



*How we the people,
through the power
of our state legislatures,
will amend the Constitution
to guarantee our freedoms
for all generations.*

State legislatures have a responsibility to call an
Article V Convention to restrain the federal government.

- William H. Fruth – Founder - 10 Amendments for Freedom

The greatest tool to restrain the growth of the federal government and to preserve our individual freedom has never been used. This is an “Article V Convention” called by the state legislatures to propose amendments to the Constitution.

Such an assemblage has not been convened as those in power at the national level have been successful in convincing state leaders and many citizens such a Convention will radically change the Constitution, stripping us of our individual rights.

In reality, radically changing the Constitution at an Article V Convention is simply not possible.

However, those in Washington grin in delight that they have convinced so many people it can, causing the states to forfeit their fundamental right to restrain the growth of the national government.

When the founding fathers wrote the Constitution, they knew it was an "imperfect document written by imperfect Men." They understood that over time the imperfections in the Constitution would be exposed and there would be a need for amendments.

They also wanted to make it difficult to amend the Constitution, but not so difficult it could not be accomplished by reasonable people.

As a nation of states, the ultimate approval of an amendment was left to 3/4ths of the states, the number needed to ratify, or approve an amendment.

However, they provided for an initial step in the process which is requiring all amendments to first be formally "proposed."

Article V of the Constitution enables two methods of proposing amendments giving each, the national government and the state governments, equal opportunity and authority.

Congress may propose amendments by a vote of 2/3rds of its members. It can do this at any time.

The states may propose amendments by way of a convention called by 2/3rds of the state legislatures.

This convention is not a "Constitutional Convention" which is a gathering to write a constitution. It is an assemblage of delegates from the states with the limited purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution, the same authority granted to Congress 365 days of the year.

The founding fathers fully anticipated the states would request Article V Conventions to restrain the growth of the national government. Frankly, many of the founding fathers who feared the growth of the national government "signed on" to the Constitution anticipating his provision would be utilized.

In referring to an Article V Convention, Alexander Hamilton wrote: "We may safely rely on the disposition of the state legislatures to erect barriers against the encroachments of the national authority."

If our founding fathers awoke today they would be quite surprised the legislatures had not called several Article V Conventions by now. They would say, "What are you waiting for?"

Those who love freedom but fear a Convention have been told the delegates can change the Constitution. They are afraid a radical-leftist group will take over the Convention and strip us of our Constitutional rights.

In order for his to happen, the delegates from 34 states will have to approve such action. Can you name 34 states which will send delegates who will do this? In fact, the delegates from just 17 states can stop any amendment from being proposed.

The word "proposed" is key as the Convention cannot change anything, just as the first Constitutional Convention changed nothing. After an amendment is proposed, it must then be ratified by 38 states.

There is absolutely no means possible the Constitution will be radically altered to deny our citizens our rights by an Article V Convention.

However, the opposite is true. An Article V Convention called by the legislatures of 34 states for the limited purpose of proposing amendments similar to the 10 Amendments for Freedom will radically restore our individual rights and place severe limitations on the national government.

Our legislatures have an obligation to do this. Those who fear this Convention the most are presently residing in Washington, DC. And they will do and say anything to stop it from happening.

When we look at the current growth of the national government and the enormous debt it has accumulated, we must also contemplate: "this might be our last chance."

For more information regarding this issue, please go to www.10amendments.org.