

Electoral College

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Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector... Article 2 section 1

DID YOU KNOW...

The process of the Electoral College was established to ensure that the president of these United States would accurately represent the union as a whole, not favoring certain States while ignoring others.—

The office of president, contrary to popular belief, was never designed to be a representative of individual citizens, but rather a representative of the collective interests of the States. A survey of the powers delegated to the president via Article 2 of the Constitution makes the role of the president quite clear. He is not the "leader of America," he is the leader of the military upon declaration of war by Congress.

The office of the president was established to be the voice to foreign countries on behalf of the collective States, not a representative of the People. –

The is part of the treaty process that makes contractual agreements with foreign governments and the States. Together, the President and the Senate ensure that each State's interests are represented equally in matters of war, peace, and foreign commerce. Because the President is the representative of the States, the electors of the State are to choose their president based upon the person they believe will best represent the principles and interests of their State.

The popular vote for president that takes place within the State is to guide and direct the electors in their choice of president.—

There is no power delegated by the Constitution to the president that authorizes him to directly affect the lives of the people. The only power held by the president to touch lives individually would is the power to grant reprieves or pardons for federal crimes and that was established to be a check and balance upon the judiciary, not a system of personal favors to individuals.

National Popular Vote (NPV) movement takes us even farther away from our Constitutional structure by further removing the independence of the States. –

Under NPV, each elector of the State must choose the person elected by popular vote regardless of the collective choice of his fellow State citizens. This legislation mandates that each State submit to the popular choice, regardless of whether that candidate best represents the interests and principles of the people of that State. The individual States would become completely irrelevant in the processes of the federal government. The president would no longer be required to ensure all States' interests were represented in matters of foreign affairs. The president's only concern, throughout the entire four years of his terms, would be to make sure the select few States, with the greatest voting population, were happy and pleased with the execution of his power.

The national popular vote would ensure that the people themselves would be silenced.—

Every presidential election would be chosen by the voters of a few States and these few States would grow and maintain their voting power, because the national popular vote system would ensure the enrichment of these States over every other State. NPV is not greater representation, it is less. NPV only reflects the voice of the majority, denying all the people in other States a voice in the presidential election.

Those who cry for a National Popular Vote, will not achieve a greater voice with the elimination of the Constitutional process of the Electoral College. NPV will ensure the political irrelevance of most people from this day forward.

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