congress, can prevent the appeal or process on any chosen subject matter in a State court, from being accepted into Federal court as stated in Article III Sec 2 Par. 2 Through this process, the people's representatives can better protect the sovereignty of a state from Federal intrusion.

**The Representatives of the people must recognize and protect the 'people's sovereign will' which is above the Constitution, and not let that sovereignty be trampled upon.** Judges cannot ignore the sovereign will of the people of one state without the power to ignore the sovereign will of any and all other states. *It is this sovereign will that created and empowers our U. S. constitution, and how can a thing created be greater than that which created it?* The Representatives of the People should all be at any judges chambers upon the slightest hint of challenging or diminishing the united and sovereign will of the people of this Nation, or any State there of. (For example, California's right to establish and enforce the **State** marriage license.)

On pg. 182 of the Making of America, Cleon Skousen writes, "What Powers Were Delegated Exclusively to the National Government? The powers allocated to the national government were highly important but carefully enumerated. The Constitution lists only twenty. These are the powers relating to foreign affairs, war, peace, national security, managing interstate commerce, federal taxes, naturalization, patents, bankruptcy laws, federal lands and property, handling federal finance, coining of money, fixing weights and measures, establishing post offices, setting up federal courts, and handling crimes on the high seas or violations of the law of nations.

"The Founders feared that federal officials and federal agencies would try to invade or control the activities assigned to the states. They therefore included the Tenth Amendment to remind the federal government that it had no authority in any area not specifically described in the Constitution.

“With the Constitution fixing chains on the branches of government to hold them in place, the Founders put the federal government over the several states to serve them as its coordinator in the area of ‘National’ affairs. ...” end quote

Under the power of impeachment, the House of Representatives can keep our judges within the boundaries of our Constitution and out of State affairs.

**k) To enlarge the House, what size of Congressional District should we establish?**

The National Conference of State Legislatures has a web site where on they have posted the “2010 Partisan Composition of State Legislatures. ” On this web sight is listed the make up of the Senate and House for each State of the Union. For the most part, the individual State Legislatures have continued representing the people with a better ratio, in their State government, than the Federal Government has done in the House of Representatives.

Let us take the TOTAL NUMBER of Representatives from EACH STATE LEGISLATURE from through out the nation, and let’s use that number for the total number of members for the United States House of Representatives. That number is listed as 5,411 excluding Nebraska. Nebraska only has a Senate in their legislature, and the number of Senators representing their people is 49. Lets include them in the count and recognize 5,460 **State** elected Representatives currently representing the people of the whole United States in their local state legislatures. This change would give an average congressional district size of 56,547 people, per Representative in the House.

Calculation:

U.S. 2010 Census of 308,745,538 divided by / the 2010 Composition of State Representatives and recommended number in the House of Representatives which is 5,460 gives us congressional districts of 56,547 people on average.

This is barely under what the founders rejected after the 1790 census, but it is close to the representation we are used to at most state levels today, and a huge improvement over the current average representation in the House of 709,760 people per Congressional District.

For many generations now, our national government has infringed on States’ rights, exerting an unbalanced power shift, with much growth and unwieldiness. Why should we put up with any less representation in the national government, than in our state government? Our American rights are constantly at risk with either government, and increasingly so with the Federal Government. Yet these are both “The People’s Governments”. How better to restore balance to the Federal Government than to restore the presence and power of “The People” through shrinking our Congressional Districts? *If we do not, and instead keep on our current course, we will have a “President’s Government”!*

Let’s make things right by enlarging our U.S. House of Representatives to the Sum of all State House Representatives, including Nebraska’s Senators. This enlargement of the House will provide the personnel necessary for proper government oversight through the constitutional tools necessary to bring our National government back under the people’s control.

**l) Some may say that this increase is too large and cannot be handled!**

Don’t believe it. The size is quite small compared to the number of employees in many many businesses in the private sector. It is also very small compared to other National government agencies. Take the Internal Revenue Service for example. It is organized with over 90,000 people with the goal of making sure that citizens pay the taxes that they demand. Hmmm over 90,000 people in the IRS compared to 5,460 Representatives in the restored House of Representatives. Is it not at least as important to obtain and represent the will of ‘The People’ in our government, as to demand and take our tax support? The IRS’s ratio of government oversight of the U.S. population to garner taxes, is over 16 times bigger, than the proposed representation of “the people” in government. Who dares to think that

Government oversight of people's wealth is more important than people's oversight and control of Government? The restored House of Representatives is not only doable, but essential!

**m) Cost for increased number of Representatives per District.**

Some may say we cannot afford it! Don't believe that either! What is the cost for our current Representatives? Representatives are paid about \$170,000 a year. With 2010 Average Congressional Districts of 709,760 people, the cost is 24 cents per person/**per year**, or 2 cents **a month**. What is the cost for the new proposed representation? With Congressional Districts of 56,547 in size, it would take about \$3.00 per person, per year in the District to cover their salary. Lets double it to include housing, and triple it to include travel, and we are still under \$10 per person **per year**. That is less than \$1 per month per person. Simply surrender a slice of apple pie, a carbonated drink, a Popsicle or some other menial thing per month, and you will be healthier and have done your part to put America back on track. There is some truth in the adage, "you get what you pay for!"

**Distribution of Representatives.** These constitutional services from the House of Representatives, to police government, need to be spread through out the Nation. Doubtless most of these Representatives will be based in the home state that elected them. Together they need to exercise the oversight of the President and Vice President, all Federal judges, including all those throughout the states, and all other civil officers, as well as every National government program. (Remember the President's cabinet has more than doubled since 1913, and affects every citizen in America.) These individuals and programs need to function knowing that the eyes of the people are upon them.

**n) Will the House of Representatives, although spread throughout the nation, still vote.**

The House makes their own rules, Article I Sec.5 Par2. Lets recognize that the Representatives from Each State will need to organize themselves with elected leadership to oversee their services through out the State, and decide who is best qualified to go to Washington to discuss bills and other issues with the other States. The ratios must be the same though for those sent to Washington. To accomplish this lets say one Representative for every million residents in the State. That would give us no more than 308 Representatives on the floor of the House of Representatives to conduct business of the House. It would certainly not be feasible for all representatives throughout the Nation to vote on all issues before the House. So let those Representatives sent to Washington conduct business for the people. But when critical legislation of general interest comes up, then following the example in Article I Sec.5 Par.3, let 1/5th of those present call to have the vote extended. Then have all Representatives throughout the Nation be called upon to vote in behalf of their constituents, and have it recorded in the Journal. Also when desired, 1/5th of the U.S. House Leadership in the States can also call upon those sent to Washington, to call for the vote to be extended. With today's technology, it is easy enough for Representatives to have a good blend of resources anywhere in the Nation, for a good representative vote in behalf of their constituents.

**Enlarges the pool of Electors.** Increasing the number in the House by shrinking Congressional District size, will also enlarge the number of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. This increased number of electors, which the constitution directs each state to produce, will have broader analysis and further expression of the people in electing our President by the manner outlined in the Constitution. (To be covered further down.)

**Undermines 3rd party influence.** With the Representatives working in their own home state, they are under the influence of their constituents and this puts a very large hole in 3rd party influence, ie. political parties, lobbyist, and special interest.

**On the path:** Shrinking Congressional Districts and enlarging the membership of the House of Representatives, will bring us closer to the intent and design of the founders. If we staff the House sufficiently so our Representatives can perform all of their constitutionally appointed duties through out

the Nation, properly and efficiently, *then 'THE PEOPLE' are on the path to regaining charge of their government, once again.*

**o) Example: How many Congressional Representatives in the State of Utah would this make?**

With the proposed Congressional District size of 56,547 Utah, with a 2010 Census population of 2,763,885 people, would have  $(2,763,885 / 56,547 \text{ or } 48)$  Representatives, with most to remain in and spread through out the State. A few would be sent to Washington DC to assist in conducting business with other States. The 45 or so Representatives remaining in the State, have the responsibility to analyze the exercise of Federal authority throughout the State of Utah, and require accountability.

By shrinking the Congressional District size and putting our Representatives to work at home, Congress will be in a better position to actually be the people's police force over government, which power and control the people have been yearning for. We just need to catch the vision, and we can turn America around.

*This authority of impeachment and power over the purse, exercised through the House of Representatives, is the finest quality control of which American's can have over their government.*

#### **4) Electing our U.S. President as the Constitution directs, without party participation.**

It needs to be firmly understood that the founders did not want our President to be elected by the general public.

W. Cleon Skousen writes, “Public **Easily Misled in Choosing a National Leader**

**Gerry:** ‘A popular election in this case is radically vicious. The ignorance of the people would put it in the power of some one set of men dispersed through the Union, and acting in concert, to delude them into any appointment.’

**Mason:** ‘It has been proposed that the election should be made by the people at large; that is, that an act which ought to be performed by those who know most of eminent characters and qualifications should be performed by those who know least.’ ” (Pg.524 The Making of America)

On Mason’s quote above, “those who know least” are the people at large. What of the “ act which ought to be performed by those who know most of eminent characters and qualifications...”? How are these people found and selected and how do they perform?

##### **a) The Constitutional Directive, to select a President, is to use electors.**

Article II Par.1 of the Constitution, speaking of the President, designates that He **shall** “ be elected, as follows. ” Not the passive should, could, or may, but rather the command “ shall be elected, as follows. ” Then Paragraph two states, “ Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors ”.

And What are electors? Just as we would want to pick specialists to help us on other tasks, such as a carpenter to build a house, mechanic to work on our car, plumber or electrician for other tasks on the home, dentists and other medical professionals for assistance, so electors are chosen to assist us in the election process.

America consists of fifty states and over 308 millions of people, with all kinds of individuals. Let each State, pick from among themselves the best, to act in their behalf in choosing the President.

Alexander Hamilton analyzed this in great detail: “ THE mode of appointment of the Chief Magistrate of the United States is almost the only part of the system, of any consequence, which has escaped without severe censure, ...I venture somewhat further, and hesitate not to affirm that **if the manner of it be not perfect, it is at least excellent.** ...

“ It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of the person to whom so important a trust was to be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any preestablished body, **but to men chosen by the people for the special purpose,** ...

“ It was equally desirable, that the immediate election should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station, and acting under circumstances favorable to deliberation, and to a judicious combination of all the reasons and inducements which were proper to govern their choice. **A small number of persons, selected by their fellow-citizens from the general mass, will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to such complicated investigations.**”

“Nothing was more to be desired than that every practicable obstacle should be opposed to cabal, intrigue, and corruption. ... But the convention have guarded against all danger of this sort, with the most provident and judicious attention. They have not made the appointment of the President to depend on any preexisting bodies of men, who might be tampered with beforehand to prostitute their votes; **but they**

**have referred it in the first instance to an immediate act of the people of America, to be exerted in the choice of persons for the temporary and sole purpose of making the appointment.**” End Quote  
(From The Federalist No. 68 Hamilton, emphasis added)

**HOW THEN IS THIS APPLIED.** From Article II Par. 2 of the Constitution “Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, *equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives* to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; ...”

**b) These Electors are to be specialists selected for the temporary appointment to evaluate the candidates, and make the selection.**

Lets suppose the State legislature would direct the citizens of each Congressional District in the state to choose an elector. Then the citizens would, from among themselves, choose one person to represent them as their elector. From this selection though must be excluded as stated in the U.S. Constitution Article II Par 2 “ but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector”. Let the people choose from among themselves a person that “...will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to such complicated investigations.” This person would feel the burden of the whole Congressional District in making the evaluation of whom is the most fit from among all the candidates to be President and Vice President of the United States.

This selection would serve as the elector(s) equal to the whole number of Representatives. (Since Congressional Districts in the State = The number of Representatives in Congress)

For the electors equal to the whole number of Senators in Congress, let the State Legislature choose two individuals from anywhere around the state to be presidential electors. Excluding any “ Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States”. (Article II Par.2)

**These individuals chosen from the Congressional Districts and the State Legislature would be the “small number of persons, selected by their fellow-citizens from the general mass, ...” that Alexander Hamilton was speaking of, and fulfill the Constitutional directive to appoint “a Number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress:” Article II Sec.1. Par.2**

After a thorough investigation of the candidates, this “small number of persons” would, as directed in Amendment XII of our Constitution, meet on the appointed day, in their own State and cast their votes in distinct ballots for all persons voted for as President and as Vice President and of the number of votes for each. Which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate, to be opened and counted on the appointed day.

*Alexander Hamilton points out, “... the person who may happen to have a majority of the whole number of votes will be the President. But as a majority of the votes might not always happen to center in one man, and as it might be unsafe to permit less than a majority to be conclusive, it is provided that, in such a contingency, the House of Representatives shall select out of the candidates who shall have the five highest number of votes, the man who in their opinion may be best qualified for the office.”* (Hamilton #68 par. 8, The Federalist)

The 12<sup>th</sup> amendment changed “the five highest on the list” to “the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three,...” At any rate, the founders expected that there would be many people to choose from, *not just two*.

**In conclusion**, the Founders wanted the general public to choose qualified specialists, (electors) from among themselves, to perform the duty of selecting from many candidates, the men best suited for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, **and if necessary**, for the people’s

Representatives in the House to finish the selection of President and the Senate to finish the selection of Vice President, as stated in the 12th Amendment.

**c) How the Electors are chosen today, and how they function is very different from what the founders of the Constitution setup.**

The Congressional Research Service, (CRS) is a part of the Library of Congress and is referred to as the ‘think tank’ for Congress. This is what they said about the selection and function of presidential electors of today. (From CRS for Congress #RS20273)

**Begin Quote:** “The existence of the presidential electors and the duties of the electoral college are so little noted in contemporary society that most American voters believe that they vote directly for President and Vice President on Election Day. In fact, they are actually voting for a slate of candidates for the office of elector nominated by a party or other political group, and pledged to support the candidates of that party. ...in most states, the names of individual electors do not appear anywhere on the ballot; instead only those of the various candidates appear, often prefaced by the words ‘electors for.’ ...

“Presidential electors in contemporary elections are expected, and, in many cases pledged, to vote for the candidates of the party that nominated them.

“While the Constitution is silent on the formula for awarding electoral votes, **48 states** and the district of Columbia currently use the general ticket or ‘**winner-take-all**’ system.”

“One alternative plan” (for the remaining two states) “...is the district system, which has been adopted by Maine and Nebraska. Under the district system, two electors are chosen on a statewide, at-large basis, and one is elected in each congressional district.” **End Quote** (CRS Report for Congress #RS20273 The Electoral College: How it Works in Contemporary Presidential Elections) (Emphasis added)

**d) These methods in the CRS report above, are currently used through out the nation. I will use my state of Utah as an example of what this CRS report to Congress is saying of today’s process.**

Utah is one of the **48 states**, “**winner-take-all**” and is primarily a two party state, Republican and Democrat, as the rest of the nation seems to be. We have 4 members in the House and 2 Senators in Congress, qualifying Utah for a total of 6 electors.

In preparation for the Presidential election, **each political party** selects 6 presidential electors **according to their party rules**, and sends their names to the Lieutenant Governors office. Following the election, where the people thought that they were voting directly for President and vice President, the votes are counted up. Instead though of the popular votes then being added with the votes of other states to see which person shall obtain the most popular votes and be our new President, the popular voting count stops with the state.

Let us say that the Republican Party carried the state with 51% of the popular vote. Then the Lieutenant Governor’s office will send the appropriate paper work to the electors which the Republican Party chose. These electors will come forth on the appointed day and cast not just their winning percentage, but ***all of the states electoral votes for their party’s*** Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. **This is the winner-take-all spoken of in the CRS report.** These electoral votes will then be totaled certified and sent to Washington directed to the President of the Senate to be processed before Congress on the set day.

In the example above, the Republican Party carried the state with 51%. This means that 49% chose to support another candidate. Is there a true-blooded American anywhere that really believes that the votes cast for the less popular candidate in this state, must be **taken from those Americans that cast the unsuccessful votes, and changed to reflect votes cast for the more popular candidate?** The 51% of the popular vote for a candidate is not equal to **100% of the state's electoral votes**. Yet this is what takes place. The winner receives all the electoral votes. **Who is supposed to be represented in the 49% that is added to the 51% to obtain all of the state's electoral votes? The voters for the unsuccessful candidate certainly will not agree to change their votes just because they lost!** To vote in America is supposed to be a protected even sacred privilege and responsibility. This manipulation of the votes is **totally un-American!**

**e) The following is the Utah code governing presidential electors, demonstrating the accuracy of the CRS report above, and shows Utah as being one of the 48 states for “winner-take-all”.**

(Emphasis added.)

**20A-13-301. Presidential elections -- Effect of vote.**

(1) (a) Each registered political party shall choose persons to act as presidential electors and to fill vacancies in the office of presidential electors for their party's candidates for President and Vice President according to the procedures established in their bylaws.

The person designated as liaison with the lieutenant governor's office shall transmit to the lieutenant governor the names and addresses of the persons selected by the political party as the party's presidential electors.

The highest number of votes cast for a political party's president and vice president candidates elects the presidential electors selected by that political party.

**20A-13-302. Certificate of election.**

(1) The lieutenant governor shall transmit certificates of election to each of the electors selected by the political party whose candidates for president and vice president received the highest number of votes in Utah.

**20A-13-303. Filling vacancies.**

If there is a vacancy in the office of presidential elector because of death, refusal to act, failure to attend, ineligibility, or any other cause, the political party represented by the elector who caused the vacancy shall immediately fill the vacancy.

**20A-13-304. Meeting to ballot -- Casting ballot for person not nominated by elector's party.**

(1) The electors shall meet at the office of the lieutenant governor at the state capitol at noon of the first Wednesday of the January after their election, or at noon of any other day designated by the Congress of the United States of America.

(2) After convening, the electors shall perform their duties in conformity with the United States Constitution and laws.

(3) Any elector who casts an electoral ballot for a person not nominated by the party of which he is an elector, except in the cases of death or felony conviction of a candidate, is considered to have resigned from the office of elector, his vote may not be recorded, and the remaining electors shall appoint another person to fill the vacancy.

**END OF EXCERPTS FROM UTAH CODE:**

**The codes through out the Nation, serve essentially the same purpose, to structure a winner take all, except Maine and Nebraska, which may have changed by now.**

**f) It is obvious that today's process of selecting our President and Vice President has been corrupted.**

It is clear that the Constitution does not designate that the Electors would be required to vote for the same candidates, "...shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President ...". (Amend.12 Par.1)

The Electors then "...shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed..." to the President of the Senate in Washington D.C. where, "... in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted ...". (Amend.12 Par.1)

This implies that these electoral votes are not only individual but also are to be protected from change or misrepresentation at any point of the process. Biased Electors and mandated votes do not fit in with the constitutional process of choosing our Executive leaders.

Who has not cried out that they wished that they had more to pick from, in the Presidential Election, and not have to settle for the lesser of two evils? With the manner established in the Constitution, many more can be asked to serve, and without it costing an arm and a leg. The requirement to have access to great sums of cash to sway the public, goes out the door when we use the Constitutional process of Electors.

*Having the general masses thinking that they are responsible to vote for President and Vice President, as well as selecting biased electors and mandating how they shall vote is out of harmony with the founders design. Misrepresenting the people by give all the votes to one parties choice, is not only un-American but is plundering the rights of the people.*

Today's method of electing the President and vice President bespeaks of the great divide between the Founders more excellent way and contemporary society's methods.

**The party system has upheld this unconstitutional process for generations, and we have been their ignorant pawns. It is time to bid these private organizations farewell and stand up individually and independently as Americans and defend our Constitution.**

Lets insist that our state elected officials return to the system required of us in our United States Constitution, and to which they have been "bound by oath or affirmation to support ..." (Article VI Par. 3) The constitutional directive is "Each state shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, ...". There is an unspoken understanding that the electors are to represent the will of the general public that they are voting in behalf of, and not representatives of a private organization with a mandate for whom to vote for. Let us require our representatives in the legislature to have each congressional district bring forth one elector, and the Legislature to bring forth two electors, and let them serve for this temporary purpose and be dissolved.

**The intent of the founders is to have all citizens participate through their chosen electors. All electors are to study upon the candidates and vote individually for President and Vice President, registering their votes per individual, and not this current process of 'winner takes all'.**

*In addition, Shrinking Congressional Districts to the size the founders intended would provide more than 10X's as many electors. giving even more strength to an already excellent process. The founders process would prevent any faction from rising to take control in speaking for all the people, as is currently happening in 48 of the 50 states.*

## **The State Legislatures have gone contrary to our U.S. Constitutional directives in the selection of our President.**

State Legislatures are to appoint, as stated in Article II Sec. 1. Par. 2. “shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, ...” but have no authority to go beyond that and support a system that requires Electors to vote for a party’s candidate for President and Vice President. Clearly it is expected that the Electors are to represent the people generally and exercise their freedom of choice, Amendment XII Sec.1. Par.1. “..., and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, ...”. That is, they are to act independently and not be directed on how to vote as a group.

*A Political Party receiving 51% of the vote, does not have the right to represent the other 49% of the voters that chose not to go with the other parties candidate!*

*The State Legislatures method of choosing biased Electors and, and directing their votes cannot faithfully represent their State as electing a candidate 100% when there is no real foundation for it.*

*Today’s process leading up to and delivering this ‘winner takes all’ concept, clearly undermines the design of the Founders.*

### ***Effect of an enlarged House of Representatives.***

*The use of Electors is a wonderful process and will be made even better when our Congress is renewed and the House of Representatives is enlarged, as outlined before:*

*We would have 5,460 Representatives in the House.*

*Still 100 Senators in the Senate.*

*Total of 5,560 in Congress.*

*Utah would have (2010 population of 2,763,885 / congressional district size of 56,547 from page 16 which would = 48 Congressional Districts.) Giving 48 Representatives and still 2 Senators.*

*Thus Utah would have a total of 50 Electors appointed from throughout the State. Specialists, chosen as the legislature directs, to focus and research those candidates which the States have selected for the offices of President and Vice President.*

*It would be up to each State, but hopefully the Congressional Districts and each State government would keep secret those electors who had been chosen to perform this service until after the election, so that they are not hampered and can better avoid “cabal, intrigue, and corruption.”*

Let us demand that the members our State Legislature honor their oath to support the Constitution (Article VI par.3) and return to the directives of our United States Constitution by fulfilling our state’s responsibilities of appointing Electors. This will renew the people’s right to have a just and accurate representation, as the founders outlined.

## **Can I make a difference? You can, and you are invited.**

The greatest patriotic appellation we have is "American". Let us stand up independently as Americans parting from today's *exodus* of our Republican forms of government.

We truly are the keepers of our Constitution. **Without our individual vigilance** in controlling our Republican forms of government, **there is only poverty and slavery on the horizon.**

**If America dies, it is because we as citizens stood idly by, and consented to it.**

We must look first to our selves when it comes to protecting our God given rights. No matter how well intentioned others may be in wanting to speak for us, let us never diminish our right to speak for ourselves. Let us not surrender power over our lives to others, just because they have man made political accolades. Being elected or appointed to a position does not create a higher intelligence, and those that think so, need to be watched the most.

If we have not yet received and proclaimed our independence, which in this land has been paid for with blood and treasure, then we may live in the land of the free, and yet not truly be free. Let us join the founders and be the people that live to govern themselves. Let us stand to inform our representatives in government that they are supported in their delegated authority, only upon good behavior.

Each citizen has what it takes to direct government as a gift from heaven, common sense and feelings of the heart! Each of us needs to embrace our responsibility to express our will upon government directly, and also indirectly through our elected representatives.

Register as 'non affiliated'.

Contact your government officers and ask them to join in and support a level playing field for all citizens. The 'non affiliated' are independent Americans. Ask your government officers to come and join the 'independent Americans' and get them organized in public precincts to perform their public duties.

The voice of every citizen is needed and wanted in a true republic. Ring those phones in government all day long and speak to your representatives! These phones are, to citizens, the bells of liberty. Pretend like government wants to hear from you, because they really should.

Remember what James Madison said, 'you must first enable the government to control the governed; **and in the next place oblige it to control itself**'. Our representatives in Congress have the power to reject any Government civil officer, when their conduct infringes on our public rights, even a little. We do not have to wait till the next election time, which may be up to six years. When our Government is functioning as the founders intended, this control over government by government will be functioning 24/7 year in and year out. This power of impeachment and control over the purse, is the most potent powers that the American people could give their representatives in government to control the people's government.

**Things that we can each do, to take the fear of government out of the hearts of the people, and put the fear of the people into government where it belongs.**

1) Stand up and speak out as an individual citizen. Add your name and support to the 'non affiliated' voters list and exercise your political influence as an '**AMERICAN**'. No other appellation needed.

2) Support a State Constitutional amendment to **authorize our State Legislature, at their own discretion, to direct the voting of our U.S. Senators**, with the 'voice of the state', during the Senators 6 years of service in Congress. Then have the State Legislature provide a report card to the citizens for the

next election, until the citizens are confident enough to allow the State Legislature to again choose the U.S. Senators.

3) Direct our State Legislature to organize, authorize, and direct our neighborhoods into united and public precincts to enable and **equalize the voice of ALL CITIZENS. Only requirement, American citizen of the precinct, registered to vote.**

4) In 1911 our Congress passed a law to **not** enlarge the House of Representatives any further. Now over 100 years later, lets correct that blunder by directing your Congressional Representatives to pass a law to enlarge the House sufficient to perform their duties of **government oversight and correction, throughout America.**

5) Assist in a State Constitutional amendment to authorize the State House of Representatives with the power of the **purse** over all State funds, and of **impeachment** over all Civil officers, serving in **all levels of state governments, which includes all Appointed Civil Officers.**

6) Direct your representatives in the State Legislature to select electors for President and Vice President as directed in the Constitution, without giving **this responsibility to private organizations,** otherwise recognized as political parties to perform. (Preferably allowing each Congressional District to choose their own elector, and the Legislature to choose the additional two.)

7) Direct your Congressional Representatives to again have our Federal Taxes gathered by our State Government, as outlined and authorized under our current United States Constitution.

8) Give a copy of this document to everyone you know, and make sure you send a copy to your friends in Congress and your State Legislature.

May we all stand to protect our God given rights and perform our God given duty, to live good lives and maintain our liberty in this chosen land we call Home.

## **In Conclusion:**

Americans do not need some new organization to protect our Constitution. Let us all come together with organizations that already exist to defend and support our Constitution. Let us all work together to implement, at both the precinct and State levels, these republican principles to bring about the finest quality control over this people's government that anybody could ask for.

As we do so, let us do it all outside of any political parties, or Constitutional Convention, and just use the greatest power of all, the morally united, liberty loving citizens of America, registered to vote.

If We do these things: strengthen the moral fabric of society, enlarge the House of Representatives to at least the sum of all State Representatives throughout the Union, and empower our State Legislatures to direct and hold accountable our Senators in the U.S. Congress, then America can begin healing. If we collect National taxes as the founders first directed, choose our President and Vice President according to the method outlined in the Constitution, and sufficiently restrict all political party systems, our United States Flag will still be flying when the New Millennial day begins.

## **George Washington stated:**

“The structure has been erected by architects of consummate skill and fidelity; its foundations are solid, its compartments are beautiful, as well as useful; its arrangements are full of wisdom and order and its defenses are impregnable from without. It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may greatly aspire to such a title. It may, nevertheless, perish in an hour by the folly, and corruption or negligence of its only keepers, the people. Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils, because they dare to be honest and the profligates are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them.”

Prepared by a fellow American, in support of iApar

Johnnie Bruce Johnson

September 10, 2013

For this Banner and document, I alone am responsible.

P.S.

I hope that all citizens will be acquainted with the United States Constitution and dedicated to preserving it. We do not have to be scholars on it, but we do need to be familiar enough **to feel when government is getting off track.**

Many good books abound to assist in a good republican view point, I mention but two, ‘The Federalist’ by Hamilton, Jay and Madison, as well as ‘The making of America the substance and meaning of the Constitution’ by W. Cleon Skousen. Words cannot express my gratitude for W. Cleon Skousen, his teachings and abundant research, which have been the light and inspiration for both this writing and banner.

## **Some Quotes that were used:**

James Madison has said of our elected officials, *“It is a received and well-founded maxim, that where no other circumstances affect the case, the greater the power is, the shorter ought to be its duration; and, conversely, the smaller the power, the more safely may its duration be protracted.”*

Thomas Jefferson: **“governments are republican only in proportion as they embody the will of their people, and execute it.”** The Making of America the substance and meaning of the Constitution Pg. 266 Par.4

James Madison also said, **“Ambition must be made to counteract ambition. ...you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself.”** Federalist No. 51 Par. 6

James Madison said **“...we may define a republic to be ...a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people...”** Federalist No. 39 Par.4

Wilson Nicholas said *“Any branch of government that depends on the will of another for supplies of money, must be in a state of subordinate dependence, let it have what other powers it may.”*

W. Cleon Skousen quotes Iredell: *“Vesting the power of impeachment in the House of Representatives, is one of the greatest securities for a due execution of all public officers. Every government requires it. Every man ought to be amenable for his conduct, and there are no persons so proper to complain of the public officers as the representatives of the people at large. The representatives of the people know the feelings of the people at large, and will be ready enough to make complaints...It will be not only the means of punishing misconduct, but it will prevent misconduct.”*

Isaac Backus, a Massachusetts delegate said of impeachment, *“...And in the Constitution now proposed to us, a power is reserved to the people constitutionally to reduce every officer again to a private station; and what a guard is this against their invasion of others’ rights, or abusing of their power! Such a door is now opened for the establishment of righteous government, and for securing equal liberty, as never was before opened to any people upon earth.”*

Alexander Hamilton *“It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of the person to whom so important a trust was to be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any preestablished body, but to men chosen by the people for the special purpose, ...by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station, ...”* Federalist No. 68 Par. 2

U.S. Constitution Article 1. Sec. 8 Par. 1 and 18 **“The Congress shall have power ... To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”**

Madison said: “The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined... The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State.”

George Washington’s Farewell Address,

‘Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the Oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice?’

‘Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports.’

‘...reason & experience both forbid us to expect that National morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.’

New Testament 2 Cor. 3:17 “**...where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.**”

## **Addendum:**

1) Precincts: We gratefully have the Nation divided into precinct units of approximately 1,000-1,500 people, making it quite easy to reconfigure or design different sizes of “Congressional Districts” throughout the Nation, as needed.

2) Distractions: It seems we are constantly being distracted with changing ‘news spectaculars’ of the day, which may be interesting to a degree, but let it not be to the detriment of efforts for re-establishing the founders plan of citizen controlled Government. If your choice of mass communication fails to educate and unite Americans to return to our Constitution and put the people in charge again, surf the airwaves or research the subject. It is amazing that with the great sums of money being spent on talk radio and news channels, that much more is not being said in comparing how the government was originally designed, and how far we have drifted. Such a comparison would send us running to return and place our government back in subjection to, and responsible to the people. Let us honor the Constitution and re-initiate its controls for the government of a free and prosperous people. It is not as though the constitution was written in mystical symbols requiring a great deal of training to understand it. The Constitution was written in our mother tongue, and only a few pages long. The style of writing is different, but it was written for the people, and the people understood and debated it before committing to live by its guidelines. Read the constitution, then read it again, then again, and things will start jumping out at you, and you will have to ask, how did we get so far off. The essentials of enduring Governmental change, must not be sacrificed for the political excitement or offenses of the day or week. Spend some time studying for yourself on these things, and then you may want to reconsider your political guiding stars. These individuals may well be paid to keep us out of step in order to nullify our actions, while the reigns of our government are finally handed over to other, than ‘the people.’

3) Many want to know what organizations are working to undermine America.

Our task is to strengthen and re-establish ‘the people’ once again, in and over government. It does not matter most who is behind the mask. It is the deeds that need to be stopped, the damage cleaned up and government restored. We shall see behind the mask soon enough. If we do not take steps to empower “the people” again throughout our government, it matters little who we have allowed to replace us. And if we, the people, cannot exercise control over our government and make the needed changes, then we are in servitude already.

4) Direct attention to the Office first, not the person.

To easily we are driven off course when we direct our attention on the person holding an office in government, rather than the authorized and exercised authority of that office. Who fills that position is of little consequence, it is their official conduct that must be scrutinized. Let us speak of and analyze the authority and boundaries of the office first. Is their conduct within the borders of the office and truly representative of the people? If not, it is the obligation of the people, through their Representatives, to correct that officer or remove him. There is no positive value in demeaning or belittling the officer. Let us concentrate on approving, correcting or removing the conduct.

5) Lets remember to change through peace.

“...The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.” (From George Washington’s Farewell Address)