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**FOUNDERS:**

- Thomas E. Brennan – Former Chief Justice of the state of Michigan
- Byron De Lear – former candidate for Congress, Missouri 2nd
- Joel S. Hirschhorn, PhD – author of "Delusional Democracy"
- Dennis Murphy – business owner and Nebraska legislative activist
- Daniel Summors – software engineer, Treasurer of VOIDnow.org
- Bill Walker – former journalist and newspaper publisher



## Friends Of the Article V Convention

March 23, 2017  
Congressman Luke Messer  
508 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Messer,

Friends of the Article V Convention (FOAVC) are happy to endorse the Article V Records Transparency Act of 2017 (AVRTA). This is a necessary piece of legislation. With its passage, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is compelled to gather all state applications submitted to Congress for an Article V Convention call and post them electronically. The legislation will correct a long standing issue of accurate recordkeeping. **Accurate information based on public record is the hallmark of FOAVC. We are providing a portion of that public record in this letter to demonstrate why it is so important AVRTA become law.**

The Constitution mandates Congress call a convention for proposing amendments "on the application of two-thirds of the several state legislatures." The obligation is peremptory meaning no excuse is permitted. Based on its tabulation the Senate of the United States has already officially concluded two thirds of the states have applied for a convention call. As affirmed by the Supreme Court no issue, including poor recordkeeping, relieves Congress of its immediate mandatory constitutional duty to call a convention. Thus, any official record of Congress from either house showing application by two thirds of the states is grounds for an immediate convention call. Obviously then, official counts showing two thirds application by **both houses of Congress** mandate a convention call or calls.

Beginning in 2008, FOAVC compiled for the first time in United States history, a list of state applications created from photographic copies of pages from the Congressional Record showing the actual text of the applications. Earlier lists only presented the location of the application in the Congressional Record and were inaccurate. **Our current list of 558 applications from 49 states proves 11 convention calls are mandated by Article V of the Constitution.**

In 2015 the House of Representatives implemented a temporary stopgap to the recordkeeping issue with the Stivers Rule, a change in the House rules, mandating the House Judiciary Committee gather the applications from the archives and electronically post them. The committee has gathered approximately 140 applications from the years 1960-2017, an average of 10 applications a month and posted them electronically as “purported” applications. This stopgap is inadequate and woefully inaccurate. While the committee has gathered sufficient applications to mandate a convention call, it has missed enough applications in the archives during the years it has reported to cause **another** convention call.

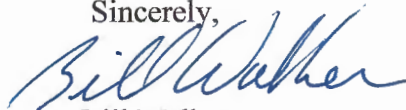
**Within the 140 applications officially recognized by the House Judiciary Committee are applications from two thirds of the states. Whether used in combination with the official count by the United States Senate or by itself, under the terms of Article V, Congress is obligated to call the conventions required based on the official records of Congress. Congress has taken no action to fulfill its constitutional obligation whatsoever.** The list of applications already officially acknowledged by the House Judiciary Committee and the United States Senate is attached. The American public has the right to hold elected conventions to consider alterations to our form of government. The recordkeeping issue is not whether conventions should be called, but how many. Only AVRTA can answer that.

All applications submitted to Congress are official state documents certified by the secretary of the state submitting the application. No application is “purported.” As an official state document with full constitutional effect it requires no review by a committee of Congress in order to “count.” Applications become a federal record on receipt by Congress. A “rescission” is a legal fiction unsupported by legal evidence of its existence. Federal criminal law prohibits Congress from removing applications from the public record or basing a decision on a convention call on this legal fiction. All applications having been laid on the table are current, constitutionally effective and “count.” Under the terms of Article V, applications are tabulated by a numeric count of applying states. Any determination of two thirds application in any portion of the record of applications is sufficient grounds for a convention call. There is no excuse for Congress not calling the conventions mandated based on the applications it has already officially received and recorded.

**The primary problem is Congress is mandated to immediately call conventions based on the record of applications it has already officially acknowledged. It has not done so. We ask Congressman Messer bring this fact of public record to the House floor when he presents his bill and request immediate convention calls by Congress.**

AVRTC resolves the recordkeeping problems Congress has permitted to occur. Ultimately this legislation permits all state applications to perform their constitutional intent. We fully support this legislation and its passage. However this well written legislation does not relieve Congress of its present obligation to call conventions based on the official records it has already compiled. We trust our evidence conclusively demonstrates why proper recordkeeping of all applications is necessary.

Sincerely,



Bill Walker

FOAVC Co-Founder



## FRIENDS OF THE ARTICLE V CONVENTION

*One Friend At A Time . . .*



### List of State Applications from House Judiciary Committee Records Comprising 35 State Applications for a Convention Call

1. CR 113 Pg 10117 Yr 1967–AL–Revenue Sharing (continued to: Page 10118);  
See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1967/Memorial-196701-AL.pdf> Alabama
2. CR 113 Pg 06384 Yr 1967–IN–Apportionment; See also: CR 113 Pg 06766 Yr 1967; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1967/Memorial-196701-IN.pdf> Indiana
3. CR 113 Pg 11175 Yr 1967–ND–Apportionment; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1967/Memorial-196701-ND.pdf> North Dakota
4. CR 113 Pg 17634 Yr 1967–TX–Revenue Sharing; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1967/Memorial-196701-TX.pdf> Texas
5. **Illinois**--Electoral College; See: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1967/Memorial-196701-IL.pdf> Illinois
6. CR 115 Pg 12249 Yr 1969–IA–Apportionment; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1969/Memorial-196901-IA.pdf> Iowa
7. CR 115 Pg 24116 Yr 1969–FL–Revenue Sharing; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1969/Memorial-196901-FL.pdf> Florida
8. CR 115 Pg 36153 Yr 1969–NH–Revenue Sharing (continued to: Page 36154);  
See also: CR 115 Pg 35587 Yr 1969; <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1969/Memorial-196901-NH.pdf> New Hampshire
9. CR 116 Pg 05479 Yr 1970–LA–Attendance at Public Schools; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1970/Memorial-197001-LA.pdf> Louisiana
10. CR 116 Pg 06097 Yr 1970–MS–Attendance at Public Schools; See also: CR 116 Pg 06221 Yr 1970; CR 116 Pg 06877 Yr 1970; <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1970/Memorial-197001-MS.pdf> Mississippi

11. [CR 117 Pg 00541 Yr 1971](#)–WV–Revenue Sharing (continued to: [Page 00542](#)); See also: [CR 117 Pg 00527 Yr 1971](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1971/Memorial-197101-WV.pdf> West Virginia
12. [CR 117 Pg 03175 Yr 1971](#)–DE–Revenue Sharing; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1971/Memorial-197101-DE.pdf>; (House Judiciary Committee lists application as received in 1972; Senate records show receipt in 1971) Delaware
13. [CR 117 Pg 05020 Yr 1971](#)–MA–Revenue Sharing; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1971/Memorial-197101-MA.pdf> Massachusetts
14. [CR 117 Pg 05303 Yr 1971](#)–SD–Revenue Sharing; See also: [CR 117 Pg 04632 Yr 1971](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1971/Memorial-197101-SD.pdf> South Dakota
15. [CR 117 Pg 22280 Yr 1971](#)–OH–Revenue Sharing; See also: [CR 117 Pg 21712 Yr 1971](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1971/Memorial-197101-OH.pdf> Ohio
16. [CR 117 Pg 41598 Yr 1971](#)–MI–Attendance at Public Schools (continued to: [Page 41599](#)); See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1971/Memorial-197101-MI.pdf> Michigan
17. [CR 118 Pg 16214 Yr 1972](#)–TN–Attendance at Public Schools; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1972/Memorial-197201-TN.pdf> Tennessee
18. [CR 118 Pg 33047 Yr 1972](#)–NY–Financial aid to Private Schools (continued to: [Page 33048](#)); See also: [CR 118 Pg 33259 Yr 1972](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1972/Memorial-197201-NY.pdf> New York
19. [CR 119 Pg 14428 Yr 1973](#)–OK–Attendance at Public Schools; See also: [CR 119 Pg 14234 Yr 1973](#); [CR 119 Pg 14421 Yr 1973](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1973/Memorial-197301-OK.pdf> Oklahoma
20. [CR 121 Pg 21065 Yr 1975](#)–NV–Unconditional Federal Funds; See also: [CR 121 Pg 19117 Yr 1975](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1975/Memorial-197501-NV.pdf> Nevada
21. [CR 121 Pg 27821 Yr 1975](#)–KY–Attendance at Public Schools; See also: [CR 121 Pg 29630 Yr 1975](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1975/Memorial-197501-KY.pdf> Kentucky



22. [CR 122 Pg 02740 Yr 1976](#)–GA–Balanced Budget; See also: [CR 122 Pg 03161 Yr 1976](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1976/Memorial-197601-GA.pdf> Georgia
23. **New Mexico**--Balanced Budget 1976;  
See: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1976/Memorial-197601-NM.pdf> New Mexico
24. [CR 123 Pg 10481 Yr 1977](#)–NJ–Right to Life; See also: [CR 123 Pg 09603 Yr 1977](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1977/Memorial-197701-NJ.pdf> New Jersey
25. [CR 123 Pg 13057 Yr 1977](#)–UT–Right to Life (continued to: [Page 13058](#));  
See also: [CR 123 Pg 13471 Yr 1977](#);  
<http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1977/Memorial-197701-UT.pdf> Utah
26. [CR 123 Pg 15808 Yr 1977](#)–AR–Right to Life (continued to: [Page 15809](#));  
See also: [CR 123 Pg 14825 Yr 1977](#);  
<http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1977/Memorial-197701-AR.pdf> Arkansas
27. [CR 123 Pg 15809 Yr 1977](#)–RI–Right to Life; See also: [CR 123 Pg 15539 Yr 1977](#); [CR 123 Pg 14649 Yr 1977](#);  
<http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1978/Memorial-197801-RI.pdf> Rhode Island
28. [CR 124 Pg 11438 Yr 1978](#)–PA–Right to Life; See also: [CR 124 Pg 11103 Yr 1978](#); [CR 124 Pg 12011 Yr 1978](#);  
<http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1978/Memorial-197801-PA.pdf> Pennsylvania
29. [CR 124 Pg 12215 Yr 1978](#)–NE–Right to Life; See also:  
[CR 124 12397 Yr 1978](#); [CR 124 Pg 12694 Yr 1978](#); [CR 124 Pg 12011 Yr 1978](#); [CR 124 Pg 12544 Yr 1978](#);  
<http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1978/Memorial-197801-NE.pdf> Nebraska
30. [CR 124 Pg 14193 Yr 1978](#)–KS–Balanced Budget; See also: [CR 124 Pg 14584 Yr 1978](#)–KS–Balanced Budget; [CRH H10711 Yr 2015](#)–KS (two entries); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/2016/Memorial-201601-KS.pdf> (House Judiciary Committee states application received in 2016; Senate record shows receipt in 1978) (House Committee then lists application correctly for the year 1978; See: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1978/Memorial-197801-KS.pdf> Kansas
31. [CRS 125 S03657 Yr 1979](#)–ID–Balanced Budget; See also:  
[CRH 125 H03522 Yr 1979](#);  
<http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1982/Memorial-198201-ID.pdf>

[198201-ID.pdf](#) (House Judiciary Committee states application received in 1982; Senate record shows receipt in 1979) Idaho

32. [CRH 128 H00798 Yr 1982-AK](#)-Balanced Budget; See also: <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1982/Memorial-198201-AK.pdf> Alaska

33. [CRS 129 S20352 Yr 1983-MO](#)-Balanced Budget; See also: [CRH 129 H18473 Yr 1983](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/1984/Memorial-198401-MO.pdf>; (House Judiciary Committee states application received in 1984; Senate record shows receipt in 1983) Missouri

34. [CRS S4331 Yr 2014-VT](#)- Limitation of influence of money in electoral process; See also: [CRH H6216 Yr 2014](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/2014/Memorial-201401-VT.pdf> Vermont

35. [CRH H6814 Yr 2014-CA](#)- Amendment relative to limitation of money in electoral process (continued to: [CRH H6815 Yr 2014](#)); See also: [CRS S5507 Yr 2014](#); <http://clerk.house.gov/legislative/memorial-pdfs/2014/Memorial-201401-CA.pdf> California

71st CONGRESS }  
2d Session }

SENATE

{ DOCUMENT  
{ No. 78

## FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Mr. TYDINGS presented the following

COMPILATION SHOWING THE APPLICATIONS MADE FROM TIME  
TO TIME TO THE SENATE BY THE LEGISLATURES OF VARIOUS  
STATES FOR THE CALLING OF A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS  
TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 1), 1930.—Ordered to be printed

### STATES ASK FOR FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

A joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature has been received by the United States Senate, asking that a constitutional convention be called to consider proposing to Congress such amendments to the Federal Constitution as may be agreed upon, in accordance with Article V of the Constitution. Wisconsin is the thirty-fifth State whose legislature has requested such a convention to be called, and the Wisconsin resolution cites the mandatory provision of Article V that Congress "on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States; shall call a convention for proposing amendments."

The 35 States which have filed formal application with Congress constitute more than two-thirds of the States of the Union. They are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin resolution does not cite any particular subject for amendment.



APPLICATIONS OF STATE LEGISLATURES FOR A CONVENTION  
FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE  
UNITED STATES

## ARTICLE A

The Congress \* \* \* on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds  
of the several States, shall call a convention proposing amendments. \* \* \*

## NOTES

The dates of presentation to Congress in the following table are taken from the Congressional Record (or, in the case of the four early applications, from the Journals) and the dates of application by the legislature are taken from the text of the resolutions printed in the Congressional Record or in the session laws of the State, or, in a few cases, from the journals of the legislature.

Those marked (a) were presented to Congress April 30, 1908, in "Memorial of Hon. C. N. Haskell, Governor of the State of Oklahoma, relative to amending the Constitution of the United States," which was printed as Senate Document No. 454, of the Sixtieth Congress, first session. No earlier date of presentation has been found in these cases.

State	Date of application by legislature	Date of presentation in Congress	Amendment to be presented
Alabama.....	Jan. 12, 1833	Feb. 19, 1833 (Senate Journal; vol. 23, p. 194).	Against protective tariff.
Arkansas.....	Apr. 25, 1901	(a).....	Direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Mar. 14, 1903	.....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
California.....	Feb. 27, 1903	.....	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1911	June 13, 1911 (Rec. 47, p. 2000).....	Do.
Colorado.....	Apr. 1, 1901	Dec. 4, 1901.....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Delaware.....	Feb. 11, 1907	Feb. 17, 1907 (Rec. vol. 41, p. 3011).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Georgia.....	Dec. 12, 1832	Jan. 9, 1833 (Senate Journal vol. 23, p. 65).	General.
Idaho.....	Feb. 20, 1901	Dec. 16, 1901.....	Direct election of President, Vice President, and Senators.
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1903	.....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Illinois.....	Apr. 9, 1903	(a).....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Do.....	May 10, 1907	Dec. 5, 1907 (Rec., vol. 42, p. 184).....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Apr. 7, 1909	.....	Do.
Do.....	May 11, 1911	May 18, 1911 (Rec., vol. 47, p. 1298).....	Control of trusts.
Do.....	Mar. 12, 1913	Apr. 8, 1913 (Rec., vol. 50, pp. 120, 121).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Indiana.....	Mar. 11, 1907	(a).....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Iowa.....	Mar. 24, 1904	Apr. 18, 1904 (Rec., vol. 38, p. 4959).....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Mar. 12, 1904	Dec. 9, 1907.....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Apr. 12, 1909	Apr. 30, 1909 (Rec., vol. 44, p. 1620).....	Do.
Kansas.....	Apr. 17, 1901	(a).....	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 6, 1907	Feb. 14, 1907 (Rec., vol. 41, p. 2020).....	Do.
Kentucky.....	Feb. 10, 1902	(a).....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Louisiana.....	Nov. 25, 1907	(a) May 8, 1908.....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Maine.....	Feb. 22, 1911	Mar. 4, 1911 (Rec., vol. 46, p. 4280).....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Michigan.....	May 8, 1901	Dec. 4, 1901.....	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 21, 1913	July 2, 1913 (Rec. vol., 50, p. 2290).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Minnesota.....	Feb. 9, 1901	Feb. 13, 1901.....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Missouri.....	Mar. 13, 1901	.....	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 18, 1905	Dec. 6, 1905 (Rec., vol. 40, p. 138).....	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1907	(a).....	General.
Do.....	Apr. 16, 1913	May 29, 1913 (Rec., vol. 50, p. 1790).....	Constitutionality of State enactment.
Montana.....	Feb. 21, 1901	Dec. 9, 1901 (Rec., vol. 35, p. 208).....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1905	Feb. 13, 1905 (Rec., vol. 39, p. 2447).....	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 21, 1907	Jan. 16, 1908.....	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 2, 1911	Feb. 13, 1911 (Rec., vol. 46, p. 2411).....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Mar. 1, 1911	Apr. 6, 1911 (Rec., vol. 47, p. 98).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Nebraska.....	Apr. 14, 1893	.....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Feb. 21, 1901	Feb. 14, 1902.....	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 25, 1903	(a).....	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 3, 1907	Dec. 9, 1907.....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Mar. 14, 1911	Apr. 6, 1911 (Rec., vol. 47, p. 99).....	Prohibition of polygamy.



## FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

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State	Date of application by legislature	Date of presentation in Congress	Amendment to be presented
Nevada.....	Mar. 20, 1901	Dec. 4, 1901.....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Feb. 25, 1903	Mar. 10, 1903.....	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1907	Dec. 5, 1907 (Rec., vol. 42, p. 163).....	General, including direct election of Senators.
New Jersey.....	May 28, 1907	Dec. 5, 1907 (Rec., vol. 42, p. 164).....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
New York.....	Feb. 5, 1789	May 8, 1789.....	General.
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1906	Apr. 2, 1906 (Rec., vol. 40, p. 4551).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
North Carolina.....	Mar. 13, 1901		Limited to direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Mar. 11, 1907	(a).....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Ohio.....	Mar. 15, 1911	Apr. 27, 1911 (Rec., vol. 47, pp. 660, 661).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 9, 1906	Apr. 30, 1909.....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Oregon.....	Jan. 25, 1901	Feb. 12, 1901 (Rec., vol. 34, p. 2290).....	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 23, 1901	Dec. 4, 1901 (Rec., vol. 35, p. 172).....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Jan. 27, 1903	Feb. 25, 1903 (Rec., vol. 36, p. 2397).....	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 10, 1903	(a).....	Do.
Do.....	Jan. 20, 1909	Feb. 9, 1909 (Rec., vol. 43, p. 2071).....	Do.
Pennsylvania.....	Feb. 13, 1901	(a).....	Do.
South Dakota.....	1901.....		Do.
Do.....	Feb. 2, 1907	Feb. 8, 1907.....	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 6, 1909	Feb. 19, 1909 (Rec., vol. 43, p. 2670).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Do.....	Feb. 8, 1909	Feb. 20, 1909 (Rec., vol. 43, p. 2761).....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Tennessee.....	Jan. 23, 1901	Mar. 4, 1902 (Rec., vol. 35, p. 2344).....	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 22, 1905	(a).....	Do.
Do.....	Feb. 17, 1911	Apr. 13, 1911 (Rec., vol. 47, p. 187).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Texas.....	June 6, 1890	Dec. 11, 1899.....	General.
Do.....	Apr. 17, 1901		Limited to direct election of Senators.
Utah.....	Mar. 12, 1903	(a).....	Do.
Vermont.....	Dec. 18, 1912	Jan. 13, 1913 (Rec., vol. 49, p. 1433).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Virginia.....	Nov. 14, 1788	May 8, 1789 (Annals of Cong., 1st Cong., 1st-2d sess., p. 348).....	General.
Washington.....	Mar. 18, 1901		
Do.....	Mar. 12, 1903	(a) Feb. 21, 1911.....	General, including direct election of Senators.
Do.....	Feb. 28, 1909	Mar. 16, 1909 (Rec., vol. 44, p. 60).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Wisconsin.....	May 1, 1903	Nov. 16, 1903.....	Limited to direct election of Senators.
Do.....	July 8, 1907	Dec. 5, 1907 (Rec. vol. 42, p. 165).....	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 26, 1913	Apr. 7, 1913 (Rec. vol. 50, p. 42).....	Prohibition of polygamy.
Do.....	(1)	Sept. 23, 1920.....	General.
Wyoming.....	Feb. 16, 1895	(a).....	Election of Senators.

<sup>1</sup> No date given.

## SOURCE OF INFORMATION

AMES, H. V.: The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States during the first century of its history (pp. 281-284, 60th Cong., 1st sess., S. Doc. No. 464.)

OWEN, ROBERT L.: Speech in Senate, May 31, 1910. (Cong. Rec., vol. 45, pp. 7113-7120.)

TULLER, WALTER K.: A convention to amend the Constitution—Why needed—How it may be obtained (North American Review, vol. 193, pp. 269-287, March, 1911.)

WHITTEN, ROBERT H.: The spread of legislation and the need for improved legislative methods. (In Proceedings of Second Annual Meeting of Association of Life Insurance Presidents, 1908, p. 71, footnote.)

A manuscript index of State memorials for amending the Constitution, 1889-1915, prepared in the legislative reference division, Library of Congress.

## FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

*State memorials requesting Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the Federal Constitution in order to provide for popular election of United States Senators*

State	Action by State legislature	Introduced in Congress
California	Adopted by assembly, Feb. 16, 1903; concurred in by senate, Feb. 26, 1903.	June 13, 1911
Colorado	Approved, Apr. 1, 1901.	Dec. 4, 1901
Idaho	Approved, Feb. 26, 1901.	Dec. 16, 1901
Illinois	Adopted by senate, Feb. 16, 1903; concurred in by house of representatives, Apr. 6, 1903. Adopted by house of representatives, May 9, 1907; concurred in by senate, May 10, 1907.	Dec. 5, 1907
Indiana	Approved, Mar. 11, 1907.	
Iowa	Approved, Mar. 24, 1904.	Apr. 18, 1904
Do.	Approved, Mar. 12, 1907.	Dec. 6, 1907
Do.	Approved, Apr. 12, 1909.	Apr. 30, 1909
Kansas	Approved, Feb. 6, 1907.	Feb. 13, 1907
Kentucky	Approved, Feb. 10, 1902.	
Louisiana	Approved, Nov. 26, 1907.	May 8, 1908
Maine	Adopted by house of representatives, Feb. 6, 1911; concurred in by senate with amendment Feb. 22, 1911.	Mar. 4, 1911
Michigan	Adopted by senate, May 8, 1901; concurred in by house of representatives, May 8, 1911.	Dec. 4, 1901
Minnesota	Approved, Feb. 9, 1901.	Feb. 18, 1901
Missouri	Approved, Mar. 18, 1905.	Dec. 6, 1905
Do.	Approved, Mar. 6, 1907.	
Montana	Approved, Feb. 21, 1901.	Mar. 2, 1901
Do.	Approved, Jan. 31, 1905.	Feb. 15, 1905
Do.	Approved, Feb. 21, 1907.	Dec. 9, 1907
Do.	Approved, Feb. 2, 1911.	Feb. 13, 1911
Nevada	Approved, Mar. 20, 1901.	Dec. 4, 1901
Do.	Approved, Feb. 25, 1903.	Mar. 10, 1903
Do.	Approved, Mar. 20, 1907.	Dec. 5, 1907
Nebraska	Approved, Feb. 21, 1901.	Feb. 14, 1902
Do.	Approved, Mar. 25, 1903.	
New Jersey	Approved, May 28, 1907.	Dec. 6, 1907
North Carolina	Adopted by house of representatives, Mar. 11, 1907; concurred in by senate, Mar. 11, 1907.	
Oklahoma	Approved, Jan. 9, 1903.	Jan. 23, 1908
Oregon	Adopted by house of representatives, Jan. 23, 1901; concurred in by senate, Jan. 25, 1901.	Feb. 12, 1901
Do.	Adopted by senate, Jan. 26, 1903; concurred in by house of representatives, Jan. 27, 1903.	Feb. 22, 1903
Do.	Adopted by house of representatives, Jan. 28, 1907; concurred in by senate, Feb. 4, 1907.	Feb. 14, 1907
Do.	Adopted by house of representatives, Jan. 22, 1909; concurred in by senate, Jan. 26, 1909.	Feb. 8, 1909
Pennsylvania	Adopted by senate, Feb. 6, 1901; concurred in by house of representatives, Feb. 6, 1901.	Feb. 9, 1901
South Dakota	Adopted by house of representatives, Jan. 10, 1907; concurred in by senate, Jan. 31, 1907.	Feb. 8, 1907
Do.	Adopted by senate, Feb. 4, 1909; signed by speaker of house of representatives, Feb. 8, 1909.	Feb. 19, 1909
Tennessee	Approved, Mar. 28, 1901.	Mar. 4, 1902
Do.	Approved, Mar. 22, 1905.	
Texas	Approved, Apr. 17, 1901.	
Utah	Approved, Mar. 12, 1903.	
Washington	do.	Feb. 21, 1911
Wisconsin	Adopted by senate, Apr. 10, 1903; concurred in by assembly, Apr. 30, 1903.	Nov. 10, 1903
Do.	Adopted by senate, June 20, 1907; concurred in by assembly, June 28, 1907.	Dec. 3, 1907

[Senate Document No. 454, Sixtieth Congress, first session]

MEMORIAL RELATIVE TO AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES  
*To the Sixtieth Congress of the United States:*

Whereas in the Constitution of the United States it was contemplated that lapse of time and changing conditions would necessitate amendments of and additions to the original document, and therefore the making of amendments and additions thereto were provided for:

Time has demonstrated that government by the people, of the people, and for the people can not be obtained by the present method of electing the upper House of the legislative branch of the Federal Government, therefore an overwhelming majority of the people of the entire United States have in various conclusive ways given evidence of their desire that the Constitution should be amended, to the end that United States Senators may be elected by direct vote of the people of the respective States, to the end that our Government in practice as well as in theory, may justify the motto, "Let the people rule";



## FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

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Whereas government devised for the protection of life, liberty, and the right of property necessarily incurs the burden of taxation, direct and indirect; and

Whereas indirect taxation is far too often made an excuse for special privileges to a favored class and a burden upon the toiling masses of the United States; and

Whereas great estates and accumulations of property necessitate a greater share of supervision and expense to Government; therefore it is fair and just that an income tax be authorized by the Constitution of the United States, affording a source from which a portion of the expense of government may be obtained, and to this end the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to make the assessment and collection of an income tax constitutional;

Whereas it should be the policy of our Government to protect the toiling masses to the fullest degree of justice, in case of disability or death while in the service of interstate carriers and free from responsibility on account of the negligence of his fellow servant or coemployee. It is therefore essential that the laws of Congress upon this subject should not be hampered or their validity endangered by the narrow provisions of the Constitution as at present. Distinct power should be given Congress to legislate as in its wisdom may fully protect the employee;

Whereas the conditions and necessities of the different States render it indispensable that each State have unrestricted the right to regulate the charges of common carriers and the conduct or transportation business and the right to prohibit the consolidation or combination or merger of competing carriers, to the end that reasonable competition shall not be destroyed; and

Whereas time has demonstrated that Federal control of this vast subject is inadequate to the needs of the States, and it being within the power and province of the State to regulate its internal affairs, this subject should have the emphasis of a direct provision in the Federal Constitution, not that the States have ever surrendered this right, but that judicial legislation may not further encroach upon the just rights and powers of the State;

Whereas it has always been the policy of free government to permit the people of the States, by their own voice (the majority controlling), to formulate and execute the laws for their local regulation, and where a State, by its people, have elected to prohibit the importation or use of any products affecting the morals and health of the community or the protection of its honest labor, by the exclusion of convict-made goods, the Federal Government should never aid or connive at the violation of such as has been declared to be the expressed will of the people of such State, to the end that doubt on this subject may be cleared away and a definite limit put upon legislation by our Federal judiciary, an amendment of the Constitution is essential.

## AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

There are two methods of securing the submission of amendments to the Constitution of the United States:

(a) The Congress of the United States may formulate and submit amendments on its own motion to the several States for their ratification, but as to this method the people of our country have waited long weary years in vain; but, with a last appeal to that method, the five articles proposed herewith are submitted for the voluntary action of our Congress.

(b) Wise, indeed, were those who framed the Constitution of our country, in the provision of another method for its amendment. In Article V it is provided that the several States, the source of all Federal power, may, by resolution of the legislative body, two-thirds of the States joining therein, and addressing such request to the Congress, make it mandatory upon the Congress of the United States to convene a convention of the States of the Union for the purpose of formulating any and all such amendments to the Federal Constitution as said convention, when assembled, may deem wise and proper, and the Congress shall also provide that all amendments proposed by such convention shall be submitted to the several States for ratification or rejection. It is to be hoped that Congress will not, by their failure to act, make necessary the delay and expense incident to such convention by refusing to submit the attached five articles and such additional articles as the people may demand by a reasonable representation of the people.

The action of 27 States of the Union in requesting a convention of the States must impress the Congress that patience has almost ceased to be a virtue and that Congress has not listened with even diligence and justice to the source of all power—the people of our country.



Can there be any better evidence of the demand for a constitutional convention of the States than that expressed in the resolutions filed herewith, adopted by 27 of our grand and glorious free States, following:

Pennsylvania, Indiana, Texas, California, Nevada, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Wyoming, North Carolina, Illinois, Colorado, Louisiana, Kansas, Montana, Wisconsin, Oregon, Michigan, Tennessee, Idaho, South Dakota, Washington, Utah, Kentucky, Minnesota, Iowa, and Oklahoma.

Of the 10 remaining States, more than two-thirds of them stand ready to join with their sister States in this demand, awaiting only the convening of their legislative bodies.

Shall Congress defer longer the submission of these needed amendments to the Constitution when, by the States above named, substantially two-thirds of the population of the United States have united in a call for such convention?

Shall the people have the opportunity to pass upon these questions without further hindrance or delay or must a campaign be waged to remind Congress that it is the servant of a free and independent people?

The State of Oklahoma has created its commission and directed the presentation to Congress of the matters and things herewith, and humbly prays that the justice of these demands may appeal to the honorable Congress of the United States.

Respectfully,

C. N. HASKELL,  
Governor and Chairman of the Oklahoma State Commission.

*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 articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the State legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz:*

ART. 16. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the electors thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of Members of the House of Representatives. They shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the governor may make temporary appointments until the next regular election in such State. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an elector of the State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their own officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

ART. 17. The Congress shall have power to provide for the collection of a uniform tax upon the gains, profits, and income received by every citizen or person of the United States, including every corporation, association, or company doing business for profit in the United States, subject to such exemption as it may deem proper.

ART. 18. The Congress shall have power to define and regulate the liability of common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce to their servants or employees for injuries resulting from the negligence of fellow-servants or coemployees.

ART. 19. No State shall be denied the right to regulate the charges of common carriers for the carriage of freight or passengers wholly within the State or to regulate or prohibit the consolidation or combination of competing carriers.

ART. 20. No State shall be denied the right to regulate or prohibit the shipment into the State of any article or articles of commerce injurious to public health or morals, or the product in whole or in part of convict labor.



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## STATE OF ARKANSAS

House Concurrent Resolution No. 17.—Making an application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the qualified electors of the several States

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives and Senate of the General assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the Legislature of the said State of Arkansas, on behalf of the said State, hereby make application, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to the Congress to call a convention to be composed of delegates from the several States of the Union, which convention when assembled shall propose as an amendment to the said Constitution a provision whereby Members of the United States Senate shall be elected by a direct vote of the qualified electors of the several States.*

That a certified copy of this resolution shall be immediately transmitted by the governor to the President of the United States, to be by him presented to the Congress of the United States.

Approved, April 25, 1901.

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I, C. F. Curry, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of Senate joint resolution No. 2, Statutes of 1900, with the original now on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof. Also, that this authentication is in due form and by the proper officer.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, Calif., the 10th day of April, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

C. F. CURRY, *Secretary of State,*  
By J. HOBSON, *Deputy.*

Chapter VII. Senate Joint Resolution No. 2.—Relative to the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people

Whereas section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years;" and

Whereas the present system for the election of United States Senators is subject to severe public criticism and divided public opinion arising from various causes; therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, and the Assembly, jointly, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to vote for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the electors of the respective States.*

*Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.*

THOS. FLINT, JR.,  
*President pro tem. of the Senate.*  
ALDEN ANDERSON,  
*Speaker of the Assembly.*

Attest:

C. F. CURRY,  
*Secretary of State.*

## STATE OF MINNESOTA

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I, Julius A. Schmahl, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy with the original instrument in my office of chapter 406, Laws of Minnesota of 1901, approved February 9, 1901, and that said copy is a true and correct transcript of said original instrument and of the whole thereof.

S D—71-2—vol. 22—29

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in St. Paul, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

JULIUS A. SCHMAHL,  
Secretary of State.

Chapter 406.—A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Minnesota making application to the Congress of the United States under Article V of the Constitution for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That the Legislature of the State of Minnesota hereby makes application to the Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people.*

SEC. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also, to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

Approved, February 9, 1901.

#### STATE OF UTAH

##### House Joint Resolution

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much-desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Utah, That under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and*

*Resolved, That the secretary of the State be, and is hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.*

Approved this 12th day of March, 1903.

#### STATE OF UTAH,

##### County of Salt Lake, ss:

I, Willard Done, a notary public in and for the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, do hereby certify that the within is a full, true, and correct copy of a house joint resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Utah and approved by Governor Heber M. Wells on the 12th day of March, 1903.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 11th day of March, A. D. 1908.

WILLARD DONE, Notary Public.



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## STATE OF KANSAS

Whereas there is a widespread and rapidly growing belief that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to provide for the election of the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of the respective States; and

Whereas other amendments to the United States Constitution are by many intelligent persons considered desirable and necessary; and

Whereas the Senate of the United States has so far neglected to take any action whatever upon the matter of changing the manner of electing United States Senators, although favorable action upon such proposed change has several times been unanimously taken by the House of Representatives: Therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas (the Senate concurring therein),* That the Legislature of Kansas, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, hereby apply to and request the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

*Resolved,* That we hereby request our Representatives in Congress and instruct our United States Senators to bring this matter to the attention of their respective bodies and to try and induce favorable action thereon; and

*Resolved further,* That the secretary of the State of Kansas is hereby directed to forthwith transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Representatives and United States Senators in Congress from Kansas, and to the speaker of the house of representatives of each State in which the legislature is now or soon to be in session.

STATE OF KANSAS,

*Office of the Secretary of State:*

I, C. E. Denton, secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 18th day of January, 1908.

[SEAL.]

C. E. DENTON,

*Secretary of State.*

By J. F. BOTKIN,

*Assistant Secretary of State.*

## STATE OF TEXAS

## House Concurrent Resolution No. 22

Whereas under the present method of the election of United States Senators by the legislatures of the several States protracted contests frequently result in no election at all, and in all cases interfering with needed State legislation; and

Whereas Oregon, in common with many of the other States, has asked Congress to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and said amendment has passed the House of Representatives on several occasions, but the Senate of the United States has consistently refused to adopt said amendments: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas (the Senate concurring),* That the Congress of the United States is hereby asked and urgently requested to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States as provided in Article V of the said Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved,* That we hereby ask and urgently request that the legislative assembly of each of the other States in the Union unite with us in asking and urgently requesting the Congress of the United States to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved,* That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to send a certified copy of this concurrent resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United

States, and to the legislative assembly of each and every of the other States of the Union.

(NOTE.—The enrolled bill shows that the foregoing resolution passed the House of Representatives, no vote given; and passed the Senate, no vote given.)  
Approved, April 17, 1901.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
Department of State:

I, W. R. Davie, secretary of state of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the attached and foregoing is a true and correct copy of house concurrent resolution No. 22, passed by the Twenty-seventh Legislature of the State of Texas, and approved April 17, 1901, as the same appears of record in the printed statute book of the State of Texas, deposited in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Texas, on pages 327 and 328 of General Laws of the State of Texas passed at the regular session of the twenty-seventh legislature, convened at the city of Austin, January 8, 1901, and adjourned April 9, 1901; and I further certify that I am the keeper and custodian of the said printed statute book above mentioned.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name officially and caused to be impressed hereon the seal of my office, same being the great seal of the State of Texas, at my office in Austin, Tex., on this the 3d day of April, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

W. R. DAVIE,  
Secretary of State.

#### STATE OF ILLINOIS

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:*

I, James A. Rose, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true copy of senate joint resolution No. 5 of the forty-third general assembly, adopted by the senate February 10, 1903, and concurred in by the house April 9, 1903, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of State. Done at the city of Springfield this 10th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

JAMES A. ROSE,  
Secretary of State.

Whereas by direct vote of the people of the State of Illinois at a general election held in said State on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1902, it was voted that this general assembly take the necessary steps under Article V of the Constitution of the United States to bring about the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States the Congress of the United States shall call a convention for proposing amendments: Now, therefore, in obedience to the expressed will of the people as expressed at the said election, be it

*Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring herein), That application be, and is hereby, made to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in said Article V; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the secretary of state do furnish to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each, one copy of this resolution, properly certified under the great seal of the State.*

Adopted by the senate February 10, 1903.

J. H. PABDOCK,  
Secretary of the Senate.  
W. A. NORTHCOTT,  
President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house April 9, 1903.

JNO. A. RENYER,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN H. MILLER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



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STATE OF INDIANA

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

I, Fred A. Sims, secretary of state of the State of Indiana, and being the officer who under the constitution and laws thereof is the custodian of the enrolled acts of the general assembly, do hereby certify that the attached is a full, true, and complete copy of the House Joint Resolution No. 4, approved March 11, 1907, and filed in the office of the secretary of state, as the law provides.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Indiana, at Indianapolis, this 19th day of March, 1908.

[SEAL.]

FRED A. SIMS,  
Secretary of State.  
FRANK I. GRUBBS,  
Deputy.

Chapter 299.—Joint resolution of the sixty-fifth general assembly of the State of Indiana, making application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. (H. 4, joint resolution. Approved March 11, 1907)

Whereas we believe that Senators of the United States should be elected directly by the voters; and

Whereas to authorize such direct election an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary; and

Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing a submission of such amendment to the States is through a constitutional convention, to be called by Congress upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the States: Therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Legislature of the State of Indiana hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.*

SEC. 2. That this resolution, duly authenticated, shall be delivered forthwith to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that the same shall be laid before the said Senate and House.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of South Dakota, Secretary's Office:

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 2 as passed by the legislature of 1907, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre this 18th day of March, 1908.

[SEAL.]

D. D. WIPF, Secretary of State,  
By J. L., Assistant Secretary of State.

House Joint Resolution No. 2.—A joint resolution memorializing Congress to submit to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the electors

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein):*

Whereas the election of United States Senators by the legislatures of the several States frequently interferes with important legislative duties, and has in many States resulted in charges of bribery and corruption; and

Whereas the sentiment of the majority of the people of this State is in favor of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the electors of the State, that under authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention

for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the electors of the several States.

*Be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to send a properly authenticated copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the president of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of South Dakota.

M. J. CHANEY,  
*Speaker of the House.*  
JAMES W. CONE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

Attest:

HOWARD C. SHOBER,  
*President of the Senate.*

Attest:

L. H. SIMONS,  
*Secretary of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within joint resolution originated in the House of Representatives and was known in the House files as House Joint Resolution No. 2.

JAMES W. CONE,  
*Chief Clerk.*

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,  
*Office of Secretary of State, ss:*

Filed February 2, 1907, at 5 o'clock p. m.

D. D. WIFF,  
*Secretary of State.*

#### STATE OF IDAHO

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I, Robert Lansdon, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 2 by committee on privileges and elections, which was filed in this office the 27th day of February, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSDON,  
*Secretary of State.*

Joint Memorial No. 2.—Requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people

Whereas a large number of the State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions, within recent years, adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing the President, Vice President, and United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Idaho that the President, Vice President, and United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That the Legislature of the State of Idaho favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing President, Vice



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President, and United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and our Representatives in Congress.

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 14th day of February, 1901.

THOS. F. TERRELL, *President of the Senate*.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 21st day of February, 1901.

GLENN P. MCKINLEY,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives*.

This senate joint memorial was received by the governor on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 5 o'clock p. m., and approved on the 26th day of February, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor*.

I hereby certify that the within Senate Joint Memorial No. 2, entitled "A memorial requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people," originated in the Senate of Idaho during the sixth session.

WM. V. HELFRICH,  
*Secretary of the Senate*.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Chapter 61.—An act making application to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as authorized by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America. (H. B. No. 207)

Whereas the present method of electing a United States Senator is expensive and conducive of unnecessary delay in the passage of useful legislation; and

Whereas the will of the people can best be ascertained by direct vote of the people: Therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington*, That application be, and the same is hereby, made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as authorized by Article V of the Constitution of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That a duly certified copy of this act be immediately transmitted to the presiding officer of each legislative body of each of the several States of the United States of America, through the governor of each of the several States, with a request that each of such legislatures pass an act of like import as this act.

Passed the house February 19, 1903.

Passed the senate March 7, 1903.

Approved by the governor March 12, 1903.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

*Department of State, ss:*

I, Sam H. Nichols, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of the original enrolled law now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of State this 13th day of March, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL]

SAM H. NICHOLS,  
*Secretary of State*.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

## OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

A joint resolution relative to amending the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election of the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of the respective States

Whereas there is a widespread and rapidly growing belief that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to provide for the election of the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of the respective States; and

Whereas other amendments to the United States Constitution are by many intelligent persons considered desirable and necessary; and

Whereas the Senate of the United States has so far neglected to take any action whatever upon the matter of changing the manner of electing United States Senators, although favorable action upon such proposed change has several times been unanimously taken by the House of Representatives: Therefore

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, the Senate concurring therein, That the Legislature of North Carolina, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, hereby apply to and request the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and*

*Resolved, That we hereby request our Representatives in Congress and instruct our United States Senators to bring this matter to the attention of the respective bodies and to try and induce favorable action thereon; and*

*Resolved further, That the secretary of the State of North Carolina is hereby directed to forthwith transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Representatives and United States Senators in Congress from North Carolina, and to the speaker of the house of representatives of each State in which the legislature is now or soon to be in session.*

In the general assembly; read three times, and ratified this the 11th day of March, A. D. 1907.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Office of the Secretary of State:

I, J. Bryan Grimes, secretary of state of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify the foregoing and attached (two sheets) to be a true copy from the records of this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal.

Done in office at Raleigh, this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1908.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State.

## STATE OF TENNESSEE

Joint Resolution No. 15.—Requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people

Whereas a large number of the State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on several occasions recently adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provided that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for the proposed amendments; and

Whereas, believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Tennessee that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore,

*Be it resolved (if the house concur), That the Legislature of the State of Tennessee favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a constitutional convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of said Constitution, which amendment*



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shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by direct vote of the people.

*Be it further enacted,* That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for calling of the convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of the United States Senators from Tennessee, and our Representatives in Congress.

Adopted March 14, 1905.

J. I. COX,  
*Speaker of the Senate.*

W. K. ABERNATHY,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Approved March 22, 1905.

JAMES B. FRAZIER,  
*Governor.*

STATE OF TENNESSEE,  
*Office of Secretary of State:*

I, John W. Morton, secretary of the State of Tennessee, do certify that the annexed is a true copy of senate joint resolution No. 15, passed by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, 1905, the original of which is now of record in my office.

This the 12th day of March, 1907.

JNO. W. MORTON, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF MONTANA

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.—Requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people

Whereas a large number of the State legislatures have, at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has, on several occasions within recent years, adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposed amendments; and,

Believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Montana that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore, be it

*Resolved (if the House concur),* That the Legislature of the State of Montana favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by direct vote of the people.

*Resolved,* That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of the convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and also to each of the United States Senators from Montana and our Representative in Congress.

EDWIN L. NORRIS,  
*President of the Senate.*

E. W. RING,  
*Speaker of the House.*

Approved February 21, 1907.

Filed February 21, 1907, at 4.05 p. m.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
State of Montana, ss:

I, A. N. Yoder, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation, and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 1, resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, enacted by the tenth session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1907.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State. Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

A. N. YODER, Secretary of State.  
By DAVE PIZER, Deputy.

#### STATE OF WYOMING

Enrolled Memorial No. 2, House of Representatives, Wyoming

Be it resolved by the third Legislature of the State of Wyoming, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America be memorialized as follows: The third Legislature of the State of Wyoming respectfully represents to the honorable the Senate and the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that they urge the submission of the constitutional amendments now pending in Congress requiring United States Senators to be elected by a vote of the qualified electors of the State.

They believe that the exciting and disturbing contest for seats in the legislature in many of the States has been owing in a great measure to impending contests for United States Senators.

In many States the sessions of the legislature are limited to a specified time, and much of this time has been wasted and consumed in a fruitless effort to elect Senators.

The temptation to corruption and the inducements to influence legislators by questionable means would be entirely removed if the election of Senators were transferred to the people. It is believed the business of the legislature should be confined to matters of legislation, and that the excitement attendant upon the selection of United States Senators by the legislature interferes to a great degree with that business. The growth of a public sentiment in this direction we believe to be grounded upon good reasons, calling for an amendment of the Constitution in this respect.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested, upon his approval of this memorial, to forward a duly authenticated copy thereof, under the great seal of the State, to the Senators and Representative in Congress from this State, in order that the same may be brought to the attention of the Congress of the United States.

GEO. W. HOYT,  
President of the Senate.

JAY L. TORREY,  
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 16, A. D. 1895.

WM. A. RICHARDS, Governor.

#### STATE OF NEVADA

Senate concurrent resolution relating to the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote

Whereas the people of this State, as shown by a vote taken thereon, favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct popular vote; and

Whereas it is evident that a large majority of the American people favor such an amendment, as shown by the tone of the public press and by the resolutions of



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the State legislatures of the various States and the resolution passed by the National House of Representatives; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments thereto:

*Resolved, therefore (if the assembly concur),* That the Legislature of the State of Nevada favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and respectfully requests that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the representatives of the State of Nevada in the Congress of the United States.

*Resolved,* That our representative in Congress be directed to urge upon Congress the calling of a convention provided for by these resolutions.

No. 7.—A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, making application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution, making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan,* That application is hereby made to the Congress under the provision of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; and

*Resolved further,* That the secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and copies to the Members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

## STATE OF WISCONSIN

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*To all to whom these presents shall come:*

I, J. A. Frear, secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of Joint Resolution No. 10 has been compared by me with the original enrolled resolution on file in this department and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original enrolled resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at the capitol, in the city of Madison, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

J. A. FREAR,  
Secretary of State.

## Joint Resolution No. 10

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much-desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, That, under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and*

*Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, directed to forward a proper authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.*

J. O. DAVIDSON,  
*President of the Senate.*  
I. L. LENROOT,  
*Speaker of the Assembly.*  
THEO. W. GOLDIN,  
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*  
C. O. MARSH,  
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

#### STATE OF MISSOURI

*Joint and concurrent resolution.—Application of the Legislature of the State of Missouri for a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as provided in Article V thereof*

*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the Legislature of Missouri shall and hereby does make application to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as provided in Article V thereof; and*

*Resolved further, That the Congress be requested to provide for the holding of State conventions to pass upon amendments submitted, as also provided in said Article V.*

Approved, March 6, 1907.

STATE OF MISSOURI, *Department of State:*

I, John E. Swanger, secretary of state of the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true and complete copy of a joint and concurrent resolution passed by the forty-fourth general assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 6, 1907.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of the State of Missouri.

Done at the city of Jefferson this 9th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

JNO. E. SWANGER,  
*Secretary of State.*

#### STATE OF IOWA

##### SECRETARY OF STATE

I, W. C. Hayward, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 2, making application to the United States Congress to call convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Adopted by the thirty-second General Assembly of the State of Iowa, March 12, A. D. 1907, as the same appears of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the secretary of state of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, the capital of the State, April 20, 1908.

[SEAL.]

W. C. HAYWARD,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Senate Joint Resolution No. 2.—Making application to United States Congress to call convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States*

Whereas we believe that Senators of the United States should be elected directly by the voters; and

Whereas to authorize such direct election an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary; and



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Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing a submission of such amendment to the States is through a constitutional convention, to be called by Congress upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the States: Therefore

*Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the Legislature of the State of Iowa hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.*

SEC. 2. That this resolution, duly authenticated, shall be delivered forthwith to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that the same shall be laid before the said Senate and House.

Approved March 12, A. D. 1907.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I, Clarence J. Mears, deputy secretary of state of the State of Michigan and custodian of the great seal of the State, hereby certify that the annexed sheet of paper contains a correct and compared transcript of joint resolution No. 7, passed at the session of the legislature of 1901, the original of which is on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereto affixed my signature and the great seal of the State, at Lansing, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1908.

[SEAL.]

CLARENCE J. MEARS,  
*Deputy Secretary of State.*

No. 7.—A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, making application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution, making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That application is hereby made to the Congress under the provision of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; and*

*Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and copies to the Members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.*

## STATE OF OREGON

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint resolution No. 7 with the original of said joint resolution No. 7, with the indorsements thereon, filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon on the 10th day of March, 1903, and that the same is a full, true, and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 12th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

F. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

## Senate Joint Resolution No. 7

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amend-

ments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, That, under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and*

*Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.*

#### STATE OF LOUISIANA

Joint resolution making application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas we believe that Senators of the United States should be elected directly by the voters; and

Whereas to authorize such direct election an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary; and

Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing a submission of such amendment to the State is through a constitutional convention, to be called by Congress upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the States: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That the Legislature of the State of Louisiana hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.*

SEC. 2. That this resolution, duly authenticated, shall be delivered forthwith to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that the same shall be laid before the said Senate and House.

J. W. HYAMS,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

J. Y. SANDERS,  
*Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.*

Approved November 25, 1907.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,  
*Governor of the State of Louisiana.*

A true copy.

JOHN T. MICHEL,  
*Secretary of State.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA,  
*Parish of East Baton Rouge, ss:*

Before me, W. M. Barrow, a notary public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared H. H. Johnson, a resident of the city of Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, to me well and personally known, who upon oath stated that he made the above and foregoing copy of act No. 4 of the extra session of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana of 1907, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original.

H. H. JOHNSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

W. M. BARROW, *Notary Public.*



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## STATE OF COLORADO

An act requesting the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and urging an amendment to section three, article one of the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of each State

*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Colorado:*

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States, by the State of Colorado and the Legislature of said State of Colorado, to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly of the State of Colorado desires to present and urge before the convention to be called, as provided in section 1 of this act, an amendment to section 3, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, which shall provide for choosing Senators of the United States by the voters of each State, in lieu of the provision of said section 3, article 1, which requires that Senators of the United States shall be chosen in each State by the legislature thereof.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the State of Colorado shall transmit one copy of this act to the President of the United States, one copy to the President of the Senate of the United States, one copy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and one copy to the governor of each State, to the end that appropriate action may be had and taken by the Congress of the United States whenever and as soon as two-thirds in number of the States of this Union shall make similar application.

Approved April 1, 1901.

I, Alfred C. Montgomery, secretary to the governor, State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of senate bill No. 13, by Senator Parks, asking for a constitutional convention to amend the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators, as the same is found on pages 115 and 116, in the Session Laws of Colorado, 1901.

ALFRED C. MONTGOMERY.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY

Resolution favoring a change in the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of Senators in the Congress of the United States by popular vote

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions within recent years adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which was not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas by reason of alleged corruption and fraud and the corrupt use of money the election of United States Senators in several States has been prevented and by deadlocks several States have failed to elect Senators and in a number of instances the will of the people prevented; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress on the application of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the people of Kentucky that United States Senators should be elected by the people,

*Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Legislature of the State of Kentucky favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of the United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.*

*Resolved, That a copy of this concurrent resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Approved February 10, 1902.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

No. 10]

IN THE SENATE, February 6, 1901.

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions, within recent years, adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore, be it

*Resolved (if the house of representatives concur),* That the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

*Resolved,* That a copy of this concurred resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. W. SMILEY,  
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

The foregoing resolution concurred in February 6, A. D. 1901.

CHARLES JOHNSON,  
*Acting Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

Approved the 13th day of February, A. D. 1901.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of concurrent resolution of the general assembly No. 10.

[SEAL.]

W. W. GRIEST,  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

STATE OF NEBRASKA

A BILL For a concurrent resolution relating to the election of United States Senators

SECTION 1. That it is deemed necessary to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to make provisions therein for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Sec. 2. That pursuant to the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States to call a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Sec. 3. That a copy of this joint resolution be sent to each Senator and Representative from the State of Nebraska in the Congress of the United States, and to each presiding officer of the Senate and House composing the Congress.

Approved March 25, 1903, by John H. Miley.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Lincoln Nebr.:

I, George Lawson Sheldon, Governor of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of house roll No. 107, passed by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska in the year 1903 and approved by the Hon. John H. Miley, March 25, 1903.



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In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska, this 9th day of March, 1908.

GEORGE LAWSON SHELTON,  
Governor.

[SEAL.]

GEO. C. JUNKIN,  
Secretary of State.

## STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2.—Relating to the calling of a convention of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and for other purposes, and providing for the appointment of a senatorial election commission of the State of Oklahoma

Whereas a large number of the State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the respective States; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on several different occasions in recent years adopted resolutions in favor of the proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate: Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma:

SECTION 1. That the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, desires to join with the other States of the Union to respectfully request that a convention of the several States be called for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and hereby apply to and request the Congress of the United States to call such convention and to provide for submitting to the several States the amendments so proposed for ratification by the legislatures thereof, or by conventions therein, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

SEC. 2. That at said convention the State of Oklahoma will propose, among other amendments, that section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States should be amended to read as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the electors thereof, as the governor is chosen, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. They shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes, so that one-third may be chosen every year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise the governor may make temporary appointments until the next regular election in such State. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an elector of the State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their own officers and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States."

SEC. 3. A legislative commission is hereby created, to be composed of the governor and eight members, to be appointed by him, not more than four of whom shall belong to the same political party, to be known as the senatorial direct-election commission of the State of Oklahoma. It shall be the duty of said legislative commission to urge action by the legislatures of the several States and by the Congress of the United States to the end that a convention may be called as provided in section 1 hereof. The members of said commission shall receive no compensation.

SEC. 4. That the Governor of the State of Oklahoma is hereby directed forthwith to transmit certified copies of this joint resolution and application to both Houses of the United States Congress, to the governor of each State in the Union, and to each of our Representatives and Senators in Congress.

GEORGE W. BELLAMY,  
President of the Senate.

WM. H. MURRAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved, January 9, 1908.

C. N. HASKELL,  
Governor of the State of Oklahoma.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, *Department of State.*

*To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:*

I, Bill Cross, secretary of state of the State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true copy of senate joint resolution No. 9, relating to the calling of a convention of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and providing for the appointment of a senatorial election commission of the State of Oklahoma.

Approved, January 9, 1908.

The original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed my official seal.

Done at the city of Guthrie, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

BILL CROSS, *Secretary of State.*  
By LEO MEYER, *Deputy.*

# RESOLUTIONS BY STATE LEGISLATURES REQUESTING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

## STATE OF ALABAMA

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Recommending to Congress a speedy modification of the tariff laws so as to equalize their burdens and reduce the revenue to the economical expenditures of the Government, and the call of a Federal convention to propose such amendments to the Constitution as may be proper to restrain Congress from exerting the taxing power for the substantive protection of domestic manufactures, and recommending to the State of South Carolina to suspend the operation of her late ordinance, and to abstain from the use of military power in enforcing her ordinance, or in resisting the execution of the revenue laws of the United States, and recommending to the General Government to exercise moderation, and to employ only such means as are peaceful and usual to execute the laws of the Union. (Senate Journal, Vol. 23, p. 194-195, February 19, 1833.)

## STATE OF DELAWARE

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation within the United States

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for more effectual prohibition thereof, by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met,* That application be, and is hereby, made to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

*Resolved,* That the legislatures of all other States of the United States now in session, or when next convened, be and they are hereby, respectfully requested to join in application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

*Resolved further,* That the secretary of state be, and hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein; also, to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

RICHARD HODGSON,  
*Speaker of the House.*  
ISAAC T. PARKER,  
*President of the Senate.*

Approved this the 11th day of February, A. D. 1907.

PRESTON LEE, *Governor.*



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## STATE OF GEORGIA

A preamble and resolution of the Legislature of the State of Georgia is as follows:

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For as much as, throughout the United States, there exist many controversies growing out of the conflicting interests which have arisen among the people since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, out of the cases in which Congress claims the right to act under constructive or implied powers; out of the disposition shown by Congress too frequently to act under assumed powers; and out of rights of jurisdiction, either claimed or exercised by the Supreme Court; all of which tend directly to diminish the affections of the people for their own Government, to produce discontent, to repress patriotism, to excite jealousies, to engender discord, and, finally, to bring about the event of all others most deeply to be deplored and most anxiously to be guarded against, viz, a dissolution of our happy Union, and a severance of these States into hostile communities, each regarding and acting toward each other with the bitterest enmity.

And the experience of the past having clearly proved that the Constitution of the United States needs amendment in the following particulars:

1. That the powers delegated to the General Government, and the rights reserved to the States or to the people, may be more distinctly defined.
2. That the power of coercion by the General Government over the States, and the right of a State to resist an unconstitutional act of Congress, may be determined.
3. That the principle involved in a tariff for the direct protection of domestic industry may be settled.
4. That a system of Federal taxation may be established, which shall be equal in its operation upon the whole people and in all sections of the country.
5. That the jurisdiction and process of the Supreme Court may be clearly and unequivocally settled.
6. That a tribunal of last resort may be organized to settle disputes between the General Government and the States.
7. That the power of chartering a bank and of granting incorporations may be expressly given to or withheld from Congress.
8. That the practice of appropriating money for works of internal improvement may be either sanctioned by an express delegation of power, or restrained by express inhibition.
9. That it may be prescribed what disposition shall be made of the surplus revenue when such revenue is found to be on hand.
10. That the right to, and the mode of, disposition of the public lands of the United States may be settled.
11. That the election of President and Vice President may be secured in all cases to the people.
12. That their tenure of office may be limited to one term.
13. That the rights of the Indians may be definitely settled.

*Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and acting for the people thereof, That the State of Georgia, in conformity with the fifth article of the Federal Constitution, hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States for the call of a convention of the people to amend the Constitution aforesaid in the particulars herein enumerated and in such others as the people of the other States may deem needful of amendment.*

*Resolved further, That his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of this document to the other States of the Union and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.*

Agreed to December 12, 1832.

ABBURY HULL, *Speaker.*

Attest:

ROBERT W. CARNEE, *Clerk.*

Concurred in in Senate, December 20, 1832.

THOMAS STOCKS, *President.*

Attest:

IVERSON L. HARRIS, *Secretary.*

Approved December 22, 1832.

WILSON LUMPKIN, *Governor.*

STATE OF MAINE

*Joint resolution of the Seventy-fifth Legislature of the State of Maine, making application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States*

Whereas we believe that Senators of the United States shall be elected directly by vote; and

Whereas to authorize such direct election an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary; and

Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing submission of such amendment to the States is through a constitutional convention to be called by Congress upon application of legislatures of two-thirds of all the States: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Maine, That the Legislature of the State of Maine hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.*

SEC. 2. This resolution, duly authenticated, shall be delivered forthwith to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that the same shall be laid before the Senate and House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
February 8, 1911.

Read and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

C. C. HARVEY, Clerk.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,  
February 21, 1911.

Read once; senate amendment A adopted. Read and passed as amended. Sent down for concurrence.

W. C. HANSON, Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
February 22, 1911.

House receded from original action. Senate amendment A adopted in concurrence.

Resolution as amended read and passed in concurrence.

A true copy.

Attest:

C. C. HARVEY,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

STATE OF MONTANA

House Joint Memorial 7

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States and otherwise that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved (if the senate concur), That the application be made, and hereby is made, to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.*

*Resolved, That the legislature of all the other States of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.*



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*Resolved further*, That the secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

W. W. McDOWELL,  
*Speaker of the House.*  
W. R. ALLEN,  
*President of the Senate.*

Approved, March 1, 1911.

EDWIN L. NORRIS, *Governor.*

Filed March 1, 1911.

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. N. Yoder, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 7 relating to the practice of polygamy, enacted by the twelfth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by Edwin L. Norris, governor of said State, on the 1st day of March, 1911.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF NEBRASKA

Joint resolution by House and Senate of Nebraska Legislature, thirty-second session—Antipolygamy resolution

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore

*Resolved*, That the application be made, and hereby is made, to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

*Resolved*, That the legislatures of all the other States of the United States, now in session or when convened, be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

*Resolved further*, That the secretary of state be, and hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

JOHN KUHLE,  
*Speaker of House of Representatives.*  
M. R. HOPPEWELL,  
*President of Senate.*

Approved March 14, 1911.

CHESTER H. ALDRICH,  
*Governor.*

Filed March 14, 1911.

ADDISON WAIT,  
*Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*State of Nebraska, ss:*

I, Addison Wait, secretary of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a joint resolution relating to the practice

of polygamy, adopted by the thirty-second session of the Legislature of Nebraska and approved by Chester H. Aldrich, governor of said State, March 14, 1911.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Lincoln, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

ADDISON WAIT, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Joint Resolution No. 5

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that, "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intent and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc., and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much-desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, Under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the State be, and he is hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved, May 29, 1907.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

*Department of State:*

I, S. D. Dickinson, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5 of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved by the governor May 28, 1907, as the same is taken from and compared with the original now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Trenton, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1907.

S. D. DICKINSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
IN SENATE,  
*Albany, March 1, 1908.*

Whereas it appears from the investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore,

*Resolved (if the assembly concur)*, That application be, and hereby is, made to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Con-



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stitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

*Resolved*, That the legislatures of all other States of the United States, now in session or when next convened be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

*Resolved further*, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the several Members of said body representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

By order of the senate:

LAFAYETTE B. GLEASON, *Clerk*.

In Assembly, March 2, 1906.

Concurred in without amendment.

By order of the assembly:

A. E. BAXTER, *Clerk*.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

*Office of the Secretary of State, ss:*

The foregoing is a true copy of a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, filed in this office March 6, 1906.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the secretary of state, at the city of Albany, this 20th day of March, in the year 1906.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,  
*Secretary of State*.

THE STATE OF OHIO,  
*Office of the Secretary of State*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*State of Ohio, ss:*

I, Charles H. Graves, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the following is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original rolls now on file in this office, and in my official custody as secretary, as required by the laws of the State of Ohio, of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES H. GRAVES,  
*Secretary of State*.

House Joint Resolution 13.--To define the law against polygamy as clearly as the law is defined against bigamy

The contract made by Utah with the United States Government when admitted as a State was that polygamy should cease. From that day to the present Joseph Smith and the majority of his followers have lived in polygamy and now polygamous conditions have continued. The doctrine of the Mormon Church is, the more spiritual its followers become, the more will they practice polygamy. The Government of the United States takes precedence over the Mormon Church. When the Mormon hierarchy discovers that the sentiment of the people of the United States is positive in its denunciation of polygamy, the Mormon Church has a new revelation, and again throughout the press of the country is the announcement of the doing away of polygamy. Soon the announcement is made to the press that there was no authority for the statement. The question that faces every legislator is, shall the United States Government be maintained or shall the Mormon hierarchy rule the Government? It is only necessary to refer to the proceedings before the United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to be convinced that polygamy is the fundamental doctrine of the Mormon Church. Reference should also be made to Pearson's Magazine for September, October, and November, 1910, which will clearly explain the situation.

The consensus of opinion of statesmen and the great majority who are considering the welfare of our Nation is an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy and polygamous practices. A concurrent resolution for an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy and polygamous practices has passed 13 States--New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, Maine, Iowa, North Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, and Washington. When two-thirds of the States have passed this resolution Congress will act as in the case of the concurrent resolution which has passed all but four of the States in regard to the direct vote of the people for



Senators of the United States. The following resolution, is not referred to a committee, is acted upon by both Houses, does not lie on the table, but, under the rules, to be called up and acted upon by the assembly as a whole:

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore

*Resolved*, That the application be made, and hereby is made, to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

*Resolved*, That legislatures of all other States of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

*Resolved further*, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

Adopted, March 15, 1911.

S. J. VINING,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*  
HUGH L. NICHOLS,  
*President of the Senate.*

STATE OF VERMONT

Joint resolution making application to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore

*Resolved by the senate and house of representatives*, That the application be made, and hereby is made, to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

*Resolved*, That the legislatures of all other States of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

*Resolved further*, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein; also, to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

FRANK E. HOWE,  
*President of the Senate.*  
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Approved December 18, 1912

ALLEN M. FLETCHER,  
*Governor.*



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STATE OF VERMONT,

*Office of the Secretary of State:*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution making application to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, approved December 18, 1912, as appears by the files and records of this office.

Witness my signature and the seal of this office, at Montpelier, this 10th day of January, 1913.

(SEAL.)

GUY W. BAILEY,  
*Secretary of State.*

## STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA, to wit:

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NOVEMBER 14, 1788

*Resolved*, That an application be made in the name and on the behalf of the Legislature of this Commonwealth to the Congress of the United States, in the words following, to wit:

"The good people of this Commonwealth in convention assembled, having ratified the Constitution submitted to their consideration, this legislature has, in conformity to that act and the resolution of the United States in Congress assembled, to them transmitted, thought proper to make the arrangements that were necessary for carrying it into effect. Having thus shown themselves obedient to the voice of their constituents, all America will find that, so far as it depended on them, that plan of government will be carried into immediate operation.

"But the sense of the people of Virginia would be in part complied with, and but little regarded, if we went no farther. In the very moment of adoption, and coeval with ratification of the new plan of government, the general voice of the convention of this State pointed to objects no less interesting to the people we represent, and equally entitled to our attention. At the same time that, from motives of affection to our sister States, the convention yielded their assent to the ratification, they gave the most unequivocal proofs that they dreaded its operation under the present form.

"In acceding to the Government under this impression, painful must have been the prospect had they not derived consolation from a full expectation of its imperfections being speedily amended. In this resource, therefore, they placed their confidence, a confidence that will continue to support them whilst they have reason to believe that they have not calculated upon it in vain.

"In making known to you the objections of the people of this Commonwealth to the new plan of government, we deem it unnecessary to enter into a particular detail of its defects, which they consider as involving all the great and inalienable rights of freemen. For their sense on this subject, we beg leave to refer you to the proceedings of their late convention, and the sense of the house of delegates, as expressed in their resolutions of the 30th day of October, 1788.

"We think proper, however, to declare, that, in our opinion, as those objections were not founded in speculative theory, but deduced from principles which have been established by the melancholy example of other nations in different ages, so they will never be removed until the cause itself shall cease to exist. The sooner, therefore, the public apprehensions are quieted, and the Government is possessed of the confidence of the people, the more salutary will be its operations, and the longer its duration.

"The cause of amendments we consider as a common cause; and, since concessions have been made from political motives, which, we conceive, may endanger the Republic, we trust that a commendable zeal will be shown for obtaining those provisions which experience has taught us are necessary to secure from danger the inalienable rights of human nature.

"The anxiety with which our countrymen press for the accomplishment of this important end, will ill admit of delay. The slow forms of congressional discussion and recommendation, if, indeed, they should ever agree to any change, would, we fear, be less certain of success. Happily for their wishes, the Constitution hath presented an alternative, by admitting the submission to a con-

vention of the State. To this, therefore, we resort as the source from whence they are to derive relief from their present apprehensions.

"We do, therefore, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to Congress, that a convention be immediately called, of deputies from the several States, with full power to take into their consideration the defects of this Constitution that have been suggested by the State conventions, and report such amendments thereto as they shall find best suited to promote our common interests, and secure to ourselves and our latest posterity the great and unalienable rights of mankind."

JOHN JONES,  
*Speaker, Senate.*

THOMAS MATHEWS,  
*Speaker, House of Delegates.*

(Annals of Congress, 1st Cong., 1st-2d sess., p. 248.)

#### STATE OF WISCONSIN

Joint Resolution 83.—Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to discharge the mandatory duties imposed upon it by Article V of the Constitution of the United States to call a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution.

Whereas the legislatures of the following 35 States have filed a formal application with Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate;" and

Whereas this article makes it mandatory upon the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution whenever two-third of the States shall have made application therefor; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring*, That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States perform the mandatory duty imposed upon it by the above quoted Article V and forthwith call a convention to propose amendments to the constitution of the United States. Be it further

*Resolved*, That properly attested copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Congress of the United States and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,  
*President of the Senate.*  
O. G. MUNSON,  
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*  
CHAS. B. PENNY,  
*Speaker of the Assembly.*  
C. E. SHAFFER,  
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

(Congressional Record, September 23, 1929.)