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ID # 042837

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FE002

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☒ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD)

8/1/04

Name of Correspondent: Allen Specter☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Requests the President's support
for S. 1631, provides the basis for the
development of an orderly activity plan for
the bicentennial commemoration of the
framing of the Constitution.

ROUTE TO: ACTION DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>La Fric</u>	<u>CH</u>	<u>8/1/04</u>	<u>11F</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8/1/04</u>
<u>PD BAVE</u>	<u>11F</u>	<u>8/1/04</u>			<u>1/1</u>
					<u>1/1</u>
					<u>1/1</u>
					<u>1/1</u>
					<u>1/1</u>

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
 C - Comment/Recommendation
 D - Draft Response
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet
 to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 S - For Signature
 X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered
 B - Non-Special Referral
 C - Completed
 S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response - Initials of Signer
 Code - "A"
 Completion Date - Date of Outgoing

Comments:

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

October 22, 1981

Dear Bennett:

The President has asked me to thank you for the October 13 letter which you cosigned with six of your colleagues regarding S. 1631, to provide for the development of an appropriate commemoration for the 1987 bicentennial of the framing of the United States Constitution.

We very much appreciate your interest in bringing this legislation to our attention. I will be pleased to share this information with the appropriate staff members and ask that your request in this matter be given serious consideration.

With cordial regard, I am

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

MLF:CMP:lex/pt(MLF-11:3)

cc: w/copy of inc to Gary Bauer - for appropriate action
cc: Powell Moore - FYI

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 13, 1981

042837

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

This letter concerns the development, on a timely basis, of an appropriate commemoration for the 1987 bicentennial of the framing of the United States Constitution.

With the numerous problems of day to day issues, we are sure it must be difficult to focus on a matter which involves an event seven years hence. Yet, those seven years can slip by almost unnoticed.

Senate bill S. 1631 provides the basis for the development of an orderly activity plan for the bicentennial commemoration of the framing of the Constitution. It provides for a Commission appointed by you which would plan appropriate scholarly studies, convocations, seminars and other programs to promote understanding of the Constitution to the American political system and our entire society.

We ask for your personal interest and support for S. 1631.

Sincerely,

Arden
U. Bennett Johnston

Arden
Arlen Specter

Jack
Ernest G. Hollings

Harrison Schmitt
Harrison Schmitt

Lowell
Lowell P. Weicker

Senator
Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

Thad
Thad Cochran

☐ O - OUTGOING
☐ H - INTERNAL
☐ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) / /

Name of Correspondent: Gregory J. Newell

☐ MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: The Constitution of the Government

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
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W Holland ORIGINATOR ^{DD} 8/1/02 C 8/1/18

CUATROZ Referral Note: 81.1421 81.1418

Referral Note: S 8/11/18 AK A 8/11/18

Referral Note: _____

Referral Note: _____

Referral Note: _____

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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: 0 Individual Codes: 1110 _____

Prime Subject Code: FE 002 _____ Secondary Subject Codes: PB 008 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 18, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR GREGORY J. NEWELL
DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *Orig. signed by FFF*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed Bicentennial Events to Commemorate
the Signing of the United States Constitution

In response to your memorandum of October 19, 1981, I have asked Michael Luttig of my staff to review the ceremonies that have already been scheduled to commemorate the Constitution's Bicentennial. I would expect to have a better idea as to the appropriate level of participation by the White House early next year. You may, in the meantime, direct any inquiries on the subject to the Counsel's office.

FFF:HPG:aw 11/18/81

cc: FFFielding
HPGoldfield
Subj.
Chron

WP
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OCT 19 1981

19 October 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED FIELDING

FROM: GREGORY J. NEWELL, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

044637

SUBJ: THE CONSTITUTION'S BICENTENNIAL

The attached memorandum was sent to our office for action from the Republican National Committee via Lyn Nofziger. It is concerning the Bicentennial of the United States Consitution which will occur in 1987.

The RNC believes that this should be orchestrated by the Republican party to exemplify the "New Federalism."

Would you please give your comments and recommendations on what division of the White House should be responsible for the study and planning for the Bicentennial and the events leading up to this historic occasion.

Let's not
rush into
this!

Thank you.

5/16/81

To: Lyn Nofziger
From: Alfred Balitzer

We will be celebrating the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution in 1987-88. This enormously symbolic event should not be left to Democrats and liberals to explain. Already events are running ahead of us. During the last two years of the Carter Administration, some kind of bicentennial committee was established, and the National Endowment for the Humanities awarded significant sums of money, mostly to liberal academics, to generate studies leading to the bicentennial celebration. Most of the academics to whom the money went have no particular love for the Constitution--indeed, believe and teach that the Constitution was written by a group of "men" seeking to perpetuate the economic privileges of their class. Love of country has much to do with how Americans are taught to view the Constitution and its framers.

Assuming that President Reagan will serve two terms, the bicentennial celebration might serve as the crowning act of his Administration, and of a "new beginning" for republican institutions in America. I understand that a major address is being readied on the "new federalism," to be delivered sometime this summer. If this is the case, there would be no more appropriate time to deliver such an address than on the date selected to announce the bicentennial celebration. Several years of planning--eight years to be exact--will be needed to prepare for a bicentennial celebration. During those eight years, many events should take place--events which would tie the celebration closely to the Reagan Administration. In addition, studies should be generated among scholars friendly to the Constitution, thus creating a climate of intellectual opinion supportive of the Constitution and the Founders. This would be a good function for the NEH to perform with the money left to it by the budget cuts.

The Constitutional Convention came to a close on September 17, 1987, in Philadelphia with the delegates attending the convention placing their signatures upon the proposed Constitution. Perhaps a speech by the President in Philadelphia on September 17th would be an appropriate time and place to speak to the "new federalism," and to launch the bicentennial celebration.

[illegible]

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/4/81 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 11/12/81SUBJECT: Proposed Justice Report on S.J. Res. 17 and 18 -- Proposing
Amendments to the Constitution for Protection of Unborn Children

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JAMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOFZIGER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILLIAMSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ALLEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WEIDENBAUM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANDERSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MC COY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CANZERI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CEQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DOLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OSTP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	USTR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER (For Cabinet)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GERGEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

Please provide any language changes on the proposed Justice report to the Judiciary Committee by November 12.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
(x-2702)

RGD - (OBE??) ^{new}
Should we
send attached
to those marked
in pencil??

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ROUTE SLIP

TO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Craig Fuller	Take necessary action <input type="checkbox"/>
Mike Uhlmann	Approval or signature <input type="checkbox"/>
Mike Horowitz	Comment <input type="checkbox"/>
Don Moran	Prepare reply <input type="checkbox"/>
	Discuss with me <input type="checkbox"/>
	For your information <input type="checkbox"/>
	See remarks below <input type="checkbox"/>

FROM Bob Pellidesi, LRD DATE Oct 30, 1981

REMARKS

Subject: Attached Justice report on S.J. Res.
17 and 18, proposing amendments to the
Constitution for the protection of
unborn children.

Please let me have your comments on the proposed
Justice report (preferably specific language
changes, if any) by Friday, November 13.

We have also sent the report to HHS for comment.

If there are any questions, my phone number is
395-4702.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1981

FORM 4
AUG 70

TO: RICHARD G. DARMAN
FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER

() FYI

() Comment

You may wish to circulate.



United States Department of Justice

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Strom Thurmond
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Chairman Thurmond:

You have solicited the views of the Department of Justice on S.J. Res. 17 and 18, measures proposing amendments to the Constitution for the protection of unborn children. The Department of Justice defers to other agencies regarding the wisdom of these measures; our comments are directed solely to their probable legal effect.

These proposed constitutional amendments, which are similar in most essential respects, provide in section 1 that:

With respect to the right to life, the word "person" as used in this article and in the fifth and fourteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States applies to all human beings irrespective of age, health, function, or condition of dependency, including their unborn children at every stage of their biological development.

Section 2 provides that:

No unborn person shall be deprived of life by any person: provided, however, that nothing in this article shall prohibit a law permitting only those medical procedures required to prevent the death of the mother.

Section 3 of the proposed amendments grants the states and Congress power to enforce their terms by appropriate legislation.

Section 1 would define the word "person" in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments as including unborn children for purposes of the right to life. This section would overrule the Supreme Court's holding in Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 158 (1973), that unborn children are not "persons" for purposes of the Fourteenth Amendment. The proposed amendments, however,

apply only to the right to life, not to the rights of liberty or property which are also protected by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. Thus, unborn children would not by virtue of § 1 become entitled to the protections of liberty and property accorded by the Constitution to persons who have already been born.

Section 1 would prohibit the federal government and the states from depriving an unborn child of life without due process of law. Although the meaning of this section cannot be determined with any confidence in advance of a full legislative history, it is likely to have at least the following two effects: (1) prohibiting state or federal employees from directly performing or assisting in abortions; and (2) prohibiting states and the federal government from providing funding for abortions performed by private physicians. In addition, § 1 might be read to prohibit governmental involvement with birth control techniques, such as the morning-after pill or the intrauterine device, which destroy the fertilized ovum after the technical moment of conception; to bar governments from employing medical techniques to improve the mother's health which have the foreseeable, but unintended, effect of killing the unborn child; to provide a "constitutional tort" remedy for medical malpractice or other wrongful conduct by state or federal employees which kills the unborn child; and to prohibit a variety of other governmental conduct which is a relatively direct cause of an abortion.

Section 1 would not absolutely prohibit a government from taking an unborn child's life; the government could do so as long as it accorded the unborn child "due process" of law. As a matter of "substantive" due process, it appears likely that a government could constitutionally kill an unborn child by aborting the fetus only if its death was necessary to save the mother's life. In any other situation, the unborn child's interest in remaining alive (augmented by the government's interest in protecting potential life) would probably be held to outweigh any interest the mother might have in her health, comfort, or ability to choose whether to terminate her pregnancy. As a matter of "procedural" due process, § 1 would probably require some kind of a hearing at which the unborn child's interests are represented before the government may intentionally deprive the unborn child of life.

Section 2 of the proposed amendments would prohibit the federal government, the states, or any private person from depriving an unborn child of life. Section 2 would impose a nationwide prohibition on abortion. Such a prohibition would probably be self-executing for purposes of civil remedies; a guardian ad litem or other representative of the unborn child

could probably obtain a court injunction against the performance of abortions and damages for the death of an unborn child caused by an abortion. Section 2 would generally prohibit abortions even when the life of the mother is at stake. However, the proviso of that section would authorize states or the federal government to enact legislation permitting medical procedures required to prevent the death of the mother. 1/

Section 2 appears to subsume within its broad prohibitions all of the obligations of § 1. Section 2 prohibits governments or private parties from depriving an unborn child of life; § 1 prohibits only governments from depriving unborn children of life without due process of law. It appears, therefore, that § 1 may be unnecessary in light of § 2. The elimination of § 1 could clarify the meaning of the proposed amendments without reducing the obligations imposed on governments and private parties. The retention of § 1, on the other hand, could lead to difficulties of interpretation under the well-accepted rule that all provisions of the Constitution will be construed so as to render none of them superfluous.

The proposed amendments are both more specific and later in time than the Bill of Rights provisions and the Fourteenth Amendment which Roe v. Wade interpreted as granting the mother broad rights to obtain an abortion. The right granted to unborn children by the proposed amendments would, therefore, prevail over any countervailing rights currently vested in the mother under other provisions of the Constitution.

As noted above, the proposed amendments guarantee the right to life to every "human being," including "unborn offspring at every stage of their biological development." It is not entirely clear whether the amendments would protect human life from conception or from some later time. It might be argued that the fetus becomes a human being only at the point of viability, which Roe v. Wade identified as occurring at the end of the second trimester of pregnancy. The reference to "every stage of their biological development," however, suggests an earlier point, perhaps including the moment after conception. A full analysis of this question is impossible in advance of a complete legislative history. It seems possible, however, that unless the legislative history on this question is clear, the ambiguity in the amendments would have to be resolved finally by the Supreme Court.

1/ Apparently either the states or the federal government could pass legislation permitting abortions necessary to save the mother's life, even if the other jurisdiction has failed to enact such legislation.

We are uncertain why states are granted explicit enforcement power in section 3. Grants of enforcement power to Congress are appropriate because that body exercises only such legislative jurisdiction as is delegated to it by the Constitution. The states, on the other hand, exercise all legislative jurisdiction not divested by the Constitution. U.S. Const. Amend. X. In light of §§ 1 and 2 of the proposed amendments, it is clear that there is no divestment of state power to enforce these amendments. Hence, the § 3 grant of enforcement power to the states seems unnecessary. It could, moreover, introduce considerable complexity into the enforcement process, since it is unclear whether the Supremacy Clause would operate to make federal statutes prevail when state and federal laws each directly authorized by § 3 are found to conflict, and whether a statute enacted by a state under the § 3 power would be considered a federal rather than a state law. 2/

Sincerely,

Robert A. McConnell
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs

2/ In this regard, S.J. Res. 17 seems slightly preferable, since unlike S.J. Res. 18, S.J. Res. 17 states that the enforcement power is vested in Congress and the states "within their respective jurisdictions." Although this language is not entirely clear, it seems to imply that, in the event of a conflict, federal enforcement legislation would prevail over state enforcement measures by virtue of the Supremacy Clause.

97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 17

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the protection of unborn children and other persons.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 5), 1981

Mr. GARN (for himself, Mr. ABDNOE, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. DENTON, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. EAST, Mr. FORD, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HATFIELD, Mrs. HAWKINS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HUDDLESTON, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JEPSEN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MCCLUBE, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. ZORINSKY, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. KASTEN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the protection of unborn children and other persons.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled*
3 *(two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the fol-*
4 *lowing article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitu-*
5 *tion of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents*

1 and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the
2 legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within
3 seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

4 "ARTICLE—

5 "SECTION 1. With respect to the right to life, the word
6 'person', as used in this article and in the fifth and fourteenth
7 articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United
8 States, applies to all human beings, irrespective of age,
9 health, function, or condition of dependency, including their
10 unborn offspring at every stage of their biological develop-
11 ment.

12 "SECTION 2. No unborn person shall be deprived of life
13 by any person: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this arti-
14 cle shall prohibit a law permitting only those medical proce-
15 dures required to prevent the death of the mother.

16 "SECTION 3. Congress and the several States shall
17 have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legisla-
18 tion within their respective jurisdictions."

97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 18

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 5), 1981

Mr. GRASSLEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of*
2 *the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-*
3 *thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following*
4 article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of
5 the United States, to be valid only if ratified by the legisla-
6 tures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years
7 after the date of final passage of this joint resolution:

1 "ARTICLE —

2 "SECTION 1. With respect to the right to life, the word
3 'person' as used in this article and in the fifth and fourteenth
4 articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United
5 States applies to all human beings irrespective of age, health,
6 function, or condition of dependency, including their unborn
7 offspring at every stage of their biological development.

8 "SECTION 2. No unborn person shall be deprived of life
9 by any person: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this arti-
10 cle shall prohibit a law permitting only those medical proce-
11 dures required to prevent the death of the mother.

12 "SECTION 3. The Congress and the several States shall
13 have power to enforce this article by appropriate legisla-
14 tion."

○

TJ 100

095834

ID # _____

FE002

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING

☐ H - INTERNAL

☒ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 82108125

Name of Correspondent: Vic Atiyeh

☒ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Submits his statement relative to the bicentennial anniversary of our Constitution.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IA media	ORIGINATOR	82108126	Jm	A	82108130
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				

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Prime Subject Code: EE 002 _____ Secondary Subject Codes: 44 020 _____
51 037 _____

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DSP		Time: _____	Media: _____

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 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 n - 3 - Ron
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 n - 5 - Ron Reagan
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 n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 n - 2 - Nancy
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

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 R - Report
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 T - Telegram
 V - Telephone
 X - Miscellaneous
 Y - Study

August 30, 1982

Dear Governor Atiyeh:

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your recent letter regarding the bicentennial anniversary of the United States Constitution.

Please know that I have referred your letter to appropriate White House officials for their consideration.

We appreciate your communicating your comments on this subject to the Administration.

Sincerely,

James M. Medas
Special Assistant to the President
for Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable Victor Atiyeh
Governor of Oregon
State Capitol
Salem, Oregon 97310

See Jim Medas

VICTOR ATIYEH
GOVERNOR



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SALEM 97310

095834

August 23, 1982

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR VIC ATIYEH

The United States has the greatest tradition of freedom and democracy in the world. The spirit and basis of this freedom are embodied in the United States Consitution.

Freedom is not only a tradition, it is the right and responsibility of every American to see that it is upheld as the founding principle of this country.

In this bicentennial anniversary of our Constitution, let us celebrate the precious rights assured to us all by the wisdom and foresight of our ancestors.

Oregonians have always enjoyed their right to participate in the workings of government, on both statewide and national levels. We are proud of this anniversary in recognition of America's great heritage, and pleased to commend the participants in America's Freedom Ride for bringing our state's message to you.

Sincerely,

Vic Atiyeh
Governor of Oregon

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

19 October 1981

100681

1110

FE002

PL

Belitzer, Affre

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED FIELDING

FROM: GREGORY J. NEWELL, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

SUBJ: THE CONSTITUTION'S BICENTENNIAL

The attached memorandum was sent to our office for action from the Republican National Committee via Lyn Nofziger. It is concerning the Bicentennial of the United States Consitution which will occur in 1987.

The RNC believes that this should be orchestrated by the Republican party to exemplify the "New Federalism."

Would you please give your comments and recommendations on what division of the White House should be responsible for the study and planning for the Bicentennial and the events leading up to this historic occasion.

Thank you.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Greg Nunnell
let discuss*

May 18, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Jim Baker
Mike Deaver
Ed Meese
Joe Canzeri

FROM:

Lyn Nofziger

The attached makes a lot of sense.

*TR:
your chief*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

GJN:

Kate Moore has become the guardian (of sorts) of NEH and NEA, and I thought she might be someone to talk to in-house about this, so I am going to meet with her to brainstorm and get some facts on Tuesday.

TR
6/12

Mark

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

GJN:

I think the attached is a GREAT idea! Who is this Alfred Balitzer? You should hire him. . .

TR
6/5

*TR
lots do some
serious creative
research spend
perhaps 1/17/81 at 12 noon?*

5/16/81

To: Lyn Nofziger
From: Alfred Balitzer

We will be celebrating the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution in 1987-88. This enormously symbolic event should not be left to Democrats and liberals to explain. Already events are running ahead of us. During the last two years of the Carter Administration, some kind of bicentennial committee was established, and the National Endowment for the Humanities awarded significant sums of money, mostly to liberal academics, to generate studies leading to the bicentennial celebration. Most of the academics to whom the money went have no particular love for the Constitution--indeed, believe and teach that the Constitution was written by a group of "men" seeking to perpetuate the economic privileges of their class. Love of country has much to do with how Americans are taught to view the Constitution and its framers.

Assuming that President Reagan will serve two terms, the bicentennial celebration might serve as the crowning act of his Administration, and of a "new beginning" for republican institutions in America. I understand that a major address is being readied on the "new federalism," to be delivered sometime this summer. If this is the case, there would be no more appropriate time to deliver such an address than on the date selected to announce the bicentennial celebration. Several years of planning--eight years to be exact--will be needed to prepare for a bicentennial celebration. During those eight years, many events should take place--events which would tie the celebration closely to the Reagan Administration. In addition, studies should be generated among scholars friendly to the Constitution, thus creating a climate of intellectual opinion supportive of the Constitution and the Founders. This would be a good function for the NEH to perform with the money left to it by the budget cuts.

The Constitutional Convention came to a close on September 17, 1987, in Philadelphia with the delegates attending the convention placing their signatures upon the proposed Constitution. Perhaps a speech by the President in Philadelphia on September 17th would be an appropriate time and place to speak to the "new federalism," and to launch the bicentennial celebration.

TJ

PR ID # 104398
FEDD2

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

OCT 18 1982

- ☐ O - OUTGOING
 - ☐ H - INTERNAL
 - ☐ I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Walter C. McCord, Jr

☐ MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Restoration of the real law of the land by
implementation of all the provisions of Lincoln's
Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th amendment to
the U.S. Constitution

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>AC/RAWL</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>82,10,14</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>82,10,14</u>
<u>Fielding</u>		Referral Note: <u>A</u>	<u>82,10,14</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>82,10,27</u>
<u>CUAT 09</u>		Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>82,10,20</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>82,10,27</u>
<u>CUFIEL</u>		Referral Note: <u>I</u>	<u>82,10,27</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>82,10,27</u>
		Referral Note: _____	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note: _____			

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comments
- D - Draft Response
- F - Fact Sheet
- I - Info Copy/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
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HU 013 30 _____
JL 007 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C		Time: _____	P- _____
DSP		Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 -

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
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- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study


OCT 18 1980

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1982

FOR: FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: PETER J. RUSTHOVEN  ✓

SUBJECT: Letter from the Moorish Science Temple,
The Divine and National Movement of North
America, Inc., No. 13, Adept Chapter,
Founded by Prophet Noble Drew Ali, III

I believe that the subject line of this memorandum should go a long way towards persuading you that no response need or should be sent to the above-referenced letter to the President.

However, should further proof be necessary, you should know that the thrust of the correspondence is that the Nation's lingering race relations problems flow directly from the fact that compensation was never paid to slave owners following the Emancipation Proclamation and adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment. This oversight has prevented restoration of the freed slaves "to their Moorish nationality."

Although I do not recommend a response, I do highly recommend the letter itself as an appropriate object for your attention when you have a few moments to spare. Note that this letter was sent on behalf of the "Adept Chapter" of the Moorish Science Temple, etc.; query what kind of correspondence is sent on behalf of the "Inept Chapter."

(401) 539-3665

Walter C. McCord, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW

8 East Mulberry Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

RESIDENCE: 574-5989

104398

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

RECEIVED IN SCHEDULING

OFFICE 10/14/82
Date

Dear Mr. President:

I represent the Moorish Science Temple, The Divine and National Movement of North America, Inc, No 13, Adept Chamber founded by prophet Noble Drew Ali, III. The Movement was founded in 1913, chartered in 1928, and was listed and registered in Copy Book 521, File No. 5-39, National Archives, National Headquarters, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408, in 1944.

I am writing this letter to you, at the request of Prophet Noble Drew Ali, III to advise and apprise you of a matter that should and must be a paramount concern to you, as Chief Executive of the Nation, and to the Nation itself.

The Moorish Science Temple, The Divine and National Movement of North America, Inc. No. 13 was founded to act as a legal vehicle, for Prophet Noble Drew Ali, III, in his divine and destined mission to ressurect the real law of this Nation, so that the wounds, social ills, degradation of human beings and upheaval of the Nation, brought about by slavery and all of its attendant evils may be forever corrected, in order that this Nation may avoid the inevitable catastrophe and destruction of mankind, which will result as a consequence of our continued illegal and immoral conduct.

The illegal and immoral conduct, referred to, is the continued ignorance of our leaders and of the populace of the real law of this Nation - the Thirteenth Amendment with 20 Sections and Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

On September 22, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln, under lawful powers granted to him, in the U.S. Constitution, issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Under the terms of that lawful Executive Order, all persons held as slaves, would thereafter, as of January 1, 1863, become free men. The United States Congress, on December 15, 1862, approved and adopted the provisions of the Proclamation of Emancipation, by joint resolution.

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Baltimore, Maryland 21202

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The provisions of Lincoln's Executive Proclamation called for compensation to slave-owners for their "property", compensation to slaves for the labors of their servitude, naturalization of those set free, as well as those individuals residing in States rebellious to the Union, and colonization of those set free, in a certain designated portion of this land.

On April 8, 1864, the Congress of the United States, as Joint Resolution S-R 16 passed the Thirteenth Amendment, with 20 Sections, to the U.S. Constitution. This Amendment to the Constitution was ratified by the required three fourths of the several states and became a part of the U.S. Constitution on November 16, 1865. This fact is documented in the Congressional Globe, April 8, 1864, 38th Congress, Senate 1st Session, Vol. 34, pages 1487-1490 and in the Senate Journal, April 8, 1864, pages 310 through 313.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution with the original 20 Sections not only proclaimed the freedom of those persons held as slaves but it also set forth the steps to be taken to implement their emancipation and naturalization.

The U.S. Congress, pursuant to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, appropriated certain funds to be used for compensation to slave holders and the newly "freed" slaves.

The Thirteenth Amendment with 2 Sections, as it appears, in the U.S. Constitution today, was never lawfully enacted. The Thirteenth Amendment with 2 Sections would allow the government to take private property without just compensation. There can be no dispute that slaves, negroes, blacks or whatever term was used, were considered property. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment are also contradictory to the language, meaning and intent of the original U.S. Constitution as well as the wisdom, providence and intent of the founding fathers of this Nation.

Obviously the terms of Mr. Lincoln's lawful Executive Order of September 22, 1862 and the terms of the Thirteenth Amendment with 20 Sections, to the U.S. Constitution have not been complied with; or, for that matter, even recognized by the elected leadership and the general population of this Nation for one hundred and twenty years.

Compensation was not paid to slave-owners for their human "property". Compensation was not paid to the emancipated "slaves" nor were those individuals naturalized as citizens or allowed to colonize.

Here in 1982, the "Negro" problems; as termed by Mr. Lincoln, still exists. The terms of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment with 20 Sections must be carried out today, in order to finally solve this problem. The ancestors of both the slave-owners and slaves must receive the compensation due to them.

These monies were deposited (by 7 stockholders) in the first Federally Chartered Bank in the United States of America; The First National Bank of Chicago, located on 22 LaSalle Street, immediately north of Coalbaugh & Co's Bank and northwest corner of Lake, Chicago 90, Illinois on June 30, 1863 and opened for business on July 1, 1863; in addition President Lincoln established one single National Currency, due to the fact that there were 12,000 different currencies in circulation at that time, under the National Currency Act that was put into law on February 22, 1863. The amount of these monies totalled over 1/4 million dollars, specifically \$275,000.00, and has accrued interest at the rate of 6% per year for the past 120 years to date.

The naturalization process must be carried out to allow the descendants of the "freed" slaves to be restored to their original nationality, religion and names.

The terms "negro", "black", and "colored people" were created by the slave owners to keep the "slaves" in ignorance of their true nationality and origin. The people placed into bondage were Moors. And the descendants of those individuals "freed" must be restored to their Moorish nationality.

As evidence of the lawful passage of the Thirteenth Amendment with 20 Sections to the U.S. Constitution please consider the following:

1. Article 24 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of Maryland (adopted by the convention of 1860) states "that slavery shall not be re-established in this State; but having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States; compensation, in consideration thereof; is due from the United States".
2. The State of Maryland passed a resolution on February 8, 1865 to request the U.S. Government and the President, for their compensation. (Journal of Proceedings, House of Delegates, pages 180-181).

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Walter C. McCord, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW

RESIDENCE: 574-5989

8 East Mulberry Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

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Mr. Reagan; you, as Chief Executive, and the Nation, as a whole, must face the facts. Those persons "freed" as slaves, and thus; their ancestors, were never legally changed from human property to citizens. Compensation to slave-owners and those "freed" from servitude has never taken place.

Until and unless this is done, we will continue to experience problems and racial strife because we, as a Nation, are living in violation of the law of the land.

Noble Drew Ali, III and the Moorish Science Temple the Divine and National Movement of North America, Inc. No. 13 will continue to preach the truth and continue to educate the people of this Nation about the facts of this most important matter.

Mr. President, you are the leader of the Nation and it is your legal and moral duty to acknowledge the truth, inform and advise the people of this Nation what the truth is and use all of the mighty powers, at your disposal to right this wrong.

You must bring this Nation back to the path of legality and morality by restoring the real law of the land and by implementing all of the provisions of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution with 20 Sections.

On behalf of Prophet Noble Drew Ali, III I respectfully request that you give this grave matter your sincere and serious consideration and do what must be done to avoid the inevitable tragedies to come and save this great Nation.

Respectfully Submitted,

Walter McCord, Esq.

Walter McCord, Esquire

WCMcC/rg



LEVITICUS 25:10
SECTION 16
13TH AMENDMENT
(20 SECTIONS)

The Moorish Science Temple

The Divine and National Movement of North America, Inc. No. 13

ADEPT CHAMBER

MOORISH SCHOOL OF LAW & HISTORY / PROPHET NOBLE DREW ALI, 3rd, FOUNDER



COPY BOOK 521
FILE NO. 5-39
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20408

October 12, 1982

Mr. William K. Sadleir, Special
Assistant - Appointments Secretary
White House Staff
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

RECEIVED IN SCHEDULING

OFFICE 10/14/82
Date

Dear Mr. Sadleir:

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter addressed to the President, being sent to your attention for delivery to him. I am aware of the fact that the President may not see this correspondence due to the voluminous communiques sent in daily.

However, I trust that this correspondence will reach him, because of its mere nature. There are some issues that his staff can handle or most of them, but this is one that must be put into the hands of the President because of its gravity.

As during the times that this letter pertains to, it took the 16th President of this nation to bring about Freedom and Equality to All Men. So in order for the same to be perpetuated throughout the land and to All inhabitants there of it takes the President to maintain same. Mr. Reagan is one walking in the footsteps of Mr. A. Lincoln; I know that he will fully understand our most endless struggle.

Respectfully submitted,
S. K. O. Osiruphu-Bey
S. K. O. OSIRUPHU-BEY,
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

ENCL: 1

SKO-BEY/sii-Bey

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Home Office: 2500 Eutaw Place - Baltimore, Maryland 21217 - Suite G-2 - Telephone: 301-669-9771/664-8616 - Hours: 6 to 9 p.m.