Why Pennsylvania should *NOT ask* Congress to call an Article V convention, a/k/a "constitutional convention," or in Newspeak, a "convention of states."



Why Pennsylvania Legislators should vote "No!" on SR 133 (HR 187); SR 254 (HR 357); SR 134; HR 10; HR 11; HR 100; HR 647; and all Resolutions asking Congress to call an Art. V Convention

- 1. Article V provides that if two thirds of the states apply for it, *Congress* shall call a convention for proposing Amendments to the US Constitution. However, **Delegates would have the right, as recognized in the 2nd paragraph of our Declaration of Independence (DOI), to throw off the Constitution we have and write a new constitution which creates a new government.¹**
 - Our only precedent for an "amendments convention" is the Federal Convention of 1787 which was called by the Continental Congress "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation" (AOC). But the Delegates ignored Congress's limiting instructions (and the limiting instructions from their States) and wrote a new Constitution the one we have now.
 - Furthermore, the new Constitution had a new and easier mode of ratification. Whereas Amendments to the AOC had to be approved by the Continental Congress and *all* of the then 13 States, the new Constitution provided at Article VII that it would be ratified by only 9 States. A third constitution could provide for ratification by national referendum instead of ¾ of the States!
 - In <u>Federalist No. 40</u> (15th para), James Madison invoked the Delegates' "precious right" to alter or abolish our form of government, as recognized in the DOI, to justify ignoring their instructions and drafting a new Constitution which created a new government.
 - James Madison and Alexander Hamilton were Delegates to the "amendments convention" of 1787, and had *personal knowledge* that Delegates can't be controlled. That's why Madison trembled at the prospect of an Article V convention; Hamilton dreaded one; and future Chief Justice John Jay said another convention would run "extravagant risques." 2
- 2. The Convention of States Project (COSP) *implicitly acknowledges the danger of a convention* when they say state legislatures should pass "unfaithful delegate" laws which *they claim* will control Delegates. But such <u>laws can't control Delegates</u> because:
 - The DOI recognizes that a People have the self-evident right to throw off their form of government and set up a new one. We can't stop Delegates from exercising self-evident rights!
 - Since Congress "calls" the convention, they have traditionally claimed the power to determine the number and selection process for Delegates. See the April 11, 2014 Report of the CRS (p.4). Congress may appoint themselves as Delegates. Nothing requires Congress to permit States to participate in the convention!

- Delegates wouldn't be under state control. An Article V convention is not a state function. The convention would be *a federal convention called by Congress* to perform *the federal function* of addressing *a federal constitution*.
- As Sovereign Representatives of The People, Delegates would have sovereign immunity for what they do at a convention. Art. I, § 6, cl.1 of the US Constitution, and state constitutions recognize that legislators have immunity. The <u>CRS Report</u> (pg. 37) shows that Delegates to an Article V convention will have immunity.
- James Madison's Journal of the Federal Convention of 1787 shows that on May 29, 1787, the Delegates voted to make the proceedings secret. If Delegates today decide to meet in secret or vote by secret ballot, the states would never know who did what. The American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) writes model Art. V convention legislation and is experienced at holding secret meetings with state legislators from which the Press is barred by armed guards.
- Delegates, as Sovereign Representatives of the People, are not answerable to state legislatures (which are "mere creatures" of the state constitutions) or to Congress (which is a "mere creature" of the federal Constitution). The Delegates have the power to eliminate the federal and state governments —precisely what the proposed Constitution for the Newstates of America does.
- 3. COSP says their application doesn't ask Congress to call a "constitutional convention," but rather, a "convention of states" which falsely implies it is controlled by the states. COSP has fooled some legislators into believing they can be against a "constitutional convention" (where our existing Constitution can be replaced); and yet support an "Article V convention" which COSP has redefined as a "convention of states" controlled by state legislators. But there's no such thing in the Constitution! COSP made it up!
- 4. The Constitution we have <u>delegates only a few powers to the fed. gov't</u>. But for 100 years, everyone has ignored the existing limitations. We can't fix federal usurpations of non-delegated powers with Amendments, because Amendments can't take away powers the Constitution doesn't grant!
- 5. The convention lobby has another agenda, and they need a convention to get it implemented.³

Endnotes:

¹ None of the Delegates to the federal convention of 1787 said the purpose of an Art. V convention is to enable States to get amendments to the Constitution in order to rein in abuses of power by the fed. gov't. COSP fabricated that claim! Our Framers knew the people had the right to meet in convention and draft a new Constitution whether or not the convention method was added to Art. V; they couldn't stop People in the future from doing what they had just done. Most likely, the convention method was included in Art. V to induce the Anti-federalists to sign the Constitution and to ease ratification in States with Anti-federalists.

² Four US Supreme Court Justices and other <u>luminaries</u> have warned that an Article V convention is fraught with peril.

³ George Soros wants a <u>Progressive constitution</u> in place by 2020. Globalists want us in <u>the North American Union</u>. The proposed Newstates Constitution sets up a dictatorship and is *easily ratified* via national referendum (Art. XII, §1).