

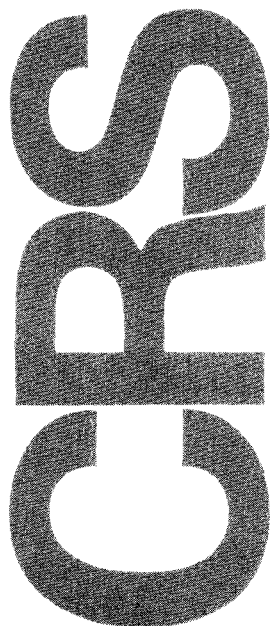
SELECTED BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS COMMEMORATING
THE 200th ANNIVERSARIES OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
AND OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

by

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ABSTRACT

Planning and preparation for commemorating the bicentennials of the Congress and the Constitution are in high gear. This report provides a calendar of 18th century events that may occasion celebrations or observances, and a preliminary review of selected activities currently in preparation by federal agencies, private organizations, and state and local entities. It expands upon the listings included in earlier CRS publications on this subject, Report No. 84-57S, (April 18, 1984), Report No. 85-100S (May 1, 1985), and Report No. 86-9 (January 1986). As the period of significant dates has proceeded, planning and activity has steadily quickened and broadened.

The authors wish to credit Mary L. Dunkley for the secretarial production of this report.

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BICENTENNIAL CALENDAR

Official Washington and private organizations across the nation are preparing for two historically significant bicentennial celebrations: the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution in 1987, and the bicentennial of the U.S. Congress in 1989.

Actually, the nation is in the midst of a period of bicentennial dates, extending to the Bill of Rights' bicentenary in 1991. A number of these may be occasion for bicentennial celebrations. Here is a chronology of selected eighteenth century events with potential for bicentennial observance. 1/

March 28, 1785: Mount Vernon Conference. George Washington hosted a meeting at Mount Vernon of four commissioners from Maryland and four from Virginia to discuss problems relating to the navigation of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. After negotiating agreements, the commissioners recommended to their respective legislatures that annual conferences be held on commercial matters, and that Pennsylvania be invited to join Maryland and Virginia to discuss linking the Chesapeake and the Ohio River.

January 16, 1786: Virginia's legislature adopted a statute for religious freedom, originally drafted by Thomas Jefferson and introduced by James Madison. The measure protected Virginia's citizens against compulsion to attend or support any church, and against discrimination based upon religious belief. The law served as a model for the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

January 21, 1786: Virginia's legislature invited all the states to a September meeting in Annapolis to discuss commercial problems.

August 7, 1786: The Congress of the Confederation considered a motion offered by Charles Pinckney of South Carolina to amend the Articles of Confederation in order to give Congress more control over foreign affairs

1/ This list is drawn from: Chronology of Bicentennial Dates. this Constitution: A Bicentennial Chronicle, September 1983, revised Winter, 1985. Published by Project '87 of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association. pp. inside front cover, 51-53.

and interstate commerce. Because amendments to the Articles required the unanimous consent of the states, an unlikely eventuality, Congress declined to recommend the changes.

September 11-14, 1786: Annapolis Convention. New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia sent a total of twelve delegates to the conference which had been proposed by Virginia in January to discuss commercial matters. (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and North Carolina sent delegates but they failed to arrive in time.) The small attendance made discussion of commercial matters fruitless. On September 14, the convention adopted a resolution drafted by Alexander Hamilton asking all the states to send representatives to a new convention to be held in Philadelphia in May of 1787. This meeting would not be limited to commercial matters but would address all issues necessary "to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

February 4, 1787: The end of Shays' Rebellion. General Benjamin Lincoln, leading a contingent of 4,400 soldiers enlisted by the Massachusetts governor, routed the forces of Daniel Shays. A destitute farmer, Shays had organized a rebellion against the Massachusetts government, which had failed to take action to assist the state's depressed farm population. The uprisings, which had begun in the summer of 1786, were completely crushed by the end of February. The Massachusetts legislature, however, enacted some statutes to assist debt-ridden farmers.

February 21, 1787: The Congress of the Confederation cautiously endorsed the plan adopted at the Annapolis Convention for a new meeting of delegates from the states "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein."

May 25, 1787: Opening of the Constitutional Convention. On May 25, a quorum of delegates from seven states arrived in Philadelphia in response to the call from the Annapolis Convention, and the meeting convened. Ultimately, representatives from all the states but Rhode Island attended. The distinguished public figures included George Washington, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, George Mason, Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, James Wilson, Roger Sherman and Elbridge Gerry.

May 29, 1787: Virginia Plan Proposed. On the fifth day of the meeting, Edmund Randolph, a delegate from Virginia, offered 15 resolutions comprising the "Virginia Plan" of Union. Rather than amending the Articles of Confederation, the proposal described a completely new organization of government including a bicameral legislature which represented the states proportionately, with the lower house elected by the people and the upper house chosen by the lower body from nominees proposed by the state legislatures; an executive chosen by the legislature; a judiciary branch; and a council comprised of the executive and members of the judiciary branch with a veto over legislative enactments.

June 15, 1787: New Jersey Plan Proposed. Displeased by Randolph's plan which placed the smaller states in a disadvantaged position, William Patterson proposed instead only to modify the Articles of Confederation. The New Jersey plan would give Congress power to tax and to regulate foreign and interstate commerce, and established a plural executive (without veto power) and a supreme court.

June 19, 1787: After debating all the proposals, the convention decided not merely to amend the Articles of Confederation, but to conceive a new national government. The question of equal versus proportional representation by states in the legislature then became the focus of the debate.

June 21, 1787: The Convention adopted a two-year term for representatives.

June 26, 1787: The Convention adopted a six-year term for senators.

July 12, 1787: The Connecticut Compromise (I). Based upon a proposal made by Roger Sherman of Connecticut, the Constitutional Convention agreed that representation in the lower house should be proportional to a state's population (all of the white residents, and three-fifths of the blacks).

July 13, 1787: Northwest Ordinance. While the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia, the Congress of the Confederation crafted another governing instrument for the territory north of the Ohio River. The Northwest Ordinance, written largely by Nathan Dane of Massachusetts, provided for interim governance of the territory by Congressional appointees (a governor, secretary and three judges), creation of a bicameral legislature when there were 5,000 free males in the territory, and ultimate establishment of three to five states on an equal footing with the states already in existence. Freedom of worship, right to trial by jury, and public education were guaranteed, and slavery prohibited.

July 16, 1787: The Connecticut Compromise (II). The Convention agreed that each state should be represented equally in the upper chamber.

August 6, 1787: The five-man committee appointed to draft a constitution based upon 23 "fundamental resolutions" drawn up by the convention between July 19 and July 26 submitted a document containing 23 articles.

August 6-September 10, 1787: The Great Debate. The Convention debated the draft constitution and agreed to prohibit Congress from banning the foreign slave trade for twenty years.

August 16, 1787: The Convention granted to Congress the right to regulate foreign trade and interstate commerce.

August 25, 1787: The Convention agreed to prohibit Congress from banning the foreign slave trade for twenty years.

August 29, 1787: The Convention agreed to the fugitive slave clause.

September 6, 1787: The Convention adopted a four-year term for the President.

September 8, 1787: A five-man committee, comprised of William Samuel Johnson (chair), Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Rufus King and Gouverneur Morris, was appointed to prepare the final draft.

September 12, 1787: The committee submitted the draft, written primarily by Gouverneur Morris, to the Convention.

September 13-15, 1787: The Convention examined the draft, clause by clause, and made a few changes.

September 17, 1787: All twelve state delegations voted approval of the document. Thirty-nine of the forty-two delegates present signed the engrossed copy, and a letter of transmittal to Congress was drafted. The Convention formally adjourned.

September 20, 1787: Congress received the proposed Constitution.

September 26-27, 1787: Some representatives sought to have Congress censure the Convention for failing to abide by Congress' instruction only to revise the Articles of Confederation.

September 28, 1787: Congress resolved to submit the Constitution to special state ratifying conventions. Article VII of the document stipulated that it would become effective when ratified by nine states.

October 27, 1787: The first "Federalist" paper appeared in New York City newspapers, one of 85 to argue in favor of the adoption of the new frame of government. Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, the essays attempted to counter the arguments of anti-Federalists, who feared a strong centralized national government.

December 7, 1787: Delaware ratified the Constitution, the first state to do so, by unanimous vote.

December 12, 1787: Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution in the face of considerable opposition. The vote in convention was 46 to 23.

December 18, 1787: New Jersey ratified unanimously.

January 2, 1788: Georgia ratified unanimously.

January 9, 1788: Connecticut ratified by a vote of 128 to 40.

February 6, 1788: The Massachusetts convention ratified by a close vote of 187 to 168, after vigorous debate. Many anti-Federalists,

including Sam Adams, changed sides after Federalists proposed nine amendments, including one which would reserve to the states all powers not "expressly delegated" to the national government by the Constitution.

March 24, 1788: Rhode Island, which had refused to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention, declined to call a state convention and held a popular referendum instead. Federalists did not participate, and the voters rejected the Constitution, 2708 to 237.

April 28, 1788: Maryland ratified by a vote of 63 to 11.

May 23, 1788: South Carolina ratified by a vote of 149 to 73.

June 21, 1788: New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify, by a vote of 57 to 47. The convention proposed twelve amendments.

June 25, 1788: Despite strong opposition led by Patrick Henry, Virginia ratified the Constitution by 89 to 79. James Madison led the fight in favor. The convention recommended a bill of rights comprised of twenty articles, in addition to twenty further changes.

July 2, 1788: The President of Congress, Cyrus Griffin of Virginia, announced that the Constitution had been ratified by the requisite nine states. A committee was appointed to prepare for the change in government.

July 26, 1788: New York ratified by a vote of 30 to 27 after Alexander Hamilton delayed action, hoping that news of ratification from New Hampshire and Virginia would influence anti-Federalist sentiment.

August 2, 1788: North Carolina declined to ratify the Constitution until a bill of rights was added.

September 13, 1788: Congress selected New York as the site of the new government and chose dates for the appointment of and balloting by presidential electors, and for the meeting of the first Congress under the Constitution.

October 10, 1788: The Congress of the Confederation transacted its last official business.

December 23, 1788: The State of Maryland ceded ten square miles to Congress for a federal city.

January 7, 1789: Presidential electors were chosen by ten of the states that had ratified the Constitution (all but New York).

February 4, 1789: Presidential electors voted; George Washington was chosen President, and John Adams Vice-President. Elections of senators and representatives took place in the states.

March 4, 1789: The first Congress convened in New York, with eight senators and thirteen representatives in attendance, and the remainder en route.

April 1, 1789: The House of Representatives achieved a quorum, with 30 of its 59 members present, and elected Frederick A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania to be its speaker.

April 6, 1789: The Senate, with 9 of 22 senators in attendance, achieved a quorum and chose John Langdon of New Hampshire as temporary presiding officer.

April 30, 1789: George Washington was inaugurated as the nation's first President under the Constitution. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of the State of New York, on the balcony of Federal Hall, at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets.

July 27, 1789: Congress established the Department of Foreign Affairs (later changed to Department of State).

August 7, 1789: Congress established the War Department.

September 2, 1789: Congress established the Treasury Department.

September 22, 1789: Congress created the office of Postmaster General.

September 24, 1789: Congress passed the Federal Judiciary Act, which established a Supreme Court, 13 district courts and 3 circuit courts, and created the office of the Attorney General.

September 25, 1789: Congress submitted to the states twelve amendments to the Constitution, in response to the five state ratifying conventions that had emphasized the need for immediate changes.

November 20, 1789: New Jersey became the first state to ratify ten of the twelve amendments, The Bill of Rights.

November 21, 1789: As a result of Congressional action to amend the Constitution, North Carolina ratified the original document, by a vote of 194 to 77.

December 19, 1789: Maryland ratified the Bill of Rights.

December 22, 1789: North Carolina ratified the Bill of Rights.

January 25, 1790: New Hampshire ratified the Bill of Rights.

January 28, 1790: Delaware ratified the Bill of Rights.

February 24, 1790: New York ratified the Bill of Rights.

March 10, 1790: Pennsylvania ratified the Bill of Rights.

May 29, 1790: Rhode Island ratified the Constitution, by a vote of 34 to 32.

June 7, 1790: Rhode Island ratified the Bill of Rights.

July 16, 1790: George Washington signed legislation selecting the District of Columbia as the permanent national capital, to be occupied in 1800. Philadelphia housed the government during the intervening decade.

December 6, 1790: All three branches of government assembled in Philadelphia.

January 10, 1791: Vermont ratified the Constitution.

March 4, 1791: Vermont was admitted to the Union as the fourteenth state.

November 3, 1791: Vermont ratified the Bill of Rights.

December 15, 1791: Virginia ratified the Bill of Rights, making it part of the United States Constitution.

ABOUT THIS COMPENDIUM

As in the three previous versions of this publication, the authors have sought information about bicentennial activities and celebrations from a wide variety of sources. To ensure that the entries are current, all the organizations that appeared in prior versions were canvassed and revisions or additions incorporated where appropriate. These organizations have been generous and helpful in sharing information about their programs or plans. In those few cases where we have not been directly in contact with the organization, we have indicated the source of our information. In assembling this material, the authors are especially grateful to: Raymond W. Smock, Director, Office for the Bicentennial, U.S. House of Representatives; Richard Baker, Senate Historian; Sheilah K. Mann and Cynthia Harrison, Project '87; Donald F. X. Finn, Executive Director, U.S. Constitution Bicentennial; members of the Committee on the Bicentennial, Society for History in the Federal Government; and the staff of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution, especially Bonnie Mersinger of the State and Local Affairs Department.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS

U.S. Senate

In 1980 the Senate established a Study Group on the Commemoration of the United States Senate Bicentenary. Under the chairmanship of former Republican Leader Hugh Scott, the panel included current and former Senators, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and distinguished constitutional scholars. By creating the Study Group nearly a decade before the congressional bicentennial, the Senate hoped to capitalize on the benefits of careful advance planning, to draw as much as possible on existing resources, and to keep expenses at a reasonable minimum. The Study Group's 1982 final report (Sen. Doc. 98-13) recommended specific activities within the general categories of publications, ceremonial events, conferences and exhibits. The panel suggested that the Senate establish, on the eve of the bicentennial, a commission of Senators to oversee specific implementation of these recommendations.

In April 1986 the Senate followed the Study Group's advice and created a seven-member bicentennial panel, staffed by the offices of Senate Historian Richard A. Baker and Senate Curator James R. Ketchum, under the supervision of Secretary of the Senate Jo-Anne L. Coe. Chaired by Senate President Pro Tempore Strom Thurmond, the Commission includes the Senate's most senior member, John Stennis; its floor leaders, Robert Dole and Robert C. Byrd; and Senators Mark Hatfield, Nancy Kassebaum, and Paul Simon.

Among the major projects underway are a revision of the Senate portion of the Biographical Directory of the American Congress, a guide to Senate records at the National Archives, Senator Robert C. Byrd's "Addresses on the History of the U.S. Senate," a Senate historical almanac, and exhibitions based on the Senate's collection at the National Archives and on the works of American

graphic artists depicting the Senate from its formative years to the present. The first two Senate "Bicentennial Publications" have been completed and are available from the Senate Historical Office. They are the Guide to Research Collections of Former United States Senators, 1789-1982 (S. Doc. 97-41) and Records Management Handbook for United States Senators and their Repositories (S. Pub. 99-4). The first of these will be revised in 1989 to include additional information and photographic likenesses of most former members. A records management handbook for committees--a companion to the second volume--will be published in 1987. A detailed list of projects is available from the Senate Historical Office.

The Senate Bicentennial Commission is seeking suggestions for appropriate activities from all who wish to offer them.

On-going Senate Bicentennial Projects

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress, 1774-1989

This 2,000-page, 11,000 entry publication was first published in 1859 and last updated in 1971. Under the authority of S. Con. Res. 85 (99th Congress), the new edition is being prepared on an automated data base by the Senate Historical Office and the Office for the Bicentenary of the House of Representatives. Scheduled for publication early in 1989, the revised volume will incorporate new categories of information on members' congressional leadership positions, major legislative accomplishments, and citations to biographical books and articles.

Senator Robert C. Byrd's Addresses on the History of the U.S. Senate

In 1980 Senator Robert C. Byrd began an extensive series of addresses to the Senate on the institution's history and traditions. By mid-1986 he had delivered 83 speeches covering the chronological period from 1789 to the late 1950s as well as numerous topics related to the Senate's development. It is recommended that these addresses be published by the Senate in an appropriately illustrated and indexed volume.

Records Management Handbook for U.S. Senate Committees

In 1985 the Office of the Secretary published Records Management Handbook for United States Senators and Their Repositories. This 130-page book, designated "Senate Bicentennial Publication #2," provides extensive information necessary for members to identify and preserve their historically valuable records. Early in 1987 the Secretary's Office intends to publish a companion volume to ensure that Senate committees preserve a rich historical record for the use of future generations.

Guide to Research Collections of Former U.S. Senators, 1789-1989

The first edition of this volume was published in 1983 as "Senate Bicentennial Publication #1." It was produced from an entirely automated date base and would be easily updated to include all former Senators who served during the first one hundred Congresses. Unlike the first edition, it would include photographs or other pictorial likenesses of most former members.

Senate Historical Almanac

A 100-page compendium of Senate facts, anecdotes, "firsts," statistics, and notable events, this volume will be illustrated and arranged chronologically from 1789 to 1989 and designed for wide distribution by members.

Exhibitions

Several bicentennial exhibitions are now in the planning stage, with installation in the Capitol or Senate office buildings scheduled for 1989. One presentation will highlight notable events in the first century of the Senate's history through display of a wide selection of original documents, many drawn from the Senate's collection at the National Archives.

A second exhibit will focus on works of American graphic artists depicting the Senate's formative years to the present. Drawings, engravings, architectural renderings, and photographs will be considered in illustrating the Senate's legislative, cultural, social, and artistic heritage. In addition, exhibits devoted to the five members of the Senate commemorated in portraiture in the Senators' Reception Room are also planned. Documents and memorabilia which chronicle the Senate careers of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Robert La Follette, and Robert A. Taft will be featured. Each exhibit theme may be expanded and related materials developed, such as posters, catalogues, and print folios.

Guide to Engraved Views of the Senate

Since 1971, nearly 500 engraved views of the Senate, its chambers, committee rooms, and members, have been acquired under the direction of the Commission on Art and Antiquities. Most of these prints date from the nineteenth century and

serve as a vital source of graphic documentation of the Senate's legislative and social history. At present, an illustrated guide to this collection is being prepared for publication.

Suggestions and requests for additional information should be directed to the Senate Historical Office or the Office of Senate Curator, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510; (202) 224-6900 (Historian); 224-2955 (Curator).

U.S. House of Representatives

On December 17, 1982, the 97th Congress adopted H. Res. 621, which established the Office for the Bicentennial of the House of Representatives. The purpose of this office is to plan the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the House in 1989. The management, supervision, and administration of the office is under the direction of the Speaker of the House. It is staffed by a professional historian, selected by a bipartisan committee of House Members after a nationwide search. The Historian was appointed by the Speaker without regard to political affiliation. The office will cease to exist not later than September 30, 1989, unless otherwise provided by law or resolution.

On August 1, 1985, the House passed H. Res. 249, establishing the bipartisan Commission on the United States House of Representatives Bicentenary. The Commission will oversee the planning and direction of the bicentennial of the House and develop a program in consultation with the Office for the Bicentennial of the House, which will serve as the staff of the Commission. The eight-member Commission is composed of three Republicans, three Democrats, and two former Members of the House, one from each party. Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader Robert Michel (R-Ill.) serve as ex-officio members. The chairman of the Commission, appointed by the Speaker on August 1, 1985, is Representative Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (D-La.). The other members of the

Commission are: Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Paul Henry (R-Mich.), Peter Rodino (D-N.J.), Phil Sharp (D-Ind.), and Bud Shuster (R-Pa.). Former Representatives John Rhodes (R-Ariz.) and Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) have also been named to the commission.

The following projects were either under way or planned as of late-1986:

Biographical Directory of the United States Congress authorized by S. Con. Res. 85, 99th Congress. A thorough revision of the standard biographical resource of all Members who have served in the Congress since the beginning of the Continental Congress in 1774. This publication is a cooperative effort with the Senate Historical Office.

A Guide to Research Collections of Former Members of the U.S. House of Representatives. A nationwide survey in all 50 states is being conducted to locate historically valuable papers, memoirs, diaries, photographs, and other research material on the approximately 10,000 persons who have served in the House of Representatives since 1789. The Guide will be published in 1988.

Bibliographical Data Base on the History of the U.S. House of Representatives. This project will result in assembling lists of books and articles on the House of Representatives, including biographies and autobiographies of Members and former Members, doctoral dissertations, histories, and scholarly studies by or about Members and the institution itself. Selected entries will be published in the new edition of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, while the remainder of the entries will form an electronic data base available to researchers.

Black Americans in Congress. Research is under way to update this booklet, which was last published in 1976. It will be available in 1988.

Women in Congress. Research is under way to update this booklet, which was last published in 1976. It will be available in 1988.

Meeting of Congress in Philadelphia, July 16, 1987. To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the "Great Compromise" that established the basis of representation in the House and Senate. This event will focus on the distinctive role of the Congress in the federal system. The events will include an actual legislative meeting, the first time in 187 years that the Congress will have convened outside of Washington, D.C.

Ceremonial Sessions of the House and Senate March 4, 1989 and April 1, 1989. To commemorate the convening of the First Congress under the Constitution a special joint session will be held on March 4, 1989. On April 1, 1989, the House will commemorate the bicentennial of its first quorum with a special ceremony in the House Chamber.

Research Conferences on Congress. At least two conferences will be held, one in 1987 and one in 1988, jointly sponsored with the Senate, the Library of Congress, and other institutional sponsors.

House of Representatives Bicentennial Brochure, 1987. An illustrated, four-color brochure featuring a brief introduction to the bicentennial of the House and information on the House Chamber will be prepared for use beginning with the 100th Congress.

Exhibitions and Posters. Plans are under way to create special bicentennial exhibits in the Capitol and the House office buildings. A series of bicentennial posters will be printed and made available for wide distribution.

Documentary Film on the History of Congress. An hour-long documentary film on the history of the Congress will be produced by the award-winning producer Ken Burns. Sponsored by Ameritech, the film is scheduled for viewing on PBS in 1989 and will also be distributed to schools in video cassette format.

Illustrated history of the Congress. An illustrated, popular history of the Congress will be developed simultaneously with the documentary film and will appear as a "companion" volume to the film.

National and State "Town Meeting" Teleconferences. The House Commission has encouraged the development of a series of two-way teleconferences between the Congress and the 50 states to discuss a broad range of topics related to federal-state relations under the Constitution. Material edited from the teleconferences would also be made available in video cassette format for further use in schools.

For further information on these and other bicentennial programs of the United States House of Representatives please contact: Dr. Raymond W. Smock, Historian and Director, Office for the Bicentennial, 138 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515; telephone (202) 225-1153.

Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution

An inter-branch Federal Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution was authorized on September 29, 1983, when President Reagan signed S. 118 into law (P.L. 98-101).

The Commission's purpose is to promote and coordinate activities to commemorate the September 17, 1987, bicentennial of the Constitution. Its 23 members include 20 appointed by the President (including four each selected from the recommendations of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Chief Justice of the United States). The

Former Chief Justice, who serves as Commission Chairman, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and a representative of the Speaker of the House of Representatives also sit on the Commission.

The duties of the Commission are to: (1) plan and develop activities to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution, including a limited number of projects to be undertaken by the Federal Government and seeking to balance the goals of ceremony and celebration with those of scholarship and education; (2) encourage private organizations and State and local governments to organize and participate in bicentennial activities commemorating or examining the drafting, ratification, and history of the Constitution and the specific features of the document; (3) coordinate activities throughout all of the States; and (4) serve as a clearinghouse for collecting and disseminating information about bicentennial events and plans. 3/

On September 17, 1985, the Commission submitted to the President, each House of the Congress and the Judicial Conference of the United States a comprehensive report incorporating specific recommendations for commemorating and coordinating the bicentennial and related activities. The Commission in its report urged adoption of several amendments to its authorizing statute "in response to the threat posed to the successful execution of the Commission's responsibilities by the shortage of time and the modest initial supporting appropriations." 4/ Proposed amendments would remove the limitation on the number of federally compensated commission staff and civil service regulation exemptions for staff paid from private funding; permit the commission to authorize production and

3/ Public Law 98-101, Sec. 4.

4/ "First Report of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution" September 17, 1985. p. 4.

distribution of commemorative medals and coins employing the official bicentennial emblem to raise revenue; and raise the ceiling on individual and corporative contributions. The Commission's initial funding was provided through a fiscal year 1985 supplemented appropriation of \$331,000. The Commission was appropriated an additional \$12 million in the continuing appropriations resolution for FY 1986 (H.J. Res. 465). The legislation removed the current law's limitations on the number of staff and details to the commission.

The Commission also recommended creation of a one-time national holiday, September 17, 1987, to mark the bicentennial of the Constitutional Convention's adoption of the document. The Commission is undertaking the following programs: (1) publication of a calendar of commemorative dates and events of the bicentennial era; (2) compilation and distribution of a handbook of planned bicentennial projects and events; (3) publication and distribution of a bicentennial newsletter; (4) establishment of a national speaker's bureau of individuals knowledgeable about the constitution's history; (5) encouraging development of a variety of educational materials; (6) sponsorship of scholastic competitions; and (7) sponsorship of planting of constitution trees.

Members of the Commission are: Former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, Chairman, Washington, DC; Frederick K. Biebel, CT; Representative Lindy Boggs (D-LA), Washington, DC; Herbert Brownell, NY; Lynne V. Cheney, Washington, DC; Representative Philip M. Crane (R-IL), Washington, DC; Dennis DeConcini, Tucson, AZ; William J. Green, Philadelphia, PA; Edward V. Hill, Los Angeles, CA; Honorable Cornelia G. Kennedy, Detroit, MI; Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), Washington, DC; Harry McKinley Lightsey, Jr., Columbia, SC; William Lucas, Detroit; Betty Southard Murphy, Washington, DC; Thomas H. O'Connor, Boston, MA; Phyllis Schlafly, Alton, IL; Bernard H. Siegan, San Diego, CA; Senator Ted Stevens

(R-AK), Washington, DC; Obert C. Tanner, Salt Lake City, UT; Senator Strom Thurmond, (R-S.C.), Washington, DC; Ronald H. Walker, Washington, DC; Honorable Charles E. Wiggins, San Francisco, CA; Charles Alan Wright, Austin, TX.

The Commission will terminate on December 31, 1989. Additional information can be obtained from: Dr. Mark W. Cannon, Executive Director, 734 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503. Phone (202) 872-1787.

U.S. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is preparing two exhibits to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution. One exhibit will focus on the Supreme Court's role in interpreting the Constitution and some of its major cases. The second will highlight the drafting of the document. Like some other recent Court exhibits, these two exhibits could be made available for travel to other court-houses and institutions.

The Judicial Conference of the United States, under the Chief Justice's leadership, plans to adapt the five "Equal Justice Under the Law" films, which were produced to commemorate the 1976 bicentennial, so they will relate to the bicentennial of the Constitution.

"The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800," is a historical research project whose work will shed light on the early history of the nation's highest court. Jointly supported by the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court Historical Society, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, this project will produce a multi-volume collection of court records, private papers, and other material relating to the Court's early history. Columbia University Press will publish the series.

The volumes produced by the documentary history project will bring together and make accessible to scholars and lawyers hitherto unpublished source material's from the Court's early years. They will document the Court's role in establishing administrative procedures for the American Judicial system and legal precedents.

Additional information on bicentennial plans of the Supreme Court can be obtained from: Gail Galloway, Curator, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D.C. 20543 telephone (202) 479-3298; and on the documentary history by writing to Dr. Maeva Marcus and Dr. James R. Perry, Editors, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D.C. 20543.

The Library of Congress

The Library of Congress will celebrate the bicentennial with a major exhibit entitled: "The American Solution: Origins of the United States Constitution." The exhibit, which will open in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Building on May 14, 1987, will feature such items as James Madison's notes of the debates in the Philadelphia Convention, George Washington's personal copy of the Virginia Plan of Union, William Paterson's New Jersey Plan, and annotated copies of the committee reports, which constitute the first printings of the finished Constitution. These documents will be accompanied by portraits of the principal leaders of the Convention and sketches of the contemporary scene. For further information contact: John Sellers, Manuscript Division, 287-0195.

Manuscript Division. As a contribution to the bicentennial of the United States Constitution, the Library of Congress will sponsor publication of a supplement to Max Farrand's The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787. James H. Hutson, chief of the Manuscript Division, will edit the supplement, and the

Yale University Press will publish it. The Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise will provide financial assistance.

Farrand's work, first published in 1911 and revised and expanded in 1937, is the standard documentary collection of materials concerning the Constitutional Convention. Since 1937, many additional documents produced by members of the Convention have been discovered. These, in addition to documents uncovered in a nationwide search which the Library will commission, will be published with appropriate scholarly notes in a supplementary volume. Publication of the supplement is scheduled for 1987.

Persons wishing additional information on this project should contact James H. Hutson, Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Copyright Office. The Copyright Office and the Patent and Trademark Office of the Department of Commerce are making plans to celebrate the bicentennial of the first copyright and patent laws. (Congress passed the first Federal patent act on April 10, 1790, and the first Federal copyright law on May 31 of that year.) The highlight of the celebration is intended to be a Kennedy Center program in May 1990, involving artists and other creative people. A private-sector group will be set up to plan and finance various programs and celebrations--which will include seminars, exhibits, lectures, an essay contest, and perhaps a commemorative postage stamp. A presidential proclamation authorized by Public Law 99-523 will call attention to the importance of intellectual property protections, and will encourage educational and cultural activities and programs. For further information contact Winston Tabb, Copyright Office, at 287-6800.

Congressional Research Service. The Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress has established an interdivisional team on the

bicentennials of the Constitution and of the Congress. The team, coordinated by Senior Specialist Roger H. Davidson, includes members from five CRS research divisions and senior specialists in the fields of American public law, social welfare, American national government and public administration. Objectives of the team are two-fold: (1) to gather and exchange information on bicentennial plans as they emerge; and (2) to coordinate internal research in support of congressional bicentennial programs.

An important bicentennial project is completion of the 8th edition of The Constitution of the United States of America, Analysis and Interpretation, compiled by Johnny H. Killian, Senior Specialist in American Public Law. The volume, which will be published as a Senate document early in 1987, lists all cases and precedents pertaining to the various sections and clauses of the Constitution. The new edition will appear in two volumes--the main volume which goes through 1982, and a supplementary volume which covers recent developments through July 1986. Killian compiled the 7th edition of the reference work, which appeared in 1972.

Planned for publication by the Library in the spring of 1987 is a collection of the 2100 quotations most sought by Representatives and Senators over the last 50 years. Based on the CRS Quotation File, this volume will contain many entries not found in other sources along with citations and notes of interest made by Service librarians over the decades. This publication will be offered for sale to the public.

Analysts in CRS's Government Division have prepared a report which identifies and summarizes more than 700 major acts approved by Congress from 1789 to 1980. 5/

5/ U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Major acts of Congress and Treaties approved by the Senate, 1789-1980. Report No. 82-156 GOV, by Christopher Dell and Stephen W. Stathis. Washington, 1982. p. 255.

A packet of pre-printed bicentennial information is available to Members of Congress on request. Congressional offices desiring information or assistance regarding the bicentennials of the Constitution or of the Congress may contact the Congressional Research Service at (202) 287-5700 or Dr. Davidson at (202) 287-8634.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The National Endowment for the Humanities has established an Office of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Following the view that the 200th anniversary of the Constitution offers a chance for "encouraging renewed scholarly interest in and public reflection on the principles and foundations of constitutional government," 6/ the Endowment's seven grant-making divisions are all undertaking special bicentennial initiatives. The Endowment is soliciting proposals on "the philosophical, literary, historical, and political origins of the Constitution, the relation of the structure of the Constitution to American political, social, and intellectual culture, and the connection between self-government and the purposes of human life." 7/

Topics of special interest to the Endowment are: (1) history of the founding period; (2) constitutional principles; (3) the United States Constitution and the world; (4) individual rights; (5) the character of democracy; (6) American federalism; (7) political institutions, and (8) constitutional interpretation.

Following is a brief description of the types of projects being supported by each of the Endowment's divisions. Questions about the appropriate division to

6/ National Endowment for the Humanities. Office of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The Bicentennial of the Constitution. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 3.

7/ Ibid.

which a particular application should be submitted and deadlines for submitting applications should be sent to the Office of the Bicentennial, Room 504, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506. Or call the Office of the Bicentennial at (202) 786-0332.

Division of Fellowships and Seminars. The division sponsors projects for advanced study and research in the humanities. In 1983 the division announced special competitions for Constitutional Fellowships (providing stipends of up to \$27,500 for six to twelve months of full-time study and research) and Summer Stipends and in 1985, as part of the Younger Scholars program, a special competition commemorating the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution was announced. These programs provide support for college and university teachers, independent scholars, and students to pursue study and research related to the United States Constitution. The division also welcomes applications to conduct summer seminars on bicentennial topics within its two seminar programs - one for college teachers and the other for secondary school teachers. In the summer of 1986 the first of a series of three Bicentennial Law Professors Seminars focusing on the political, historical, and philosophical origins and intentions of the framers of the United States Constitution was held in various locations in the United States.

Division of Research Programs. This division provides support for long-term and collaborative projects in the humanities, major research conferences, preparation of reference works and editions, organization of research materials, and assistance with publication expenses. As a special initiative, the Endowment is encouraging proposals to publish collections of public and private papers of the founding period, or to reissue out-of-print or hard-to-obtain seminal works on the American political order, or collections of the founding period's basic works and documents.

Division of Education Programs. The division supports a wide variety of humanities education projects at all levels of schooling, public and private. Projects may involve such activities as improving specific course offerings; putting on conferences, workshops, or institutes for teachers and professors; preparing teaching materials; or undertaking joint university-school projects. As a special initiative, the division seeks proposals from scholars for conducting institutes for secondary-school teachers on teaching the history and principles of the Constitution and the nature of constitutional government.

Division of General Programs. This division exists to transmit significant work in humanities disciplines to wide audiences, and to deepen the public's understanding of the humanities--through radio and television programming, interpretive exhibitions, lectures, conferences, and publications. For the bicentennial the division encourages major efforts to educate the general public on all facets of the history, principles, and nature of the American constitutional experience.

Office of Challenge Grants. Through this office, the Endowment supports non-profit educational and cultural institutions and organizations in order to increase their financial stability, encourage long-range planning, and promote a diverse and continuing base of support. The Office of Challenge Grants welcomes applications from institutions and organizations devoted to the study of the humanities aspects of constitutionalism. Matching fund requirements vary according to the project.

Division of State Programs. State humanities councils in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico award grants to institutions and organizations within each state according to guidelines and application deadlines determined by each council. Most grants are made for the purpose of promoting public understanding and appreciation of the humanities.

Many state councils are funding projects related to the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. For more information, contact the appropriate state humanities council directly for application requirements and deadline information. Addresses and telephone numbers for the 52 humanities councils can be found in the Appendix to this report.

The National Archives

The National Archives, the repository of the original copy of the Constitution, is currently implementing several bicentennial projects, including special events, conferences, exhibits, films, and publications.

Among the special events being planned are public readings of the Constitution sponsored by National Archives Centers in each regional area; an 87-hour vigil to honor the Constitution which will end with a naturalization ceremony on September 17, 1987; and a series of bicentennial spots to be aired on public and commercial radio stations.

Conferences on selected constitutional issues will be held at several presidential libraries, and symposia and debates on constitutional issues will be sponsored by selected regional branches of the Archives. A number of teacher workshops on the Constitution will be held at the Archives Building.

Exhibits also will be a major emphasis at the Archives. In October 1986, the Archives opened a new exhibit entitled "The American Experiment: Creating the Constitution" in the rotunda of the National Archives Building at Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenues, N.W. In April 1987 a second major exhibit, "The American Experiment: Living with the Constitution" will open in circular gallery surrounds the rotunda. A poster exhibit of document facsimiles, "Tis Done! We Have Become a Nation," will be for sale to the public.

The Archives is also planning a Constitutional film festivals in the National Archives Building and at National Archives Centers across the nation.

Among the publications already completed or being planned are: The Story of the Constitution (facsimile reprint); Framers of the Constitution (a biographical directory); Foreign Relations of the United States, 1783-1789, (a documentary edition); brochures on regional Archives branches' Constitutional holdings; a guide to selected pre-federal records in the National Archives; a facsimile reprint of the Constitution; a pocket-sized edition of the Constitution; feature articles on the Constitution in Social Education; The Constitution: Evolution of a Government (a teaching unit for use by secondary schools) and special theme issues of Prologue: Journal of the National Archives.

Additional information on National Archives programs can be obtained by contacting: Linda N. Brown or Timothy Walch at (202) 523-3216.

The National Archives Volunteers' Constitution Study Group began in 1982 a program of monthly lectures on the constitutional system. Topics of the lectures have included the first Congress, the first Presidency, the first Supreme Court, the Federalist Papers, religious liberty and the possibility of a second Constitutional Convention. These will be available shortly in two forthcoming volumes. Forthcoming lecturers include Lloyd N. Cutler on the Constitution and the world community George Voinovich on the Constitution and the cities, and David Burnham on technology and constitutional privacy.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting: Ralph Pollock, Chairman, Constitution Study Group, at (202) 523-3183.

Smithsonian Institution

A recent reinstalled action at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, titled "After the Revolution: Every Day Life in 18th-century

America," provides a historical context for the Constitution. A portion of the exhibit links the large political issues of the Constitution and its ratification to the everyday lives of 18th-century Americans. In 1987, the exhibition's study gallery will offer a graphics exhibit on the debate over ratification.

In September 1987, the National Museum of American History's Division of Armed Forces History will open an exhibition describing the "Japanese-American Experience During World War II," that community's civil-rights ordeal with its patriotic contributions during the war. The constitutionality of the Japanese-American internment program and how this experience helped to change the attitudes of many Americans toward ethnic minorities will be discussed. The saga of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed of Japanese-Americans, will be featured.

The National Portrait Gallery plans an exhibition on "The Portrait in America from 1700 to 1776," opening in October 1987. In addition, two exhibitions are planned by the National Portrait Gallery for 1989: "Portraits of Distinguished American Jurists" and a second exhibition celebrating the bicentenary of the First Congress.

A major international symposium, "Constitutional Roots, Rights and Responsibilities," will be held May 18-23, 1987, sponsored by the Smithsonian's Office of Symposia and Seminars and the American Bar Association in collaboration with several U.S. and foreign universities. In 1987, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars hopes to launch a symposium or seminar on the transformation of U.S. law beginning with the Constitution.

The Smithsonian's Office of Elementary and Secondary Education plans a 1987 seminar for teachers, "Political and Social Heritage as Protected by the Constitution."

Additional information can be obtained from: Mary Combs, Office of Public Affairs, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; telephone (202) 357-2627.

U.S. Information Agency

Throughout the bicentennial period, the United States Information Agency will give major attention in its overseas information and cultural programs to America's 200 years of experience with democratic constitutional government. Emphasis will be given to the relevance of the U.S. constitutional experience in the world today.

USIA's 214 overseas posts in 129 countries are organizing bicentennial-related speaking programs and conferences with participation by American experts in constitutional law, history, government, and the social sciences. Special book projects and exhibits are being planned for USIA libraries, reading rooms and cooperating bi-national centers. Documentary reporting and news coverage of bicentennial events by foreign media will be facilitated by the Agency. Study of the U.S. constitutional system will be a major component in USIA's English-language teaching and academic study programs. Overseas posts will distribute specially-prepared pamphlets and posters in local languages.

The Voice of America, reaching 120 million listeners in 42 languages each week, has begun carrying relevant news and feature programs. WORLDNET, USIA's international satellite television network, will emphasize bicentennial themes, and the agency will facilitate overseas distribution of relevant video and film products produced by American media. Bicentennial coverage and features will be carried by USIA's radioteletype daily press service in four world languages and in its ten multilingual magazines.

USIA-administered educational and cultural exchange programs--including those concerned with academic and youth exchange, international visitors, and grant assistance to private sector organizations--will give priority attention to Constitutional bicentennial activities.

Additional information can be obtained from: Office of the International Coordinator for the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution (BICN), U.S. Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547; telephone (202) 366-0130.

National Park Service

The National Park Service is working in cooperation with the "We the People-200" Committee and the Friends of Independence National Historical Park in making bicentennial plans for Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, site of the Constitutional Convention. Special historical and contemporary exhibits on the Constitution are planned at the Visitor Center and at the Second Bank of the United States. Associated research projects include a "Daybook" of daily entries related to the development of the Constitution in 1787 and a comprehensive computerized bibliography of works about the Constitutional Convention and its participants.

The Park Service's History Division will undertake a National Historical Landmark Theme Study to identify sites associated with Federal court decisions significant in defining and interpreting the Constitution. An interpretive musical drama celebrating the Constitution, "Four Little Pages," has been developed for performance nationwide, with support from the private sector and state humanities councils. In cooperation with the National Park Service, Interpretive Publications, Inc., has republished Signers of the Constitution, a volume originally published by the NPS in the late 1970s. A reprint of the NPS handbook The Framing of the Federal Constitution is planned, and a leaflet on the national parks and the Constitution is now available.

Additional information is available from: Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013.

U.S. Marshals Service

Under the direction of Historian Frederick S. Calhoun, the U.S. Marshals Service of the Department of Justice is preparing a museum exhibit commemorating the bicentennial of the Office of Marshal and Deputy in 1989. The exhibit will be circulated nationwide by the Smithsonian Institution's Traveling Exhibition Service. In addition, Dr. Calhoun is writing a general history of the Marshals Service from 1789 to the present. The intent of both the exhibit and the general history is to educate the American public on the role marshals and deputies have played in American history, and enhance the public's understanding of the development of the Federal system of government in the United States.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting Frederick S. Calhoun, Historian, U.S. Marshals Service, One Tyson's Corner Center, McLean, VA 22102; telephone (703) 285-1218.

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution mandates the decennial census, a major purpose of which is legislative apportionment. One proposal is to produce a booklet for schools and a general audience on the history of reapportionment and redistricting, and the Census Bureau's role in it. Later possibilities, while preparing for the 1990 bicentennial of the first Federal census, include examining the socioeconomic changes that appear to have affected the historical development of both the Constitution and the Congress.

Additional information can be obtained from: Dr. Frederick G. Bohme, Chief, Census History Staff, DUSD, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; telephone (301) 763-7936.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

The Commission, established as a separate entity by the 1934 National Archives Act, provides financial support for four on-going documentary history projects of the bicentennial era. These include a documentary history of the U.S. Supreme Court, a documentary history of the first Federal Congress at George Washington University, and documentary histories of the first Federal elections, and the ratification of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, respectively, at the University of Wisconsin. For further information, contact Richard A. Jacobs, Acting Executive Director, (202) 523-5384.

BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS SPONSORED BY PRIVATE GROUPS

American Bar Association

The American Bar Association (ABA) plans to tell the story of the United States Constitution and improve the constitutional literacy of American citizens as its two-pronged objective for celebrating September 17, 1987, the 200th anniversary of the approval of the Constitution.

The ABA program includes several elements: a four-part television series for the Public Broadcasting Service; a series of 35-minute segments to be used in National Public Radio programming; a Sunday newspaper supplement; conferences and seminars; workshops for elementary and secondary school teachers; a mock trial and national writing competition; and a variety of publications.

The centerpiece of the ABA program will be a television series on the Constitution which will be hosted by ABC news anchor Peter Jennings and which will run on PBS. The series will embrace four hour-long documentaries designed to "analyze contemporary constitutional questions and trace the historic development of fundamental constitutional principles." ^{8/} ABA anticipates that programs will be recorded and used for classroom instruction at junior-high levels and above.

The ABA plans to tie its bicentennial programs with the law-related education program which it has been conducting for school children for more than ten years. Its Youth Education for Citizenship Committee, which oversees the law-related education program, plans a series of regional bicentennial leadership workshops to familiarize teachers and school administrators with the television programs.

^{8/} Passport to Legal Understanding: American Bar Association, Vol. 3, No. 2, Fall 1985. p. 1.

Complementing the television programs will be the Sunday newspaper supplement with articles on constitutional history. The American Newspaper Publishers Association Foundation will provide elementary and secondary school teachers with the articles, and with teaching guides and other supplementary materials.

Community forums are in progress on topics similar to those covered in television specials. ABA will provide materials to assist organizers of the forums. A discussion leaders' guide will outline four model formats for local meetings: mock legislative hearing, town hall meeting, mock trial, and debate.

Additional information on bicentennial plans of the American Bar Association can be obtained by writing: Robert S. Peck, Staff Director, American Bar Association, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611.

American Enterprise Institute

In 1978 the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) launched a special project on "A Decade of Study of the Constitution." The project activities include: (1) annual conferences on significant, thematic questions about the Constitution; (2) public policy television forums on topics related to the Constitution; (3) international conferences on constitutionalism; and (4) longer works of constitutional scholarship. The director of the Project is AEI Resident Scholar Dr. Robert A. Goldwin.

AEI has held seven annual conferences on the U.S. Constitution. The first conference addressed the question, "How Democratic Is the Constitution?" Successive conferences addressed: "How Capitalistic Is the Constitution?" "How Does the Constitution Secure Rights?" "How Federal Is the Constitution?" "Does

Separation of Powers Still Work?" "How Does the Constitution Secure Religious Freedom?" and "The Constitution, Slavery and Its Aftermath."

Following each conference, AEI publishes volumes of essays under the same title as the conference. Included are essays prepared for the conference and supplementary essays commissioned by AEI. Volumes of essays resulting from four conferences are currently available. The fifth volume is scheduled for publication late in 1986; future volumes will be available at about one-year intervals.

Two public policy television forums dealing with topics related to the Constitution are produced each year by the AEI Constitution Project. Panelists include constitutional scholars and public officials holding a variety of opinions. The forums are both audio and videotaped; edited booklets containing the transcripts of the forums are also available. The forums held to date are:

1. "How Long Should They Serve: Limiting Terms for the President and Congress"
2. "Choosing Presidential Candidates: How Good Is the New Way?"
3. "President vs. Congress: Does the Separation of Powers Still Work?"
4. "Whom Do Judges Represent?"
5. "War Powers and the Constitution"
6. "Religion and the Constitution"
7. "Forming a Government Under the Constitution"
8. "Affirmative Action and the Constitution"
9. "The Constitution and the Budget Process"
10. "How to Interpret the Constitution"

In September 1983, AEI's "International Conference on the Writing of Constitutions" brought together representatives of 21 nations, most of whom helped write the constitutions of their countries. Papers on constitution-

writing experiences were prepared by authors from Egypt, France, Greece, Nigeria, Spain, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. A volume resulting from the conference will include papers, commentaries, and portions of the conference proceedings.

A second international conference, held in November 1985, had the theme of "Unity and Diversity: An International Conference on Constitutionalism." Authors and participants from more than 20 countries discussed different ways that nations address ethnic, religious, racial, linguistic, and regional diversity. Papers discussed the constitutions of U.S., Canada, Belgium, Switzerland, India, Spain, Malaysia and Yugoslavia. Both international conferences were held in the Supreme Court Building at the invitation of the Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Additional information on the Constitution Project can be obtained by contacting: William Schambra, Co-director of Constitutional Studies, American Enterprise Institute, 1150 17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 862-6497. To obtain publications and tapes, phone (800) 424-2873.

The Brookings Institution

The Brookings Institution has completed a project to provide those concerned about the Constitution with systematic analyses of the wide range of specific amendments that have been proposed, or that might be developed, to alter the constitutional structure. The analyses are presented in a book entitled Constitutional Reform and Effective Government, by James L. Sundquist, published in January 1986. Among proposals examined are those that would:

Link the executive and legislative branches together through interchange of personnel--that is, by giving Cabinet members a direct role in the legislative branch or, conversely, permitting members of Congress to serve in the Cabinet.

Make possible the resolution of stalemates by calling new elections, through permitting the President to dissolve the Congress or providing an easier method for the Congress to remove the President or both.

Link the branches through the election process, by requiring a party's candidates for President and House of Representatives, and perhaps Senate candidates as well, to run as a combined slate.

Lengthen the terms of elected officials, such as six years for the President and four years for members of the House.

Modify the present two-thirds requirement for approval of treaties.

Authorize item veto; authorize legislative veto.

The Brookings study, which began in January 1983, was carried out independently of the Committee on the Constitutional System's work, but in consultation with that body. In addition to analyzing proposed reforms, the book sets forth the history of the constitutional provisions being reconsidered, their original justification and rationale, and attempts at reform over the years. The degree of dependence of one reform measure upon others is considered, and the experience of other countries and of the states is drawn upon where appropriate. In sum, the book provides background information for public discussion of issues of constitutional reform.

Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship and Political Philosophy

The Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship and Political Philosophy is conducting a bicentennial program entitled "Novus Ordo Seclorum," funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and private foundations. The program began in 1983 and will continue through 1989. It includes conferences, lectures, publications, media programs, and exhibits devoted to examining and elucidating the fundamental principles of American constitutionalism.

The Claremont Institute is publishing an annual series of bicentennial essays and books, based on original scholarship presented at the project's annual conferences. Claremont also publishes a citizens' handbook containing the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, and the reflections of various American statesmen and notables.

Additional information can be obtained from: Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship and Political Philosophy, Douglas Jeffrey and Christopher Flannery, Directors, 4650 Arrow Highway, Suite D-6, Montclair, CA 91763; telephone (714) 621-6825.

Committee on the Constitutional System

The Committee on the Constitutional System began in mid-1982 to examine the Constitutional system's ability to operate in today's complex world. The non-partisan group is co-chaired by Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-Kansas), C. Douglas Dillon, Undersecretary of State for President Eisenhower and Secretary of the Treasury under President Kennedy, and Lloyd N. Cutler, Counsel to the President during the Carter administration. Committee members, once described as "more intent on cerebrating about the bicentennial than on celebrating it," 9/ represent several hundred former and current public officials, civic leaders, journalists, and academicians.

The problem which serves as a catalyst for the Committee's semiannual gatherings has been stated by its co-chairs: "Our national government isn't coping adequately with our national or international problems, and . . . the fault lies less in the quality of our leaders or the soundness of their policies

9/ TRB From Washington. Constitutional Questions. The New Republic. v. 188, p. 4.

than in the structure we require them to operate within." ^{10/} The Committee is studying both "horizontal separation of powers" (issues of the federal executive and legislative branches), and "vertical separation of powers" (issues relating to federal-state-local relations).

Currently members of the Committee are examining constitutional amendments, possible structural and related legislation, and political party rules. Some of the categories of the discussions are: (1) interlocking the branches and linking elections--including synchronized terms, possible special elections, optional single ballots, and Cabinet positions for congressional leaders, (2) changing the balance--including presidential item vetoes, firm schedules for essential votes, relaxed treaty votes, and extraordinary majorities for budget increases; and (3) subconstitutional issues--including campaign finance, congressional organization, and political parties and conventions.

The Committee is conducting a series of regional and national meetings to discuss and refine its conclusions. By the fall of 1987 the Committee envisions a major national meeting and formal conclusions for broad public discussion and possible submission to the Congress.

Additional information can be obtained by writing: The Committee on the Constitutional System, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 410, Washington, DC 20036.

^{10/} Can We Improve on Our Constitutional System? Wall Street Journal, February 15, 1983, p. 32.

"The Constitution and The Commonwealth"

"The Constitution and The Commonwealth" is a bicentennial project of the Institute of Government, University of Virginia. The Project Director is Dr. Timothy G. O'Rourke.

The program includes a series of 20 public meetings on the Constitution, known as "Virginia Court Days Forums," over a three-year period, 1984 through 1986. The Court Days Forums have been held at historic sites throughout Virginia. The series includes: the forums themselves; publication of background papers on constitutional issues (in the University of Virginia News Letter); and a public television series based on the forums.

To date, 17 forums have been held with panels composed of historians, political scientists, lawyers, and journalists. Topics include "The Meaning of Constitutionalism," "Separation of Church and State," "The Role of Political Parties in Making Constitutional Government Work," "Courts and the Constitution: Toward an Imperial Judiciary," and "Federalism and the Constitution: Whither the American States?"

Additional information can be obtained by contacting, "The Constitution and The Commonwealth," Institute of Government, 207 Minor Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903; telephone (804) 924-3396.

Convention II, Inc.

Convention II, founded in 1976, is dedicated to citizenship education for America's youth. Convention II annually sponsors a national model Constitutional Convention for high school students. Each year, students from across the country come to Washington for five days in February to propose, debate and vote on amendments to the United States Constitution. The convention is a participatory

education program where the delegates actively set the tone of the session. The final plenary meeting is held on the floor of the United States House of Representatives.

Convention II is planning special celebrations for its sessions during the bicentennial era, the first of which is to convene in the halls of Congress February 3-7, 1987. Plans include assisting agencies and organizations on the state and local level with conventions in State Capitols.

In conjunction with the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on the Constitution, Convention II sponsors an essay contest for high school students; contest winners participate in a birthday breakfast for the Constitution, held annually on or about September 17.

The Convention II staff, comprised of volunteer college students from across the nation, is supported by a Founders Committee of over 100 United States Senators and Representatives, a Board of Directors of professionals offering guidance pro bono publico, and a National Advisory Council of professional educators.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting: Martin Petratis, Program Director, Convention II, Post Office Box 1987, Washington, DC 20013-1987; telephone (202) 544-1789.

Council for the Advancement of Citizenship

The Council for the Advancement of Citizenship, a consortium of 49 national, state and local organizations, was created in 1981 to foster citizenship education. During the bicentennial period, CAC is undertaking programs designed to support two of its primary purposes: 1) to increase public awareness of the importance of citizenship and citizenship education as fundamental concerns in American life and

2) to foster the sharing of citizenship education information among diverse groups across the spectrum of American society.

The Council is disseminating information about projects and activities of the Commission of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution through its quarterly newsletter, Citizenship Education News, and is collecting and disseminating information on the bicentennial projects and activities of CAC's member organizations. These projects include National Bicentennial Competition of Civic Education; various grassroots activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution; the "Bill of Responsibilities" project of the Center for Responsible Citizenship under the Freedoms Foundation; and the Jefferson Meetings of the Jefferson Foundation, among others.

The Council will focus on constitutional issues during its Fifth Annual Jennings Randolph Forum to be held in Washington, D.C. on May 1-3, 1987. The topic, "America's Changing Face: The Challenges of Immigration and Civic Values in the Constitution," will examine the social, economic, cultural and political consequences of immigration on American life and the constitutional question of the rights of ethnic and racial groups under the Constitution.

Along with the Center for Civic Education (of Calabasas, CA), the Council is undertaking a clearinghouse and leadership training project for its member organizations and their local affiliates. The goal is to assist local leaders in developing community-based activities commemorating the Constitution and Bills of Rights bicentennials. Two clearinghouse centers, one on each coast, have been set up, and three workshops (in Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Los Angeles) are planned for community leaders.

Requests for information on the Jennings Randolph Forum or any of the other CAC activities can be addressed to: Diane U. Eisenberg, Council for the

Advancement of Citizenship, One Dupont Circle, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20036; phone (202) 861-2583.

Daughters of the American Revolution

Through their Constitution Week Committee, DAR members have promoted celebration of the Constitution's adoption during the week of September 17-23 each year for almost 35 years. For the coming observance, the DAR has designed a logo as well as a special pin and a bonbon dish. A commemorative medal, which will emphasize the observance, is in the designing stage. Between now and 1987, the members will be working on special projects and displays to give emphasis to the "contract of freedom" and its 200th anniversary. Clergy will be asked to celebrate with patriotic music and sermons which relate to the importance of the Constitution. Banks, stores and hotels will be asked to carry the message "Proud Americans Honor the Constitution" on their marquees. Constitution Computer Quiz Disks, compatible with most computers, are available.

A special program will be held in Constitution Hall in 1987 and a session of the annual DAR Continental Congress in 1987 will be dedicated to the celebration of the bicentennial.

Federal Bar Association

The Federal Bar Association (FBA) has formed a select committee to study and formulate plans for the Association's observance of the Constitution bicentennial. The FBA's spring meeting will be held in Philadelphia with commemorative activities at Independence National Historical Park on May 1 and 2, 1987.

Special emphasis will be placed on public education activities highlighting the first three articles of the Constitution.

The Washington, DC, chapter's "Bill of Rights Program," in which members of the young lawyers division speak to secondary school students about the Bill of Rights will be expanded to the Association's 90 chapters nationwide. For more information, contact: John Blanche, Staff Director, 1815 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006; telephone (202) 638-0252.

First Federal Congress Project

This project at the George Washington University (GWU) is publishing all extant papers, both official and unofficial, relating to the history of the first Congress under the U. S. Constitution. Sponsored by GWU and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789-1791 has published to date three volumes (Senate Legislative Journal, Senate Executive Journal and Related Documents, House Journal). Three volumes encompassing the official history of all legislation introduced during this Congress are being published by the Johns Hopkins University Press. Two of these volumes were made available in February 1986, the third in March 1986. Future volumes will include histories and documents relating to petitions received by the FFC, and other official records of this Congress; the journal of Senator William Maclay and other notes taken by Senators on the debates of the first Senate; the various first hand-printed versions of the debates of the House of Representatives and a transcription of the shorthand notes of Thomas Lloyd on the debates; and letters and other personal papers of members. The project has already collected all of the material for this 18-volume series.

Three related bicentennial period projects (The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress Project, and The Documentary History of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1789-1800) have joined to form a consortium, Foundations of the American Constitutional System, Inc. In addition to fundraising, this consortium intends to launch some special bicentennial ventures, still in the planning stage.

Additional information can be obtained from: Charlene Bickford, Director, First Federal Congress Project, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052; telephone (202) 676-6777.

The Jefferson Foundation

Since its founding in 1983, The Jefferson Foundation--a non-profit, non-advocacy, educational organization--has engaged growing numbers of Americans in study and discussion of the Constitution. The Foundation has a "The Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution" program that involves citizens--first in issue committees, then in a general session--in discussing up to six constitutional issues on which the Foundation has prepared discussion guides. The titles of these guides are:

To Make and Alter Their Constitutions of Government, a discussion of article V of the Constitution, which gives citizens the power to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution;

So Great a Power to Any Single Person, an examination of the desirability of extending the President's term of office to six years while removing the opportunity to be re-elected;

The Plain Simple Business of Election, an exploration of arguments for and against the popular election of the President;

The Root of Republican Government, a discussion of proposals for extending the terms of members of the House of Representatives and for limiting the number of terms they may serve;

To Control the Abuses of Government, a discussion of pros and cons of giving the President an item veto; and

During Good Behavior, an exploration of points of view about setting terms of office for federal judges and/or altering the manner of their selection.

The Mischief of Faction, which explores campaign spending and free speech.

These discussion guides may be purchased from the Jefferson Foundation for \$1 each, 75 cents each for groups planning Jefferson meetings.

Jefferson meetings at the school, community, and statewide levels are currently being planned in 40 states. The Foundation has prepared two guides for planning and carrying out Jefferson meetings. The Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution: The Constitution in the Classroom, A Guide for Teachers provides a step-by-step plan for organizing a classroom meeting and suggestions for integrating it into course plans, suggestions for using the meeting in various settings involving participants at varying skill levels, and a listing of print and audio-visual resources for students and teachers. The Jefferson Meeting on the Community, A Guide for Communities provides a step-by-step guide to organizing a community Jefferson meeting, discusses the leadership and funding necessary for such a meeting, suggests alternative schedules for one and two-day meetings, and answers a variety of questions that will occur to community leaders who want to organize a community Jefferson meeting. Each guide may be purchased, in a packet that also contains the six discussion guides listed above, for \$12.

For additional information, assistance in planning a Jefferson meeting, or to order Foundation materials, contact: Dick Merriman, Director, Jefferson Foundation, 1529 18th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 234-3688.

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is encouraging its members to take an active role in the national commemoration of the Constitution Bicentennial at the grass-roots level. The focus of the SAR's efforts for the commemoration period is "Celebrate Your Heritage." SAR members in more than 450 chapters and state societies are being urged to work with their communities and use national resources to contribute to public awareness of the bicentennial. Among their activities are sponsoring oration contests, holding commemorative ceremonies in the various states, organizing local displays, and encouraging resolutions proclaiming September 17th as Constitution Day in cities, counties and states. The National Society is documenting SAR bicentennial activities throughout the country.

For more information, contact: Stewart Boone McCarty, Jr., Chairman, U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Committee, 3222 Prince William Drive, Fairfax, VA 22031; telephone (703) 591-2060.

The New York Public Library

The New York Public Library is preparing a major exhibition on the origins of the Constitution of the United States as the centerpiece of its efforts to commemorate the bicentennial of the drafting and ratification of the Constitution. Tentatively entitled "Are We To Be a Nation? The Making of the Constitution," the exhibition will be on view from April through September 1987 in Gottesman Exhibition Hall of the Central Research Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street in New York City.

Richard B. Morris, the Gouverneur Morris Professor of History, Emeritus, at Columbia University, editor of The Papers of John Jay and co-chairman of

Project '87, is working with the Library to plan the structure of the exhibition and to identify and select materials for it. Professor Morris is honorary curator of this exhibition. Assisting the Library, Professor Morris, Richard B. Bernstein, the exhibition's Research Curator, and Kym S. Rice, the exhibition's Consultant on iconographic and pictorial materials, is a 23-member national committee. Overall supervision of the exhibition is the responsibility of Diantha D. Schull, the Library's manager of exhibitions.

The exhibition will trace the history of constitution-making and efforts to form an American nation, from the Albany Plan of Union of 1754 through the First and Second Continental Congresses to the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution (as well as state constitutions of the 1770s and 1780s). It will emphasize the crucial decade 1781-1791--from Maryland's ratification of the Articles of Confederation to Virginia's ratification of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights. Among the critical themes of the history of this period that the exhibition will highlight are:

- * the making of the Articles of Confederation, the first constitution of the United States, its strengths and defects, and the accomplishments of the Confederation government, including the negotiation of treaties of alliance with France, the Netherlands, and Spain, the Treaty of Paris of 1783 that secured British recognition of American independence and ended the Revolutionary War, and the ordinances for governing the Northwest Territories.
- * the states' efforts to write constitutions in the 1770s and 1780s, to reform their legal systems to take account of their newly-won independence and to protect individual rights, and to deal with the problems of divided loyalties caused by the Revolution.
- * the growing dissatisfaction with the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, and the movement to strengthen and ultimately to replace them, including the Mount Vernon conference of 1785 and the Annapolis Convention of 1786.
- * the Federal Convention of 1787--its delegates, agenda, and the difficulties it faced in preparing a replacement for the Articles of Confederation.

- * the struggle for ratification--the first national political campaign, and one that produced one of the greatest American contributions to political theory, The Federalist.
- * the launching of the new national government, and the completion of the process of constitution-making by the First Congress, which passed laws setting up the executive departments and the judiciary, revenue and finance systems, and amendments to the constitution to protect individual liberties.
- * the place of the American experiments in nation-building and constitution-making in Western political thought, the reactions of Europeans to the Americans' labors, and the fruitful trans-Atlantic dialogue on political theory and constitutionalism.

The principal sources for the Library's exhibition will be its own extensive collections of original books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, broadsides, manuscripts, documents, correspondence, prints, maps, and other materials from this period. These collections will be supplemented by major loans from other national institutions. A book entitled Are We To Be a Nation: The Making of the Constitution, written by Mr. Bernstein with Ms. Rice, and setting forth in greater detail and with full documentation the arguments presented in the Gottesman Hall exhibition, will be published in March 1987 by Harvard University Press. In conjunction with the American Library Association, the Library is preparing a panel version of the Gottesman Hall exhibition that will visit 30 major American cities from March 1987 through September 1988.

The Library is also developing a series of public programs associated with the exhibition that will explore the enduring issues of American constitutionalism in the two centuries since 1787. These programs will take place at the Central Research Library. Associated public programs will take place at several of the branch libraries, which will also receive poster versions of the exhibition and related materials to stimulate public interest in the bicentennial and the constitutional legacy of 1787-1987.

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture is also preparing a major exhibition, entitled "Blacks and the Constitution," to be displayed at the Center from March 12 through July 31, 1987. Professor Derrick A. Bell, Jr., of the Harvard Law School is guest curator of this exhibition, working with Howard Dodson, Chief of the Schomburg Center.

Inquiries should be directed to: Richard B. Bernstein, U.S. Constitution Exhibition, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018; phone (212) 930-0679.

Project '87

The American Political Science Association and the American Historical Association are engaged in a joint project to celebrate the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Dubbed Project '87, the effort was inaugurated by the two associations in 1977 to "promote scholarship, enhance teaching and promote public examination of the Constitution." 11/

Project '87 has evolved through three stages: research; education; and public programs. The first stage sponsored four conferences and more than 50 research grants and fellowships. Project '87 has also provided research support for a supplement to Max Farrand's Records of the Federal Convention, in preparation by the Library of Congress. Educational and public programs now occupy the Project '87 staff, who also serve as a clearinghouse and information resource for bicentennial planning.

Educational activities already underway include distribution of Lessons on the Constitution--a collection of 60 lessons for secondary school students. In

11/ Project '87 Expands Activities. PS, v. 15, Fall 1982, p. 641-642.

addition, three series of college faculty seminars on constitutional issues have been held, in 1983, 1984 and 1985. The seminar participants were professors who teach American history and government courses but who are not constitutional scholars. These faculty hoped to increase attention to constitutional principles and issues.

Project '87 is also working with other organizations to produce instructional television series for a variety of audiences. With the Agency for Instructional Technology, Project '87 is creating in-school television programs for seventh, eighth and ninth graders. The International University Consortium, Maryland Public Television, and Project '87 are developing a television-assisted college course on the Constitution for distant learners; a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities supports this project.

An educational program, begun in 1986, awards James Madison Fellowships to secondary school teachers to participate in a summer institute devoted to the study of constitutional scholarship. Each teacher will then be responsible for organizing local programs in his/her community. Twenty Madison Fellows are conducting programs in 16 states this fall. Fifty Madison Fellows will be selected in 1987.

A quarterly magazine, this Constitution: A Bicentennial Chronicle, published since September 1983, serves as the centerpiece for the Project '87 public programs effort. The publication is designed "to forge a link between scholars of the Constitution and the people who will be planning programs for the public and for the schools in observance of this historical occasion." 12/

12/ Introducing this Constitution: A Bicentennial Chronicle, September 1983, p. 2.

Each issue of the magazine features articles on the Constitution--suggested themes and topics for bicentennial programs. A second regular feature of the magazine highlights documents relating to the Constitution--a thorough discussion of their content and an analysis of their importance. The third section of this Constitution is a collection of information received from planners of bicentennial programs, as well as educational materials. It serves as a clearinghouse for planners and educators interested in learning about projects in their areas.

For libraries, businesses, court houses, schools and civic centers, project '87 has produced an exhibit of 12 full color, 22" x 36" posters on the story of the United States Constitution called "The Blessings of Liberty." The exhibit can be purchased either unmounted or mounted on three lightweight cardboard kiosks. A user's guide with lessons for grades 4-6, 7-9, and 10-12, as well as essays and bibliographies, accompanies the exhibit.

Project '87 is organizing a constitutional lecture series for the public in 1986. The lectures will feature Orrin G. Hatch, United States Senate; Robert F. Drinan, Georgetown University Law School; Susan Ross, Georgetown University Law School; James MacGregor Burns, Political Science, Williams College; Harold H. Greene, U.S. District Judge; and Ed Yoder, Washington Post columnist, and be offered through the Smithsonian Resident Associates Program.

In the bicentennial year, Project '87 and the League of Women Voters Education Fund will offer two "Constitutional Forums." The forums will engage scholars and public officials in debates about fundamental constitutional issues. Each forum will be moderated by a distinguished broadcast journalist. The forums will be televised. Video cassettes of the forums accompanied by discussion guides will be distributed to civic groups, libraries and schools. The first forum on May 24, 1987, in Philadelphia, will honor the bicentennial of the opening of the Constitutional Convention.

General information on Project '87 is available by writing to: Project '87, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Subscriptions to this Constitution are available free to institutions planning bicentennial programs. Individual subscriptions are available at a cost of \$10 per year (four issues); rates for institutions not planning bicentennial events are \$16 per year. Subscription requests should be sent to the Project '87 address given above.

U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress

The Association has established a study group to consider the Association's role in the bicentennial and to formulate recommendations and plans for the Association. The Association plans to pursue an active role in the commemoration and celebration of the bicentennial. For more information contact: Honorable Jed Johnson, Executive Director, U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

U. S. Capitol Historical Society

The Society has operated since 1978 a Bicentennial Symposium program under the direction of historian Ronald Hoffman. Eight of the 13 annual symposia have been held to date. Themes of upcoming symposia include: "Of Consuming Interests: Lifestyles in the Era of the American Revolution," "James Madison and the Philosophy of the Constitution," "The American Revolution as a Social Movement," "Ratification and the First Election," "Launching the Extended Republic," and "The Beginnings of the Federal Government."

The Society also publishes a number of historical volumes, including We The People. The Society's widely-circulated "We The People" calendar includes

historical citations for each day of the year. For more information, contact: Richard Striner, Chief Historian, U.S. Capitol Historical Society, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20002; telephone, (202) 543-8919.

University of Wisconsin Projects

The University of Wisconsin is the headquarters for two projects: the documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and the documentary history of the first Federal elections. Other sponsors are the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The project envisions publishing 19 volumes of papers on the ratification of the Constitution and 4 volumes of papers on the first federal election.

Additional information can be obtained from: John Kaminski, Department of History, 455 N. Park Street, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; telephone (608) 263-1865.

University of Dallas

Constitutionalism in America is a three-year project of the University of Dallas celebrating the Constitution bicentennial. Each October, the University is holding an academic conference: "To Secure the Blessing of Liberty: First Principles of the Constitution" (1985), "E Pluribus Unum: Constitutional Principles and the Institutions of Government" (1986), and "Constitutionalism in America" (1987). Each spring from 1985 through 1987, the University is inviting a prominent scholar or public official to present a lecture on a topic related to that year's conference. The lectures will be published. The

University is also sponsoring summer seminars for high school teachers and a bicentennial speakers' bureau. For further information contact: Dr. Sarah Thurow, the University of Dallas, Irving, TX 75062; telephone (214) 721-5279.

U.S. Military Academy

For its fall 1986 Student Conference on U.S. Affairs, the Military Academy's theme is "the U.S. Constitution: A Bicentennial Reappraisal." Plenary sessions and round table seminars addressed topics on "individual Rights vs. Societal Norms," "The Distribution of Power," and "Promote the General Welfare." Student delegates from more than 100 universities gathered at West Point to discuss these topics with scholars who served as plenary speakers and panelists.

STATE AND LOCAL BICENTENNIAL COMMISSIONS

Increasing numbers of states and localities are making bicentennial preparations. Those whose plans are taking shape include the following. Information for those entries denoted by an asterisk (*) was obtained from the Federal Commission's State/Local Affairs Department.

Alabama Humanities Foundation*

The planning and coordination of the commemoration of the bicentennial in Alabama have been initiated as a joint project of the Alabama Humanities Foundation and the governor's office. Under this arrangement, the AHF will coordinate activities deemed necessary by the governor's office to observe this event through support from the State and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Programs are planned by the Alabama Department of Archives and History; Alabama Historical Commission; Alabama Public Library Service; Alabama State Council on the Arts; Alabama Administrative Office of Courts; Alabama Public Television Network; Alabama State Department of Education; Alabama Commission on Higher Education; Alabama Department of Post-Secondary Education; and Alabama Humanities Foundation.

For information, contact: Walter Cox, Alabama Humanities Foundation, Box A-40, Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, AL 35254; telephone (205) 324-1134.

Arizona Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution*

A ceremony commemorating the opening of the Constitutional Convention is planned for May 25, 1987. The Commission is encouraging establishment of local

commissions. For information, contact: Hon. William Holohan, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Arizona, Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, Room 201 State Capitol Building, Phoenix, AZ 85007; telephone (602) 255-4534.

California Bicentennial Commission

On September 27, 1984, the governor signed legislation establishing a five-member commission to develop a calendar of events for the bicentennial era, from January 1987 to July 1992. The commission has scheduled a number of programs including school projects, a speakers bureau, bicentennial album and an outreach program which encourages cities and counties to establish local bicentennial commissions.

For more information, contact: Jeffery D. Allen, Executive Director, California Bicentennial Commission, 1455 Crenshaw Blvd., Suite 200, Torrance, CA 90501; telephone (213) 328-1787.

We The People - Colorado: The Colorado Commission on the Bicentennial

The Colorado Commission, created by statute May 10, 1985, comprises nine members appointed by Governor Richard Lamm. The Commission, under the direction of President James C. Pierce, Executive Director of the Colorado Endowment for the Humanities, serves as a clearinghouse, disseminating a quarterly newsletter state-wide to individuals, organizations, schools, and libraries. The Commission's Bicentennial plans include:

Development of a bicentennial resource catalog for statewide distribution; a fall 1986 conference to assist local communities and organizations in their bicentennial plans; a series of media public service announcements and locally

produced videotape programs; and a high visibility educational program, possibly in conjunction with the Colorado Bar Association and league of women voters.

For more information contact: Esther Marie Capps, Program Coordinator, 6199 S. Pike Drive, Larkspur, CO 80118; phone (303) 681-3053.

Connecticut

In Connecticut, plans are underway to sponsor a constitutional convention involving public and civic leaders. A prominent person will be sought to lead the discussion of significant constitutional issues, just as was done in 1787.

The Hartford Courant, the country's oldest newspaper of continuous circulation, dating back to 1764, is leading the effort to retrieve important articles and editorials from state archives to re-publish and stimulate debate. Efforts are being made to link Constitutional process with an analysis of local government charters.

Delaware Heritage Commission

The Commission has reenacted the ride of the Delaware delegates to the Annapolis Convention and begins a year of commemorative activities leading to the ratification day of December 7, 1987, with statewide firehall celebrations on December 7, 1986.

The Commission publishes a quarterly newsletter, "Fully, Freely, and Entirely." and has several books in the process of publication. The Bicentennial Community Improvement fund provides \$3 million of matching funds for bricks and mortar projects to enhance community heritage, while a challenge grant program provides matching funds for smaller projects. \$10,000 in scholarships is awarded to

graduating seniors, and constitutional lectures are available for non-profit groups. The Commission supports restoration of the John Dickinson plantation and "Constitution Place," a two-block area in Dover on the site of ratification. Other projects include a filmed dramatic character study of John Dickinson, a Delaware history film, a major sculpture, a poster series with educational packets, and a scholarly conference. Exhibitions, local celebrations, and balls are planned.

For more information, contact: Dr. Claudia L. Bushman, Carvel State Office Building, 820 N. French Street, Wilmington, DE 19801; telephone (302) 652-6662.

Florida Endowment for the Humanities

The Florida Endowment for the Humanities is developing a state-wide program of activities celebrating the bicentennials of the U.S. Constitution and Congress. The schedule of programs will begin during fall 1986 and continue through 1987.

For more information contact: Randy L. Akers, Associate Director for Program Development, P.O. Box 16989, Tampa, FL 33687; phone (813) 974-4094.

Georgia*

The Carl Vinson Institute of Government was awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to sponsor a series of public assemblies on important aspects of the U.S. Constitution. The assemblies are being held in several cities of three southeastern states: Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama. Five assemblies have been held: in Decatur, GA, on April 3, 1986, on the subject of "Crime and Justice: Rights of the Accused and Victims"; in Columbia, SC, on May 1, 1986, on the subject of "The Constitution and Issues in

Education"; in Savannah, GA, on May 28, 1986, on the subject of "The Constitution and Religion"; in Montgomery, AL, on September 24, 1986, on the topic of "Voting Rights," and in Athens, GA, in October 1986 on the topic of "Orwellian Constitutional Issues: Privacy Rights in a Computer Era."

Hawaii*

Hawaii's bicentennial observance has included a dramatic reading and symposium based on the trial of John Peter Zenger, presented in a courtroom at the Hawaii Supreme Court building April 1986. The play was video-taped for broadcast by a local cable network and made available to schools and libraries throughout the state.

In August, a multi-agency sponsored Citizenship Institute held its five-day conference on "Historical and Philosophical Considerations for the United States and Hawaii State Constitutions." The Commission also plans to hold a citizen's conference in the format of a town hall meeting to discuss contemporary constitutional issues with community leaders.

Idaho*

Among the bicentennial activities planned in Idaho are a series of media events to direct public attention to September 17, 1987, when the Governor will issue an appropriate proclamation in celebration of the Constitution's bicentennial. Other events include commemorative legislative ceremonies, development of model constitution school lesson plans, student essay contests and celebration of Law Day, May 1, 1987 and a Judicial Conference/State Bar Meeting reflecting on the importance of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Committee to Commemorate the U.S. Constitution in Illinois

The Illinois committee, chaired by Richard Friedman, was organized by the Illinois Supreme Court in 1985 to serve as a coordinating clearinghouse for Illinois bicentennial observances. The committee is compiling a catalog of planned commemorative events in the state and has begun planning and fundraising efforts. The committee will sponsor a reenactment of the constitutional convention in the old state Capitol building on or about September 17, 1987, and will be involved in organizing mock trials, Jefferson meetings, summer teacher seminars, curriculum packets, concerts, and other events. The committee is being assisted in many of its activities by the Chicago Historical Society and the state Bar Association.

For more information, contact: Cheryl Niro, Executive Director, 75 E. Wacker Drive, Suite 2100, Chicago, IL 60601; phone (312) 726-4853.

Kentucky Department of Education*

The Kentucky Department of Education is coordinating Kentucky's observance of the bicentennial. The Department recently conducted, in conjunction with the state Humanities Council, seven U.S. Constitution seminars for teachers in each of Kentucky's congressional districts. The seminars gave elementary and secondary teachers additional knowledge of the early Republic through workshops conducted by resource people in the areas of constitutional history and constitutional law. A bicentennial book of teaching ideas compiled from the seminars is being made available for the 1986-1987 school year. The Department has planned a full schedule of activities culminating in the signing of a facsimile of the Constitution by state leaders and Kentucky's federal delegation, September 17, 1987.

For information on the state's plans, contact: Betty H. Seay, Project Directory, Kentucky Department of Education, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, KY 40601.

Louisiana Bicentennial Commission*

At the time of printing, we have no information about the commission's bicentennial plans. For information, contact: Carl Stages, Administrative Assistant, Governor's Office, P.O. Box 44004, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.

Maryland Office for the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution

The Office was responsible for planning and coordinating the four-day commemoration of the Annapolis Convention Bicentennial, September 11-14, 1986. Events and activities during the four days included a two-day meeting in Annapolis of the Federal Bicentennial Commission, three ballet performances, a colonial ball, a Constitution Resources Room in the State House, a day-long conference on Maryland's role in the creation and adoption of the Constitution, an Eighteenth-Century Fair, an "Evening of Eighteenth-Century Entertainment" at the Annapolis City dock, and seven performances of the play, "A More Perfect Union," specially written for the Annapolis Convention Bicentennial. The Office cooperated with the Department of the Army in the day-long celebration at Fort Meade on September 14, which emphasized the national importance of the call to Philadelphia that was issued by the Annapolis Convention.

With support from the Federal Bicentennial Commission, the Office wrote and published a tabloid on the background and importance of the Annapolis Convention. A hundred thousand copies of the 12-page newspaper were published, with 50,000

being distributed in Maryland and the balance being distributed by the Federal Commission nationwide. The Office also produced a variety of commemorative and souvenir items for the Annapolis Convention, including a limited edition commemorative coin, a poster, T-shirts, tote bags, note paper, and paperweights. The Office published and distributed to every school and library in the state the Annapolis Convention play, "A More Perfect Union," and a pamphlet on the history of the Annapolis Convention by Shirley V. Baltz.

The Office wrote and published an educational packet on Maryland and the United States Constitution for the fourth grade, and distributed it to every school in the state. A high school educational packet will be distributed in 1987. The Bicentennial Office also produced two needlework kits of the "Federal Snake," one in needlepoint and one in counted cross stitch.

In an effort to create a focal point for Maryland's celebration of the Constitution Bicentennial, the Bicentennial Office established a tax-exempt educational foundation to design, build, and tour a reconstruction of the fifteen-foot, ship-rigged vessel named the "Federalist," which was the centerpiece of Maryland's ratification parade in 1788. The Maryland Federalist Foundation, Inc., chaired by John Driggs, will secure the funds necessary for the project from private sources. The recreated "Maryland Federalist" will be completed in the summer of 1987.

With support from the Maryland Humanities Council, the Office will launch an "Evening With the Constitution" series in October 1986. The nine programs in the series will be hosted by community colleges around the state.

Additional information can be obtained from: Dr. Gregory A. Stiverson, Director, Maryland Office for the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis, MD 21401; telephone (301) 269-3916.

Michigan Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution

Michigan Governor James J. Blanchard appointed a 21-member Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution on July 16, 1986. The Commission will promote and sponsor observances of the 200th anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights. Activities are to begin in 1987 (also Michigan's 150th birthday as a State), and extend to the 1991 bicentennial of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

Minnesota*

At the time of printing we have no information Minnesota's bicentennial plans. For information, contact: State Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey III, State Capitol, St. Paul, MN 55155.

Missouri Constitutional Bicentennial Commission*

The United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Missouri was established by Executive Order of the Governor on June 6, 1985. The Chairman is Supreme Court Judge Albert L. Rendlen. Missouri is planning a year-long observance with emphasis on educational contests open to all public and private institutions. Fairs and festivals throughout the State are using the Bicentennial as their theme. For more information contact: Ms. Joanne M. Hibdon, Administrative Assistant, State Capitol Building, Room 116-3, Jefferson City, MO 65101.

Montana Constitutional Connections Committee

A volunteer committee affiliated with Montana's Centennial Office has been officially recognized as the state's bicentennial commission. Chaired by retired State Supreme Court Chief Justice Frank I. Haswell, the committee has adopted a role and scope statement endorsing special observances for each year from 1987 to 1991. Montana marks her 100th anniversary of admission to statehood on November 8, 1989, and the national anniversaries are being integrated with the state's centennial planning.

In 1986, the committee initiated a "Constitutional Connections" newsletter for circulation to more than 3,000 schools, libraries, civic and fraternal clubs, legal and other professional associations, youth and veterans groups. With assistance from the U.S. Committee on the Constitutional System, a conference titled "Montanans Debate United States Constitutional Reform" also is being sponsored, with almost 100 citizens invited as delegates to vote on propositions relating to the question of separation of powers.

Planning for a major event on September 17, 1987, is in formative stages. There is strong likelihood that Jefferson Meetings will be conducted throughout the period, as well as special youth education programs on both federal and state constitutional matters. Close coordination with the Montana Committee for the Humanities and other existing agencies or organizations will be encouraged.

Inquiries should be directed to: Cheryl Hutchinson, Centennial Coordinator, Montana Constitutional Connections Committee, c/o Centennial Office, P.O. Box 1989, Capitol Station, Helena, MT 59620.

New Hampshire Bicentennial Commission

New Hampshire established the first state commission to celebrate the Constitution in 1981. The Commission, composed of legislators and executive appointees, has embarked upon its initial project with the support of the New Hampshire Council for the Humanities. "After the Revolution: New Hampshire and the New Nation, 1780-1800" involves a historical study of eight selected communities and will culminate with a traveling exhibit on patterns of town development, a chamber theater production on New Hampshire's ratification of the Constitution, a speaker's bureau, and a collection of essays.

A guide including notes on research and interpretation, brief descriptions of available primary sources, a bibliography of secondary sources, and notes on the preservation of historical documents has been compiled to assist local historians in their research.

For more information, contact: Russell C. Chase, Chairman, New Hampshire Bicentennial Commission on the Constitution, Concord, NH 03301; telephone (603) 271-3321.

New Hampshire Constitution Bicentennial Education Commission

The 1981 legislature established the New Hampshire Constitution Bicentennial Education Commission to develop educational materials to teach the state constitution in the schools. Three volumes have been developed--one each for grade levels 4, 8, and 12--and have been classroom-tested and edited. Final printing will take place in 1986.

For more information, contact: Justice Charles G. Douglas III, 8 Centre Street, Concord, NH 03301; telephone (603) 224-1989.

New Jersey

New Jersey has created a Bicentennial Commission to be organizationally located in the New Jersey Department of State.

Richard McGrath, an assistant in the Department of State, will serve as public liaison for the commission during its formative stages. For more information, contact: Richard McGrath, Assistant, New Jersey Department of State, CN 300, Trenton, NJ 08625.

New York*

For information about New York's bicentennial plans, contact: Fredrica S. Goodman, Office of Special Projects and Protocol, 4 Burnett Boulevard, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603; telephone (914) 431-5913.

North Carolina Commission for the United States Constitution

In July 1984, the North Carolina legislature established a state commission for the bicentennial. The commission will have 21 members and a staff of six. It is chaired jointly by the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, the President Pro Tempore of the State Senate and the Speaker of the State House of Representatives.

For more information, contact: Hon. Robert Jordan, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, North Carolina Commission for the U.S. Constitution, P.O. Box 17254, Raleigh, NC 27619.

North Dakota Constitution Celebration Committee

The Committee, chaired by Honorable Herbert L. Meschke, state Supreme Court Justice, was organized by the North Dakota Supreme Court in 1985 to formulate a program to mark both the U.S. Constitution bicentennial and the centennial of the state's constitution in 1989.

For further information contact: William G. Bohn, State Court Administrator, State Capitol, Bismarck, ND 58505; phone (701) 224-4216.

Oregon Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution

Oregon has recently established a commission to coordinate the state's commemoration of the bicentennial of the Constitution.

For information, contact: Hon. Charles S. Crookham, Chair, Multnomah County Circuit Court, Portland, OR 97204; telephone (503) 248-5198.

Pennsylvania Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution*

Pennsylvania has established a commission to coordinate the state's official efforts to commemorate the bicentennial. We have no information about the commission's plans.

For information, contact: Mitch Akers, Pennsylvania Department of Education Harrisburg, PA (717) 787-7133.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has undertaken a wide variety of programs marking observance of the Constitution's bicentennial.

Several publications are being planned, including special issues of the Commission's quarterly journal, two booklets "To Form a More Perfect Union" (detailing landmark court cases involving Pennsylvania;) and "Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution" (describing Pennsylvania's ratification of the Constitution).

A calendar of bicentennial commemorative events throughout Pennsylvania has been developed and distributed. An all-day symposium on the Constitution for leaders in government and the professions and a series of workshops for social studies teachers have already been held. A number of exhibits, including one in the Commission's mobile museum specially directed to school children which will tour the state, are being developed. Major exhibits will be mounted in the state Capitol's rotunda and in the state museum.

For more information: contact John B. Trussell, Programs Director, William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Building, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108.

Philadelphia: "We The People - 200" Committee

"We the People 200" is the national celebration in Philadelphia of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. Philadelphia has been acknowledged by Bicentennial Commission Chairman Warren E. Burger as the appropriate focus of national attention in 1987, and the city is planning a celebration worthy of that attention. Events of We the People 200 range from the spectacular--fireworks, concerts, and parades--to the cerebral--scholarly conferences examining the Constitution. Although it is a year-long celebration, the main concentration of We the People 200 events is from May to September, 1987. The summer will be filled with celebration, beginning with opening ceremonies entitled "All Roads Lead to Philadelphia," held Memorial Day weekend. On July 16, the U.S. Congress

will return to its original home for a special legislative session to commemorate the anniversary of the "Connecticut compromise"--the first in Philadelphia since 1800, when the Capital was moved to Washington. The culmination of the celebration will be September 17, when the national commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution will be held in Philadelphia--an event which has been called "the highlight of the bicentennial in 1987." In 1987, Philadelphia will be the Constitutional City, just as it was in 1787.

For more information, contact: Fred M. Stein, Executive Director, We the People 200, 313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106; telephone (215) 922-1987.

Rhode Island Bicentennial Foundation*

The Foundation will coordinate Rhode Island's bicentennial observance. We have no information about the Foundation's plans.

For information, contact: Dr. Patrick T. Conley, Chairman, Rhode Island Bicentennial Foundation, 189 Wickenden Street, Providence, RI 02903.

U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission of South Carolina

The Commission was created by the South Carolina legislature to plan the state's observance of the bicentennial through June 1990. The commission, chaired by Honorable P. Bradley Morrah and staffed by the state Department of Archives and History, is filling a coordinating and sponsoring role in assisting and encouraging various state organizations in bicentennial activities. Primary focus is directed to the bicentennials of South Carolina's ratification of the Constitution in 1788 and framing of the state constitution in 1790.

For more information contact: Tray Stephenson, Projects Director, P.O. Box 11669, Columbia, SC 29211; telephone (803) 758-5816.

Tennessee: Knoxville-Knox County Constitution Bicentennial Commission

The Commission was established on September 17, 1984, by joint action of the Mayor of the City of Knoxville and the County Executive of Knox County. The Commission's role is to facilitate, coordinate, and assist community organizations, fraternal groups, schools, and patriotic, religious, business, and professional societies in the Knoxville area in planning their own bicentennial programs. The Commission maintains a Speakers' Bureau, providing speakers to civic and community groups on the Constitution and the bicentennial, and issues a quarterly newsletter listing the activities of local, state, and national organizations as they plan and pursue bicentennial programs. The Commission has also begun a series of public forums on various critical issues arising under the Constitution, open to all the citizens of Knoxville and Knox County.

The Commission also expects to organize two public celebratory events in 1987, on or about May 25 and September 17, on appropriate bicentennial themes, probably of a dramatic or musical nature. In 1987, the Commission plans to place two series of newspaper features in local papers on the themes "Do you know your Constitution?" and "This week in Philadelphia, 1987."

For further information, contact Milton M. Klein, Chairman, c/o Department of History, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996; telephone (615) 974-5421.

Texas*

We have no information, as of the printing date, about Texas' plans for the bicentennial. For information, contact: Aubrey Johnson, Director for Intergovernmental Relations, P.O. Box 13561, Austin, TX 78711.

Utah Governor's Commission on Law and Citizenship

On December 17, 1985, Governor Norman H. Bangerter reestablished the Governor's Commission on Law and Citizenship, which will be responsible for coordinating the state's celebration of the Constitution bicentennial and promoting citizenship education. The 29-member Commission will be located organizationally in the Lieutenant Governor's office.

For more information: contact Brinton Burbidge, 330 South 300 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84111; phone (801) 943-0516.

Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

The Commission was created by statute January 16, 1985, to commemorate several bicentennials. Virginia's bicentennial era began in 1986 with the 200th anniversary of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, and continues in 1987 with celebration of the bicentennial of the drafting of the Constitution; in 1988, Virginia's ratification; in 1989, the inauguration of Virginian George Washington as the first U.S. President; and in 1991, adoption of the Bill of Rights.

The Commission plans a statewide campaign to raise public awareness about the meaning of the Constitution. This campaign will highlight key provisions of the Constitution and remind citizens of the important role that Virginians such as Madison and Washington played in drafting the Constitution, and significant constitutional controversies involving Virginia. Beginning with a conference of reporters and editors in November 1986, the Commission will encourage all media to create features drawing on constitutional themes.

The Commission's educational role will primarily be as coordinator. Working with the Virginia Department of Education, the Commission will offer

Virginia teachers a diverse array of options for teaching the Constitution as well as a variety of supplemental materials, which will include all Commission publications.

In January of 1986, the Commission began publication of a bimonthly newsletter, the Virginia Independent, on bicentennial events around the country and in Virginia. Each newsletter includes articles on Virginia's historic role in the creation of the Constitution, project ideas for local organizations, a review of available resources on the bicentennial, and historical original documents. The Commission also intends to publish a series of monographs on great Virginians who took part in the drafting of the Constitution and the subsequent debate over ratification. These monographs will be distributed across the Commonwealth to public schools, libraries, and historic sites. The Commission is also publishing a booklet of bicentennial project ideas for local libraries, museums, schools, and civic groups.

In coordination with the U.S. Bicentennial Commission, the Virginia Bicentennial Commission has begun an initiative to encourage communities to set up local commissions and begin planning for the bicentennial. To this end, the Virginia Commission will sponsor a series of six regional meetings, in the late winter of 1987, at which the Commission staff and selected constitutional experts will join with interested organizations and individuals in a discussion of model local activities, available literary and film resources, and avenues for local scholarship on constitutional history.

These regional meetings will help stimulate and guide submissions for the local grants program, under which the Commission will award funds on a competitive basis to local projects that are supported by matching funds. These projects may include exhibits in museums and public libraries, public symposia, special debate

or writing projects in the schools, and new scholarship or archival work on Virginia Constitutional history.

In addition to the media and regional conferences, the Virginia Commission has planned a five-day conference cosponsored by the University of Virginia, the Smithsonian Institution, and the American Bar Association on the Constitution's history and its implications for today.

The Commission also plans to develop a major film project highlighting the struggle for ratification of the Constitution in Virginia. The film will draw on Virginia locales to delineate the personalities and ideas on both sides of the ratification debate.

The Institute of Government at the University of Virginia serves as staff to the Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. For further information, contact: Timothy G. O'Rourke or Tracy Warren at the University of Virginia Institute of Government, Charlottesville, VA 22903; telephone (804) 924-1053.

Washington Constitution Committee

Washington's bicentennial plans are being coordinated by the state Centennial Commission's Constitution Committee.

For information about the state's plans, contact: Robert E. Mack, Chairman, Washington Constitution Committee, 111 West 21st Avenue, Olympia, WA 98504; telephone (206) 753-0177.

APPENDIX

State Humanities Councils

ALABAMA

The Committee for the Humanities in
Alabama
Box A-40
Birmingham-Southern College
Birmingham, AL 35254
(205)324-1314

ALASKA

Alaska Humanities Forum
429 D Street, Rm. 312
Loussac Sogn Building
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907)272-5341

ARIZONA

Arizona Humanities Council
First Interstate Bank Plaza
100 W. Washington, Suite 1290
Phoenix, AZ 85003
(602)257-0335

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Endowment for the
Humanities
The Rimmel Building, Suite 102
1010 West 3rd Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501)372-2672

CALIFORNIA

California Council for the
Humanities
312 Sutter Street, Suite 601
San Francisco, CA 94108
(415)391-1474

COLORADO

Colorado Humanities Program
601 Broadway, Suite 307
Denver, CO 80203
(303)595-0881

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Humanities Council
195 Church Street
Wesleyan Station
Middletown, CT 06457
(203)347-6888

DELAWARE

Delaware Humanities Forum
2600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Wilmington, DE 19806
(302) 738-8491

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D.C. Community Humanities
Council
1341 G Street, NW
Suite 620
Washington, DC 20005
(202)347-1732

FLORIDA

Florida Endowment for the
Humanities
LET 468
University of South Florida
Tampa, FL 33620
(813)974-4094

GEORGIA

Georgia Endowment for the
Humanities
1589 Clifton Rd, NE
Emory University
Atlanta, GA 30322
(404)329-7500

HAWAII

Hawaii Committee for the
Humanities
2615 South King Street, Suite 211
Honolulu, HI 96826
(808)947-5891

IDAHO

The Association for the Humanities
in Idaho
1409 West Washington Street
Boise, ID 83702
(208)345-5346

ILLINOIS

Illinois Humanities Council
201 W. Springfield Avenue
Suite 205
Champaign, IL 61820
(217)333-7611

INDIANA

Indiana Committee for the
Humanities
3135 Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46208
(317) 925-5316

IOWA

Iowa Humanities Board
Oakdale Campus
University of Iowa
Iowa City, IA 52242
(319)353-6754

KANSAS

Kansas Committee for the
Humanities
112 West Sixth Street, Suite 509
Topeka, KS 66603
(913)357-0359

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc.
Ligon House
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40508
(606)258-5932

LOUISIANA

Louisiana Committee for the
Humanities
1215 Prytania Street, Suite 535
New Orleans, LA 70130
(504)523-4352

MAINE

Maine Humanities Council
P.O. Box 7202
Portland, ME 04112
(207)773-5051

MARYLAND

The Maryland Committee for the
Humanities
516 N. Charles St., #304-305
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301)837-1938

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Foundation for the
Humanities and Public Policy
237 E. Whitmore Admin. Bldg.
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003
(413)545-1936

MICHIGAN

Michigan Council for the
Humanities
Nisbet Building, Suite 30
1407 S. Harrison Road
East Lansing, MI 48824
(517)355-0160

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Humanities Commission
LL 85 Metro Square
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612)224-5739

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Committee for
Humanities, Inc.
3825 Ridgewood Road, Rm. 111
Jackson, MS 39211
(601)982-6752

MISSOURI

Missouri State Committee for the
Humanities
Loberg Building, Suite 204
11425 Dorsett Road
Maryland Heights, MO 63043
(314)739-7368

MONTANA

Montana Committee for the
Humanities
P.O. Box 8036
Hellgate Station
Missoula, MT 59807
(406)243-6022

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Committee for the
Humanities
Cooper Plaza, Suite 405
211 N. 12th Street
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402)474-2131

NEVADA

Nevada Humanities Committee
P.O. Box 8065
Reno, NV 89507
(702)784-6587

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Council for the
Humanities
112 South State Street
Concord, NH 03301
(603)224-4071

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey Committee for the
Humanities
73 Easton Avenue
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
(201)932-7726

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Humanities Council
1712 Las Lomas NE
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131
(505)277-3705

NEW YORK

New York Council for the
Humanities
33 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036
(212)354-3040

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Humanities Committee
112 Foust Building, UNC-Greensboro
Greensboro, NC 27412
(919)379-5325

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota Humanities Council
Box 2191
Bismarck, ND 58502
(701)663-1948

OHIO

The Ohio Humanities Council
760 Pleasant Ridge Avenue
Columbus, OH 43209
(614)236-6879

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 Northwest Expressway
Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
(405)840-1721

OREGON

Oregon Committee for the
Humanities
418 S. W. Washington, Rm.410
Portland, OR 97204
(503)241-0543

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Humanities Council
401 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19108
(215)925-1005

PUERTO RICO

Fundacion Puertorriquena de las
Humanidades
Box S-4307
Old San Juan, PR 00904
(809)723-2087

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Committee for the
Humanities
463 Broadway
Providence, RI 02909
(401)273-2250

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Committee for the
Humanities
17 Calendar Court
Suite #6
Columbia, SC 29206
(803)738-1850

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Committee on the
Humanities
University Station, Box 35
Brookings, SD 57007
(605)688-4823

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Committee for the
Humanities
1001 18th Avenue South
Nashville, TN 37212
(615)320-7001

TEXAS

Texas Committee for the Humanities
1604 Nueces
Austin, TX 78701
(512)473-8585

UTAH

Utah Endowment for the Humanities
10 West Broadway
Broadway Building, Suite 900
Salt Lake City, UT 84101
(801)531-7868

VERMONT

Vermont Council on the Humanities
and Public Issues
Grant House, P.O. Box 58
Hyde Park, VT 05655
(802)888-3183

VIRGINIA

Virginia foundation for the
Humanities and Public Policy
One-B West Range
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA 22903
(804)924-3296

WASHINGTON

Washington Commission for the
Humanities
Olympia, WA 98505
(206)866-6510

WEST VIRGINIA

The Humanities Foundation of
West Virginia
Box 204
Institute, WV 25112
(304)768-8869

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Humanities Committee
716 Langdon Street
Madison, WI 53706
(608)262-0706

WYOMING

Wyoming Council for the Humanities
Box 3274-University Station
Laramie, WY 82701
(307)766-6496