



Eagle Council XLVIII

Saturday, 9/21/19

2:30 pm

Speaker: Marshall, Hon. Robert G. – Over the last 26 years, Bob has been elected thirteen times in a district that had previously covered areas from Woodbridge in Prince William County to Leesburg and Sterling in Loudoun County.

His new district as of 2011 includes parts of Manassas outside Manassas City in Prince William County, the City of Manassas Park, the town of Haymarket and parts of Haymarket and Gainesville in Western Prince William.

He was first elected to the Virginia House of Delegates 1991. He serves on the Finance Committee, and the Counties, Cities and Towns Committee. He's former vice chairman of the Counties, Cities and Towns Committee, former chairman of a Privileges and Elections Subcommittee, and former chairman of the General Assembly's Joint Stem Cell Study Committee.

Thanks to service in the U.S. Congress, Bob became an expert in the lawmaking process. He first worked for Congressman John Blatnik (D-MN), then Congressman Bob Dornan (R-CA), then U.S. Senator Jeremiah Denton (R-AL).

Bob earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in History and Philosophy from Belmont Abbey College, North Carolina, and a Master of Arts Degree in Humanities from California State University.

Title: *Unanswered Questions and Problems with a Convention of the States*

Outline:

- Could Members of Congress, state legislatures, Attorney Generals be delegates to a modern Constitutional Convention?
- The members of the 1787 Convention were appointed by state legislatures. But bills in Congress provide for the election of delegates to a Con Con. Would state or federal campaign limits and regulations prevail?
- Is the Con Con effort just conservative?
- Bills introduced in Congress provide for proportional voting at a Con Con reflecting state participation in a Con Con equal to the number of Congressmen and Senators from each state, rather than one vote per state as in 1787.

- The 1787 Convention produced a Constitution needing only three fourths of the states to approve, not a unanimous agreement by the states as per the Articles of Confederation.
 - Could a modern convention follow the precedent and propose a New Constitution with approval only from three-fifths of the states, a majority vote by states, or even a national referendum with a majority vote from individual voters?
- Would all votes have to be recorded votes, unlike the 1787 Convention which vote in secret?
- How could a convention be limited in scope?