



FIRST RIGHT

Second Edition

How Congress stole the First Right
in the original Bill of Rights, and
how We The People in America's
Heartland can restore
The People's House

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This is the story of a crime. Of how a tiny mistake 140 years earlier set us up for it, how We the People have always had the power to reverse it, and how we can take Congress forever out of Washington DC, making that corrupt city irrelevant again.

America was hijacked by Washington DC – the most ruthless, powerful, criminal city-state in history – when Congress stole our First Right in the original Bill of Rights. This hidden mega-crime stole all representation in the U.S. House and Electoral College from residents of 31,000 American small towns; about 90% of America’s land mass.

The millionaire lapdogs of billionaires and industry distract us with week-to-week nonsense as they fund pork, multibillion-dollar wars and multimillion dollar campaigns for huge districts with as many as 900,000 citizens – all because of a small error of just *one word*.

The Founding Fathers’ Plan

It began on the last day of the five month long Constitutional Convention in 1787. Delegate Nathaniel Gorham made a motion to change one word in Article I of the proposed Constitution – “*the number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every forty thousand...*” to read, “for every **thirty thousand**”.

George Washington rose to speak for the first and only time to address the convention. On page 644 of *Records of the Federal Convention*, James Madison describes the scene:

“When the President rose...he said that although his situation had hitherto restrained him from offering his sentiments...he could not forbear expressing his wish that the alteration proposed might take place... The smallness of the proportion of Representatives had been considered by many members of the Convention an insufficient security for the rights and interests of the People. He acknowledged that it had always appeared to himself among the [disagreeable] parts of the plan...as late as the present moment was for admitting amendments, he thought this of so much consequence that it would give much satisfaction to see it adopted.” The change was adopted unanimously.

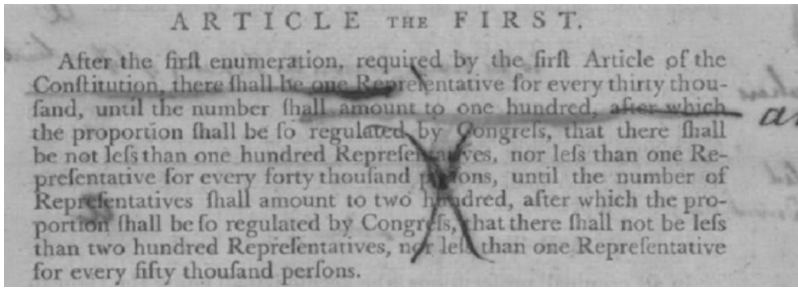
State legislatures deliberated ratifying the Constitution. Madison’s committee proposed 39 amendments; on September 25, 1789 Congress passed the 12-article Bill of Rights, sending it to the States to ratify. Article 1 guaranteed small districts...

*Article the First. – After the First Enumeration required by the First Article of the Constitution, there shall be One Representative for **every Thirty Thousand**, until the Number shall amount to One Hundred; after which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than One Hundred Representatives, nor less than One Representative for **every Forty Thousand** Persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to Two Hundred, after which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than Two Hundred Representatives, nor more than One Representative for **every Fifty Thousand** Persons.*

Some people contend that ‘*not more than*’ in the last sentence means they sought to *restrict* the number of representatives. But that word ‘*more*’ in the last sentence was a transcribing error, as Washington’s speech, the convention vote, and the bold clauses above demonstrate.

A Slip of Mister Otis’ Pen

On the day before Congress officially passed the Bill of Rights, they agreed to correct a transcribing error to change the word *less* in “*the last line less one*” and to insert the word *more*. So the last sentence should end, “nor less than...”:



Though confusing, the final phrase fits with the prior sentences. But the scribes making copies for the States received bad instructions from Samuel Otis, who reported that they should replace the word 'less' in the last *place* in the article, rather than in '*the last line less one*'. So the copies sent to the states contained an error that made the last passage read exactly *opposite* of what the Founding Fathers intended.

The handwritten copies were sent to all 13 states so their state legislatures could ratify as stipulated in Article V.

By 1790, twelve states had ratified: CT, KY, MD, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VA and VT.

Our First Right, Hidden in the Basement

In 2011, a disbarred New Jersey attorney named Eugene LaVergne discovered that Connecticut's vote sat unrecorded, so only eleven votes were counted...all because of Mr. Otis' pen.

LaVergne discovered that the Connecticut House voted for the original First Amendment in October, 1789 and its senate voted for ratification in May, 1790. That made Connecticut the ninth state to vote for ratification out of 12 states at the time; exactly three-fourths of the states, the number required to ratify an amendment per Article V of the Constitution (now needs 38).

When its senate voted to ratify, the Connecticut House wanted to retract its earlier vote until Otis' error could be corrected. The transcription error was trivial; everyone knew the intention of that article was small districts. Since a ratification vote can't be retracted, Connecticut buried its ratification vote record in its state archives in the basement, and it was never recorded.

Although LaVergne sued in 2012, Article V does not give the courts jurisdiction in the matter. The only way forward is for the State legislatures to finish the ratification process.

Congress already passed it, so we don't need a constitutional convention; just 27 more ratification votes. DC can't keep 27 more State legislatures from restoring our First Right at last. But you may wonder, why did we wait so long?

Congress' Crime of '29

The founders designed the People's House to keep politicians from amassing power. The number of districts of the House of Representatives was supposed to increase after every census to keep districts small. But the shock-and-awe of Lincoln's War and 'Reconstruction' were a devastating 16-year distraction. Elite puppeteers bought politicians, increasing their power and riches as their districts grew. Then, their only job was to distract America with an unending series of political scandals...

Congress reapportioned districts in 1872 with a random formula creating 292 districts, yet our First Right required 765 districts at that point. In 1890, the House changed its calculation to ensure that no state lost a seat due to shifts in population, yet our First Right required 1,844 districts as of the 1910 census, when Congress fixed the U.S. House at a random 435 districts.

Our First Right required 2,120 districts as of the 1920 census, but congress passed its Reapportionment Act of 1929, that didn't even *mention* districts. When they used the excuse that the House chamber could not accommodate more than 435, congressman Ralph Lozier said:

I am unalterably opposed to limiting the membership of the House to the arbitrary number of 435... There is absolutely no reason, philosophy, or common sense in arbitrarily fixing the membership of the House at 435...

Openly violating the Constitution, they arbitrarily fixed the size of the House, knowing that the original First Amendment was still before the States for ratification. Politicians wanted power, and their billionaire handlers wanted it even more. Now we know *precisely* how it was done.

It's Our Responsibility

Isn't it amazing? This hijacking began with a one-word clerical error, followed by a shock-and-awe war and counterfeiting operation by Lincoln, a president that most American schools teach was one of our greatest. For copious evidence that Lincoln and the 37th Congress hijacked our lawful (silver) U.S. Dollar and defrauded us into a civil war, read any of three books on the subject by Thomas DiLorenzo, or see the six books that I link to in Appendix C.

Several of those books also explain that Lincoln and Karl Marx were mutual admirers, and most of Lincoln's Union generals were fans of Marx. By the time Tom 'Woodrow' Wilson was in the White House, eight of Marx's 10 points in his Communist Manifesto were already federal policy. Yes, *our federal servant has been Communist for generations.*

At this writing, a usurper 'resident' acting as president and his thousands of colluding minions in Washington DC are carrying Lincoln's hijacking to an entirely new level. Either We The People arrest DC and end American Communism on our watch, or our historic window of opportunity may be gone. The Internet is shaking humanity as the printing press shook the medieval world. Reclaiming our First Right and restoring the People's House is up to We The People, the top level of government.

First Things First

Before we can push this unfinished business through 39 state legislatures to get at least 27 of them to vote 'yes', TACTICAL CIVICS™ is building our county chapters and membership, so that we can pack our state palaces when we are ready to call for the vote in each legislature.

If We The People do not first build massive numbers and get organized, today's Deep Axis (the alliance of the DC Deep State, media, Big Tech, and major industries) will kill our rule of law. We will be toast unless we get serious *now*.

There is Precedent

The original *Second* Amendment was ratified by one man, after more than two centuries sitting idle in the states.

In 1983, a University of Texas student named Greg Watson began working to get 29 more State legislatures to ratify the amendment, which stipulates that if Congress gives itself a pay raise it does not take effect until an election intervenes. After ten years nagging the state legislatures, in 1992 that young man got it ratified and it became the 27th Amendment.

If one diligent citizen can do it, then surely we can get 27 more state legislatures to ratify our First Right and make it the 28th Amendment.

Non-Partisan

George Washington's promised small districts are supported equally by the Left and Right. It is not a partisan issue, but a duty of *all* Americans to assure proper representation.

A One-Day Item for State Legislators

Remember, this is merely a state legislature ratification *vote*, not legislation. Yes, we must still deal with the long, drawn out calendar and rules and other nonsense in state legislatures. But the vote can happen in one day. No legislation, reconciliation bill, or governor's signature is required.

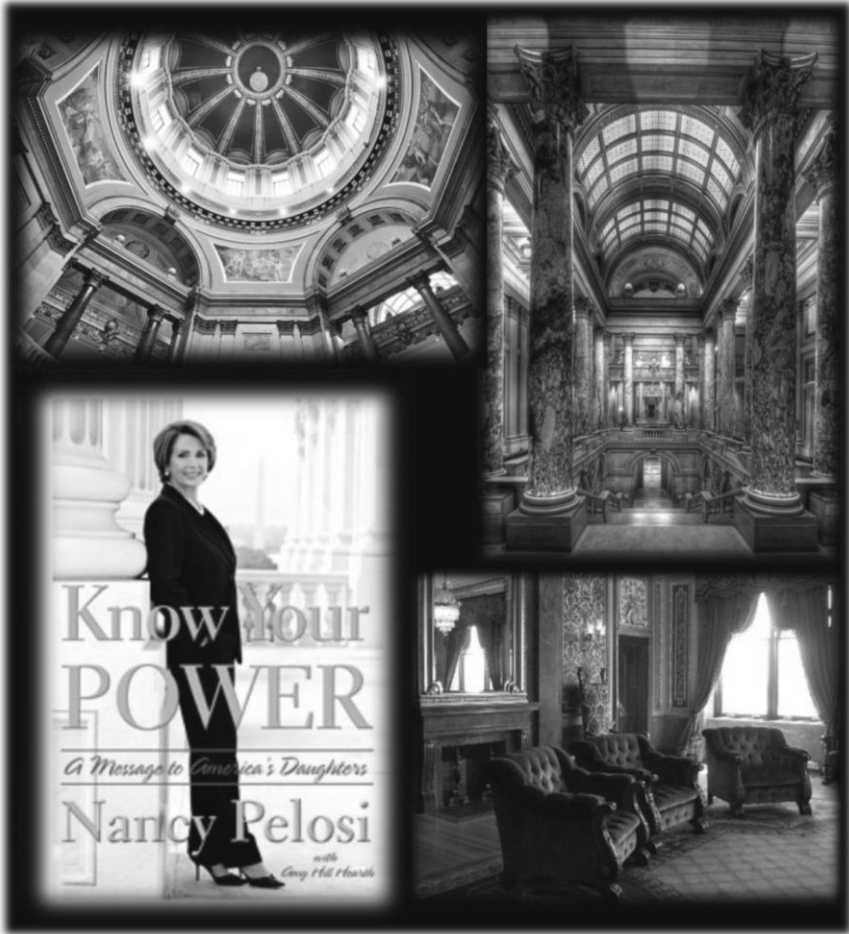
Granite Dome Syndrome

But be advised: We The People must *never* trust a legislator. I won't go into all the 'adventures' I've had in my state palace over 40 years, but the safest course is: always take a politician's words as insincere.

Back when I was starting work on Our First Right years ago, I tried to approach four recent graduates of a summer program for Christian homeschoolers called TeenPact. Developed by a Georgia politician named Tim Echols to "make the next generation of Christian statesmen", I discovered that it's actually just a revenue-generator for staff, merely training young Christians to game the system under the granite domes.

I learned how quickly a person succumbs to Granite Dome Syndrome when I asked those four TeenPact alumni, now members of their state legislatures in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Montana, to be our champions for this reform. *All four refused to even acknowledge my proposal.* And showing its true colors, TeenPact staff claimed it would endanger their 501c3 status, if some of their alumni helped to ratify a constitutional amendment!

Granite Dome Syndrome hits within a week of taking office. As an architectural engineer having designed buildings for almost 30 years, I know the power of architecture on the human psyche. Ancient Rome employed that power to cause great conquered chieftains and princes to cower in awe when in Rome, the seat of their new master's power.



You pay for it, so look carefully. Imagine that this instant opulence became *your* playground for the rest of your life. It's like a middle-class person being given a free mansion with staff and amenities. The architecture alone makes the person consider himself very special. Of course, the staff reinforces this every day.

No legislator in a state capitol palace is ever to be trusted. This is what politicians learn to think: *"The people pay all my bills...the fools even come hat-in-hand to my door every day! They pose for pictures with me! They send their children by the busload to get a glimpse of me! They call me 'Honorable'! This is better than being a drug lord; I'm a rock star and my constituents are idiots!"*

As their collective sovereign, we must put our foot down as our ancestors did not. That's what it will take to turn America around; we stop expecting criminals to reform themselves. Why is the Internet not being used for self-government, as citizens become daily more aware of the systemic corruption in government, industry and professions? This is responsible role-reversal: we *must* restore Our First Right.

The Bring Congress Home Act

Since 6,400 members will definitely not fit in the House chamber, it's time to bring them home. Modeled roughly on the MOBILE Act of 2013, TACTICAL CIVICS™ is proposing reform legislation called the Bring Congress Home Act. The law stipulates:

- No member of Congress can have an office in D.C.
- Every member gets one modest lease office, *in their town*
- Congressmen get 50% of their present salary
- Congressmen get a staff of two (senators, six)
- All members are limited to two terms
- End all benefits immediately
- They work via telepresence, off-the-shelf tech today

In each congressman's office we'll make them have an extra telepresence workstation for citizen use when we testify before a congressional committee. Why should we have to take time off, fly to DC and pay for travel, *just to have them look down their noses at their sovereign?*

A New Chapter in American History

Once we set the precedent by bringing Congress home to modest lease spaces and small staffs, Americans in every state capital will get other great ideas. Already, gubernatorial candidate and businessman John Cox

of California launched a project to break up the state legislature and have them work from their hometowns. <https://neighborhoodlegislature.com/>

It will take time to reclaim life in America from the *Deep Axis*. That's the Deep State and its puppeteers and allies in the banking, war, oil, insurance, Big Tech, media and other industries, and in education, Hollywood, pro sports, and in the pony league Deep State machines in the school district palaces, city palaces, county palaces, and state palaces. Our First Right is the first republic-wide action project of Tactical Civics™ that can eventually stop the Deep Axis from plundering us and the world in our name. It's all down to: *will we repent and get to work?*

What About The Expense?

Imagine an employer who let employees set their own salaries, benefits, fancy offices, working conditions, staffing levels, and opulent perks. That is a recipe for business failure.

Americans complain about government excess, but still send the kids on D.C. bus tours to gawk at 535 politicians who *each* spend an average \$11 million annually on their operations; who *each* have as many as eight offices and staffs; whose Capitol Hill palace is more opulent than those of kings, popes, and emperors: white-glove exclusive dining rooms, gold-plated china, limousines, spas, private jets and more. All paid for by us, their sovereigns; \$5.85 billion annually for Congress' operations.

We The People abdicated our sovereign roles. We allowed our corrupt servants to control every aspect of our lives, steal us blind, and tighten the chains more with each generation. We allowed them to rack up \$22 trillion in debt and \$190 trillion in unfunded liabilities.

Will a larger Congress cost us more? No; a decentralized local Congress made of normal Americans *will cut tens of billions and possibly hundreds of billions* in federal expenditures and save us over \$800 million annually in Congress' operations; see the numbers, below.

Melancton Smith said in the 1788 New York ratification debate:

“The man who would seriously object to this expense to secure his liberties, does not deserve to enjoy them. By increasing the number of representatives, we open a door for...the substantial yeomanry of our country, who, being possessed of the habits of

economy, will be cautious of...expenditures...a greater saving will be made of public money than [needed] to support them."

For every *one-tenth of one percent* congress cuts federal spending, they offset the entire cost of operations for 6,400 congressmen and 100 senators!

The Best Time in American History

The great deal of politically-generated anger and resentment in America today exists between factions, by design. Nothing serves Washington D.C. better than the American People at war against one another. This distracts us from the multi-billion-dollar crimes they are perpetrating in clear violation of the U.S. Constitution, right under our noses.

If you live in KY, MD, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VA or VT, your legislature already ratified the original First Right, but you can join the hundreds of others starting their Tactical Civics™ county chapter to spread the great news of this new way of life.

Congress' Operating Cost

The American people will not have to pay more to maintain the same 100 senators plus a 6,400-member U.S. House when we Bring Congress Home:

Congressional Operating Budget

Each year, 535 members spend \$5.85 billion; per member that equals:	\$10,934,579
If 6,400 House & 100 Senate members split same \$5.85B, each gets:	\$900,000
House Operations Budget Item Description	Annual
Legislator \$98,000 salary plus 40% burden	\$137,200
Senior staffer (ofc manager) \$65,000 salary plus 40% burden	\$91,000
Junior staffer, research & clerical \$45,000 salary plus 40% burden	\$63,000
Office rent (\$3000/mo)	\$36,000
Utilities (\$800/mo)	\$9,600
Phone & Internet service (\$1500/mo)	\$18,000
Publications (no mailing; website only, plus PDF) allow \$3,000/mo	\$36,000
Research expenses and publications (\$5,000/mo)	\$60,000
Copying services (for legislative and other publications; \$5,000/mo)	\$60,000
Legislative drafting services (\$5,000/mo)	\$60,000
Computer systems support (\$500/mo)	\$6,000
Website maintenance (\$400/mo)	\$4,800
Insurance (fire/theft/casualty; \$500/mo)	\$6,000
Very limited travel	\$25,000
Office supplies, furniture rental (\$3,000/mo)	\$36,000
(4) computer systems (one for the People testifying before committees)	\$14,000
Alarm & security services (\$500/mo)	\$6,000
Gasoline allowance (to attend events only in the district; \$500/mo)	\$6,000
Auditor selected by the People of the district (\$1500/mo)	\$18,000
Total Budget (less contingencies)	\$692,600
Contingencies (10%) audited and posted quarterly on website	\$69,260
Total Budget Required per U.S. House member	\$761,860

(See next page for Senate and combined operating cost)

Senate Operations Budget Item Description

Legislator \$198,000 salary plus 40% burden	\$277,200
(2) Senior staffers \$75,000 salary plus 40% burden	\$210,000
(4) Junior staffers, research & clerical \$50,000 salary plus 40% burden	\$280,000
Office rent (\$5000/mo)	\$60,000
Utilities (\$900/mo)	\$10,800
Phone & Internet service (\$2500/mo)	\$30,000
Publications (no mailing; website only, plus PDF) allow \$7,500/mo	\$90,000
Research expenses and publications (\$8,000/mo)	\$96,000
Copying services (for legislative and other publications; \$10,000/mo)	\$120,000
Legislative drafting services (\$5,000/mo)	\$60,000
Computer systems support (\$1,000/mo)	\$12,000
Website maintenance (\$400/mo)	\$4,800
Insurance (fire/theft/casualty; \$500/mo)	\$6,000
Travel	\$75,000
Office supplies, furniture rental (\$5,000/mo)	\$60,000
(8) computer systems (one for the People testifying before committees)	\$28,000
Alarm & security services (\$750/mo)	\$9,000
Gasoline allowance	\$9,600
Auditor selected by the People of the district (\$1500/mo)	\$18,000
Total Budget (less contingencies)	\$1,456,400
Contingencies (10%) audited and posted quarterly on website	\$145,640
Total Budget Required per member	\$1,602,040
Total expense for 6400 congressmen at \$761,860 each:	\$4,875,904,000
Total expense for 100 senators at \$1,602,040 each:	\$160,204,000
Total Congress Operating Expenses after we Bring Congress Home	\$5,036,108,000
Current Operating Expenses (535 members total)	\$5,850,000,000
<i>The Bring Congress Home Act can save us \$814 million!</i>	

Our First Right: FAQs

Text of the 1789 Amendment

Article the First. – After the First Enumeration, required by the First Article of the Constitution, there shall be One Representative for every Thirty Thousand, until the Number shall amount to One Hundred; after which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than One Hundred Representatives, nor less than One Representative for every Forty Thousand Persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to Two Hundred, after which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than Two Hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every Fifty Thousand Persons.

Q: If we ratify this 28th Amendment with a U.S. population of 320 million, we'll have 6,400 members of the U.S. House! Where would we put them all?

A: Which government puts greater burdens on the American people – State or federal? The same 320 million Americans have 7,382 state legislators but only 535 federal ones.

After ratifying the amendment, during the massive redistricting process in every state, AmericaAgain! will be pushing passage of the *Bring Congress Home Act* (BCHA) – a far more comprehensive version of HR287 filed in 2013. Congress must move out of the 19th century.

Q: But won't the added cost be astronomical?

A: Congress' operating budget would be approximately equal to the present \$5.85 billion. Rather than the present 3-6 offices and staffs, U.S. congressmen under the BCHA would have a single office and paid staff of two. The BCHA will also end opulent perks and pensions and limit all members of Congress to two terms, either house.

Q: Doesn't the 20th Amendment say, "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January"?

A: Yes; but people attend meetings every day via teleconference and videoconference; during the fake COVID operation, Congress has been holding virtual meetings, too. We The People need to end Washington D.C. organized crime, and we begin with the original first article in the Bill of Rights finally becoming the 28th Amendment.

Q: It has been 223 years since the last ratification vote was held on this original First Amendment; hasn't the statute of limitations run out on this process?

A: No; unless there is a ratification deadline in the body of the article, a constitutional amendment has no expiration date for ratification. The original Second Amendment was not finally ratified by the required 38th state legislature until 204 years after Congress sent it to the states for ratification in 1789.

Q: If this amendment was so important, it would have been ratified when Congress first passed it.

A: It *was* ratified when Congress first passed it! See the draft Joint Resolution; the Connecticut House of Representatives in October 1789 voted to ratify; the CT Senate in May 1790 also voted to ratify. The House sought in 1790 to alter its vote due to a transcribing error, but the Senate rejected the idea, so CT didn't send its vote to the archivist in DC. It *was* ratified, but not *recorded* as ratified.

The process is not finished because at this point there are many more states than there were in 1790. Yes, the CT legislature blew it. Yes, New Jersey attorney Eugene LaVergne filed a federal lawsuit on that point. But a 2012 federal appeals court threw it out for not having jurisdiction. That was proper for the court to do. In Article V, We The People do not authorize courts to involve themselves in the amendment process. LaVergne was wrong to think that 230 years later, with 36 states added since the last ratifying vote on the original 'Article the First', and none of those state legislatures having considered the article of amendment, that some federal court could just decide this for all Americans. For proper representation; we must have at least 27 more states' legislatures decide this, on behalf of the People of those states.

It may seem obvious that all citizens will agree to equal representation, but we must still allow the People to decide, through their representatives.

Q: With 6400 seats in the U.S. House, we will be faced with a massive redistricting project. Given our workload on budgetary and operational matters in our state, why should the State legislature spend time on this frivolous political issue?

A: George Washington did not speak publicly at the 1787 Constitutional Convention until the next-to-final day of that historic four-month gathering. When he finally rose to speak, Washington's first words were to urge his fellow delegates to support apportionment of representation at one congressman per 30,000 people rather than 40,000. (See it, right in Article I, Section 2, Clause 4 of the Constitution!)

As a practical matter, this is simple: no committees, reconciliation bill, or governor's signature for a ratification vote. We provide your draft Joint Resolution. This is not rocket science.

As to redistricting your state for proper apportionment of U.S. representatives, Our First Right has short-listed a GIS mapping company and redistricting attorneys who can work with your legislature's designated staff and/or redistricting committee to help draw final boundaries and GIS/TIGER maps for your state's new U.S. congressional districts.

Q. Some people argue that the amendment has a fatal flaw in the last sentence, "*there shall not be less than Two Hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every Fifty Thousand Persons.*" That should say, not less than one for every 50,000 persons; so if we ratify, we could have as few as 200 members in the U.S. House.

A. Read the amendment; as the 12 legislatures knew when they ratified the amendment, it is clear that the progression is 1: 30,000 then 1: 40,000 and finally 1: 50,000 people. Those who raise this objection either have ulterior motives or are ignorant of the history of Article I, Section 2, Clause 4.

The 71st Congress, in restricting the House to only 435 districts, hijacked the Constitution. As explained on page 5 of the book

FEAR The People, the Founding Fathers made this their first article of amendment because, as George Washington made clear during the Convention, adequate representation was paramount. It is time to turn the tables on Washington D.C., bring Congress home, and restore rule of law.

This first vital step in that process cannot be stopped by Washington D.C.; the amendment was passed by Congress, sent on to the state legislatures, and arguably already ratified once. **Now, state legislature, it is your duty to perform!**

Model 28th Amendment

Joint Resolution

Original Constitutional Amendment #1 (to be 28th Amendment)

Offered by Rep. _____

WHEREAS, The First Congress of the United States of America, at its first session begun and held March 4, 1789, sitting in New York, New York, in both houses, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, adopted the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

“RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following (Article) be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, ... which (Article), when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.: (An Article) in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

“Article the First. — After the First Enumeration, required by the First Article of the Constitution, there shall be One Representative for every Thirty Thousand, until the Number shall amount to One Hundred; after which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than One Hundred Representatives, nor less than One Representative for every Forty Thousand Persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to Two Hundred, after which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than Two Hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every Fifty Thousand Persons.”
And

WHEREAS, on the last day of the 1787 Constitutional Convention, delegate Nathanael Gorham proposed a change in Article I, Section 2, Clause 4 of the new U.S. Constitution, to limit the size of a U.S. congressional district to 30,000 people rather than 40,000 people – and

this was the only subject about which President George Washington felt strongly enough to publicly address the Convention, urging the revision to smaller districts because 40,000 was too large; and

WHEREAS, of the first 12 amendments passed by Congress on September 25, 1789 the subject amendment was placed in first position for the reason given by Melancton Smith at the New York ratifying convention: *"We certainly ought to fix in the Constitution those things which are essential to liberty. If anything falls under this description, it is the number of the legislature"*; and

WHEREAS in one of the Anti-Federalist letters, the prophetic 'Cato' admonished: *"It is a very important objection to this government, that the representation consists of so few; too few to resist the influence of corruption, and the temptation to treachery, against which all governments ought to take precautions..."* and

WHEREAS, Article V of the Constitution of the United States allows the ratification of the proposed Amendment to the United States Constitution by the Legislature of the State of _____, and does not dictate a time limit on ratification of an amendment submitted by Congress, and the First Congress specifically having not provided a time constraint for ratification of the above-quoted Amendment; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States in 1939 ruled in the landmark case of Coleman v. Miller that Congress is the final arbiter on the question of whether too much time has elapsed between Congress' submission of a particular amendment and the most recent state legislature's ratification of same if Congress did not specify a deadline; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of _____ finds that the proposed Amendment is today even more meaningful and necessary to the United States Constitution than in the eighteenth century when submitted for adoption, given the level of corruption and lobbyist tampering resulting in multi-million-dollar U.S. congressional elections and inability of the United States Representative to meaningfully interact with the citizens he or she is supposed to represent; and

WHEREAS, the original First Amendment was designed to avoid precisely what we suffer today: multimillion-dollar campaigns for U.S. congressmen whose districts include up to 750,000 citizens and more – a population that they can never personally know, much less represent; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution has already been ratified by the legislatures of the following 11 states on the dates indicated, to wit: New Jersey on November 20, 1789; Maryland on December 19, 1789; North Carolina on December 22, 1789; South Carolina on January 19, 1790; New Hampshire on January 25, 1790; New York on March 27, 1790; Rhode Island on June 15, 1790; Pennsylvania on September 21, 1791; Vermont on November 3, 1791; Virginia on December 15, 1791; and Kentucky on June 24, 1792; and

WHEREAS, the original First Amendment did actually receive sufficient votes for ratification once Kentucky's vote was recorded, due to the fact that the Connecticut House of Representatives in October 1789 voted to ratify Article the First, and the Connecticut Senate in May 1790 also voted to ratify it, and although the House sought by May 1790 to alter its vote due to a transcribing error, the Senate rejected the idea, thus technically, Kentucky's 1792 vote was the twelfth vote in 15 states at the time, the original First Amendment thus having been ratified by more than three-fourths of the states, making this present-day campaign truly a *re*-ratification of the People's original Right in the Bill of Rights; and

WHEREAS in 1993, the thirty-eighth State Legislature ratified the original Second Amendment, which had been ratified by the first State over 204 years earlier, at which time the Archivist of the United States declared it ratified as the Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the United States Constitution; and

WHEREAS this joint resolution only calls for the ratification vote of the original First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution under the stipulations of Article V thereof, and is not state legislation requiring committee deliberations, a reconciliation process or signature by the Governor; and

WHEREAS all due deliberation on this matter has been held on the floor of both Houses of this Legislature, it was found in the best interests of the people of _____ that the ratification vote be held without delay, and such vote having been held in favor of ratification;

THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE _____ LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF _____, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that the foregoing proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is ratified by the Legislature of the State of _____; and be it further RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State of _____ shall transmit certified copies of this resolution to the Archivist of the United States, to the Vice-President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives with a request that it be printed in full in the Congressional Record.

This is the story of a crime.

George Washington publicly addressed only one subject at the 1787 convention: small districts, to minimize political corruption of huge districts. George Washington's desire became our original First Right in the Bill of Rights.

But it was hijacked in 1789 after being ratified by 12 states. Connecticut did not send in its paperwork, so the article was not recorded as ratified. Now we need 27 more state legislatures to hold their ratification votes, for America to finally have small districts.

Congress passed it; Washington DC cannot stop this vital reform. The corrupt big city machines and industry totally control Congress; America's 31,000 small towns have had no voice in the U.S. House or Electoral College for 120 years. We The People can end that hijacking, by finishing what George Washington started.

When we get it ratified, with 6400 members in the House, that will require that we bring Congress home. We The People can oversee them...and turn the tables at last.

TACTICAL



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ISBN 979-8-4796-0008-1



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