

JMC

Constitution Day

Media Coverage

2013



MEDIA STRATEGY

GOAL

Leverage JMC's impressive list of educational programs and activities to draw attention to CDI and reinforce the Center as the "go-to" source for CDI information and resources.

TACTICS

Support CDI programs in selected partner program regional media markets by securing placement for editorials written by Miller fellows.

Issue a comprehensive media release on the JMC CDI effort through PR Web.

Support CDI programs with media advice, media release template and other communications and promotional assistance requested.

Engage the services of a proven publicity firm to execute media strategy.

We the People

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, We do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1

JMC ENGAGED THE SERVICES OF BAILWICK, INC., A PUBLIC RELATIONS FIRM IN NEW JERSEY WITH NATIONAL PUBLICITY EXPERIENCE TO DEVELOP MEDIA INTEREST IN SELECTED REGIONAL MARKETS FOR ESSAYS WRITTEN BY MILLER FELLOWS.

11 ESSAYS WERE PUBLISHED ON OPINION/EDITORIAL PAGES IN THE FOLLOWING MEDIA MARKETS:

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

BOISE, IDAHO

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

MIAMI, FLORIDA

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

NATIONAL PLACEMENT

HUFFINGTON POST

REAL CLEAR POLITICS

BY JAMES CEASER

Celebrating Madison in Jefferson Country

September 17 is designated by federal statute as “Constitution Day” in commemoration of the official signing of the document at the close of the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. The law further mandates that all colleges and universities receiving federal funds must observe this day by holding an educational program or event focused on the Constitution. There is, of course, special reason for us at the University of Virginia to take this charge seriously. James Madison, the co-founder of this institution along with Jefferson and the university’s first rector, is widely considered to be the “father” of the Constitution. Madison designed the first working plan submitted at the Convention (the Virginia Plan), played a leading role throughout the whole summer in the debates, kept a record of the proceedings of the Convention (Madison’s Notes), and wrote some of the greatest explanatory commentaries on the Constitution in *The Federalist Papers*. One could add that he was also the principal author of the Bill of Rights.

Most people today fail to recognize what a great innovation it was for a nation to adopt and be governed by a written constitution. No other political order anywhere or at any time had tried or succeeded in sketching its form of government by an actual law that subsequently could be consulted by the public and by members of the judiciary. The precedents here were the American state constitutions. As Thomas Jefferson observed in a letter to his friend John Cartwright in 1824: “Virginia, of which I am myself a native and resident, was not only the first of the States, but, I believe I may say, the first of the nations of the earth, which assembled its wise men peaceably together to form a fundamental constitution, to commit it to writing, and place it among their archives, where every one should be free to appeal to its text.” Historians of constitutionalism may dispute whether South Carolina, rather than Virginia, was actually first, but the claim about a written constitution being first devised in America seems sound.

The apparently simple discovery of a written constitution contained within it a revolution in the theory of governing. It meant that the government itself, including all of its officials, was now conceived to operate under a supreme law, a law that could be read and understood by all citizens. Few ideas have done more to humble government, reminding its leaders that they are not sovereign, but subject to a greater authority. Another effect was in the promotion of popular government. The spirit of any government is often fixed by its first acts. Had the Constitution been somehow imposed from on high rather than ratified under a process that, for its time, was remarkably democratic, it is questionable how quickly America would have evolved into a democratic state.

While Madison and Jefferson both believed that the Constitution was a remarkable achievement, Madison expressed more concern than his friend about the fragility of this experiment in self-government. In a well-known exchange of letters, Madison criticized Jefferson’s proposal that the Constitution be revised every 19 years. Such frequent revisions, argued Madison, would undermine the authority of a written constitution, which was enhanced by the “prejudices...which antiquity inspires.”

This year the University will be celebrating the Constitution—and James Madison—by revisiting a critical constitutional moment: the first presidency. The Program on Constitutionalism and Democracy in conjunction with the Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy is sponsoring a lecture by one of the nation’s leading scholars of the presidency, Professor Michael Nelson of Rhodes College. Professor Nelson will be speaking on the topic of “George Washington and the Constitutional Presidency” at 3:30 p.m. in the “Great Hall” of the Batten School (Garrett Hall). The sponsors, including the Jack Miller Center for Teaching America’s Founding Principles and History, which is funding the UVA Constitution Day activities, warmly encourage attendance by members of the Charlottesville community as well as by students at the University.

James Ceaser is the Harry F. Byrd Professor of Politics at the University of Virginia

226-year-old document remains as powerful as ever

Sep. 16, 2013 | 21 Comments

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 SALE!

BY WILFRED MC CLAY

Constitution Day, which we observe every September 17, is a singularly American holiday, even more unique than the Fourth of July. Many countries celebrate independence days great leaders, war heroes, and national landmarks. But only one nation can claim a 226-year-old written Constitution, that authoritatively shapes its national life.

The Constitution is both our weightiest legal document and an expression of who we are. Other countries, such as France, have lived under many different constitutions over the centuries, so that for them the nation is something distinct from the merely current form of government. Not so for Americans, who have lived since the 1780s under one regime, a remarkable fact whose significance seems to escape us. We revere our Constitution blandly and automatically, without troubling ourselves to know very much about it, and without reflecting much about what it says about our national identity.

We will probably never agree every element that identity, but ties of race, religion and ethnicity are not what bind Americans, and never have been. We think of “diversity” as a recent issue, but the conduct of American life has always involved the negotiation of profound differences. We are forever about the business of e pluribus unum, of producing harmony out of our unruly variety. Our Constitution assumed that our inherent differences and human imperfections would generate conflicts. Ambitious and power-hungry individuals would always be among us, and their dangerous energies needed to be properly channeled .

Our Constitution is, accordingly, short on soaring rhetoric, and long on sober, minimalist, functionalism, laying out the complex rules of political engagement. Yet there is a powerful idea behind the familiar slogans of checks and. Rather than try to prevent conflict, this Constitution presumes conflict and even institutionalizes it, seeking to predict and thereby direct its effects to the general good.. Like an internal combustion engine the Constitution uses the explosions within its chambers to drive the effort of American governance. But for that very reason it is not conducive to smooth or unanimous action coming from centralized power. Indeed, the craving for centralized unanimity is precisely what it most distrusts.

This aspect of the American system is ill- understood at home and abroad. After lecturing in Ankara at the height of the Iraq War, a Turkish questioner offered that the intense conflicts going on in Washington at that time proved the American system was falling apart. When I responded, “This is how the system is supposed to work,” and that Congressional resistance to the President can be entirely proper and legitimate, the audience was incredulous. I would tell that audience precisely the same thing today, about Republican Congressional resistance to President Obama on various policy fronts. It would be good if more Americans understood the ways in which the corrective energies of their system actually operate, instead of seeing endemic conflict in Washington in despairing terms.

But for conflict to be constructive, there has to be one point of agreement: prior acceptance by all parties of the Constitution’s overriding authority. And when push comes to shove, the Constitution has functioned well as the umpire of last appeal in contentious public debates. Its authority remains remains vital; and the Constitution deserves to be celebrated.

Wilfred M. McClay holds the G. T. and Libby Blankenship Chair in the History of Liberty at the University of Oklahoma, and is one of the founding board members of the Jack Miller Center for Teaching America’s Founding Principles and History.

THE OKLAHOMAN

BY WILFRED MCCLAY

The Constitution: Rules of Engagement

Constitution Day on September 17 is a uniquely American holiday, far more unique than the Fourth of July. Many countries celebrate an independence day. But only the United States has a 226-year-old written Constitution that authoritatively shapes its national life.

Other countries, such as France, have lived under many different regimes, so that for them the nation is something distinct from its form of government. Not so for Americans, who have lived since the 1780s under the same regime, a remarkable fact the significance of which seems to escape us. We revere our Constitution blandly, without troubling ourselves to know very much about it, and without reflecting much about what it says about our national identity.

Ties of race, religion and ethnicity have never been what bound Americans. We think of “diversity” as a recent issue, but the conduct of American life has always involved the negotiation of profound differences. Our Constitution took it as given that such differences and our human imperfections would generate conflicts. Ambitious individuals and power-hungry interests would always be among us, and their dangerous energies had to be properly channeled.

Our Constitution is, accordingly, short on soaring rhetoric, and long on procedure, laying out the complex rules of political engagement. Behind the familiar formula of “checks and balances” is a powerful idea: rather than trying to prevent conflict, this Constitution would presume conflict and even institutionalize it, thereby directing its effects to the general good. Like an internal combustion engine the Constitution uses the explosions within its chambers to drive the effort of American governance. But for that very reason it is not conducive to smooth or unanimous action flowing from centralized power. Indeed, the craving for centralized unanimity is precisely what it most distrusts.

This aspect of the American system is ill-understood at home and abroad. When I gave a lecture in Ankara at the height of the Iraq War, a Turkish questioner wondered whether the intense conflict then going on in Washington meant that the American system was falling apart. When I responded, “But this is how the system is supposed to work,” and that Congressional resistance to the President can be entirely proper and legitimate, the audience was incredulous. I would tell that audience precisely the same thing today, about Republican Congressional resistance to President Obama on various policy fronts. Such conflict can be a sign of health rather than weakness. It would be good if more Americans understood the ways in which the corrective energies of their system actually operate, instead of seeing endemic conflict in Washington in despairing terms.

But for conflict to be constructive, there has to be one point of agreement: prior acceptance by all parties of the Constitution’s overarching authority. There can be no successful game without durable rules. And when push comes to shove, our Constitution has functioned remarkably well as the umpire of last appeal in contentious public debates. Its authority remains indispensable. It deserves to be celebrated...and to be better understood.

Wilfred M. McClay holds the G. T. and Libby Blankenship Chair in the History of Liberty at the University of Oklahoma, and is one of the founding board members of the Jack Miller Center for Teaching America’s Founding Principles and History.

BY ELIZABETH KAUFER BUSCH

Celebrate Constitution Day with Debate

Controversy over the sanctity of U.S. citizens' free speech and privacy has ensued ever since Edward Snowden, a government contractor, leaked details about huge National Security Agency (NSA) telephone and computer surveillance programs to the press in early June. The telephone surveillance program was authorized by a secret court ruling, and required Verizon to turn over data about all of its customers' phone calls to the NSA. The computer surveillance program, code-named PRISM, forced well-known IT companies like Google, Microsoft, and Facebook to hand over information about their users to the NSA, as well.

These revelations have led commentators on the left and right to become unusual bedfellows in their unified attacks on the Obama Administration's NSA directives. Libertarians, liberals, and conservatives challenge the NSA's surveillance policies as too invasive, lacking adequate oversight, and of questionable constitutionality.

Oddly, defenders of the NSA's telephone and computer surveillance programs also come from both sides of the political aisle. The Obama administration echoes former President George W Bush's argument, that these measures disrupt terrorist plots and are therefore essential security measures. Still other commentators, like University of Chicago Law professor Eric Posner in a recent New York Times forum, have argued that they "don't see the problem" with such use of Presidential War Powers.

One thing is clear: the debate over whether our government has legitimate authority to comb through citizens' cell phone records and social media postings has rightly aroused constitutional, political, and moral concerns regarding the sanctity of individual rights in the United States. While many ordinary citizens recognize the importance of national security measures, they are not convinced that this security is worth the trade off in their loss of privacy.

James Madison, the father of the U.S. Constitution, would see the public's concern as a good sign. It is both proper and necessary, Madison argued, for citizens of a free republic to "take alarm at the first experiment on our liberties." Only through the exercise of this "prudent jealousy" could citizens safeguard themselves against an encroaching leadership class. While government officials will claim that they only act in the public interest, government fiat often conflicts with the rule of law embedded in the U.S. Constitution.

Every year on September 17th, federally funded educational institutions are required by law to offer activities that commemorate the signing of the U.S. Constitution. Critics of the holiday claim it is blindly patriotic, or even illegal. Americans are more distrustful of their leaders than ever and are increasingly ambivalent about the Constitution. As a recent study conducted by the Center for the Constitution at James Madison's Montpelier found that 38.4 percent of Americans between the ages of 18 and 24 think the Constitution should be replaced, even though only 27.8 percent have actually read it!

However, as the recent controversy over the NSA's domestic surveillance demonstrates, American citizens have good reason to acquaint themselves with the content and meaning of the Constitution. On Constitution Day, we should return to the foundational principles upon which our nation was built—the rule of law, republican governing principles, and basic individual liberties—and remind ourselves that these beloved rights remain intact only if ordinary citizens dedicate themselves to being vigilant defenders of them.

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

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Guest column: It's good that Constitution still stirs debate

By Daniel Cullen, Special to The Commercial Appeal

Posted September 13, 2013 at midnight, updated September 13, 2013 at 6:46 p.m.

You are forgiven for not knowing that September 17th is Constitution Day. There is no long weekend, and you really should have bought that appliance on Labor Day. Nonetheless, in 2004 Congress mandated that colleges and universities receiving federal funds do something educational to mark the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution in 1787. Mandates aren't popular at the moment, but this one was free of compliance monitoring. One might think it was redundant to require universities to educate students in the political theory of their society. One would be wrong. The typical college curriculum pays scant attention to the making of American democracy, and too many institutions have responded to the Constitution Day mandate with a shrug, essentially inviting students to Google the text. At least it's a start.

The Constitution is less than 5,000 words and takes 20 or 30 minutes to read, depending on whether you include the amendments. Most Americans think only of the amendments, and only of the first ten, when they think about their Constitution. Truth be told, the text of the Constitution does not make for inspiring reading. Compared to the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780, which waxes eloquent about the purposes of government and the rights of citizens, the Constitution of the United States might remind you of reading your lease. Apart from the Preamble, which was added at the last minute and never debated at the Philadelphia Convention, the Constitution is a dry account of political structures and their sources of power. But following Article VII comes a surprise. The signers who witness the creation of the Constitution note that 1787 is also the twelfth year of Independence, indicating that the document has from start to finish been inspired by the principles of the American Revolution.

Governments, the Declaration of Independence says, exist to secure rights. Structures matter because without them, principles have no effect. The Constitution's architecture follows a democratic design, while reinforcing against democratic instabilities. James Madison described the Constitution as a "remedy for the diseases most incident to republican government," emphasizing that in the new political order, the people who control must also be controlled. Constitutional government thus means limited government, and the greatness of the American Constitution consists precisely in a sovereign people exercising self-restraint. Today, the issue of limited government roils our politics as we argue the propriety of health care mandates, marriage laws, surveillance programs, gun control measures and, once again, the war power. Such debates are a permanent (and anticipated) feature of American government. Reflecting on the theoretical and practical difficulties facing the Constitutional Convention, Madison remarked that no one had yet found the skill to "discriminate and define, with sufficient certainty" the boundaries of legislative, executive and judicial powers. Americans are still looking. An added difficulty is that the complex constitutional scheme the Founders thought necessary to simultaneously empower and restrict popular government must be applied by each generation, and that app is not immediately or cheaply available for download.

We need a continuing education program in the theory and practice of free government because the ideas that make us a people are not transmitted automatically by our genes or our culture.

Americans know that their original Constitution was flawed, but most think it has stood the test of time. By contrast, many scholars doubt the Constitution's evolutionary fitness, arguing that the theory of limited government is inadequate to the circumstances of a modern society. Such criticism should not be dismissed out of mere piety toward the Founders who, let's remember, hotly disputed the merits of the plan they bequeathed. But let's also remember, it was the big bang of 1787

Continued on page 14

It's (Almost) September 17 -- Do You Know Where Your Constitution Is?

Posted: 09/16/2013 5:54 pm

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Laura Beth Nielson
Northwestern University

On this Constitution Day, ordinary people may not think they have any say or stake in lofty constitutional matters when we talk about constitutional questions using these terms. And yet, Americans have strongly held opinions about whether the president can or should engage in war (or at least war-like behavior) with Syria without congressional authorization (separation of powers), whether the states or should determine their own marijuana, abortion, and gun laws (federalism), and whether Obamacare is legal (taxes).

The Constitution is probably the last thing on a person's mind when he grabs his gun and calls his dog to head out to the field for a day of hunting, when she makes the difficult decision to obtain an abortion, or when a same-sex couple is lawfully exchanges vows to be legally married. And yet, none of these everyday activities that give our lives meaning would be possible without the constitutional protections that give us these rights. Americans' lived experience touches on constitutional law every day.

The average life span of constitutions around the globe adopted after 1789 is a mere 17 years and yet tomorrow, Sept. 17, 2013, marks the 226th anniversary of the day that the United States' founders signed the Constitution and it became the governing document for these United States of America. Our Constitution provides all Americans a framework in which we conduct our culture wars. Just this year, the Supreme Court decided cases on affirmative action, gay marriage, and voting rights. The peaceful transfer of power and the (relatively) peaceful expression of even abhorrent ideas further demonstrate the power and importance of this founding document.

Very few people are likely to agree with every Supreme Court decision about how these difficult political matters are constitutionally resolved, but we should be united in our appreciation of the constitutional framework which allows us to make these decisions, carry out this transfer of power, and tolerate free speech.

To be sure, there have been constitutional mistakes in the drafting and interpretation of the United States Constitution. Considering human beings to be three-fifths of a person and depriving Americans their freedom on the basis of race are significant and shameful events in U.S. history. And yet, with time, we have learned from our constitutional errors. And they shed new light as we consider new challenges today. Of course, the United States is not the only successful constitutional democracy in the world and there are many great nations who change or redraft the constitution. In fact, an old joke tells of a French citizen asking for a copy of the French Constitution at the library and he is informed that they do not carry periodicals.

Today is Constitution Day; spend some time with it. Whether it is reading it online, watching a cartoon with your young children; something more serious for your older children, ordering your own free copy of the constitution, or attending a Constitution Day event, take a moment to think about the Constitution. In Chicago, at least seven universities are celebrating Constitution Day with events free and open to the public with other terrific events in Washington DC, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Houston, to name just a few. Your local college, university, or library likely is sponsoring a Constitution Day event.

It's September 17, and I can tell you where your constitution is. It is all around you.

Follow Laura Beth Nielsen on Twitter: www.twitter.com/ProfLBNielson

BY KEVIN F. WAGNER

Knowing our Constitution over the Kardashians

Everyone knows the important fall holidays. Labor Day celebrates the labor movement, kicks off the school year and for many, the fall shopping season. Veteran's Day rightly celebrates the courage of our fellow citizens who have served in the military. No one misses Halloween, or if you do, a young or sometimes older child will remind you with a knock at the door. But there is another fall holiday that I bet you do forget.

Thanks to the late Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, who always carried a copy of the Constitution, Congress in 2004 mandated that all educational institutions receiving federal funding hold an educational program celebrating the United States Constitution. As a result, each September 17, we commemorate the signing of one of the most remarkable political documents ever written.

Unfortunately, there is little done, even at many educational institutions, to observe the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. Retailers do not even use it to sell merchandise. There are no Constitution Day sales. Few people get the day off. There are no parades with giant floats featuring James Madison or Alexander Hamilton. No one gets commemorative candy, or even a tri-corner hat.

However, this day is more important than it appears. The U.S. Constitution is the blueprint for our society and for modern democracies everywhere. Yet, study after study shows the American people have a surprisingly poor knowledge of the Constitution. In a poll conducted by Newsweek in 2011, 7 out of 10 Americans did not know that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land. Large majorities could not name the length of a Senate term or the number of members of the House or even the three branches of our federal government.

It's not just disappointing that Americans know more about the social life of the Kardashians than the political genius of the founding fathers or the odds they overcame to draft, approve and ratify a magnificent reimagining of our democratic state in a document that lives on to this day. It is not just a sad absence of knowledge concerning American history. This ignorance is a very real threat to the heart of our democracy. Our system is designed so that the power and legitimacy of our state lies not in the anointing of kings or aristocrats, but in the will of the people.

If the people lack the basic skills of citizenship, if they do not know the rights and duties of a citizen of the United States, then the very foundation of our democracy is vulnerable. Citizens need to know the Constitution, not just to honor the great Americans who came before us, but to exercise the sovereignty and authority that the Constitution vests within them.

The good news is that Americans are hearing the call. Groups from all over the United States are leading efforts to commemorate Constitution Day. The National Constitution Center, the Bill of Rights Institute, ConstitutionFacts.com, ConstitutionDay.com and many others have stepped in to make Constitution Day a significant part of the calendar. The Philadelphia-based Jack Miller Center for Teaching America's Founding Principles and History (with which I am affiliated) has led efforts to support Constitution Day events and programs on college campuses throughout the nation.

Here at Florida Atlantic University, the Jack Miller Forum for Civic Education, New Student and Owl Family Programs, the Dorothy F. Schmidt College of Arts and Letters and the School of Communications have worked to make FAU's Constitution Day commemoration a three-day celebration.

Our events this year include the unveiling of the Bailyn First Amendment Monument and a panel of experts on the First Amendment in the modern media. We have faculty lectures on the Constitution and the reading of the winning student essays on the role of the Constitution today. Constitution Day at FAU is open to the university and the community. (www.fau.edu/jackmillerforum).

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Reader's View: Does the U.S. need a color-blind Constitution?

Published September 6, 2013

BY SCOTT YENOR

America's original sin was establishing a liberal democracy without abolishing chattel slavery. Penance for that original sin continues today. Even the election of America's first African-American president seems to coincide with a deterioration of race relations, in some sense. Under what circumstances can America ever exit the purgatory of race? Closely connected to this question are pressing constitutional and policy questions. Does the U.S. Constitution require a "color-blind" Constitution? Would wise public policy be "color-blind," even if color-blindness were not mandated by the Constitution?

The words "color-blind" Constitution enter the American lexicon via Justice John Marshall Harlan's famous dissent in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896). *Plessy's* majority allowed "separate but equal" Jim Crow laws to stand. Jim Crow laws had not been color-blind. They were remnants of slavery and the racial subordination freedmen suffered through in post-Reconstruction America. African-Americans were consigned separate train cars, public restrooms, sections of restaurants and so on.

At the very least, Harlan's vision would find Jim Crow laws in violation of the Constitution. It is not clear, however, what his color-blind Constitution would demand. Would it accommodate corrective measures for racial injustices or for African-American self-protection?

Imagine a law requiring that certain jurisdictions must have at least 25 percent African-American jurors. In 1870 South Carolina, for instance, such a law might be essential to making sure that freedmen would not be railroaded. Jury selection processes could be rigged. Local judges might share the community's commitment to racial subordination. Prosecutors might seek easy targets. Corrective measures that take race into account might be essential to protect freedmen in such cases.

How to distinguish legitimate "corrective measures" from those reflecting racial subordination? Harlan's principle seems to rule out corrective or protective measures.

Brown v. Board of Education (1953), the famed de-segregation case where the Supreme Court held that "separate was inherently unequal," does not seem to require a color-blind Constitution. Nor have the civil rights laws passed in the wake of *Brown* consistently applied the color-blind principle. Nor have the Supreme Court's confusing affirmative action cases and voting rights cases required the color-blind principles.

There have been feints in the direction of an expiration date for the non-color-blind Constitution. Most famously, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor allowed affirmative action plans to survive but said that she expected "that 25 years from now, the use of racial preferences will no longer be necessary" to further higher education's interest in promoting diversity. This suggests that, perhaps, the Constitution requires color-blind principles but that an exception to color-blind principles may be permissible under circumstances where self-protection or corrective justice require them.

Thus has Supreme Court jurisprudence on race given us the idea that the Constitution allows different things at different times – perhaps. In conjunction with the Jack Miller Center's national Constitution Day Initiative, we at the American Founding Initiative are bringing Prof. Peter C. Myers from University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, to campus on Constitution Day, September 17, to address these difficult issues.

(Myers speaks at BSU's on September 17th at 7:00 p.m. in the Student Union Building. Parking in the Lincoln garage is free).

Scott Yenor is a Professor of the Political Science Department at Boise State University. He is a Fellow of the Jack Miller Center for Teaching America's Founding Principles and History.



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Recalling the ‘miracle’ made here

COLLEEN A. SHEEHAN

Posted: Tuesday, September 17, 2013, 3:01 AM

IT WAS a crisp and cool Monday in the City of Brotherly Love, with temperatures hovering around 50 degrees. A bit chilly for mid-September in Philadelphia, but, despite the overcast sky, at least no rain threatened to muddy the streets and dampen the burgeoning celebrations. About noon at 5th and Chestnut streets, 41 men in ruffled shirts and leggings mulled about the Pennsylvania statehouse, laughing, strategizing, telling stories.

Thirty-eight of them took turns signing the proposed Constitution that they had finally, and not without considerable difficulty, drafted over the long, hot summer of 1787. Three of the men hung back from the table where the papers lay, having come to the decision not to add their names to the document. One can imagine their palpable discomfort that cloudy afternoon.

One of the three was Edmund Randolph, the young, affable governor of Virginia who introduced the Virginia Plan. The other two nonsigners were George Mason, of Virginia, and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts. All three dissenters claimed that the national government was given too much power, and that a bill of rights was needed to protect the liberties of the people.

The signers of the Constitution included George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, James Wilson, Roger Sherman, William Paterson, Charles Pinckney and Gunning Bedford. The new Constitution, however, was not yet the law of the American land; that would not occur until the people of at least nine of the 13 American states ratified it. But on this autumnlike afternoon, the framing of the U.S. Constitution - or what has oft been called “the Miracle at Philadelphia” - was complete.

The delegates departed the statehouse. Many of them strolled east three blocks to their favorite haunt, City Tavern, where they “dined together and took a cordial leave of each other.” My guess is that the three nonsigners did not join the others for happy hour that fateful day, the 17th of September 1787.

The Anti-Federalists were American patriots whose foresight still serves us today as a warning against overgrown government and the abuse of political power. They deserve much more recognition and credit than they have received over the past 200-plus years of our nation’s history.

And what about the Federalists? Do they and the Constitution they drafted deserve our respect? Are the fundamental principles that inform the Constitution ones that we still cherish and choose for ourselves?

The quintessentially American poet Robert Frost once took up the theme of the meaning and purpose of the American Constitution, which he believed was synonymous with the American dream. Frost believed that the true meaning of the American dream, which the Founders envisioned but did not live long enough to see fulfilled, was encapsulated in the idea of self-government. It was the dream of a new land filled with people in control not only of their government but also in control of themselves and of how they treat each other. As the Founders were well-aware, in 1787 there was much more to be done for the American dream to “materialize” and for the grand experiment in self-government to be realized.

George Washington summarized the task ahead as the work of forming a “national character.” Americans, he said, are actors on a most conspicuous theater, whose character in every generation is formed anew by the principles we hold dear and by the way of life we choose. Washington reminds us, too, that the “preservation of the sacred fire of liberty” is still today staked on the great experiment entrusted to our hands.

Colleen A. Sheehan is a professor of politics at Villanova University and director of its Matthew J. Ryan Center for the Study of Free Institutions and the Public Good. She is also a Fellow of the Jack Miller Center for Teaching America’s Founding Principles and History.

BY DONALD T. CRITCHLOW

Political Gridlock and Education at ASU

Most Americans appear fed-up with gridlock, partisan divide, and ideological intransigency in our nation's capital. President Obama's approval ratings have fallen, and voters rate Congress even lower. Standing for political principle seems to have given way to posturing; political compromise is apparently a lost art.

On this Constitution Day, intended to celebrate the founding document in our nation's unique experiment in republican government, we should step back and ask ourselves if the problems in Washington, D.C. are exclusively the fault the politicians we elect. National organizations like the Jack Miller Center have suggested that we revisit the original debates at the time of the Constitution's drafting. In doing so, we may rediscover that high principle and political compromise can go-hand-in-hand, and that the Constitution itself is an act of principled political compromise." We should remind ourselves that our national heroes such as Abraham Lincoln understood that principle and practical politics were not contradictory. To speak of political polarization during the Civil War is an understatement. As president during a Civil War with horrific casualties, Lincoln faced political opposition within his own party and growing Democratic Party opposition in the North. His sole aim as commander-in-chief was to win the war, but he was an anti-slave Republican who increasingly understood that the war itself was about abolishing slavery. Here he stood on high principle. As a politician he realized that he needed to navigate carefully to reach this goal.

In late 1862, as the war continued to go poorly for Union forces, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing slaves of rebels. This limited measure served military purposes and expressed Lincoln's deep belief that the war was about freeing the slaves. Press notices about the forthcoming proclamation aroused Democratic opponents and cheered the radical wing of Lincoln's own party.. The proclamation cost Lincoln votes in the midterm elections of 1862, when Democrats won thirty-five congressional seats, including Lincoln's home district in Illinois.

Elected to a second term in 1864 (much to his surprise), Lincoln feared that his Emancipation Proclamation might be overturned by a hostile judiciary, he sought passage of a constitutional amendment guaranteeing African Americans permanent freedom. As the war concluded, Lincoln brought before Congress the thirteenth amendment to formally abolish slavery throughout the United States. Radical Republicans led by wanted a more expansive amendment, but were defeated in committee. Working with friendly congressmen, Lincoln instructed that all stops be pulled out to ensure passage of the amendment. All stops meant patronage, political pressure, deals and direct appeals by Lincoln to reticent House members. Two months before his assassination, Lincoln, a man of high principle and an astute politician, achieved his ultimate goal: the end of slavery and the realization that the Union would not endure half slave and half free.

Are today's youth learning about such lessons about Lincoln, and about constitutional democracy? A frequent complaint is that our schools and universities are no longer teaching civics. Instead they have become hotbeds of political indoctrination, often around identity politics.

As a professor of History at Arizona State University, I have a different perspective. My colleagues in History work hard in the classroom to ensure that students learn the most important lesson of the past: That while people and societies are not perfect, social, political, and cultural changes do occur through human struggle and a desire to make their world better.

Continued on page 14

Richmond Times-Dispatch, Busch Essay

Continued from page 7

This does not mean that September 17th should be a day to indoctrinate, but rather a day to reflect and discuss. On this day we ought to encourage rational discourse, amongst thoughtful individuals who may disagree with one another, over the meaning of the Constitution and the rights it purports to guarantee to all citizens. The hope is that such solid reflection will spill over into our daily lives so that we can begin to appreciate the blessings of liberty and learn to secure them to the greatest degree possible. Indeed, the Bill of Rights itself only emerged out of such thoughtful, passionate debate between Federalists and anti-Federalists.

Christopher Newport University's Center for American Studies, a non-partisan center dedicated to education in America's founding principles, history, economics, and security, annually commemorates Constitution Day by holding a debate on a controversial issue of contemporary importance. The goal is to restore Americans' faith in the possibility and power of honest debate in our country. Students, faculty, and local community members who participate in the debate not only embody the "prudent jealousy" Madison urged, but also enjoy the essential liberties for which the founding generation risked their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor.

This year's debate, entitled "The Limits of Executive Power: Is the NSA's Domestic Surveillance Constitutional?" will pit University of Chicago Law Professor Eric Posner against David Cole of the Georgetown University Law Center. CNU's Center for American Studies is partnering with the Jack Miller Center and the Alexander Hamilton Society to present this year's event. The debate takes place on September 26, 2013 at 6:00 pm in CNU's David Student Union Ballroom. The event is free and open to the public.

Elizabeth Kaufer Busch teaches American Studies at Christopher Newport University. Her research interests include American political thought, civic education, and the evolution of women's movements in America. She is a Fellow of the Jack Miller Center for Teaching America's Founding Principles and History, which co-sponsors CNU's Constitution Day program.

Memphis Commercial Appeal, Cullen Essay

Continued from page 8

generated our political institutions and our national identity, and that creative event remains unparalleled in human history. We honor the Founders properly by resuming the critical study of their theory as we continue their debate over what government should be permitted to do for, or against, its citizens.

Rhodes College will celebrate Constitution Day with a free public lecture on "The Making of the Constitution" by the leading historian of the Founding, Gordon Wood. You are warmly invited to attend. McCallum Ballroom, Bryan Campus Life Center, Tuesday, September 17th, 7:00 PM.

Daniel Cullen teaches political science at Rhodes College. He is also a member of the Academic Council of The Jack Miller Center for Teaching America's Founding Principles and History and coordinator of its Constitution Day Initiative.

Arizona Republic, Critchow Essay

Continued from page 14

This commitment to education is most evident in an undergraduate program in Political Thought and Leadership recently established at Arizona State University with the enthusiastic support of President Michael Crow and the Board of Regents. Support for the program has come from many outside donors such as the Jack Miller Center. The program's purpose is to train a new generation of state and national leaders in the principles of constitutional government. This is accomplished by introducing students to major political thinkers, including the Founders and Lincoln.

In celebrating Constitution Day, we—the American voters and citizens of our great state of Arizona—acknowledge the continuing presence of the past.

Donald T. Critchlow is a professor in History at Arizona State University and a native of Arizona.

THE JMC MEDIA RELEASE WAS DISTRIBUTED THROUGH PRWEB AND WAS PICKED UP BY MORE THAN 30 ONLINE MEDIA OUTLETS, INCLUDING TELEVISION AND RADIO, AND OTHER NEWS WEB SITES.

Jack Miller Center Supporting Constitution Day Programs at 35 Colleges and Universities

Philadelphia, PA, September 10, 2013 – A total of 35 colleges and universities, including Yale, Emory, Notre Dame, Duke, Columbia, Villanova, and Brown, will receive support from the Jack Miller Center to conduct Constitution Day educational programs on a wide-range of topics to commemorate the federally mandated Constitution Day observance on September 17th.

The programs mark the third year the Jack Miller Center (JMC), a Philadelphia-based non-profit, has provided funds to institutions of higher learning for Constitution Day programs. With a nationwide network of more than 600 professors, many of whom specialize in the study and teaching of the American constitutional tradition, the Jack Miller Center embarked on this project to increase awareness of the Constitution Day mandate and assist campuses in developing substantive educational programs.

With a lead gift from the Andrea Waitt Carlton Family Foundation (Nashville, TN), JMC launched its Constitution Day initiative in 2011, and during the course of the past three years has supported more than 100 programs throughout the country, providing thousands of students with new opportunities to explore the centrality of constitutionalism to a better understanding of the American experience, past and present. In addition to an impressive roster of political scientists, historians and legal scholars from some of the nation's most prestigious universities, past programs have included participation by Supreme Court Justices John Paul Stevens, Stephen Breyer and Antonin Scalia.

2013 Constitution Day Programs

This year, some of America's leading historical, legal and political thinkers, including Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Gordon Wood, Harvard Professor Lawrence Lessig and Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, will examine the meaning of the Constitution in lectures and debates across the country.

“What is so exciting and valuable about the JMC Constitution Day Initiative is that it helps support programs of real substance for the campus community,” said Dr. Michael Andrews, executive officer and vice president for academic programs at the Jack Miller Center. “The program offers students a unique opportunity to discuss with some of our nation's leading thinkers the fundamental questions animating a free society. The long-term goal of our initiative is to bring back to the curriculum the critical study of American constitutionalism.”

About the Jack Miller Center

The Jack Miller Center (JMC) is a nonpartisan 501 (C) (3) public foundation dedicated to reinvigorating education in America's Founding Principles and history. The foundation works with college faculty, administrators, and donors to improve this essential education for students. The JMC's community of professors currently totals more than 600 on more than 190 campuses across the United States and includes many of our nation's leading scholars in American history and political theory. In addition, since its founding, JMC has invested in partner programs on 52 campuses, including Ivy League institutions, flagship state universities and leading liberal arts colleges. JMC is led by its founder and chairman, Jack Miller, a prominent Chicago philanthropist, and its president, Mike Ratliff (Rear Admiral, USN ret.), the former chief of Naval Intelligence. Mr. Miller and Admiral Ratliff began their efforts in higher education in 2004 and incorporated the JMC as an independent foundation in 2007 with headquarters in Philadelphia.

About Constitution Day

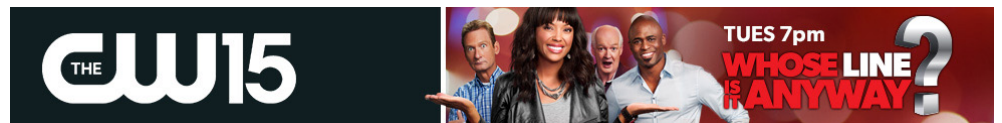
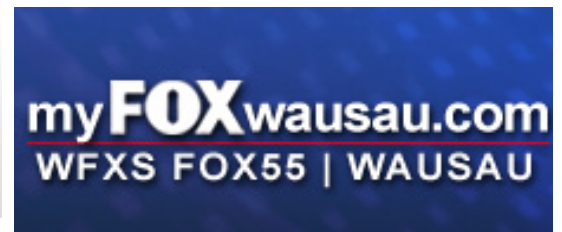
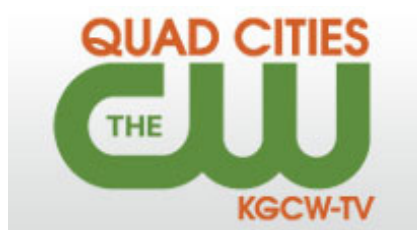
In 2004, Congress passed legislation requiring that every institution of higher education receiving federal funds hold an educational program on the Constitution on September 17, the day delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787 to sign the completed Constitution. While campus administrators are generally aware of the federal mandate to hold Constitution Day programs, they often lack the resources to mount successful events.

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We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not, when elected, be seven Years a Citizen of the United States, who, when elected, shall have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States, and shall, when elected, have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States, and shall, when elected, have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States.

Representatives and Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not, when elected, be seven Years a Citizen of the United States, who, when elected, shall have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States, and shall, when elected, have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Electors in that State shall chuse in lieu of the Person so vacated, a Person who shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not, when elected, be seven Years a Citizen of the United States, who, when elected, shall have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States, and shall, when elected, have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Electors in that State, for six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the Election, they shall be divided into three Classes. In each Class, one Senator shall have his Office filled for the Term of two Years, one for the Term of four Years, and one for the Term of six Years, and when the Vacancies in any Class shall happen, the Electors in that State shall chuse a Senator to fill such Vacancy for the Term for which the Senator so chusing was elected.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not, when elected, be nine Years a Citizen of the United States, who, when elected, shall have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and nine Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States, and shall, when elected, have been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and nine Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States.

Section 4. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the Chief Justice shall preside. And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Profit or Trust under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 5. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 6. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business, but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties, as each House may provide. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any Question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 7. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such Time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 8. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; and if he approve, he shall sign it, and if he disapprove, he shall return it with his Objections to the House of Representatives, in which Case the House may by a two thirds Majority overcome his Objections, and it shall become a Law.

Section 9. The President and Vice President shall hold their Office for four Years, and shall be eligible for one Term only, but they may be re-elected. No Person shall be eligible for the Office of President, who shall not, when elected, be natural born Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and fourteen Years a Citizen of the United States.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; State shall grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; State shall enter into any War, unless authorized by Congress, or in Cases of Imminent Danger, when no Congress shall be assembled.

Section 11. The President may receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers. He may require the Opinion, in Writing, of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts, in all Cases of Impeachment. He shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Offences against the United States, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace. He shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by appointing Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts, Judges of the United States, and all other Officers who may be appointed by the Senate, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

Section 12. The President and Vice President shall be elected in the following Manner: The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be an Elector who shall not, when elected, be seven Years a Citizen of the United States, who, when elected, shall have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States, and shall, when elected, have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, according to their respective States.

IN ADDITION, PARTNER PROGRAMS POSTED STORIES PROMOTING THEIR CDI EVENTS ON CAMPUS WEB SITES, WITH MEDIA RELEASES AND WITH POSTERS AND FLYERS. SOME EXAMPLES...



IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law to celebrate Constitution Day October 10

Support Provided by Jack Miller Center for Teaching America's Founding Principles and History

September 9, 2013

IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law will celebrate Constitution Day with a panel discussion that will focus on issues related to same-sex marriages. The panel discussion "When Did It Become Unconstitutional for States to Ban Same Sex Marriage?: Constitutional Interpretation in the 21st Century" will be held October 10 from 3:30 to 5 p.m. in the law school's Governor Richard B. Ogilvie Auditorium, 565 West Adams Street (between Clinton and Jefferson streets) in Chicago.

IIT Chicago-Kent Distinguished Professor Sheldon H. Nahmod will moderate a discussion of *Hollingsworth v. Perry*, a challenge to California's Proposition 8, and *United States v. Windsor*, a challenge to the federal Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA). Panelists will discuss the decisions and what they signify about recent trends in judicial interpretation of the Constitution. George Mason University School of Law Professor Ilya Somin will join IIT Chicago-Kent Professors Katharine Baker and Carolyn Shapiro on the panel.

In 2004, Congress passed legislation requiring that every institution of higher education receiving federal funds hold an educational program on the Constitution on September 17, the day delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787 to sign the completed Constitution. While campus administrators are generally aware of the federal mandate to hold Constitution Day programs, they often lack the resources to mount successful events.

The program, which is free and open to the public, is co-sponsored by the Jack Miller Center (JMC) and IIT Chicago-Kent's Institute on the Supreme Court of the United States (ISCOTUS). For more information or to R.S.V.P., please contact Professor Christopher Schmidt at cschmidt@kentlaw.iit.edu or (312) 906-5389.

With a lead gift from the Andrea Waitt Carlton Family Foundation (Nashville, TN), the Jack Miller Center launched its Constitution Day Initiative (CDI) in 2011 to increase awareness of the Constitution Day mandate and assist campuses in developing substantive educational programs. With a nationwide network of more than 600 professors, many of whom specialize in the study and teaching of the American constitutional tradition, the Jack Miller Center is ideally suited to play an important role in building awareness of Constitution Day.

During the course of the past three years, the CDI has supported more than 100 programs throughout the country, providing thousands of students with new opportunities to explore the centrality of constitutionalism to a better understanding of the American experience, past and present.

"What is so exciting and valuable about the JMC Constitution Day Initiative is that it helps support programs of real substance for the campus community," said Dr. Michael Andrews, executive officer and vice president for academic programs at the Jack Miller Center. "The program offers students a unique opportunity to engage in a civil discussion of the fundamental questions animating a free society with some of our nation's leading scholars, jurists and officials. We are very pleased to support the Constitution Day program at IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law."



Professor Ilya Somin



JACK MILLER FORUM

For Teaching America's Founding Principles and History



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Constitution Day is an American federal observance that recognizes the adoption of the United States Constitution and those who have become U.S. citizens. It is observed on September 17th, the day the delegates from the U.S. Constitutional Convention signed the Constitution in 1787.

In observance of Constitution Day and to celebrate the principles enshrined in America's founding document, the Jack Miller Forum at FAU hosts an annual series of events during the week of September 17th. Participants include FAU faculty and students, as well as members of the general public. Events include guest lectures, teach-ins, an undergraduate essay contest and discussion sessions. In addition, the Jack Miller Forum works with university faculty to incorporate Constitution themes into their courses during the week of September 17th.

[2013 Constitution Day Events](#)

[2013 Constitution Day Essay Contest](#)

[2013 Constitution Brain Bowl](#)

Previous Constitution Day Events

[2011 Constitution Day](#)

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Ohio Justice talks Constitution on 226th anniversary

ERIC GELLER
SOCIAL MEDIA DIRECTOR

Kenyon celebrated the U.S. Constitution's 226th birthday on Tuesday, Sept. 17, with a visit from Ohio Supreme Court Justice Judith L. French, who discussed the document's enduring importance and quizzed her audience on its history.

The question that stumped the audience was, "What did the Senate initially want to call the president?" The answer: "His Highness, the President of the United States, and Protector of their Liberties."

French's talk in the Gund Gallery Community Foundation Theater, "Our Modern Constitution: What's in It for Us?" was held in honor of Constitution Day, a federal holiday commemorating the signing of the U.S. Constitution on Sept. 17, 1787.

In 2004, late Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia created

Constitution on Sept. 17.

French served as a judge on the Ohio 10th District Court of Appeals for six years, from 2004 to 2010. In December 2012, Governor John Kasich appointed her to the state Supreme Court to replace a retiring justice. She began her term at the beginning of this year. In an interview with the *Collegian* before the event, she said the many changes to the original document reflected a spirit of progress.

"I think if we only celebrate everything that the founders did in 1787, we really miss the beauty of the Constitution itself, which is that it can change, that it can be amended," French said. "It took more than the original document to give every citizen in this country the freedoms that we all think of as our fundamental rights."

During her talk, French discussed the inner workings of the Ohio Supreme Court, including how the



Judith L. French was this year's Constitution Day

the audience, "it's decided by marbles."

Each justice has a marble with his or her number on it. After everyone has voted, and the case has been decided, the members of the majority place their marbles in a bottle. The justice whose marble is drawn is assigned the

Constitution Day is not the Fourth of July ... the turnout is reliably good," Karako said. "I think that the engagement of students about some topic related to the Constitution reflects Kenyon students' engagement in current affairs generally."

lated the provision against the establishment of religion," French said. "We are looking at it through the lens of a modern issue, but we still go back to that original language to say, 'What was intended by this rule of 'establishment of religion' and how can

AUTHOR, AUTHOR
Book signings and author appearances in the Mid-South.

Constitution focus of talk by Pulitzer Prize winner

Author's known for writing about American Revolution

By Peggy Burch
burch@commercialappeal.com
901-529-2392

Historian Gordon S. Wood is so well known for his research

partment of Agriculture in the 20th century will give a free talk at the Cotton Museum, 65 Union Ave.

Pete Daniel, whose "Dispossession: Discrimination against African American Farmers in the Age of Civil Rights" was published this year by University of North Carolina Press (\$34.95), will speak at 6 p.m. Thursday as part of the Downtown Museum's Southern Discovery Author Series.

Daniel writes about the years from 1940 to 1974, when the ranks of black farmers decreased by 93 percent, from 681,790 to 45,594.

"He exposes the shameful fact that at the very moment civil rights laws promised to end discrimination, hundreds of thousands of black farmers lost their hold on the land as they were denied loans, information, and access to the programs essential to survival in a capital-intensive farm structure," says the UNC

Alabama author to visit Burke's

Wendy Reed's essay collection "An Accidental Memoir" (NewSouth Books, \$24.95) has this provocative subtitle: "How I Killed Someone and Other Stories."

The curious will find this explanation at her publisher's website: "On a rainy Tuesday morning in 1996, Wendy Reed's car hydroplaned, crossed an interstate median, and crashed into an oncoming car, whose driver was killed. Though Reed and her son were unharmed and Reed initially described herself as 'fine,' in the months that followed she would be engulfed in a storm of guilt and recrimination, as well as jarring legal proceedings over the accident."

Reed, a writer and documentary filmmaker who lives in Waverly, Ala., will appear at Burke's Book Store, 936 S. Cooper, at 5:30 p.m. Thursday to read from and sign copies of her book.

Graves to sign 'Covet'

Tracey Garvis Graves, whose

Notre Dame Magazine

On Campus: Talk ponders religious liberty

Published: September 23, 2013
Author: [John Nagay '00M.A.](#)
[\[Link: news/authors/john-nagay\]](#)

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Religious liberty advocates may yet win their legal fight to block controversial federal rules that will soon require most employers to provide insurance coverage for birth control, but Bill McGurn '80 worries that such victories may further undermine religion's constitutionally protected place in American public life.

"Even with the Constitution firmly on our side, even if we are upheld in the courts, religious liberty will become increasingly fragile because the understandings of religion upon which they rest are no longer ascendant in the public opinion," the journalist told a packed Patrick F. McCartan Center for Law on September 19.

McGurn's talk, ["New Gods on the Public Square"](#), [\[Link: http://www.content/uploads/2013/09/NewGodsOnThePublicSquareFINAL.pdf\]](#) keynotes whether for-profit businesses should seek exemption from grounds of conscience.

The alumnus, who studied philosophy as a Notre Dame undergraduate, "principled stand" in suing U.S. Health and Human Services. That lawsuit was dismissed the following December on pr

The Daily Progress

UVA holds Constitution program

story Comments

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Posted: Sunday, September 15, 2013 9:51 am | Updated: 9:55 am, Sun Sep 16, 2013.

This year the University of Virginia will be celebrating the Constitution — and James Madison — by revisiting a critical constitutional moment: the first presidency. The Program on Constitutionalism and Democracy in conjunction with the Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy is sponsoring a lecture by one of the nation's leading scholars of the presidency, professor Michael Nelson of Rhodes College.

Nelson will speak on "George Washington and the Constitutional Presidency" at 3:30 p.m. in the "Great Hall" of the Batten School (Garrett Hall).



The sponsors, including the Jack Miller Center for Teaching America's Founding Principles and History, which is funding the UVA Constitution Day activities, "warmly encourage attendance by members of the Charlottesville community as well as by students at the university," according to UVA officials.

THE TOCQUEVILLE PROGRAM ON RELIGION AND PUBLIC LIFE
THE POTENZIANI PROGRAM IN CONSTITUTIONAL STUDIES
& THE NAPA INSTITUTE

2013 NOTRE DAME SYMPOSIUM

Religious Freedom Under Obamacare:
Can and Should For-Profit Businesses Claim
Conscientious Objector Status?

Thursday, September 19 - Notre Dame Law School
8:00 AM - Registration, 1st Floor, Law Hall
8:05 AM - New Goals on the Public Square, McCann Courtroom, Eck Hall of Law
William McGurn, NY
12:30 PM - Reception, Eck Commons (2nd Floor)

Friday, September 20 - South Dining Hall Oak Room
8:00 AM - Mass, Holy Cross Chapel, Shivers-Semack Hall of Engineering
9:00 AM - The FITES Lawsuits at the For-Profit Business
Panel Discussion Featuring:
Richard Garnett, Law O. Carter Stroud, Law
10:30 AM - The FITES Mandate and the Ethical Responsibilities of the Business Owner
Panel Discussion Featuring:
Michael Coons, Finance Mgr. Michael Haines, Theology
Michael Zuckert, Political Science
12:00 PM - The Future Goals of Obamacare
Bishop Robert Malina, Diocese of Madison
Complimentary Lunch will be served

THE TOCQUEVILLE PROGRAM FOR
INQUIRY INTO RELIGION AND PUBLIC LIFE

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THE POTENZIANI PROGRAM IN CONSTITUTIONAL STUDIES

All students, faculty, staff, alumni, and friends of Notre Dame welcome
For more information: ymlmfor@nd.edu or constudies.nd.edu

We the People

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
CHATTANOOGA

Founded in 2011 by Professors Wilfred McClay and Lucien Ellington, The Center for Reflective Citizenship (CRC) is a unit of UTC's School of Education. The CRC is dedicated to the revitalization of civic education in American schools and universities, and the equipping of a new generation of thoughtful citizens for the practice of democracy. The CRC, directed by Lucien Ellington, has an interdisciplinary focus.

When St. Paul Met
Aeneas in Philadelphia:
The Classical and Christian Origins
of the American Founding

Tuesday September 17, 2013
7:30 p.m.
UC Auditorium
(Second Floor, University Center)
A lecture by Bradley Barzer of Hillsdale College

JACK MILLER CENTER
For Teaching America's Founding Principles and History

The Jack Miller Center is a non-partisan nonprofit private operating foundation, located in Philadelphia, and dedicated to enriching education in America's founding principles and history.

2013 UTC
CONSTITUTION DAY LECTURE

JACK MILLER FORUM
For Teaching America's Founding Principles and History

Constitution Day
Essay Contest

The Jack Miller Constitution Day Essay Contest is an annual competition designed to challenge upper-division college students to analyze issues relating to the Constitution of the United States, confronting them in today's complex world. Students are encouraged to write thought-provoking, critical essays that raise questions, single out issues and provide rational arguments for the role of the Constitution in the civil life of the United States.

Contest Deadline:
September 2, 2013

Proposed Topics:

- How do we ensure that the Constitution remains a living document that can adapt to the needs of a changing society?
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Essays should be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the page, and submitted to the Department of Political Science, 100 University Center, Room 100, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322. Please include your name, student ID number, and email address on the top of the page. Essays should be submitted by the deadline.

All students who are currently enrolled in an upper-division course in the Department of Political Science are eligible to participate. The deadline for essays is September 2, 2013, at 11:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. Essays will be judged by a panel of faculty members.

– A \$200 prize will be awarded to the winner of the contest.

The contest rules are available on the Jack Miller Center website at www.jackmillercenter.org.

Sponsored by the Jack Miller Forum, the Dean of Students, the Dean of Undergraduate Studies, New Student and Owl Family Programs and the Department of Political Science.

FAU
LOROTHE M. SCHMIDT
DEAN OF STUDENTS AND FAMILY PROGRAMS

JACK MILLER FORUM
For Teaching America's Founding Principles and History

FAU COMMEMORATES CONSTITUTION DAY

2013 | FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY, BOCA RATON

Monday | September 16
11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
The First Amendment Debate Bowl
FAU student groups compete for the Constitution Cup.

Tuesday | September 17
11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
1st Amendment Free Food Festival
Darden Stage (Behind the Student Union) (UW)
Get in the Spirit!

3 - 4:30 p.m. Panel Discussion:
The First Amendment: The Robert L. Sullivan Symposium on the First Amendment
Culture and Society Building (CSB) Plenary
Open to all. Free admission. Refreshments provided. Co-located with the 1st Amendment Debate Bowl. Free admission. Refreshments provided.

4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Signing of the First Amendment
A specially informed audience together by the signing of the First Amendment, Acta Proca, FAU '04
Coordinated and hosted by Professor Robert L. Sullivan.

Wednesday | September 18
11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. FAU Faculty Presentations
A group of FAU faculty and administrators will make presentations on the Constitution.
Darden Stage (UW)
Politics and the Constitution
Dr. Tom Lutz
Constitution and the College Student
James E. Hines III, Director of Student Affairs & Director of Student Center
1 - 2:30 p.m. Student Awards & Winning Essay Presentations
Moderated by Professor Robert L. Sullivan

For more information call 561-252-1794 or e-mail bocon@fau.edu or visit www.fau.edu/bocon

FAU
Sponsored by the Jack Miller Forum (The President for Student Affairs), New Student and Owl Family Programs, School of Communication & Multimedia, Student Society, School of College of Arts and Letters, Department of Political Science, Office of Undergraduate Studies

EMORY UNIVERSITY

The Voluntary Core Curriculum
Presents:

Allen Guelzo
Henry Luce Professor of the Civil War Era at
Gettysburg College

Lincoln and the
War Powers

Wednesday, Sept. 18, 4:30pm
Oxford Road Bldg. Presentation Auditorium

Constitution Day Event Sponsored by
the Jack Miller Center

Emory Williams
Lectures in the
Liberal Arts

2013 UTC CONSTITUTION DAY LECTURE
7:30 p.m.

When St. Paul Met Aeneas in Philadelphia:

The Classical and Christian Origins of the American Founding

Tuesday September 17, 2013
UC Auditorium (Second Floor, University Center)

Bradley Bizer
Notre Dame College

How Christianity and Greco-Roman traditions helped shape the political culture of the founders and the Constitution.

Bizer is David A. Ross Eminent Scholar in American Studies and Professor in History, Notre Dame College, Michigan.

Sponsored by UTC's Center for Reflective Citizenship, with help from the Board Chair of the Foundation, the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Education, and the Jack Miller Center for Thinking America's Founding Principles and History.

Admission is FREE and open to the public. Registration will be provided.

For further information call Denise Adams at 413-433-4306.

CREATIVANODUA

THE AMERICAN FOUNDING INITIATIVE
AND THE COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
PRESENT...

PETER C. MYERS
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EAU CLAIRE

CONSTITUTION DAY SEPTEMBER 17
A COLORBLIND CONSTITUTION?

DATE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2013
TIME: 7:00 PM
LOCATION: SENELOT BALLROOM
IN THE STUDENT UNION BUILDING

BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

PETER C. MYERS is Professor of Political Science, specializing in political philosophy and U.S. constitutional law, at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. He earned his B.A. in political science from Northwestern University and his Ph.D. in political science from Loyola University Chicago. His Ph.D. dissertation, "John Locke on the Naturality of Rights," received the American Political Science Association's Leo Strauss Award for the best doctoral dissertation in the field of political philosophy in 1992.

Professor Myers is the author of two books: *Our Only Star and Compass: Locke on the Struggle for Political Rationality* (1998) and *Fractured Dialogues: Race and the Birth of American Liberalism* (2008). He has published articles, chapters, and book reviews in the fields of liberal political philosophy, American literature, and American political thought. He is currently researching a book on the idea of color-blindness in American political thought.

THIS EVENT IS FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
PARKING AVAILABLE WITH A CASH/KEY CARD IN THE LINCOLN GARAGE.

www.politicaltheoryproject.org | JANUS PEARSON CONSTITUTION DAY LECTURE | BROWN UNIVERSITY

THE JANUS FORUM

ANY FACULTY & STUDENT

Michelle Miller '13 Chancellor's Office	Michelle Miller '13 Society/Constitution/History	Veronica Williams '13 Marketing/History
Allyson Conant '13 History	Allyson Conant '13 History	

ANY UNDERGRADUATES

Jessie Wang '13 Dean's Office	Colin A. Johnson '13 JES-C	W. Chen '13 In Large
Wesley '13 General Education Study	Wesley '13 JES-C	Kevin M. Johnson '13 In Large
Alan Condon '13 Dean's Office	Ray Decker '13 Office of Student Services and Continuing Programs	Chadwick Decker '13 In Large
Michelle Johnson '13 JES-C	Michelle Johnson '13 JES-C	Ben Thomas '13 In Large
Kevin Conly '13 Dean's Office	Michelle Miller '13 JES-C	
Alan Condon '13 Dean's Office	Michelle Miller '13 JES-C	

JANUS FACULTY

Robert Black '13 In Large	Allyson Conant '13 History	Robert Black '13 In Large
Alan Condon '13 Dean's Office	Alan Condon '13 Dean's Office	Scott Wang '13 Thompson-Watson '13 Thompson-Watson '13

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE REPRESENTATIVES

John Thomas Student	Shirley Program Manager	May Brown Program Liaison
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The Janus Forum Steering Committee is composed of representatives from diverse political and social organizations. The Janus Steering Committee of Brown University is a non-profit organization established by the Office of Student Services and the Office of the Dean. For more information, please contact the Janus Steering Committee at janus@brown.edu.

Affirmative Action: Should Universities Consider Race in Admissions?

September 17, 4:30

With Featured Speakers:
Randall Kennedy
Stuart Taylor, Jr.

University of Virginia's Political Science and Public Policy Program is proud to host this event. The Janus Forum is a non-profit organization established by the Office of Student Services and the Office of the Dean. For more information, please contact the Janus Steering Committee at janus@brown.edu.

politicaltheoryproject.org

Constitution Day Lecture 2013

"Slavery at the Constitutional Convention"

Professor Michael Zuckert
University of Notre Dame

Monday, September 9
12 PM | 270 Gross Hall

Complimentary Lunch
All Are Welcome

*Sponsored by: the Gerst Program in American Values
The Jack Miller Center
The Duke Department of Political Science*

Duke | Political Science

2013 Constitution Day Lecture

"The Constitution and National Greatness"

James W. Ceaser
Byrd Professor of Politics, University of Virginia

One of America's most influential political theorists and a respected expert on the American presidency, Professor Ceaser is the Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Professor of Politics at the University of Virginia, where he also directs Program on Constitutionalism and Democracy. He is author of many books, including *Presidential Selection, Nature and History in American Political Development*, *Liberal Democracy and Political Science*, and *Reconstructing America: The Symbol of America in Modern Thought*.

Thursday, Sept. 19, 2013 • 4:30 p.m.
Franklin Environmental Center, The Orchard-Hillcrest 103

Sponsored by Dept. of Political Science, the Jack Miller Center, EIA Civic Engagement, and the Pre-Law Club, and the

We the People

CONSTITUTION DAY

JUSTICE COSTA M. PLEICONES '65

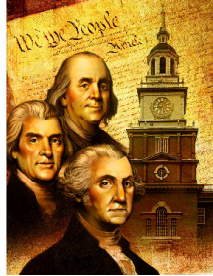
SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19 @ 7:00 PM

PAPADOPOULOS ROOM • RECEPTION FOLLOWS

WOFFORD

For more info contact: Dr. David Alvis or Dr. Doyle Boggs



Constitution Day 2013

A week long celebration of the signing of the United States Constitution on September 17, 1787

Constitution Day Celebration 2013 is sponsored by:
 Jack Miller Forum for Civic Education
 FAU Academic Affairs
 FAU Student Affairs
 Dorothy F. Schmidt College of Arts & Letters
 Political Science Department
 Philosophy Department

Constitution Day Debate

"Must Law Be Rational?"

Participants: Jason Brennan, Georgetown University
 Luc Wintgens, University of Louvain
 Jonathan Anomaly, Duke University

Thursday, September 19
 6:30 PM | 202 Freeman Center

Pizza will be provided
 All Are Welcome

Sponsored by the Program in American Values and Institutions
 The Jack Miller Center
 Violence of Freedom Focus Program
 The Duke Department of Political Science

Duke | Political Science

Constitution Week

FREEDOM AND CIVIL SOCIETY, WE'RE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER

U.S. Senator Mike Lee



September 20, 2013
 1:00pm

Wildcat Theater
 Shepherd Union Building
 followed by a reception in the
 Fireplace Lounge with light refreshments



The O'LEARY INSTITUTE
 of Politics & Public Service
 at WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY
 carolmcnamara@weber.edu - walkerinstitute@weber.edu
 801-626-6206 - SS Building, Rooms 346/348





The Colin L. Powell School for Civic and Global Leadership

Invites You to Join Us For

FOUNDING AND FUNDING: The Fiscal Statesmanship of Alexander Hamilton

A CONSTITUTION DAY Talk
 with:
DARREN STALOFF

Thursday, September 19, 2013
 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 Shepard Hall, Room 95
 City College of New York

Darren Staloff is a professor of history at the City College of New York and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, as well as the director of the Herlog Scholars Program at the Macaulay Honors College. He is the author of *Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson: The Politics of Enlightenment and the American Founding*.


This program is sponsored, in part, by the Jack Miller Center, and presented by the Department of Political Science and Assistant Professor of Political Science Daniel DiSalvo.

Follow us @PowellSchool #PowellSchool Free and Open to the Public Refreshments will be provided. The City College of New York

The Jack Miller Center Constitutional Day Initiative Luncheon Talk at Boston College

"Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Challenge to the Constitution"

by



Jean Yarbrough

Gary M. Pandy Professor of Social Sciences, Bowdoin College

Friday, October 4, 2013
 Noon, McGuinn Hall 334 Conference Room

Lunch will be served. Please RSVP to oralle@bc.edu by 4:00 p.m., on Tuesday, October 1, 2013. *Seating is limited.*

Ms. Yarbrough is Professor of Government and Gary M. Pandy, Sr. Professor of Social Sciences, with teaching responsibilities in political philosophy and American Political Thought. She has twice received fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities, first in 1981-84, when she was named a Macmillan Fellow and again in 2015-2016, under a "We the People" initiative. She is the author of *American Virtues: Thomas Jefferson on the Character of a Free People* (Cornell, 1998), has edited *The Essential Jefferson* (Hackett, 2009) and, her most recent book, *Theodore Roosevelt and the American Political Tradition* (University Press of Kansas, 2012) won the Richard H. Nevins Award for 2013 (nominally awarded by the American Political Science Association (APSA) for the best book on the Presidency). Ms. Yarbrough is the author of numerous articles and essays in American political thought and public policy, as well as other topics in political philosophy. She serves on the editorial boards of *The Review of Politics* and *Polity*, and was President of the New England Political Science Association in 2005.