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THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FE002

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 21, 1987

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MOST REVEREND VICTORIN

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES PRAYERS AND SUPPORT FOR THE
BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE U.S.
CONSTITUTION

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
CAROL HORNBY		ORG	87/09/21	NAN	C 87/9/22
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:M INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL  *          OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *          CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *          OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
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FINANCIAL EXCHANGE CORPORATION
536 SHELBY STREET
DETROIT MI 48226 18AM

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1-0114011261 09/18/87 TWX ESL62943360 WWSB

514180

MR. RONALD REAGAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON DC 20500

C. Hornby

ON THE OCCASION OF THIS HISTORIC BICENTENIAL CELEBRATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WE ALONG WITH ALL THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL OF OUR ROMANIAN ORTHODOX ARCHDIOCESE IN AMERICA JOIN YOU, MR. PRESIDENT AND ALL THE AMERICAN NATION IN CELEBRATING, THROUGH THANKSGIVING PRAYERS TO ALLMIGHTY GOD FOR THE CONTINUING PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF OUR BELOVED COUNTRY OF UNITED STATES, AND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE AGES TO COME.

CORDIALLY YOURS,

ARCHBISHOP VICTORIN
19959 RIOPELLE ST
DETROIT MI 49203

16:53 EST.

MGMCOMP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/2/87

515713
FF 012

SUM

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. (Coordinate with James Hooley)

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FR*

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: Address Student Bicentennial Event

DATE: September 16, 1987

TIME: 1:00 pm

DURATION: 30 minutes - portal to portal

LOCATION: The Capitol Steps

BACKUP LOCATION:

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: No

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

*7/16
File to MP
to write letter
to enduser*

W. Ball
J. Lamb
R. Dawson
J. Courtemanche
M. Coyne
E. Crispen
F. Donatelli
T. Griscom
D. Dellinger
A. Dolan
J. Erkenbeck
L. Faulkner
C. Fuller

W. Henkel
J. Hooley
N. Risque
J. Kuhn
M. Archambault
C. O'Donnell
R. Riley
R. Shaddick
B. Shaddix
M. Fitzwater
G. Walters
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations

A. Kelly

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

515413
FE002
FE004
HO
HU
FG415
TR001
PR007

Schedule Proposal

May 22, 1987

TO: Fred Ryan

FROM: Nancy Risque *Nancy*

REQUEST: "Citizenship Day" Celebration

PURPOSE: Bicentennial of the Constitution

BACKGROUND: Chief Justice Warren Burger, who serves as Chairman of the Commission of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, has plans to recommend a re-dedication of the Constitution of the United States by asking all schools nationwide to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance at 1:00 p.m. on September 16, 1987. He has suggested that the President lead the Pledge of Allegiance from the grounds at the Washington Monument. The Mall -- stretching from the Capitol -- and the Monument grounds will be open to the public and, hopefully, filled to capacity. Other events would be planned outdoors for that day.

DATE: September 16, 1987

LOCATION: The Monument grounds and the Mall

PARTICIPANTS: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the Attorney General; Members of the Cabinet; Members of Congress; and thousands of people on the Mall.

REMARKS: Remarks required

OUTLINE OF EVENT: The President will make brief remarks and lead schools nationwide in the Pledge of Allegiance.

PROJECT OFFICER: Nancy J. Risque

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED RYAN

FROM:

NANCY RISQUE 

SUBJECT:

Constitution Bicentennial Celebrations

We are starting to get requests for the President's participation at Constitution Bicentennial events. I am forwarding two of them to you to be considered along with the others.

I know Chief Justice Burger is also planning a big event in Philadelphia on September 17, 1987, and will ask the President and the Cabinet to participate there.

ID #

CU

FE002

Ag

- ☐
- H - INTERNAL

Alan

Beanden Bleu

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

Subject: Department of Justice Draft Report on H. J. Res. 12,
a resolution to amend the Constitution to permit the
direct popular election of the President and
Vice President

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Code	YY/MM/DD	Response	Code	YY/MM/DD
Cuholl		ORIGINATOR	87108118			87109102
Cust 27		Referral Note:	R 87108119			87109102
		Referral Note:	Sept 28 ACR memo for the file			
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				

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.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

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

Prime Subject Code: FE 002 Secondary Subject Codes: FB 006-11 PL
FB 017 _____

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 - 0 - Unknown
- 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

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

FROM: ALAN CHARLES RAUL *ACR*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Department of Justice Draft Report on H.J.
Res. 12, a Resolution to Amend the Constitution to
Permit the Direct Popular Election of the
President and Vice President

On September 1, 1987, I discussed the above-referenced draft report with Jim Murr of OMB. I advised him that I did not have any technical legal objection to the draft report, but that I viewed the issue of supporting direct popular elections for the Presidency to be a political/policy question that deserved wider consideration before the Justice Department submitted its views. I advised Murr that my informal inquiries suggested that the President has taken the position that the electoral college should be maintained as the method for selecting Presidents in preference to direct elections. Nonetheless, Murr agreed that OMB would not clear the report without checking more broadly throughout the White House. (Counsel's Office was the only office outside of OMB to which the draft report was submitted for comments.) I suggested to Murr he might want to subject the report to the Staff Secretary's clearance process.

Murr indicated that there was no particular impetus for OMB to approve Justice's draft report at this time.

In addition to the above comments, I suggested a number of clarifications to the draft report regarding footnote 6 and the accompanying text.

010010 CA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ROUTE SLIP

TO ✓ A.B. Culvahouse, Jr.	Take necessary action	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jack Carley	Approval or signature	<input type="checkbox"/>
Karen Wilson	Comment	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Prepare reply	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Discuss with me	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For your information	<input type="checkbox"/>
	See remarks below	<input type="checkbox"/>
FROM Branden Blum	DATE	8/18/87

REMARKS

Department of Justice Draft Report on H.J. Res. 12, a resolution to amend the Constitution to permit the direct popular election of the President and Vice President

In the attached draft report Justice opposes H.J. Res. 12, in part, because it would "undermine the role of the States, without offering correspondingly important ... benefits to the nation."

Please review and provide me with any comments by September 1, 1987.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

DRAFT

Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This responds to your request for the views of the Department of Justice on H.J. Res. 12, which would propose a constitutional amendment to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President. The Department of Justice recommends against submission of this amendment to the states.

Section 1 of the proposed amendment would provide that the President and Vice President be elected in a direct popular vote by the people of the states and the federal district. Candidates for the two offices would run as a single slate.

Section 2 would provide that the offices be filled by candidates receiving a plurality of at least 40% of the votes cast in an election held on a single day in November.

Section 3 would provide that if no candidates received the requisite number of votes, Congress would assemble in a special session to choose the President and Vice President from the two pairs that received the greatest number of votes in the popular election.

Section 4 would permit Congress (presumably subject to the presidential veto) to enact certain election regulations, while leaving the states free to adopt other regulations consistent with those established by federal law under this section.

Under section 5, voter qualifications in each state would be the same as in Senate elections in that state, except that Congress (presumably subject to the presidential veto) could provide uniform qualifications as to age and residence. When such federal legislation had not been enacted with respect to residence, the states would be permitted to prescribe residence qualifications less restrictive than the qualifications applicable to Senate elections.

Section 6 would require Congress to provide procedures (presumably subject to the presidential veto) to be followed in case a candidate dies on or before the date of the presidential election.

Section 7 would postpone operation of the new constitutional provision for two years after ratification.

Section 8 would allow Congress (subject to the presidential veto) to establish procedures for the nomination of candidates "by primary elections or otherwise."

As you are no doubt aware, proposals to modify or abolish the electoral college system go back to the election of 1824, in which John Quincy Adams was chosen President although Andrew Jackson had obtained a majority of the popular vote. More recently, proposals for revision of the electoral college have been before the Congress since 1966. Extensive hearings have been held, and the subject has been debated in the Senate.¹ The Department of Justice has participated in these proceedings only to a limited extent.²

We begin with the premise,³ articulated by Assistant Attorney General Antonin Scalia in 1975,³ that the Constitution is not lightly to be amended. Frequent alterations in our fundamental law would create an air of mutability that would impair the dignity of the instrument without necessarily assuring real improvements in governance. For that reason, amendments should be proposed only when they offer the opportunity for genuine and significant bene-

¹ See S. Rep. No. 111, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 3-4 (1979).

² See Election of the President, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Senate Committee of the Judiciary, 89th Cong., 2d Sess. and 90th Cong., 1st Sess. 151-172 (testimony of Attorney General Katzenbach on March 8, 1966); id. at 386-411 (testimony of Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst on March 21, 1969); Electoral Reform, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Senate Committee of the Judiciary, 93rd Cong., 1st Sess. 33-53 (testimony of Assistant Attorney General Dixon on Sept. 27, 1973). The statements given by these officials differed somewhat but they can be generally viewed as opposing a dramatic change such as the one proposed in H.J. Res. 12. Attorney General Katzenbach rejected the proposal for direct election of the President but favored a provision that would eliminate the so-called "faithless elector" problem and would deal with the problem of a candidate dying or withdrawing before the election. Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst supported President Nixon's decision to advocate direct election of the President but urged that more limited changes be considered because it was unlikely that this proposal would in fact be adopted. Assistant Attorney General Dixon also supported President Nixon's call for direct election. Mr. Dixon candidly observed, however, that the adoption of such a plan "might radically change our present federally-diffused nomination and campaign tactics, and elevate a mass media appeal to a state-less national constituency."

³ See Testimony of Antonin Scalia, before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Senate's Committee on the Judiciary, on S.J. Res. 26, which would have proposed certain

fits to the political system. With respect to contemplated amendments, one should therefore ask, not only whether the new provision would be an improvement over the present provision, but also whether one is sufficiently certain that it would be enough of an improvement to justify changing the Constitution.

This general hesitation about constitutional alterations should have special force in the present context because the actual effects of a proposal like that contained in H.J. Res. 12 are extremely hard to predict. In addition, however, it is worth emphasizing that the electoral college system has worked well for 200 years, and that the objections to it are more theoretical than practical.

The objections usually made against the present indirect method of electing the President are: first, that it permits the election of a President who has received only a plurality of the popular vote; second, that it permits the election of a President who has fewer popular votes than the candidate he defeats; third, that it permits an elector to cast his vote contrary to the will of his constituents; and fourth, that the reference of the election to the House of Representatives, in the event that no candidate obtains a majority in the electoral college, may lead to vote trading that would thwart the will of the electorate. In connection with these objections, it is often pointed out that the electoral college did not develop, as the Founders expected, as an independent body of notables who would personally have the information and discernment needed to select a fit person as President.

Because H.J. Res. 12 would not preclude the results condemned in the first, second, or fourth objections, and because the third ("faithless elector") problem could be solved by a much narrower amendment, the main value of H.J. Res. 12 would appear to be symbolic. That is, the amendment proposed in H.J. Res. 12 would introduce the principle of "one man-one vote" into the presidential election system, though without pursuing that principle to its logical conclusion.³ While such a change may have some appeal, we doubt that it suffices to justify an amendment to the Constitution. While it might be argued that H.J. Res. 12 would diminish the likelihood that a President would be chosen who had received fewer popular votes than his opponent, such predictions are extremely

³ Cont. modifications of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment (Feb. 26, 1975).

⁴ See The Federalist No. 68 (A. Hamilton).

⁵ In the event that the President and Vice President were chosen by Congress under section 3, each Senator (as well as each member of the House of Representatives) would have an equal vote. Because Senators have constituencies of different sizes, this would compromise the "one man-one vote" principle.

difficult to justify on the basis of reliable evidence.⁶

Moreover, H.J. Res. 12 would significantly diminish the role of the states as states in the presidential election process. For reasons that this Department has articulated on many occasions and in various contexts, we believe that the principles of federalism should be strengthened and revived rather than subjected to further erosion. As Senators Hatch, Thurmond, and Simpson said with respect to a similar proposal made in 1979:

Under the electoral vote system, there are fifty-one democratic elections, one in each of the states and the District of Columbia. As a result, the states are the focus of the electoral process. Campaign strategies are formulated around the states; political parties are structured along state lines; and individual voters tend to perceive of themselves as members of discrete state electorates.

We are therefore skeptical of any proposed amendment that would undermine the role of the states without offering correspondingly important and concrete benefits to the nation.

For similar reasons, we are also particularly disturbed by section 8 of H.J. Res. 12, which would apparently give the federal government sweeping new powers over the nominating process. As the states and the major political parties have discovered over the past two decades, changes in the nomination process can have powerful and often unintended effects on the nature and outcomes of the electoral process. To centralize control over the nominating process in the federal government would provide a relatively small and compact body of officials with the means to establish a nominating system that would serve their own interests without necessarily respecting the contrary interests of the country. The framers of our present Constitution were extraordinarily wary of such concentrations of power, and we would be wise to share their caution.

7 | ⁶ Cf., e.g., Banzhaf, One man, 3.312 Votes: A Mathematical Analysis of the Electoral College, 13 Vill. L. Rev. 303 (1968), which employs a sophisticated mathematical analysis to challenge the intuitively plausible assumption that the present electoral college system gives greater weight to the votes of residents of the less populous states.

⁷ Direct Popular Election of the President and Vice President of the United States, S. Rep. No. 111, 96th Cong., 1st Sess 48 (1979) (Subcommittee Minority Views of Orrin G. Hatch, Strom Thurmond, and Alan K. Simpson on S.J. Res. 28)

⁸ Section 4 of H.J. Res. 12 may carry similar risks, but they are less obviously severe than in the case of section 8.

In addition to the major reservations we have already noted, we have also noted one technical defect in H.J. Res. 12. Some of the language in sections 2 and 3 suggests that the new President and Vice President would take office immediately upon being declared the winner of the election. The language, however, is ambiguous, and it should be modified to make clear whether or not the relevant provisions of the Twentieth Amendment would be superseded.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised this Department that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

John R. Bolton
Assistant Attorney General



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

521192

1110

FE002

PP002

Date:

6 August

FG002-36

FG002-37

FG002-38

FOR: Tom Gibson

FROM: TOM GRISCOM

TIME INC.



Action



Your Comment



Let's Talk



FYI

The action on their one
w yours — let's roll.
There's an 8/24 deadline.

Bicentennial Project

Jun 23 87 letter to the President
from Henry Anatole Grunwald.

TIME

INCORPORATED

1050 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-5334

202-861-4000

There is no particular word on what the others (Ford, Nixon, Carter) are writing about.

The idea is to make it specific and direct rather than lofty and rhetorical; that is, to concentrate on vigilance against a particular threat -- such as homosexuality, for example -- rather than general malaise. Writer is welcome to call Pat Ryan in New York or to seek additional info from Barry Seaman (who will track down any answers required) here.

Many, many thanks.

Henry Anatole Grunwald
Editor-in-Chief

Time Inc.
Rockefeller Center
New York, NY 10020
212 841 3175

June 23, 1987

Time Inc.

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

Dear Mr. President:

Like many Americans, I am increasingly concerned that the country is enjoying the immense benefits of our free enterprise system without sufficiently understanding that the fruits of liberty and the attainment of material goals cannot be sustained for future generations without vigilance and extra effort, even sacrifice, today. Thus, the Constitution might be seen not only as a firm foundation of our society in the past and present, but as a guide and challenge for the future.

Time Inc. magazines are involved in several projects about the Bicentennial of the Constitution and the meaning of the year 2000. But there is something that I think could be a most significant addition to this coverage. The Bicentennial would be a timely and rare opportunity for our four living Presidents to write articles of advice on what America must do in the next quarter of a century. If I may put it that way, I am thinking almost of a Dutch uncle tone: we have a problem, it simply must be addressed, here is what I urge upon you.

The four pieces, one by you, one each by Presidents Carter, Ford and Nixon, would run as a cover story in LIFE this September. Each piece would be approximately 1,000 words, on a different subject, but with a consistent theme--straight talk on an issue we must confront, or an attitude we must change, if we are to continue to progress and to lead the free world. Pat Ryan, Managing Editor of LIFE, and I would personally coordinate the subjects with you. I believe such a presentation in LIFE would

-2-

draw very significant attention in the country and provide a true public service.

I will be in touch with your staff shortly to receive your response, which I hope will be favorable.

My thanks for your attention to what I think can be a most worthwhile project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Henry', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Henry Anatole Grunwald

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.
THROUGH: WILLIAM HENKE
FROM: JAMES L. HOOLE
SUBJECT: CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

WVS

9/16-17
533048
111D
FE002
PR007-01
FG006-01

The following is a brief synopsis of events related to the 200th Anniversary of the Signing of the Constitution. The information is based on preliminary meetings held earlier this week with the two principal organizing groups. Pending your approval of the President's participation in these general plans, we will present more detailed scenarios as they are developed.

There are three major events, one on September 16th in Washington and two on September 17th in Philadelphia as follows:

September 16th: "A Celebration of Citizenship" - The President has been asked to make brief remarks and then lead an audience of 30-50 thousand students in the Pledge of Allegiance from the Capitol's West Front. The ceremony, which will be covered live on television and linked with schools throughout the nation, is the culmination of the Bicentennial Commission's youth education effort and will take place between 1:00 and 1:30 pm (ET).

The event also features the reading of the winning student essay on the Constitution by its author and it has been suggested that the President might want to meet the 50 finalists in that contest earlier in the day, perhaps in the Rose Garden.

September 17th (Morning): Constitution Day Parade and Ceremonies-Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - "We the People-200", the Commission-sanctioned organizing group in Philadelphia has planned a large scale parade to pass in front of Independence Hall between 9:00 and 12:00 noon on September 17th. CBS is covering the entire event live.

The President's minimal participation would include an arrival onto the dais in front of Independence Hall to witness the last 20-25 minutes of the parade, after which he would make brief remarks and then initiate the tolling of the Liberty Bell replica which hangs in the tower of Independence Hall. This would, in turn, trigger the tolling of bells throughout Philadelphia and the nation.

6/19/87 2:00 p.m.

We would like to also explore, with your approval, the possibility of having the President's car lead the parade; he would then enter the reviewing stand to watch the parade pass before him. This might necessitate an overnight in Philadelphia the evening before (Mrs. Reagan will be in California).

September 17th (Evening): Constitution Gala-Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - As a finale to the day's events, "We the People-200" has organized a black tie gala to be taped "live" by CBS between 6:00 and 8:00 pm (ET) for rebroadcast later that evening.

The President has been invited to witness the show from the Presidential Box and then proceed on stage at the end for brief remarks and participation in the closing segment. Preliminary discussions with Jack Courtemanche indicate that Mrs. Reagan may be able to return to the East Coast on the 17th from California in time to join the President for the Gala. If so, we would arrange a suitable location for the President to spend private work time between the morning and evening events.

On balance, these events appear to be professionally organized, quality events. If you concur with the President's participation as outlined above, we will continue to work with the organizing groups to define the activities and present you with more detailed information as it develops.

Your approval below will serve as the "go-ahead" for the event committees to begin making arrangements for Presidential participation under our guidance and instruction.

APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL

1. September 16th - Remarks and Pledge from Capitol Steps

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

2. Meeting with student essay winners

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

3. September 17th - Independence Hall Ceremonies

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

4. September 17th - Gala Attendance and Remarks

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

cc: K. Duberstein
M. Fitzwater
T. Griscom
J. Courtemanche
F. Ryan

6/19/87 2:00 p.m.

Connie
Gardner

ID # 533177
FE002

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING

☐ H - INTERNAL

☒ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 87, 09, 30

Name of Correspondent: Willard G. Rouse, III

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

Subject: Children from Childrens Hospital in Philadelphia are requesting
a response from the President acknowledging receipt of their
letter; the "Bill of Rights".

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
CM Griss	ORIGINATOR	87, 09, 30 ^{TR}	TG	A	87, 10, 10 ^{TR}
CO Higgins	Referral Note:	A	87, 10, 10 ^{TR} CP2A	A	87, 10, 20 ^{TR}
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				

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: for response from President to children of Children's
Hospital

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.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

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Prime Subject Code: EE 002 _____ Secondary Subject Codes: PR 014-01 EG 006-01
TR 198 _____
HO _____

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

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
 n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
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 L - Letter
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 O - Memo
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 T - Telegram
 V - Telephone
 X - Miscellaneous
 Y - Study

October 20, 1987

Dear Young Friends:

Thank you for sharing your "Bill of Rights" with me. It was good to know that you celebrated the Bicentennial of the Constitution in such a personal way.

I don't know that I can agree with all the articles you put forth, but I'm pleased that you learned the importance of freedom of speech. Always remember that the freedoms guaranteed to us in the Bill of Rights carry with them something very important, and that is responsibility. Each of us has the responsibility to be a good citizen of this great nation. As students, you are called to study hard, help your parents, and assist others in your local communities. In this way you will serve yourself and your country well.

Mrs. Reagan joins me in sending you our best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely,

^A
RONALD REAGAN

The Children of Children's Hospital
34th and Civic Center Boulevard
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

RR:CGM:CADforAVH:ds (10PMNB)

✓ MAILED AS:

The Children of Children's Hospital
c/o Mrs. Francis Ritter
34th and Civic Center Boulevard
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

✓ cc: Alan Kranowitz

Files were checked - no RR sent

✓ Enclosure: 11 Statue of Liberty Photos

871021

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1987

Dear Mr. Rouse:

Thank you for your letter of September 22. I appreciate your thoughts regarding the President's visit to Philadelphia for Constitution Day.

I have forwarded your request for a Presidential message acknowledging receipt of the children's "Bill of Rights" on to Anne Higgins, who is Special Assistant to the President and Director of Correspondence. The children should be hearing from the President soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Tom' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Thomas C. Griscom
Assistant to the President
for Communications and Planning

Mr. Willard G. Rouse, III
We The People 200, Inc.
The Bourse Independence Mall East
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Me + My Kids

BILL of Rights

1. Brett - Age 8 - Children should have the right to make some of their own decisions.
2. Amy - Age 6 - People should stop fighting
3. Esther - Age 18 - Children should be able to drive at an earlier age.
4. Amy - Age 6 - Make the world more colorful.
5. David - Age 11 - A right to better schools.
6. Candice - Age 9 - A right to wear the things they want.
7. Greg - Age 16 - The right to discuss personal problems with any body we want not just our families.
9. Debbie - Age 8 - The right to go to bed any time we want.
10. John - Age 4 - The right to eat any thing we want.

Name	State
Esther Jinlaw	New Jersey
Kenneth Oliver	New Jersey
Acey Barnes	Philadelphia PA
TOBI BEVILACQUA	Philadelphia PA
GREGORY MYERS	Philadelphia PA
Niles Briley	Philadelphia PA
Amy Scheffler	Roslyn, Pa.

Name	State
Jacmaine Doebe	Philadelphia, PA.
JACOB THOMSON	Pennsylvania
David Brook	Philadelphia
	Pennsylvania



533177

The National Celebration in Philadelphia of the 200th Anniversary of the United States Constitution

We The People 200, Inc.

September 22, 1987

Mr. Thomas Griscom
Director of Communications
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Tom:

Thank you for your assistance with the President for Constitution Day. His speech was the highlight of the day and will be remembered for years to come.

During the President's visit here in Philadelphia, I was to have presented him the enclosed "Bill of Rights" from the children of Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Rather, as suggested by someone from your staff this morning, I am sending it to you with the request that a letter be mailed to these children in care of Mrs. Francis Ritter to acknowledge receipt.

Mrs. Francis Ritter
c/o Children's Hospital
34th and Civic Center Boulevard
Philadelphia, PA 19104
RE: Children's Bill of Rights

Thank you again for your assistance. These children will truly be thrilled to receive a letter from the White House.

Sincerely,

Willard G. Rouse, III

WGR:tal

Enclosure

FE002

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1Name of Correspondent: Commission on the Bicentennial of
the Constitution☐ MI Mail Report

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

Subject: New Constitution written as part of the
Educational Program of the Commission
on the Bicentennial of the U. S. Constitution**ROUTE TO:****ACTION****DISPOSITION**

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>cuho</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>87109108</u>		<u>87109108</u>
	Referral Note:			
<u>cucho</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>87109108</u>		<u>87109108</u>
	Referral Note:			
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:			
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:			
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:			

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.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: X Individual Codes: 1140

Prime Subject Code: FE 0021 Secondary Subject Codes: FG 415

_____.
_____.
_____.

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 - 0 - Unknown
- 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

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

FIRST-PLACE STATE WINNERS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL WRITING COMPETITION

ALABAMA
Kerry Lynn Beach, Killen

ALASKA
Heather R. Burton,
Anchorage

ARIZONA
Mark Toles, Phoenix

ARKANSAS
Susan Polk, Hot Springs

CALIFORNIA
Eric Kezirian, Los Angeles

COLORADO
Kristin Bauer, Wray

CONNECTICUT
Daniel Wilkinson, New
Haven

DELAWARE
Tara Rachelle Bunting,
Selbyville

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Austin Nichols, Washington,
DC

FLORIDA
Aleea McDoom, Miami

GEORGIA
Christopner Tsuboi,
Marietta

HAWAII
Sandra Bussen, Kailua

IDAHO
Donald R. Hanzel, Burley

ILLINOIS
Jonn K. Wilson, Normal

INDIANA
Chris Stoll, Princeton

IOWA
Karen Augustine, Ames

KANSAS
Vonda Carnes, Wichita

KENTUCKY
Vicki G. DiLillo, Danville

LOUISIANA
Michael Bagalman, New
Orleans

MAINE
Jeffrey Collins, Wiscasset

MARYLAND
Paul David Plack, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS
Kristen Mitchell, Peabody

MICHIGAN
Robert A. Helmus, Grand
Rapids

MINNESOTA
Sara Strand, Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI
Robin Larissa McAlister,
Falkner

MISSOURI
Tracy Lyston, St. Louis

MONTANA
Jill Herzog, Rapelje

NEBRASKA
Terri Mae Tarleton, Bellevue

NEVADA
Ronald Rudy Evenson, Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Zephyr Rain Teachout,
Hanover

NEW JERSEY
Camille Capozzi, West New
York

NEW MEXICO
Mariam Shouman, Las
Cruces

NEW YORK
Joseph Rakoff, White Plains

NORTH CAROLINA
Cheryl Lynne Bright,
Durham

NORTH DAKOTA
Benjamin Larso, Fargo

OHIO
Liza Johnson, Portsmouth

OKLAHOMA
Christopher Young Ingham,
Texhoma

OREGON
Julia Margaret Bodner,
Beaverton

PENNSYLVANIA
Michael Bauer,
Mechanicsburg

RHODE ISLAND
Scott Mongeau, East
Greenwich

SOUTH CAROLINA
Mary Ellen Trull, Greenville

SOUTH DAKOTA
Susan Lynn Kaberna,
Wagner

TENNESSEE
Anne McGrew, Memphis

TERRITORIES
Julius N. Tsai, Heidelberg
American HS

TEXAS
Rebecca West, Dallas

UTAH
Denise Wilsey, Layton

VERMONT
Deborah McClure Pastner,
Shelburne

VIRGINIA
Maria Gindhart, Burke

WASHINGTON
Mahbub A. Majumdar,
Richland

WEST VIRGINIA
Robyn Harbert, Bridgeport

WISCONSIN
Tanya N. Stormo, Fond du
Lac

WYOMING
Jennifer Leigh Robison,
Casper



Commission on the Bicentennial of The United States Constitution

734 Jackson Place, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20503
202/USA-1787

583881 cu

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
FOR MORE INFORMATION:

SEPTEMBER 9, 1987
Tish Avery (202) 653-5244
Chuck Timanus (202) 653-2432

Washington, DC. . . . A new national constitution has been written as part of a pivotal educational program of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

The document was drafted by 52 of the country's ablest high school students who served as delegates to a Constitutional Convention Reenactment in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia (which began September 5) by reason of being the state winners of a national writing competition on the topic: "The Constitution: How Does the Separation of Powers Help Make It Work?"

The constitution drafted by the students closely resembles the nation's governing document, but the students added provisions that differ from the original U.S. Constitution. For example, the students' draft included provisions to:

- o Allow the Chief Executive to be elected by popular vote and to serve an unlimited number of years.
- o Give members of the House of Representatives four-year, instead of two-year terms.
- o Grant the Chief Executive line item veto power in certain cases.
- o Require the Chief Executive to appear monthly before Congress to discuss national matters and answer questions.
- o Implement a graduated personal and corporate income tax (not adopted until 1913).
- o Let the House, as well as the Senate, vote on treaties.
- o Bar the draft, except in wartime.
- o Allow no citizen special privileges by government solely because of race, religion, sex or political affiliation.
- o Give the right to vote at 18 (not granted until the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution).
- o Restrict freedom of speech, assembly and the press (more so than provided for in the Bill of Rights).
- o Permit a referendum of the public to stop a war.

- o Bar discrimination because of race, sex or national origin. (This protection was not granted until the adoption of later amendments).
- o Call for free public education according to federal standards (discussed in the convention two centuries ago, but not specifically mentioned in the U.S. Constitution).

The delegates indicated their constitution draft also should include a provision limiting the size of the federal deficit, except in national emergencies.

A major concept of the U.S. Constitution is preserved in the students' document, namely, the separation of powers and checks and balances among the branches of the federal government.

The student delegates prepared for this exercise in history and civics through readings and seminars on the Constitution's origins and development at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at the College of William & Mary. Formal debates and presentation of resolutions followed in the reconstructed Capitol Building at Colonial Williamsburg.

The delegates were instructed to assume that they were meeting in 1787, when our Constitution was written. The 32 girls and 20 boys were exposed to the same kinds of policy considerations dealt with by the original delegates to our Constitutional Convention.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, Ret., Chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, observed: "As key figures in a reenactment of one of the country's most historic political episodes, the student delegates gained a significant understanding of the difficulties that faced the Framers of the Constitution." Commenting on the students' proposed draft, Chief Justice Burger said, "These delegates were as free and independent as the 55 delegates at Philadelphia and the results were most interesting."

President Reagan will announce the national winner of the essay contest in a White House ceremony, Thursday, September 10. The national first prize is \$10,000. Sponsors of the writing competition, in addition to the Bicentennial Commission, are *USA TODAY*/Gannett Co. and the American Bar Association.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

**AS PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATES OF THE 13 STATES
IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED IN WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA
SEPTEMBER 8, 1987**

What follows is the first draft of the Delegates' final product.

*It is believed to be incomplete and lacking at least one provision in which the
Convention limited the size of any federal deficit to one-fifth of the annual budget,
except in times of national emergency.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

As proposed by the Delegates of the 13 states in Convention
assembled in Williamsburg, Virginia, September 8, 1987

PREAMBLE

By the decree of the people, let it hereafter be recognized that this, the Constitution of the United States, has been framed in order to create a more perfect union, to reflect the benevolent ideals of democracy, to insure the ultimate concept of justice, to secure an ability for national defense, to insure general and individual well being, and to secure the grand blessings of liberty to this, the United States.

The states of our nation will be unified in a government under the name of the United States.

In all conflicts between the states and the national government, preservation of the Union shall take precedence.

The government will be divided into three separate and distinct branches: the legislative branch, the executive branch, and the judicial branch.

There will be a bicameral representative legislature. This Congress will consist of two houses: the Senate, which will represent the states on an equal basis, and the House of Representatives which will represent the states on a popular basis.

This list of enumerations will be reserved for the legislative branch of the federal government. Powers not listed in this provision are left to the states.

1. The power to coin money and to determine monetary denominations.
2. The power to establish a federal postal system.
3. The power to regulate interstate commerce.
4. The power to regulate foreign commerce.
5. The power to declare war.
6. The power to regulate naturalization and immigration.
7. The power to lay and collect federal taxes.
8. The power to grant copyrights and patents.
9. The power to make laws necessary and proper to carry out the enumerated powers.

Congress will have the authority to organize a national military force to suppress international rebellion and external threat.

The federal government will have the power to implement a graduated tax on personal and corporate incomes, the rate of which shall be determined by the national legislature. The legislature shall also have the power to impose tariffs on imported goods.

Any powers which are not bestowed upon the federal government will be reserved for the state governments.

The Congress will convene annually on the first Monday following January 1. On this Monday the newly elected congressmen will replace their predecessors. Congress as a whole will adjourn when business is completed and reconvene when necessary. These rules will be followed unless the Congress by law determines that a different day will be chosen.

The Senate will have one-third of its members up for election every two years. The term of office will be six years. The House of Representatives will have one-half of its members up for election every two years. The term of office will be four years. There will be no limit on the number of terms for senators or representatives.

All vacancies in either house of the legislature will be filled temporarily by executive appointments made by the state governments as they see fit. This appointment is temporary until the home state with the vacant position can hold an election for a replacement.

The representative districts of the national legislature shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population.

Every representative legislator in the House of Representatives or the Senate must be a citizen of the United States and must have been a resident of the area he or she is representing for at least six years immediately prior to the election.

The Senate shall consist of two senators from each state, elected by the people of that state by popular vote.

The Vice Executive of the United States will preside over the Senate, but will only vote if the Senate is equally divided. The Senate will make provisions for a temporary replacement in the event that the Vice Executive is unable to fill this position. The House of Representatives will elect a presiding speaker.

Representation in the House of Representatives will be proportional to population. Congress will be able to determine

by law the number of representatives in this house, but the number shall not exceed one representative for one-half of the population of the least populous state. Each state shall have at least two representatives. A census will be taken every ten years to redetermine this proportion beginning with the year following ratification.

Each member of the House of Representatives will be elected directly by the citizens of his or her district.

The senators and representatives will receive compensation for their services, to be determined by law, and paid out of the United States treasury.

A single chief executive will head the executive branch, and will be elected by popular vote and will serve an unlimited number of four year terms. This person will be a citizen of the United States and a fifteen-year resident of the United States immediately prior to the election.

The chief executive will receive compensation for services rendered during his term, which will be determined by both Houses and which will remain unchanged for the duration of the four year term.

Any prospective chief executive will select a running-mate to be the Vice Executive. They shall be voted on together by popular vote.

In the event of a plurality in an executive election, the two candidates receiving the most votes shall then be voted on by the public at large.

The succession of the chief executive to take place if the chief executive is unable to fulfill his duties will be as follows:

1. The Vice Executive
2. Speaker of the House
3. President pro tempore of the Senate
4. If these three aforementioned individuals are unable or unwilling to act as Chief Executive, an individual will be chosen in a manner prescribed by Congress.

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice Executive, the Chief Executive will nominate a Vice Executive who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

The executive branch has the ability to appoint all federal civil service workers with the approval of two-thirds of the legislative body.

In bills of apportion the Chief Executive has the authority to veto separate sections and subsections or the bill in whole.

All bills not signed by the Chief Executive or vetoed by him will become law twenty-one days following passage by the national legislature.

The Chief Executive will appear in front of Congress, at least once every month when Congress is in session, to discuss matters of the nation and respond to questions of the Congress.

The executive branch has the power to conduct foreign policy.

The chief executive will have the power to enter into treaties with the consent of a simple majority of the legislative branch of the federal government.

The chief executive will be the Commander-in-Chief of the United States armed forces.

The chief executive will have the power to deploy armed forces in emergency situations until such time as a quorum of Congress may convene.

Bills will originate in either house and will be approved by both the chief executive and a majority in both houses. If vetoed by the chief executive, the bill will return to the legislature and, if approved by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill will become law.

Congress, by a two-thirds majority in both houses, may propose a Constitutional amendment as needed. The Congress will submit it to the state legislatures, which will be required to vote on it. A three-fourths majority of the states is sufficient to amend the United States Constitution.

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States may add, modify, or repeal sections of the Constitution.

All federal elected officials will be subject to indictment for suspected illegal activity by a three-fourths majority of a joint session of the national legislature. Upon indictment, the Supreme Court will immediately try the accused. If convicted, he will be removed from office immediately.

The judicial branch will be composed of at least three levels consisting of: (1) at least one federal district court per state; (2) at least one federal appellate court; (3) a single Supreme Court. Congress may name federal district and appellate courts as necessary. Congress has the power to create any other federal courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, that may be necessary to facilitate the federal judicial process.

The Supreme Court will be the ultimate authority on the Constitution. It will have the power to nullify any laws it deems contrary to the Constitution and declare illegal any actions by other governmental entities it deems contrary to the Constitution when questions about the above matters are brought before it through the legal process.

Supreme Court justices will be nominated by the chief executive and confirmed by three-fifths of the Senate and a simple majority of the House.

In the case of illegal behavior and incompetency, federal judges may be impeached by the legislative powers.

All law suits concerning federal laws or those between states, between a state and a citizen, between citizens from different states, or in cases in which the federal government is a party, will be heard by the federal district courts. Appeals to decisions made by the district courts will be heard by the federal appellate courts. The Supreme Court will hear all appeals to decisions made by the appellate courts, and any suits it may desire to hear.

New states may enter the union by the following process:

- 1) minimum standards of size and population shall be designated by the national legislature and approved by the chief executive, and met by the territory in question;
- 2) boundaries must be surveyed and registered with the national government;
- 3) a state constitution must be produced, the territory will henceforth abide by said constitution as well as the national model;
- 4) upon approval of the local constitution and one year of local government operation (during which time the territory will have one non-voting representative in the national legislature), the territory may petition for statehood;
- 5) a majority of the national legislature will be required to grant statehood;
- 6) all new states will have the same rights and privileges as the original thirteen states.

A free, public education for legal residents will be provided by their respective states, according to federal standards established by Congress.

Public schools and government institutions will not attempt religious indoctrination of any kind.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. Congress will prescribe laws as to how such acts, records, and

judicial proceedings shall be proved.

The state district and territorial governments will have the power to levy a tax on items sold within their jurisdiction; a tax on personal and corporate incomes; a tax on properties, and the power to sell licenses and permits.

Each state shall have a militia under the command of the chief executive officer of the respective state. The actions of these militias shall be restricted to the boundaries of their respective states and their activity limited to situations of state emergency as determined by that state's chief executive officer. The first duty of these state militias will be to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States.

No law of conscription shall ever be passed except during periods of declared war.

In times of war the federal government will assume control of state militias.

If engaged in a war or any type of military action not immediately affecting the loss of citizens' liberties, a referendum will be presented to the people who will vote individually on the continuation or the termination of the aforementioned circumstances.

People will have well the regulated right to keep and bear arms, but they will take full responsibility for their actions.

A citizen of this nation shall be defined as any person born in this country, or its territories; or any person native of another nation who has been naturalized according to procedures established by the Congress.

All citizens must be afforded equal opportunity by state, national, and regional governments.

Upon the formation of this new nation, all native Americans shall immediately be granted full citizenship should they so choose. This option will always be open to all native Americans.

Equality of rights under the law will not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

No citizen can be afforded unreasonable special privileges by state, local or national government solely because of race, religion, sex or political affiliations.

The right to vote is given to all citizens of the United States regardless of race, gender, or religion, except for those citizens under the age of eighteen.

No citizen can be denied the right to vote because of lack of property ownership, education, or occupation.

The right to own property will be granted to all citizens and residents regardless of sex, race, age or religious preference. Property is defined as material wealth acquired by means of grant, gift, purchase or inheritance.

Freedom of speech will not be abridged so long as it does not violate the inherent rights of others.

All individuals will have the right to free orderly public assembly and peaceful protest.

Freedom of the press will not be abridged so long as it does not violate the inherent rights of others.

Neither the federal government nor the state government will restrict in any way a person's right to free exercise of his religion as long as no other individual's constitutional rights have been violated.

No person will be denied the opportunity to run for, hold, or be hired for any office or position under the United States government, and no people will be segregated because of race, creed, sex, or religious belief.

A person's house, property, and person may not be searched or seized without probable cause or warrant issued by a judge. Evidence obtained in violation of search and seizure regulations is not admissible in a court of law.

No person will be accused and convicted of a crime which has been declared a criminal act after he or she has committed that action.

Any individual upon arrest will be informed of his rights such as the right to remain silent, the right to counsel (which will be appointed to him upon request), and knowledge of the charges of which he is accused. Accused persons will be assumed innocent until proven guilty.

Every accused individual will have speedy trial by a jury of his peers.

No person either convicted of or acquitted of a crime will be brought to trial a second time for commission of that crime.

No person convicted of a crime may be punished based on his or her racial, religious, economic, or ethnic background. No person convicted of a crime may be punished on the grounds of his or her sex.

Any citizen imprisoned for treason, felony, or other misdemeanor will lose all voting privileges for the duration of his sentence.

No person convicted of a crime shall be subjected to any kind of physical torture, or any other cruel or unusual punishment.

The rights and responsibilities of the individual will not be limited to those enumerated in this Constitution.

The delegates of this Constitutional Convention will vote to accept for ratification the Constitution with a two-thirds majority vote, the Constitution will be signed by all willing delegates and sent to the states for ratification. The conventions of these states will then vote on ratification. If nine of the thirteen states vote positively, with a three-fifths vote, the Constitution will be ratified and all signing states will unify as a nation. Any of the original thirteen states not signing the Constitution will have the opportunity to sign and join the union at any time.

Terri M. Tarleton

DANIEL WILKINSON

~~Polya Ruster~~

Adam Helman

Tara R. Bunting

Jeffrey Collins

Dan R. Egan

Jennifer Robison

Tracy Kystor

Janya Stormo

Christopher Toubes

Hecca McDoom

~~Luan Katena~~

Paul David Plack

Christopher J. Still

Patricia E. Haule

Liza Johnson

Joseph Rakoff

Vicki DiZillo

Eric J. Kezian

to Ann Andersen

Kerry Lynn Beach

Deborah M. Pastner

Michael Bauer

Denise Wilsey

J. M. Baker

Scott Mongeau

Melanie Garnett Jatum

Susan Polk

Jean Marie Whitchard

Eric Allen Kutz

MARY ELLEN TRULL

Michael P. Twoshiz

Mahbub Majumdar

Amalie Frischknecht

Christopher Y. Ingham

Mariam Shouman

Zephyr Rain Tachout

Camille Capozzi

Rolin McAlister

~~John~~ R. Wilson

Heather K. Burton

Bradley Douglas Paul Jr

Don Hangel

Anne Elizabeth Adams McGraw

Julius V&A

Sara E. Strand

Karen Augustine

Sandra Bussen

Maria P. Wincham

Gill L. Herzog

Michael Bagelman

Girapung