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January 28, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: COMMEMORATIVE BILLS

Of the 245 bills signed by the President in 1991, fully one-third were commemorative in nature. I can find several examples where the bill arrived at the White House after the designated week or month was over, meaning the proclamation went out late as well. Here are a few choice titles:

National School Breakfast Week  
Emergency Medical Services Week "That's what the economy needs."  
National Education First Week "So why don't they do something?"  
Geography Awareness Week "Congress is lost..."  
National Trauma Awareness Week  
Crime Prevention Week "Congress could've passed my crime bill"  
National Crime Victims Rights Week ditto

These seemed like the best. I've got more if you want.

Don't forget the all-time champion: in 1989, Congress declared the 1990s as the "Decade of the Brain."

703-614-0732  
Col. Betty Price

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Jan. '90

SecDef report to  
P&TUS  
White Paper

P. 15

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**FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

<b>TO:</b>  <b>NAME:</b> CAROL BLYMIRE <b>OFFICE:</b> President's Speechwriters <b>PHONE:</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PAGES</b> (INCLUDING HEADER)  6
<b>FROM:</b>  <b>NAME:</b> BONITA RUFF <b>OFFICE:</b> SECDEF's Speechwriters <b>PHONE:</b> (703) 697-8191 <b>FAX:</b> (703) 695-1149 OR AV 225-1149	<b>CLASSIFICATION</b> (IE. CLOSE HOLD, FOUO, PRIORITY, ROUTINE, ETC.)  U

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**FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET**



# NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
(PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

PLEASE NOTE DATE

HOLD FOR RELEASE  
UNTIL 3:30 P.M. (EST)  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1990

No. 26-90  
697-3189 (Copies)  
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REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY  
THE HONORABLE DICK CHENEY  
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY CONFERENCE  
ON THE PRESIDENCY AND CONGRESS  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1990

It is a real pleasure for me to be here. The Federalist Society has made important contributions to the nation's understanding of our constitutional heritage. This particular conference is about one of the Constitution's bedrock principles. As James Madison tells us in Federalist Number 47, "no political truth is certainly of greater intrinsic value, or is stamped with the authority of more enlightened patrons of liberty," than the truth underlying the separation of powers.

Today, I want to talk about two major separation of powers issues in national security policy: notification of special intelligence activities and war powers. But first, I'll begin with a preliminary observation.

Edward S. Corwin, the legal scholar, once wrote that the Constitution is an invitation for the executive and legislative branches to struggle over foreign policy. There has been plenty of struggle over the past 200 years, but it would be a mistake to conclude that the Constitution simply distributed the foreign policy powers at random. The powers are distributed according to a fairly consistent set of underlying principles.

Broadly speaking, ~~the Congress was intended to be a collective, deliberative body. The Presidency, in contrast, was designed as a one-person office to ensure that it would be ready for action. Its major characteristics, in the language of Federalist Number 70, were to be "decision, activity, secrecy, and dispatch." The government works at its best when both branches contribute according to their respective designs. When that happens, the Constitution -- to paraphrase a forthcoming Brookings Institution book -- can be an invitation to comity and not just to struggle.~~

Unfortunately, the relationship was one of enormous struggle in the 15 post-Vietnam years of the Ford, Carter, and Reagan administrations. Rather than each branch playing to its unique strength, each seemed increasingly to be convinced that the other was trying to do everything by itself. Today -- one year into the administration of President George Bush -- I can say that both branches have taken steps to improve the situation.

MORE

Congress deserves some of the credit for helping lower the temperature, but I work for the President and I want to tell you something about the way George Bush has conducted himself. The President has used his powers decisively, prudently, and well. He also has a clear view of his responsibilities and has been willing to assert his constitutional authority in the fields of national security and foreign affairs.

The President genuinely respects the role of Congress, but he also has decided to stand up forthrightly to preserve the powers of his own office. He is convinced that all branches have to work well for the government to work well. He is also convinced that Federalist Number 51 is right: that if he does not stand up for the Presidency, no one else will. Paradoxically, it turns out to be easier to reach workable accommodations with Congress when the President is firm.

Unfortunately, the general improvement in atmosphere has not brought about a resolution of all major issues. Let me note two outstanding examples: war powers and the notification of Congress about special intelligence activities.

Under the 1980 amendments to the National Security Act, the President is required to notify Congress before beginning any significant intelligence activity. But the law also allows for situations in which prior notice will not be given. When that happens, the law requires the President "to fully inform the intelligence committees in a timely fashion."

You will remember, of course, that one of the big issues of the Iran-Contra investigation was that President Reagan waited 11 months to inform Congress about the Iran arms sales. After the investigation, many members responded with a classic example of "never again" legislation. By "never again" legislation, I mean legislation that reacts to a past decision by trying to make it impossible for any President to make the same decision again, no matter how the world might change, or whatever future circumstances might arise.

The way Congress has been thinking of saying "never again" to Iran-Contra is by passing a bill that would require the President under all conditions, with no exceptions, to notify Congress of all special activities within 48 hours. In 1988, the bill passed the Senate but did not reach the House floor. In 1989, the issue was revived as part of the intelligence authorization act. That year's round produced a compromise that the President feels protects his interests. However, Intelligence Committee members have said they will address the issue again in 1990.

Generally, there is no problem with notifying Congress before an operation starts, or very soon afterwards. But no President can accept a statute that conflicts with his constitutional responsibilities. This is not just a hypothetical possibility.

For example, preparations for the aborted Desert One rescue attempt during the Iran hostage crisis began months before the helicopters lifted off. Under the draft legislation, you could argue that Congress would have had to be notified within 48 hours of the start of the first phases of the operation, long before the actual rescue attempt. Imagine trying to maintain tight operational security for that long. And while you imagine it, remember that hostages' and agents' lives were in the balance.

MORE

Then there was the courageous Canadian decision to hide and then spirit away from Iran a handful of Americans who were lucky enough not to be captive inside the American Embassy. This included some U.S. intelligence support activities. According to an August 16, 1988 letter from Secretary of Defense Carlucci to Senator David Boren, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, the Canadians asked us to hold off notifying Congress and we did so. It is worth remembering the atmosphere in Teheran at the time. It is clear that the Canadians were putting their entire embassy staff at peril to help us.

When foreign governments place a condition on the United States, we can either accept the condition and go ahead with the operation, or say no to both. In this case, we are talking about allies who were risking their own lives, at no benefit to themselves, to save American lives. Because the President has the ultimate responsibility for protecting American lives, I believe the decision to withhold notification in these kind of cases, as well as others, has to be his and his alone.

Let me stress that what I am talking about here is a rare situation. The problem is that the situations will vary from case to case. If Congress tries to define everything in advance by law, it will fail to provide enough leeway for action that is in our national interest. This is clearly not what the Constitution intended. Ultimately, the conflict should be resolved by relying on appropriate political checks and balances instead of unwieldy and inappropriate legal ones.

We believe that the appropriate standards were laid out in an October 30th letter President Bush sent to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Senate intelligence committee. In the letter, the President said, and I quote:

I intend to provide notice in a fashion sensitive to congressional concerns.... I anticipate that in almost all instances, prior notice will be given. In those rare instances in which prior notice is not provided, I anticipate that notice will be provided within a few days. Any withholding beyond this period would be based upon my assertion of the authorities granted this office by the Constitution.

Two aspects of the letter are important. The first is that the President has been, and will continue to be, sensitive to Congress's needs. But that sensitivity is only half of the point. The other half is his firmness about protecting the institution of the Presidency. We hope the two aspects together will convince Congress to drop the issue.

I'll turn now to war powers. I do not think I have to remind this conference that every President since the 1973 War Powers Resolution has believed it to be unconstitutional, impractical, and even dangerous.

Of all of the resolution's provisions, the most dangerous is probably the 60-day clock. That provision purports to take away a President's power to use troops after 60 days unless Congress affirmatively reauthorizes an extension. Given Congress's tendency to delay and then reach short-term, halfway compromises, what a 60-day clock would really do is tell an adversary how long it has to last to wait us out. A growing number of members of Congress may be coming to understand the 60-day clock's impracticality, but we are far from an agreement about constitutionality.

MORE



Clearly, however, the issue is not about advice, but about power and authority. Congress can properly demand a consultative role in advance of a decision -- as opposed to asking for one -- only if the power to make the decision is Congress's and the President is exercising the power because Congress has delegated it. That is the underlying theory of the War Powers Resolution. It is not the opinion held by this or any previous President.

Let me emphasize that President Bush often does find it useful to have a give and take with members of Congress. The Administration had an extensive and ongoing quiet dialogue with Congress for months about Panama. But the decision for action finally belongs to the President. He is the one who bears the responsibility of sending young men and women to risk death. If the operation fails, it will be his fault. I have never heard one of my former colleagues stand up after a failed operation to say, "I share the blame for that one; I advised him to go forward." The sad track record too often shows members hedging their bets at the start of an operation, and waiting to see how it turns out before committing themselves.

If the responsibility for decision is the President's, then the responsibility for gathering advice must also be his. However useful it may be to get members together for a group consultation, history shows that hastily called group meetings can produce rampant press speculation about what is going on.

For example, when President Reagan briefed some Senators before the 1986 Libyan bombing raid, the Senators had to dodge reporters' questions after the meeting. I am not about to claim that this particular chain of events caused security problems. Press speculation about a reprisal raid against Libya was already rampant. However, you can easily imagine similar situations in which a group meeting, followed by "no comments," would raise press suspicions. With today's worldwide electronic media, those suspicions could easily beat our airplanes to the target.

Of course, Presidents often conclude that a meeting is worth it, despite the risks. But balancing the risks is a judgment call. That judgment should belong to the person who has to order the risks in the first place.

I realize as soon as I make this point, of course, that many members of Congress will disagree vehemently. We can spend the next ten years fighting over the point, but if we do that, I guarantee you that the country will lose. The United States cannot conduct a successful foreign policy if every constitutional disagreement is pressed to a final confrontation. The legislative and executive have to agree to disagree, and then work together to govern. We made some real gains in 1989, but we shall have to work hard to hold on to those gains and keep moving forward.

The United States is a global power, with global responsibilities. Our post-World War II role has raised the foreign policy stakes for most Americans, and we are now entering a time of unusual uncertainty, opportunity and risk. We know from our history that no policy can be sustained for the long term unless it has the active cooperation and participation of both branches. Now of all times, it is crucial to contain disagreement. When the stakes have to do with the leadership of the free world, we cannot afford to be paralyzed in an intramural stalemate.

Princeton University

Vice President for Public Affairs  
223 Nassau Hall  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

April 3, 1991

To: Carol Blymire  
From: Bob Durkee *BD*  
Subject: Background for the President's Remarks

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There are probably lots of things you would like to know that this letter and the enclosed materials will not tell you, but perhaps this will get you started. If you have questions or would like additional materials, please give me a call at 609-258-6428. (Should you ever need it, my home number is 609-924-8699.)

#### Honorary Degree Ceremony

We expect that the President's visit will begin in Nassau Hall, where he will be presented with an honorary degree. I have circled Nassau Hall on both of the enclosed maps, a large map that shows the new buildings being dedicated and a smaller, older map that does not. (The smaller map is in the booklet entitled, "Campus.")

Nassau Hall is the most historic building on campus. The College of New Jersey was founded in 1746 as the fourth colonial college (following Harvard, William & Mary, and Yale), but it did not move to Princeton until 1756. (It became Princeton University in 1896 at a ceremony in which a faculty member named Woodrow Wilson delivered the address and gave the University its motto of "Princeton in the Nation's Service.")

The two original buildings were Nassau Hall and what was then the President's home, now known as Maclean House. Nassau Hall included all the classrooms, dormitories, dining halls, prayer room, and everything else an infant college required. Nassau Hall also played a central role in the Revolutionary War Battle of Princeton, and housed the Continental Congress, making Princeton the young nation's capital for four months in 1783. I will say more about the building later when I turn to a fuller discussion of history.

The honorary degree ceremony will be brief (15-20 minutes). The Dean of the Chapel will deliver an invocation, the chairman of our Trustee Executive Committee (James A. Henderson, President of Cummins Engine) will deliver greetings, the degree citation

will be read, our President Shapiro will confer the degree, the President will be invited to make a brief response if he would like, and the Dean of the Chapel will pronounce a benediction.

### Dedication Ceremony

Following the honorary degree ceremony, the President will be transported to Fisher/Bendheim Halls for a brief tour with the architect, the major donors, and the chairs of the relevant departments. Following the tour, the outdoor ceremony will begin.

The location from which the President will speak is marked by an X on the large map. Immediately behind him will be the two connected buildings that are being dedicated: Bendheim Hall, the new home for our Center of International Studies, and Fisher Hall, the new home of our Economics Department. To his right will be Corwin Hall, the home of our Department of Politics, and to his left is Robertson Hall, the home of our Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. (Robertson Hall is the building that was dedicated by President Johnson in 1966.) The President will be looking out into the Woodrow Wilson School plaza toward the reflecting pool and its "Fountain of Freedom" sculpture. On the back of the "Campus" booklet, I have marked a photo that looks into the plaza from the opposite direction. In addition to sharing the plaza, Bendheim, Fisher, Corwin, and Robertson Halls are all connected by underground pathways, so this truly is an integrated complex for the several departments at Princeton that explore affairs of state and the international order from a variety of disciplinary -- and interdisciplinary -- perspectives.

(If you look one block to your right from Fisher Hall on the large map, you will see a space that I have marked with BB. When the President was an undergraduate at Yale, that was the site of the Princeton baseball field on which he played. It is now home to our Third World Center and our School of Engineering and Applied Science.)

The dedication ceremony itself will probably begin with words of greeting by Mr. Henderson and an invocation. President Shapiro then will speak for approximately ten minutes about the significance of the occasion, thanking the donors who have made these new and improved spaces possible and introducing the President (whom he knows from his service on the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology). Our hope is that the President will then speak for somewhere between twenty minutes and a half hour on a theme that draws inspiration from the teaching and research that will take place in these two new buildings: teaching and research spanning a broad range of

joke  
potentia

public and international affairs, but focusing on the development of an improved world order, evolving relationships among nations, and matters affecting both the domestic and the international economy. The ceremony will then conclude with a benediction.

### The Spaces Being Dedicated

The focus of the dedication ceremony is on Bendheim and Fisher Halls. Although physically connected and sharing service facilities, the two halls are architecturally distinct and each has its own entrance. The two buildings provide a total of 50,000 square feet of space. (The enclosed, somewhat dated, pamphlet on the Center of International Studies shows an artist's conception of the building. The portion to the left, opening onto the plaza, is Bendheim Hall; the section to the right, with the multi-story bay area opening onto Prospect Avenue, is Fisher Hall.)

- **Bendheim Hall**, the new home of the Center of International Studies, is named for Robert A. Bendheim '37, long-time President of the textile manufacturing firm of M. Lowenstein & Sons.

- **Fisher Hall**, the new home of the Department of Economics, is the gift of Donald and Doris Fisher, co-founders of the Gap group of retail clothing stores, and their sons Robert J. Fisher '76, William S. Fisher '79, and John J. Fisher '83.

Also being dedicated are:

- **Jacoby Library**, in Fisher Hall, which will serve the Economics Department. It is named for Robert E. Jacoby '51, former CEO and Chairman of the advertising firm Ted Bates Worldwide.

- **Scudder Plaza**, the outdoor area immediately in front of the location at which the President will speak, was given in honor of Edward W. Scudder, Sr. '03 by his sons, Edward W. Scudder, Jr. '35 and Richard B. Scudder '35. The Scudders have had distinguished careers in newspaper publishing with The Newark Evening News and other papers. Note the description of the plaza in the enclosed booklet entitled, "Vistas."

- **The Vincent and Celia Scully Library** in Robertson Hall serves the Woodrow Wilson School. The library was renovated and named in honor of his parents by John H. Scully '66, a general partner of San Francisco Partners and Texas Partners, both affiliated with the Robert M. Bass Group. John Scully is currently a Princeton Trustee.

The architect for these projects is Robert Venturi '47 of the Philadelphia firm of Venturi, Rauch, and Scott Brown. Venturi is an important and internationally prominent architect who has designed two other major buildings in recent years at Princeton, both of which have received a gold medal from the American Institute of Architects. (See the photo just above the Wilson School plaza on the back of the "Campus" booklet.) I can provide more information about Bob Venturi if you think that would be helpful.

### History

Unfortunately we have no history that seems exactly right for your purposes. But I will sketch some of the major developments here and then refer you to some of the enclosed materials. (The most useful of the enclosed materials probably will be the pamphlet entitled, "Princeton's President's: An Historical Sketch of the University." We are in the process of reprinting and updating this pamphlet, which was first produced in the mid-1970s, but we won't be changing anything prior to 1972. I also have included pamphlets on Nassau Hall, Princeton in the American Revolution, George Washington at Princeton, Einstein at Princeton, and Woodrow Wilson.)

As I mentioned earlier, Princeton University began as the College of New Jersey in 1746. We began in Elizabeth, moved to Newark, and in 1756 came to Princeton and Nassau Hall, the largest stone building in the colonies. The hall was named for England's King William III, of the house of Orange-Nassau, an ancestry that gave us not only the name of our principal building (and the main street in town), but later our school color of orange which, when striped with black, resulted in our mascot being the tiger.

Princeton's President John Witherspoon was the only clergyman and the only college president to sign the Declaration of Independence. Princeton became an important site during the American Revolution, with Nassau Hall at various times housing troops from both armies. After the war, as I indicated earlier, the Congress met in Nassau Hall for four months in the summer of 1783; it was here that they officially thanked Washington for his leadership during the war, received the news of the signing of the definitive treaty of peace with England, and welcomed the first foreign minister -- from the Netherlands -- accredited to the United States. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787 there were more alumni of Princeton than any other college or university: nine men representing six different states. The most prominent, of course, was James Madison (Class of 1771), who upon completion of his undergraduate studies had become Princeton's first graduate student. After serving as the fourth President of

the United States, Madison subsequently became the first president of our alumni association, from its founding in 1826 until his death ten years later.

The next critical period in Princeton's history occurred in the latter years of the 19th century when it was transformed from a college into a university. Much of this transformation can be attributed to President James McCosh, who left office in 1898. In 1902, Princeton named Woodrow Wilson its President, and during the next eight years much of the foundation of modern-day Princeton was developed. It would be almost impossible to overestimate Wilson's impact on shaping today's Princeton. From Nassau Hall, Wilson went on to become Governor of New Jersey and then President of the United States.

In recent years, Princeton has solidified its position as one of the world's leading universities, while also substantially diversifying its faculty and student body. (Like Yale, we have been coeducational since 1969.) Many of Princeton's departments rank either as the best or among the best in the world. (Our strengths range from mathematics, economics, and physics to philosophy, history, and African American Studies.) But Princeton is unique among research universities in the following respects:

(1) It is much smaller than other major research universities. We have only 4,500 undergraduates and 1,800 graduate students. They come from every state and some 70 foreign countries.

(2) Our proportion of undergraduates is unusually high, reflecting a traditional commitment to the education of undergraduates that is much more characteristic of a college than a university. Each senior at Princeton is required to submit a thesis or comparable project.

(3) Almost all of our graduate students are candidates for the Ph.D. (as opposed to master's or professional degrees) and almost all of our departments are in the arts and sciences. Our only professional schools are engineering, architecture, and public and international affairs; we do not have schools of law, medicine, business, divinity, education, etc.

So we are a relatively small, primarily arts and sciences university with a special emphasis on undergraduate education in a strongly residential setting (95+% of our undergraduates and 70+% of our graduate students live on campus) populated by faculty at the very top of their fields and students who survive one of the most competitive admission processes in the country. (This year we admitted 15.9% of our undergraduate applicants.)

Our graduates typically assume positions of leadership in a variety of fields. In the Department of State, for example, post-World War II Princetonians have included Secretaries James Baker '52, George Shultz '42, and John Foster Dulles '08, as well as undersecretary Nicholas Katzenbach '43. Jim Baker also served as Secretary of the Treasury; George Shultz served as Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Labor, and director of OMB; and Nick Katzenbach was Attorney General. Other recent Princetonians of Cabinet rank have included Frank Carlucci '52, Donald Rumsfeld '54, William Ruckelshaus '55, John Sawhill '58, and Admiral William Crowe \*65, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Ruckelshaus and Sawhill are current Trustees and Admiral Crowe will be our baccalaureate speaker at this year's Commencement. Five members of the United States Senate are Princeton graduates (Pell '40, Sarbanes '54, Danforth '58, Bond '60, and Bradley '65), as are two recent Governors of New Jersey (Byrne '49 and Kean '57). Two other "politically prominent" alumni are Queen Noor of Jordan (Lisa Halaby '73) and the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia (Saud al Faisal '64).

Altogether, 22 Nobel Prize winners have been associated with Princeton in one way or another. Other names of prominent alumni include two-time Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson '22; six-time Socialist candidate Norman Thomas '05; ambassador and author George Kennan '25; former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker '49 (currently on our faculty); Librarian of Congress James Billington '50; television producer and former State Department spokesman Hodding Carter III '57 (a current Trustee); political commentator George Will \*68; Good Morning America host Charles Gibson '65; actor Jimmy Stewart '32; actress Brooke Shields '87; authors F. Scott Fitzgerald '17, Eugene O'Neill '10, and Booth Tarkington '93; producer Joshua Logan '31; artist Frank Stella '58; astronaut Charles Conrad '53; former baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn '48; John D. III ('29) and Laurance ('32) Rockefeller; Malcolm Forbes '43; Carl Icahn '57; and Ralph Nader '55. The enclosed list includes a few other names. In addition, I thought you might be interested in a collection of alumni profiles published two years ago by our student newspaper under the title, In the Nation's Service. (One of the 26 alumni in the book is Robert Venturi, the architect for the buildings being dedicated.)

In addition to the materials already mentioned, I enclose a copy of President Shapiro's annual report for this year on the topic of "Teaching at Princeton." Among other things, it includes a brief historical perspective that you may find of interest. I also have enclosed a book called Conversations on the Character of Princeton that may provide some useful perspectives. Finally, I enclose a booklet of basic facts and figures entitled, "A Princeton Profile;" some further background on the Woodrow Wilson School and the Economics Department; and some general introductory materials from our Admission Office.

Please call if there is other information that you want or need. As I hope you know, we of course will be delighted with any favorable references that the President is able to make to Princeton. But our even greater hope is that the President will see this event as an opportunity to develop and extend the ideas about the role of the United States in a new world order that are emerging as central themes and goals of his presidency.

Thanks for your help!

~~A. J. Nelson and~~

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STAFFED FOR: 3pm

Hinchliffe/Blymire  
May 7, 1991 1 p.m.  
A:P3 Draft Two

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRINCETON UNIVERSITY**  
May 10, 1991



Thank you, President Shapiro. I'm delighted to be here to help in the dedication of this impressive complex. Though I must say I'm glad this is May, and not the first snowfall. I don't think Barbara would let me take part in your Olympics.

As I stand here, I remember a day when a young Yale first-baseman and his team met Princeton on the field of battle. I see that site is now home to your Third World Center. I guess that's appropriate -- the Third World would have been the only place I could have gotten a pro ball contract. I wish just once I could have played on a team that had a year like Pete Carril's.

Seriously, I'm honored to receive a degree from Princeton. After all, Washington said "no college has turned out better scholars or more estimable characters." Certainly it's the only school that can claim as alumni the last two Secretaries of State. Both have been outstanding public servants. And both of them love this school. But only one has the tattoo to prove it.

I'll always remember the first time I saw the globe inside the Wilson School lobby. Anywhere you touch it, you set off vibrations across the rest of its surface. I can't think of a more appropriate symbol for this nation's role in the world. When we act, we really can set off tremors across the globe. We have become accustomed to that responsibility as a nation. We see it as our special burden and our special blessing.

Memo from Bob Durkee.

Alexandra Bradner  
609-258-7209

pamphlet  
P. 1 of 1  
Washington at Princeton

Peggy's  
pre-advance  
memo.

I would like to talk today about the source of America's greatness, its Constitution. More to the point, I will discuss the way in which our separation of powers doctrine gives our people a government that preserves for this and future generations the promise and blessings of liberty.

Most politicians today must confront an unpleasant fact: People have lost faith in government because government has become incomprehensible to them. The Washington of the civics textbook seems to bear little resemblance to the Washington we read about in newspapers or magazines, or see on the television screen. What in theory is a nicely orchestrated system of government looks more like a three-ring mud-wrestling match, in which behemoths struggle for superiority. The concept of separated powers has given way to the view that politicians and judges in Washington struggle over a single, amorphous power.

Let me suggest that we can restore faith in government by making our government more faithful to the design our founders laid out. I'm not asking that we don powdered wigs and restore the institutions as they were two centuries ago. I'm really calling for us to honor the doctrine of the separation of powers.

Let's start by discussing Congress. The founders never envisioned a Congress that would churn out hundreds of thousands of pages worth of reports, hearings, documents, laws, rules and regulations each year. They saw Congress as a rather modest branch of government, charged with doing the nation's business deliberately. They thought that state governments would assume

John G.

John G. (New Deal)

far greater importance in the scheme of things -- and for 150 years, they were right. ~~As recently as the turn of the century, state and local governments appropriated ten times as much as the federal government.~~

Although the founders took great pains to ensure that the President could not become an elected monarch, they were most wary of Congress. James Madison, a Princeton graduate, warned that "The legislative department is everywhere extending the sphere of its activity, and drawing all power into its impetuous vortex... It is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy and exhaust all of their precautions."

Speech by Boyden 11/19/90

Madison did not mean to disparage Congress with this comment, any more than I wish to do so today. ~~You may recall that he returned to Congress after his presidency, remarking that he could find no higher calling than to serve in the House of Representatives.~~ He merely wanted to acknowledge a fact of human nature: Politicians strive naturally to accumulate power, and will stop only when prevented from doing so by law or force.

Madison retired to Montpelier

Consider a few ways in which Congress has tried to weaken or usurp executive authority within the realm of domestic politics:

Start with the excessive exercise of oversight powers. Thirty years ago, we devoted nearly <sup>9.5</sup> percent of our gross national product to Pentagon expenditures. Today, Pentagon spending accounts for ~~only half as much~~ <sup>5%</sup> of our GNP as it did during the early days of the Kennedy presidency. But

P.132 The Public Interest - including Owens for managing the Defense Budget

see other side  
Call: Mr. Len Campbell; Dir. Systems - Pent. Comptrollers etc.

Kennedy wasn't POTUS til '61.

~~Thirty years ago, we devoted~~

1960 - Defense 9.5% of GNP  
w/ 2 committees in each  
chamber overseeing

most current - Defense 5% of GNP  
w/ 30 comm. & 77 subcomm.

P. 132  
~~The Pub. Int.~~  
by  
Mackubin  
Thomas  
Owen &

Cheney report as to what was reported by Mark Liedl in his 8/15/89 WSJ Article

"Micromanaging the defense budget" - MacLachlan, Orient. The Pub. Int. p. 139

Congressional oversight has metastasized. ~~During the budget process,~~ 107 committees and subcommittees ~~look over~~ <sup>oversee</sup> Defense programs and spending. ~~Last year~~ <sup>For FY 1989</sup> the Pentagon devoted 500 man-years and over \$50 million just to write reports responding to Congressional queries on such items as plans for manning tugboats, and accounting for the number of military bands. Defense staff has to respond yearly to more than 750,000 Congressional staff inquiries.



Every Cabinet agency <sup>ies</sup> can offer equally chilling accounts of the way in which Congress, ostensibly exercising its powers of oversight, binds an executive.

Ironically, it also ties up the legislative branch. What our founders saw as a deliberative body sometimes behaves like a legislative Tower of Babel. Congress now includes ~~as many~~ <sup>committees and subcommittees</sup> ~~as it had staff members after World War II.~~ <sup>over 300</sup> -- ~~over 300~~ -- <sup>over</sup> as it had staff members after World War II. The average member of the House belongs to seven committees or subcommittees; the average senator, eleven. One wag around Washington says that anyone who forgets the name of a member of the House or Senate always can get by simply by addressing the politician as "Mr. Chairman or Madame Chairman." But think about it: more than half the members of Congress now have that title.

task forces, panels

Cleaning up Congress p. 62

↓ no! per vital Stats on Cong p. 132

↓ Beth

↑ Cong. Yellow book

Congressional staffs, which not too long ago included only two to three assistants per representative, ~~have grown more rapidly than any other branch of government.~~ <sup>see</sup> They formulate policy, draft laws, determine votes. This band of ~~40,000~~ <sup>more than 37,000</sup> costs



↓ from Mark Liedl WPost art. 1/28/90

→ The legis. branch is larger than the departments of State, Labor, or HUD. The 2<sup>nd</sup> most heavily staffed legis. branch in the world is the Canadian Parliament, which gets by w/ a staff of fewer than 3,500.

This figure was calculated on the basis that 2,500 calls were made every day of the week for the 52 weeks in the year.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 100,000 \text{ written inquiries/year} \\
 2,500 \text{ phone calls/working day} \\
 \times 5 \\
 \hline
 12,500 \quad \swarrow \text{/week} \\
 \times 52 \\
 \hline
 650,000 \text{ phone calls/yr.} \\
 + 100,000 \\
 \hline
 750,000
 \end{array}$$

In addition → a report that Cheney sent to POTUS confirms this data

The data (#s) used for this math are from Mark Liedl's article in the WPost on 1/28/90.

Senate Ch. of Committees & Subs.  
51/100

House  
141/435 of Comm. & Sub.  
+ 178 Task Force & other  
319/435

taxpayers more than \$300 million each year -- and each Congressional office spends an average of \$600,000 on staff.

Vital Starts of Cong.

As committees and staffs proliferate, they must find things to do. They spend a great deal of time pursuing re-election, through the special privilege of franked mail, and by developing ~~district offices that make it possible for members to perform special favors for constituents back home.~~ In recent years, members have started funnelling favors to out-of-state friends who contribute funds to campaign war chests. ~~This sort of constituent service has led to such embarrassments as the Keating Five scandal.~~

libelous?

Cut! Per John Gardner

But congressional "service" distorts government in other ways. It has become common practice, for instance, for members of Congress to attach regulations or appropriations to bills that deal with entirely different issues.

Last year, when I asked for \$800 million in aid for developing democracies in Panama and Nicaragua, ~~one~~ <sup>some Senators</sup> member tacked on a provision that would enable the District of Columbia government to use federal funds for abortions. Another <sup>Senator</sup> demanded child-care legislation. The final measure included \$185 million for a correctional facility in West Virginia.

The Public Interest P-106 Jordan Coritz "Micro-managing Foreign Policy"

~~Buried in the 119-page Interior Department appropriations bill was a clause prohibiting employees of that executive department from making any record of who contacted them from the Hill, and what information they were asked to provide.~~

Cut! Per Nelson Lund

Congress has become so adept at bundling many different



bills under a single title that members often have no idea exactly what they are voting for -- and many later find themselves unable to explain such peculiarities as a federal grant to study cow belches or a Lawrence Welk Museum.

In short, the more adroit Congress becomes at performing favors or micromanaging the executive branch, the less competent it becomes with regard to its own duties. ~~It has passed a balanced budget only once since it reformed the budget process in 1974, and it has met its deadlines for approving the 13 different appropriations bills only twice.~~

At the same time Congress has fallen victim to perceptions of arrogance. It has rendered itself exempt from the many rules and regulations it writes for the executive branch -- and for everyone else. Congressional personnel, for instance, are not covered by the laws that restrict -- or protect -- executive branch employees. These laws include the Freedom of Information Act. <sup>no hi-ltz</sup> Government in the Sunshine Act. <sup>disregard</sup> Privacy Act. Civil Rights statutes. Congress does not have to respond to queries from special prosecutors or inspectors general. In short, it has freed itself from a wide range of restraints, while awarding itself and its staff special perks.

A Congressional leader once told a member of our administration, ~~"We can't subject <sup>that</sup> congressional staff to criminal exposure for conflict of interest <sup>ing any</sup> -- it's an infringement on <sup>would be</sup> their right to represent <sup>its duty</sup> special interests."~~ He was not joking!

A president faces a tough challenge in trying to "preserve,

Cut!  
Nell  
Payne -  
not true.

Speech  
by Boyden  
7/13/90  
and  
1/18/90

Speech  
by Boyden  
5/18/90

ignore  
highlighting  
here!

SEE  
INSERT  
→

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Quote:  
Insert

"To impose criminal liability on our staff for conflicts of interest would be an unconstitutional infringement on our Constitutional duty to represent the special interests."

From Boyden's  
Speech of  
5/18/90

Ignore the other "same" quotes.  
This is the best one!

protect and defend" a constitution plagued by such chaos. Fortunately, our system provides powers suited to the task.

The president's most powerful tool for preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution is the veto.

*Counsel's?* Six times in my presidency, I have vetoed bills that weaken the presidential powers. In each case, I wanted to preserve presidential powers, in accordance with my oath of office. year from now, Congress will vote on whether to reauthorize the independent counsel statute -- a law that has done a great deal to chase good people out of executive branch service. The debate over that bill should prove interesting from the standpoint of defining and preserving presidential powers.

*Over 4a*  
DOJ  
John McGurn  
514-365  
Dec. 192

But vetoes serve another purpose. They provide a tool for forcing the legislature to legislate wisely and deliberately, rather than with reckless haste. ~~I have argued in the past, for instance, that our Constitution contains what some scholars call an "implied" line-item veto. According to this theory, when Congress bundles up a series of unrelated measures and calls it a "bill," a president has the authority to veto separate measures, as if they were separate bills. Several times in my presidency, we have exercised a power much like this by refusing to honor provisions of a law that seem to violate the Constitution. We rejected nine separate passages of a State Department Authorization bill, for instance, because they unconstitutionally weakened the president's foreign policy powers.~~

*Cut!  
Per Nels Lund*

*Counsel will do.*

*Cut!  
Per J Gardner*

While the notion of the inherent veto remains controversial,

I have sought -- and will continue to seek -- a line-item veto, even though I believe such a power already rests within the Constitution. The line-item veto can protect the American people from injudicious Congressional legislation and appropriation.

The second presidential power is the power to propose legislation. Every president makes regular use of this power. We recently have challenged Congress, for instance, to pass our crime and transportation packages by June 14. Such bills address national problems. They reflect a special presidential power, which Thomas Jefferson noted in his first inaugural. He described the president as the only government officer who ~~conducts~~ <sup>commands</sup> a view of the whole ground."

Ironically, the legislative power may offer a means for confining Congressional aspirations and restoring the balance of powers. The military base-closing exercise demonstrated that in many ways Congress simply cannot reform itself without outside help. Many members will admit -- off the record, of course -- that we need to restore competition in Congressional elections. We will do our best to challenge gerrymanders, regardless of which party benefits from improperly drawn congressional boundaries. We also will try again to reform campaign financing. In the past we have proposed eliminating political action committees supported by corporations, unions, or trade ~~stet~~ <sup>stet</sup> ~~organizations~~; and preventing those organizations from paying for the overhead of administrative costs of independent PACS. We have tried to strengthen political parties by increasing the

Betsy  
Anderson  
7/25/50

amounts of money they may contribute to political campaigns. We would like to reduce the power of incumbency by prohibiting the ~~personal~~ use of excess campaign funds, paring down the franking privilege, and prohibiting politicians from building up big campaign chests by rolling campaign contributions from one cycle to another. And candidates also ought to disclose all "soft money" contributions and their sources.

Finally, we ought to restore faith in Congressional intentions by applying to Congress the statutes it applies to everyone else.

Now, we will achieve none of these reforms without making use of another, emerging power of the presidency -- a tool one constitutional scholar calls the rhetorical presidency and many commentators call the bully pulpit.

A president often must lead by example, and propose reforms that don't involve new legislation or new demands on taxpayers' earnings. Our America 2000 education strategy, for instance, does not create lots of new programs or impose new burdens on American taxpayers. It draws on people's common frustration with an educational system that must do better. It encourages people to use their common sense in creating better schools. It won't help build a new office building in Washington, but it very well may inspire people to build a better future for themselves.

This approach motivates other parts of our legislative and economic program. We have proposed, for instance, returning a number of programs to the states, where people understand their

needs and know how best to fulfill them.

For too long, pundits and special interests have equated vision with bureaucracy. This is irresponsible not only in terms of public policy, but also in terms of constitutional theory. The more a president defines his or her powers strictly in terms of legislation, the more likely it will be that Congressional and presidential responsibilities merge and our system of checks and balances will exist only in theory, not in practice.

Although I have talked a great deal about the founders today, the presidency changes constantly. Presidents define themselves by the ways in which they use their constitutional powers. They use the veto power to shape policy, protect the Constitution, and force Congress to behave in a deliberate, responsible manner. They exercise their foreign policy powers - - not just in matters of war, but also through such actions as seizing assets, maintaining diplomatic contacts, promoting free and fair trade.

Finally, and perhaps most important -- a president must serve not merely as the unitary executive, but as a unifying executive. As President, I feel a special duty to promote the values, goals, and purposes that bind us as Americans.

As President, I feel honor-bound to strengthen the marvelous system of government bequeathed to us, so that we may remain the freest, most moral, most prosperous land in history.

Thank you, and may God bless the United States of America.

# # # #

Good Wilson quote from Gardner  
"The methods by which we have sought  
to establish popular control have, however,  
really destroyed it."

ENROLLED BILL STATUS; S102-1  
(for all bills received since 01/01/91)

(Prepared: 12/30/91)  
09:25AM

BILL NO.	DEADLINE	ACTION DATE	DESCRIPTION
H.J.Res. 23	10/09/91	10/03/91	National Family Week - November 24-30, 1991 and November 22-28, 1992
H.J.Res. 30	02/19/91	02/15/91	National Girls and Women in Sports Day - February 7, 1991
H.J.Res. 72	07/12/91	07/09/91	National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day - December 7, 1991
H.J.Res. 77	01/24/91	01/14/91 S	Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution
H.J.Res. 91	06/25/91	06/18/91	Pediatric AIDS Awareness Week - June 10 - 16, 1991
H.J.Res. 98	03/22/91	03/18/91	National School Breakfast Week - March 4 - 10, 1991
H.J.Res. 104	03/26/91	03/20/91	Education Day, U.S.A. - March 26, 1991 (Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Lubavitch)
H.J.Res. 109	05/24/91	05/15/91	Emergency Medical Services Week - May 12 - 18, 1991 and May 10 - 16, 1992
H.J.Res. 125	12/06/91	12/02/91	National Family Caregivers Week - November 24-30, 1991 and November 22-28, 1992
H.J.Res. 130	12/04/91	12/02/91	National Ellis Island Day - January 1, 1992
H.J.Res. 133	04/01/91	03/21/91	National Employ the Older Worker Week - March 10 - 16, 1991
H.J.Res. 134	04/24/91	04/18/91	Jewish Heritage Week - April 14 - 21, 1991
H.J.Res. 138	07/12/91	07/10/91	Lyme Disease Awareness Week - July 21, 1991 - July 27, 1991
H.J.Res. 140	11/20/91	11/18/91	National Philanthropy Day - November 19, 1991
H.J.Res. 141	05/31/91	05/29/91	National Senior Nutrition Week - May 13 - 19, 1991
H.J.Res. 149	07/12/91	07/10/91	Women's History Month - March 1991 and March 1992
H.J.Res. 154	05/22/91	05/20/91	National Foster Care Month -- May 1991
H.J.Res. 157	12/14/91	12/12/91 S	Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for Incremental Cost of 'Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm' Act of 1992 (AID TO USSR)
H.J.Res. 166	08/20/91	08/14/91	Commodore John Barry Day - September 13, 1991
H.J.Res. 167	03/26/91	03/22/91	Baltic Freedom Day - June 14, 1991 and June 14, 1992
H.J.Res. 173	05/17/91	05/14/91	Asian / Pacific American Heritage Month, May 1991 and May 1992
H.J.Res. 175	11/20/91	11/13/91	National Home Care Week - December 1 - 7, 1991 and November 29 - 5, 1992
H.J.Res. 177	11/20/91	11/13/91	Dutch-American Heritage Day - November 16, 1991
H.J.Res. 181	08/07/91	08/06/91	National Senior Citizens Day - August 18, 1991
H.J.Res. 189	10/21/91	10/10/91	National Firefighters Day - October 8, 1991
H.J.Res. 191	12/14/91	12/10/91	National Law Enforcement Training Week - January 5 - 11, 1992
H.J.Res. 194	05/21/91	05/14/91	Infant Mortality Awareness Day - May 12, 1991
H.J.Res. 197	04/24/91	04/18/91	National Education First Week - April 15 - 21, 1991
H.J.Res. 201	12/14/91	12/04/91	Geography Awareness Week - December 1 - 6, 1991 and November 15 - 20, 1992

ENROLLED BILL STATUS; S102-1 (Continued)  
 (for all bills received since 01/01/91)

(Prepared: 12/30/91) Page 2

BILL NO.	DEADLINE	ACTION DATE	DESCRIPTION
H.J.Res. 212	12/14/91	12/10/91	National Visiting Nurse Associations Week - February 16 - 22, 1992
H.J.Res. 214	05/20/91	05/08/91	National Astronaut Memorial - John F. Kennedy Space Center
H.J.Res. 215	12/04/91	11/26/91	National Military Families Recognition Day - November 25, 1991
H.J.Res. 218	05/06/91	04/26/91	National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week - April 21- 27, 1991 and April 19-25, 1992
H.J.Res. 219	06/24/91	06/13/91	National Scleroderma Awareness Week - June 9 - 16, 1991
H.J.Res. 222	04/30/91	04/18/91 S	Resolution of Railroad Labor Dispute (Strike, rail)
H.J.Res. 230	10/28/91	10/21/91	World Food Day - October 16, 1991 and 1992
H.J.Res. 233	10/07/91	10/03/91	National POW/MIA Recognition Day - September 20, 1991
H.J.Res. 255	07/31/91	07/23/91	Korean War Veterans Remembrance Week - July 21 - 28, 1991
H.J.Res. 259	07/12/91	07/02/91	National Literacy Day - July 2, 1991
H.J.Res. 264	08/14/91	08/14/91	Helsinki Human Rights Day -- August 1, 1991
H.J.Res. 279	08/02/91	07/26/91	Adult Education (declaration of U.S. policy)
H.J.Res. 280	11/20/91	11/12/91	Hire a Veteran Week - November 10 - 16, 1991
H.J.Res. 281	11/15/91	11/13/91	Mongolian Most-Favored-Nation Treatment
H.J.Res. 282	11/15/91	11/13/91 S	Bulgaria Most-Favored-Nation Treatment
H.J.Res. 300	12/14/91	12/10/91	National Trauma Awareness Month - May 1992
H.J.Res. 303	10/28/91	10/17/91	Crime Prevention Month - October 1991
H.J.Res. 305	10/16/91	10/10/91	Country Music Month - October 1991
H.J.Res. 309	08/19/91	08/14/91	National Sarcoidosis Awareness Day - August 29, 1991
H.J.Res. 327	12/04/91	12/02/91	Year of the Gulf of Mexico - 1992
H.J.Res. 332	10/09/91	09/30/91 S	First Continuing Resolution - through October 29, 1991
H.J.Res. 340	11/06/91	10/28/91	National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America - October 19-27, 1991
H.J.Res. 346	12/09/91	12/09/91	Most-Favored-Nation Treatment with the Soviet Union (MFN, Trade)
H.J.Res. 356	12/14/91	12/10/91	Bicentennial of the District of Columbia Month - December 1991
H.J.Res. 360	11/06/91	10/28/91 S	Second Continuing Resolution - through November 14, 1991
H.J.Res. 372	12/16/91	12/10/91	Basketball Centennial Day - December 21, 1991
H.J.Res. 374	11/26/91	11/15/91 S	Third Continuing Resolution - through November 26, 1991
H.R. 3	02/06/91	02/06/91 SC	Veterans Compensation Amendments of 1991
H.R. 4	02/06/91	01/30/91	Tax Deferral for U.S. Troops in the Persian Gulf
H.R. 153	08/09/91	08/06/91	Veterans Judicial Review Act (U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals)
H.R. 180	03/26/91	03/22/91	Veterans Affairs Education Employment Programs
H.R. 232	06/14/91	06/13/91	Veterans Housing and Memorial Affairs Amendments
H.R. 427	07/31/91	07/26/91	San Juan Island Lands Act

BILL NO.	DEADLINE	ACTION DATE	DESCRIPTION
H.R. 470	11/06/91	10/30/91	Gary, Indiana, Land Conveyance Act
H.R. 525	12/14/91	12/10/91	Boys and Girls Clubs of America Amendments
H.R. 555	03/18/91	03/18/91	Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1991
H.R. 556	02/15/91	02/06/91	Agent Orange Act of 1991
H.R. 598	05/08/91	05/07/91	Department of Veterans Affairs Health-Care Personnel Act of 1991
H.R. 635	12/14/91	12/12/91	Private Relief - Abby Cooke
H.R. 690	12/14/91	12/11/91	Mary Bethune Council House National Historic Site Act
H.R. 749	07/09/91	07/09/91	Ocmulgee National Monument Act
H.R. 751	08/02/91	07/25/91	National Literacy Act of 1991
H.R. 794	12/14/91	12/11/91	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge Act
H.R. 829	12/14/91	12/10/91	Virginia Judicial District Transfer Act
H.R. 831	06/14/91	06/10/91	Jesse Owens Postal Building
H.R. 848	12/14/91	12/10/91	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument
H.R. 904	08/20/91	08/17/91	African American History Landmark Theme Study Act
H.R. 948	12/14/91	12/11/91	Robert W. Kastenmeier U.S. Courthouse
H.R. 971	06/19/91	06/18/91	Luke Easter Post Office
H.R. 972	11/06/91	10/28/91	Indian Tribe Jurisdiction Act
H.R. 990	12/14/91	12/10/91	Monocacy National Battlefield Act
H.R. 991	08/19/91	08/17/91	Defense Production Act Extension and Amendments of 1991
H.R. 998	07/31/91	07/26/91	John Richard Haydel Post Office Building
H.R. 1006	08/20/91	08/17/91	Federal Maritime Commission Authorization Act of 1991
H.R. 1046	11/15/91	11/12/91	Veterans' Compensation Rate Amendments of 1991
H.R. 1047	08/14/91	08/14/91	Veterans' Benefits Programs Improvement Act of 1991
H.R. 1099	12/14/91	12/11/91	Lamprey River Study Act of 1991
H.R. 1143	08/19/91	08/17/91	American Labor History Study
H.R. 1176	04/01/91	03/27/91	Foreign Relations Persian Gulf Conflict Emergency Supplemental Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991
H.R. 1281	04/10/91	04/10/91	Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Consequences of Operation Desert/Desert Storm, Food Stamps, Unemployment Compensation Administration, Veterans Compensation and Pensions, and Other Urgent Needs Act of 1991
H.R. 1282	04/10/91	04/10/91	Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991
H.R. 1284	04/01/91	03/28/91	Emergency Supplemental Assistance for Israel Act of 1991
H.R. 1285	04/10/91	04/09/91	Higher Education Technical Amendments of 1991
H.R. 1316	04/03/91	03/28/91	Performance Management and Recognition System Amendments of 1991
H.R. 1415	10/30/91	10/28/91	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993
H.R. 1448	08/16/91	08/14/91	Women's Correctional Facility, Pocatello, Idaho
H.R. 1455	08/14/91	08/14/91	Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991
H.R. 1476	12/14/91	12/12/91	San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project Divestiture Act of 1991

<u>BILL NO.</u>	<u>DEADLINE</u>	<u>ACTION DATE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
H.R. 1720	11/04/91	10/31/91 S	District of Columbia Mental Health Program Assistance Act of 1991
H.R. 1724	12/14/91	12/04/91 S	Czechoslovakia and Hungary Import Restrictions Act (Unemployment Benefits Extensions Part II)
H.R. 1776	12/20/91	12/19/91 S	Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1991
H.R. 1779	08/14/91	08/10/91	Ralph H. Metcalfe Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois
H.R. 1988	12/09/91	12/09/91	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1992
H.R. 2031	08/14/91	08/14/91	Rural Telephone Cooperative Associations ERISA Amendments Act of 1991
H.R. 2038	12/04/91	12/04/91 S	Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1992
H.R. 2100	12/06/91	12/05/91 S	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Classified Annex)
H.R. 2105	12/14/91	12/11/91	Myrtle Foester Whitmire National Wildlife Refuge Act
H.R. 2122	05/24/91	05/17/91	Emergency Supplemental Persian Gulf Refugee Assistance Act of 1991 (Kurds - Kurdish Relief)
H.R. 2123	08/20/91	08/17/91	District of Columbia Budgetary Efficiency Act of 1991
H.R. 2127	06/12/91	06/06/91	Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1991
H.R. 2251	06/14/91	06/13/91 S	Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations, 1991 (Kurds, Kurdish, Refugees, Peacekeeping)
H.R. 2270	12/04/91	12/02/91	Senior Executive Service Improvements Act
H.R. 2313	08/19/91	08/17/91	National Dropout Prevention Act of 1991
H.R. 2332	07/12/91	07/02/91	Immigration Act of 1990 Amendments re Application Deadline Extension for Temporary Protected Status for Salvadorans (El Salvador)
H.R. 2347	07/31/91	07/26/91	Carl O. Hyde General Mail Facility
H.R. 2387	10/21/91	10/17/91	Striped Bass Conservation Act
H.R. 2426	10/30/91	10/25/91	Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2427	08/17/91	08/17/91 S	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2506	08/17/91	08/14/91	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2519	10/28/91	10/28/91 S	Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2521	12/07/91	11/26/91	Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1992 (Classified Annex)
H.R. 2525	08/07/91	08/06/91	Department of Veterans Affairs Codification Act of 1991
H.R. 2608	10/30/91	10/28/91 S	Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2622	11/04/91	10/28/91 S	Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2629	12/06/91	12/05/91	Women's Business Development Act of 1991

BILL NO.	DEADLINE	ACTION DATE	DESCRIPTION
H.R. 2686	11/15/91	11/13/91	Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2698	10/30/91	10/28/91	Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2699	08/17/91	P.VETO 08/17/91	District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1992 and Supplemental Appropriations and Recissions Act, 1991
H.R. 2707	11/20/91	VETO 11/19/91	Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2901	08/14/91	08/14/91	Transfer of Vessels to the Government of Greece
H.R. 2935	10/16/91	10/15/91	Patrick J. Patton United States Post Office Building
H.R. 2942	10/30/91	10/28/91 S	Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 2950	12/21/91	12/18/91 FSC	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Highway bill)
H.R. 2968	08/20/91	08/17/91	District of Columbia Congressional Review Waiver
H.R. 2969	08/19/91	08/17/91	District of Columbia Emergency Deficit Reduction Act of 1991
H.R. 3012	12/14/91	12/11/91	White Clay Creek Study Act
H.R. 3029	12/14/91	12/13/91	Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act Amendments of 1991
H.R. 3049	12/14/91	12/12/91	Miscellaneous and Technical Immigration and Naturalization Amendments of 1991
H.R. 3169	12/14/91	12/11/91	District of Columbia Legislative Authority Extension Act
H.R. 3201	08/17/91	08/17/91 S	Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991
H.R. 3245	12/14/91	12/11/91	Chattahoochee National Forest Protection Act of 1991
H.R. 3259	10/21/91	10/18/91	Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Act
H.R. 3280	10/30/91	10/24/91	Decennial Census Improvement Act of 1991
H.R. 3291	10/09/91	10/01/91	District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 3322	12/14/91	12/10/91	Gwen B. Giles Post Office Building Act
H.R. 3327	12/14/91	12/11/91	Department of Veterans Affairs Designation Act (Designates an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs)
H.R. 3350	11/26/91	11/26/91	United States Commission on Civil Rights Reauthorization Act of 1991
H.R. 3370	12/09/91	12/09/91 S	Native American Cultural Center Study Act
H.R. 3387	12/14/91	12/11/91	Pennsylvania Avenue Corporation Authorization Act
H.R. 3394	12/04/91	12/04/91 S	Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project Act
H.R. 3402	11/26/91	11/26/91	Health Information, Health Promotion, and Vaccine Injury Compensation Amendments of 1991
H.R. 3435	12/14/91	12/12/91 S	Resolution Trust Corporation Refinancing, Restructuring, and Improvement Act of 1991
H.R. 3531	12/14/91	12/10/91	Patent and Trademark Office Authorization Act of 1991

BILL NO.	DEADLINE	ACTION DATE	DESCRIPTION
H.R. 3575	11/27/91	11/15/91 S	Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991
H.R. 3576	12/14/91	12/12/91	HOME Investment Partnership Act
H.R. 3595	12/14/91	12/12/91	Medicaid Voluntary Contribution and Provider-Specific Tax Amendments of 1991
H.R. 3604	12/14/91	12/11/91	Greer Spring Acquisition and Protection Act of 1991
H.R. 3624	12/04/91	12/04/91	International Trade Commission Appointment Procedures Amendment Act
H.R. 3709	12/14/91	12/10/91	District of Columbia Laws Waiver Act
H.R. 3728	12/06/91	12/03/91	Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution Extension Act
H.R. 3807	12/14/91	12/12/91 S	Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty Implementation Act of 1991 (CFE, NATO, USSR)
H.R. 3839	12/06/91	11/26/91	Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992
H.R. 3881	12/14/91	12/11/91	Stones River National Battlefield Act
H.R. 3909	12/14/91	12/11/91	Tax Extension Act of 1991
H.R. 3919	12/14/91	12/06/91	Defense Production Act Extension
H.R. 3932	12/14/91	12/11/91	James Madison Fellowship Foundation Act
S. 64	07/01/91	06/27/91 S	Education Council Act of 1991 (Commission on a Longer School Year)
S. 159	12/16/91	12/11/91	Private Relief - Marie Erica Bartski
S. 248	05/28/91	05/24/91 S	Niobrara Scenic River Designation Act of 1991
S. 258	05/20/91	05/17/91	Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Act
S. 272	12/09/91	12/09/91 FC	High-Performance Computing Act of 1991
S. 292	06/24/91	06/19/91	Saguaro National Monument Expansion Act of 1991
S. 296	10/11/91	10/01/91	Armed Forces Immigration Adjustment Act of 1991
S. 363	10/08/91	10/04/91	Morristown National Historic Park Act
S. 367	12/16/91	12/12/91	Nontraditional Employment for Women Act
S. 374	11/29/91	11/26/91	Aroostook Band of Micmacs Settlement Act
S. 379	03/16/91	03/12/91	National and Community Service Technical Amendments Act of 1991
S. 419	04/02/91	03/23/91	Resolution Trust Corporation Funding Act of 1991
S. 483	06/24/91	06/18/91	Taconic Mountains Protection Act of 1991
S. 534	04/24/91	04/23/91	Congressional Gold Medal for General H. Norman Schwarzkopf
S. 543	12/20/91	12/19/91 S	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991
S. 565	04/24/91	04/23/91	Congressional Gold Medal for General Colin L. Powell
S. 674	07/10/91	07/10/91	J.E. "Eddie" Russell Post Office Building
S. 725	04/08/91	04/06/91 S	Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991
S. 868	10/16/91	10/10/91	Veterans' Educational Assistance Amendments of 1991

BILL NO.	DEADLINE	ACTION DATE	DESCRIPTION
S. 909	07/09/91	06/28/91	Semiconductor International Protection Extention Act of 1991
S. 1106	10/07/91	10/07/91	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1991
S. 1176	12/20/91	P.VETO 12/20/91	Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Act
S. 1193	12/20/91	12/17/91	Technical Amendments to Various Indian Laws Act of 1991
S. 1284	12/09/91	12/09/91	Judicial Improvements Technical Corrections Act
S. 1462	12/20/91	12/20/91 S	Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991
S. 1475	12/03/91	11/27/91	Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Amendments Act of 1991
S. 1532	12/16/91	12/12/91	Abandoned Infants Assistance Act Amendments of 1991
S. 1563	12/05/91	12/04/91	National Sea Grant College Program Act
S. 1568	12/05/91	12/02/91	American Legion Act Amendments
S. 1593	08/17/91	08/14/91	National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act Amendments of 1991
S. 1594	08/17/91	08/14/91	Terry Beirn Community Based AIDS Research Initiative Act of 1991
S. 1608	08/17/91	08/17/91	Nutrition Information and Labeling Act Amendments
S. 1720	12/02/91	12/02/91	Navajo-Hopi Relocation Housing Program Reauthorization Act of 1991
S. 1722	10/21/91	VETO 10/11/91	Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act
S. 1745	11/25/91	11/21/91 SC	Civil Rights Act of 1991
S. 1773	10/21/91	10/09/91	Indian Tribes Legislative Reinstatement Act
S. 1823	11/12/91	11/05/91	National Memorial Cemetary of Arizona
S. 1848	11/19/91	11/13/91	Dropout Prevention Technical Correction Amendment Act of 1991
S. 1891	12/20/91	12/17/91 S	Construction Recovery Requirements Act
S. 2050	12/16/91	12/11/91	Health Education Assistance Loans Act
S. 2098	12/16/91	12/11/91	FAA Administrator Appointment Act (General Curry)
S.J.Res. 16	04/30/91	04/24/91	National Crime Victims' Rights Week - April 21 - 27, 1991
S.J.Res. 36	11/20/91	11/13/91	National Alzheimer's Disease Month - November 1991 and 1992
S.J.Res. 40	08/13/91	08/06/91	National Historically Black Colleges Week - September 8 - 14, 1991 and September 6 - 12, 1992
S.J.Res. 51	03/12/91	03/05/91	Federal Employees Recognition Week - March 4, 1991
S.J.Res. 53	04/02/91	03/28/91	Prisoner of War Recognition Day - April 9, 1991 and April 9, 1992
S.J.Res. 55	03/12/91	03/08/91	Commemoration of 200th Anniversary of U.S. - Portugese Relations
S.J.Res. 58	03/12/91	03/11/91	Vermont Bicentennial Day - March 4, 1991
S.J.Res. 59	04/03/91	03/25/91 C	Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy - March 25, 1991
S.J.Res. 64	05/04/91	04/26/91	National Arbor Day - April 26, 1991
S.J.Res. 72	08/17/91	08/14/91	National Rehabilitation Week - September 15 - 21, 1991

ENROLLED BILL STATUS; S102-1 (Continued)  
 (for all bills received since 01/01/91)

(Prepared: 12/30/91) Page 8

BILL NO.	DEADLINE	ACTION DATE	DESCRIPTION
S.J.Res. 73	10/08/91	10/03/91	National Domestic Violence Awareness Month - October 1991
S.J.Res. 76	03/11/91	03/01/91 C	Commending the Peace Corps on its 30th Anniversary - March 1, 1991
S.J.Res. 78	10/15/91	10/08/91	National Hospice Month - November 1991 and 1992
S.J.Res. 83	04/02/91	03/28/91	National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving (No Date Specified)
S.J.Res. 84	03/19/91	03/12/91	Schedule of Heights Amendment Act of 1990 Disapproval
S.J.Res. 95	10/08/91	10/07/91	National Breast Cancer Awareness Month - October 1991
S.J.Res. 98	05/08/91	05/03/91	Amtrak Appreciation - Recognition of Twenty Years of Existence (May 1, 1991; railroad, rail passenger service)
S.J.Res. 102	05/08/91	05/03/91	National Tourism Week - May 5 - 11, 1991
S.J.Res. 107	10/29/91	10/18/91	National Law Enforcement Memorial Dedication Day - October 15, 1991
S.J.Res. 111	06/26/91	06/18/91	Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Boys Scouts of America Charter
S.J.Res. 119	04/30/91	04/23/91	Earth Day - April 22, 1991
S.J.Res. 121	08/06/91	08/02/91	National D.A.R.E. Day - September 12, 1991 (Project DARE - Drug Abuse Resistance Education)
S.J.Res. 125	10/08/91	10/03/91	Polish-American Heritage Month - October 1991
S.J.Res. 126	10/07/91	10/03/91	National Children's Day - October 13, 1991
S.J.Res. 127	05/31/91	05/22/91	National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month - May 1991
S.J.Res. 131	11/02/91	10/28/91	National Down Syndrome Awareness Month - October 1991
S.J.Res. 132	10/16/91	10/10/91	National Radon Action Week - October 13-19, 1991
S.J.Res. 134	05/31/91	05/21/91	National Desert Storm Reservists Day - May 22, 1991
S.J.Res. 142	08/06/91	08/06/91	Juvenile Arthritis Awareness Week - July 28 - August 3, 1991
S.J.Res. 145	11/20/91	11/13/91	National Women Veterans Recognition Week - 11/10/91-11/16/91
S.J.Res. 151	10/07/91	10/03/91 C	German-American Day - October 6, 1991 and October 6, 1992
S.J.Res. 156	10/12/91	10/08/91	Mental Illness Awareness Week - October 6-12, 1991
S.J.Res. 159	07/09/91	06/28/91	National Forest System Month - June 1991
S.J.Res. 160	11/06/91	10/30/91	World Population Awareness Week - October 20-26, 1991
S.J.Res. 172	10/12/91	10/09/91	American Indian Heritage Month - November 1991 and 1992
S.J.Res. 179	08/14/91	08/10/91	National Park Week - beginning August 25, 1991
S.J.Res. 184	12/06/91	12/05/91	National Accessible Housing Month - November 1991
S.J.Res. 187	12/09/91	12/04/91	Clean Air Act Technical Corrections Act
S.J.Res. 188	11/20/91	11/13/91	National Red Ribbon Month - November 1991
S.J.Res. 192	11/06/91	10/28/91	Refugee Day - October 30, 1991
S.J.Res. 198	12/16/91	12/11/91	Federal Civilian Employees Day -- December 4, 1991 (Pearl Harbor)
S.J.Res. 207	12/06/91	11/27/91 C	National Adoption Week, November 24-30, 1991 and November 22-28, 1992
S.J.Res. 217	12/06/91	12/04/91	Year of the American Indian - 1992

BILL NO.                      DEADLINE                      ACTION DATE                      DESCRIPTION

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\* If no deadline appears, the bill has not yet been received.

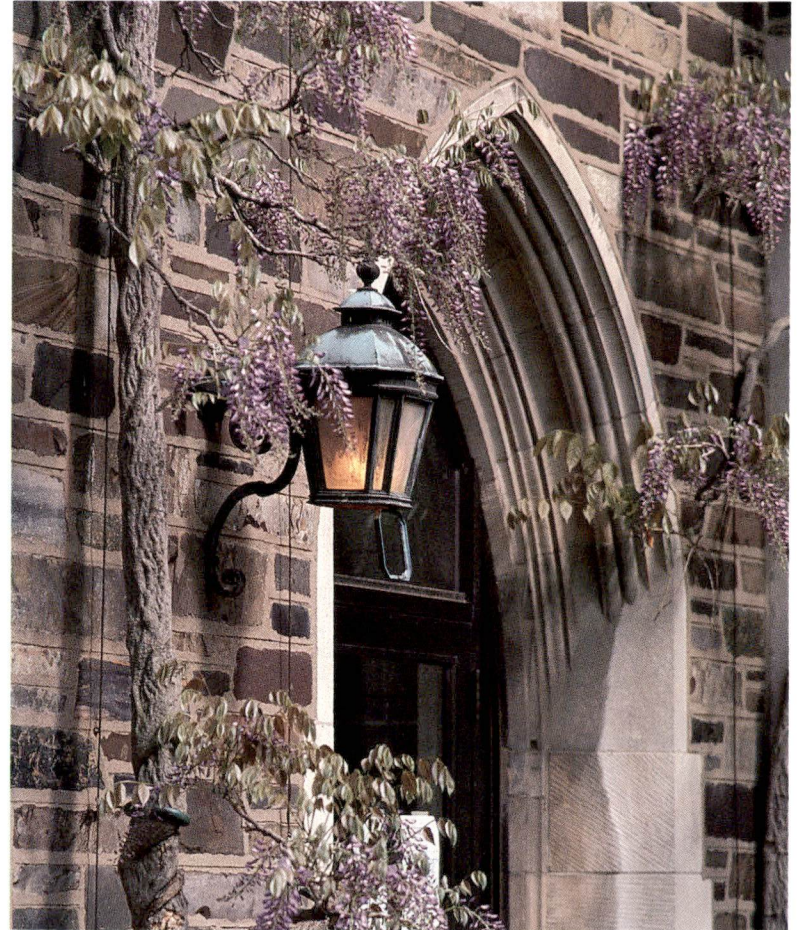
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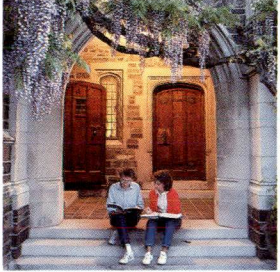
C=Ceremony (Public)  
10-DAY=Ten-Day Law

F=Fact Sheet                      P.VETO=Pocket Veto  
RETURN=Returned Bill



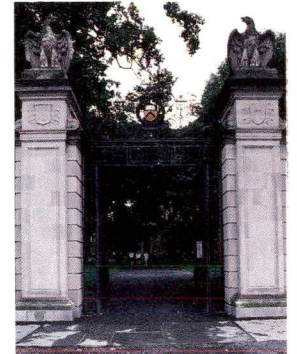
# An Introduction to *Princeton University*





Coordinated by Princeton's Office  
of Communications/Publications.

Editors: Patricia Coen, Stephen Lemenager  
Photographs: William Choi '82, Robert Gambec '64,  
Jean Gwaltney, J.T. Miller '70



Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Personal interviews are not required for admission, but students who would like to meet with a member of the admission staff may schedule an appointment from late May through the end of December.

**Admission Information Sessions**, one-hour presentations that describe the University and the admission process, are offered once daily Monday through Friday in the Admission Office from early June through the end of December. Parents and students are welcome; advance reservations are not necessary.

**Princeton's Alumni Schools Committees (ASCs)** are located in 135 cities and towns nationwide and abroad; ASC members help the Admission Office by interviewing candidates in their areas.

## Financial Aid

More than 40 percent of Princeton's undergraduates receive financial aid, which is awarded solely on financial need.

Princeton has traditionally met the demonstrated financial need of everyone offered admission, and expects to continue that policy in the future. In 1990-91, Princeton awarded more than \$23 million in financial aid to undergraduates.

The *Admission Information* booklet offers detailed information about financial aid policies and procedures.

## About Princeton

Princeton is the country's fourth oldest university. We're proud of our traditions, but we're even more proud of our students. Young men and women from throughout the country and around the world come to Princeton, bringing an array of experiences, ideas, and talents that enrich the campus and the community.

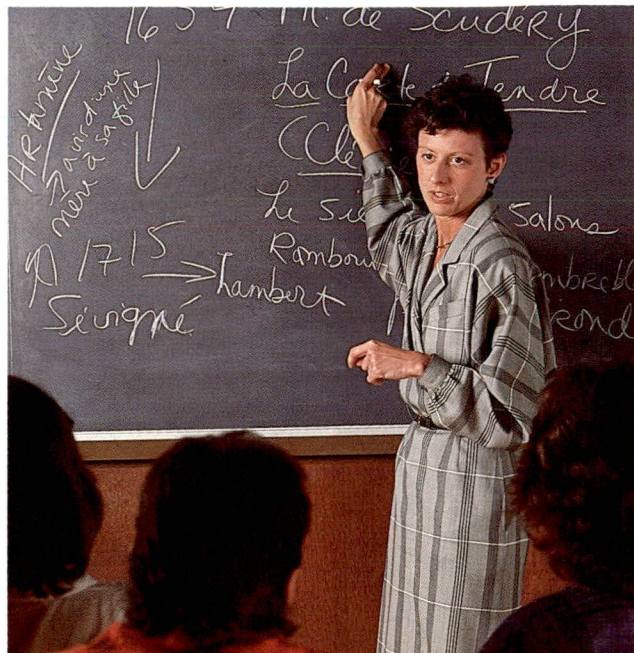
Princeton's original charter, signed in 1746 by King George II, provided for "the Education of Youth in the Learned Languages and in the Liberal Arts and Sciences," a program that's been expanded a bit since then. The University's offerings now include engineering and applied science, architecture, public and international affairs, interdisciplinary and regional studies, and the creative arts.

In the 18th century, the University was housed in one building—Nassau Hall, a sturdy stone structure which survived bombardment and occupation by the British during the American revolution. Today, Princeton's main campus includes more than 135 buildings on 600 acres.

Princeton offers an abundance of extraordinary resources, including Firestone Library, an open-stack library that holds more than four million books and almost 40,000 journals and other documents; the Princeton University Art Museum, a teaching museum and community resource that exhibits works from its own and other outstanding collections that complement courses in art and archeology; a natural history museum; a Computing Center which houses an IBM mainframe that is available to all students; clusters of microcomputers throughout the campus for student use; and outstanding recreational and athletic facilities.

Beyond the University's historic campus is the town of Princeton, a community of 30,000 people and an ample collection of historic buildings, shops, restaurants, and movie theaters. And despite Princeton's semi-rural atmosphere, the big city isn't far away—both New York City and Philadelphia are about 50 miles away; trains and buses run frequently from Princeton to both cities.

Princeton's students study a wide range of subjects.



## Academics

### The Faculty

Princeton's faculty is one of the University's greatest assets. The teachers and scholars on the faculty include men and women who are renowned throughout the world for their knowledge and accomplishments.

Princeton's faculty members are as diverse as its students. They include architects, poets, engineers, theologians, historians, artists, astronomers, biologists, and writers, all of whom share at least one interest—an eagerness to help students learn. Members of the faculty help freshmen and sophomores plan their academic programs and advise juniors and seniors on independent work.



### Applying

You should request application materials by the late summer or early fall of your senior year. The publication, *Admission Information*, contains more detailed information about the University. To request a copy and/or an application, write or call the Admission Office, Princeton University, Box 430, Princeton, NJ 08544, 609-258-3060.

Princeton's course catalog, the *Undergraduate Announcement*, is available from the Admission Office for \$2 per copy (United States, Canada, Mexico; higher for overseas mailing).

The deadline for regular admission is January 2. Princeton also offers an Early Action option that enables applicants who return their materials to the Admission Office by November 1 to receive an admission decision by the middle of December. Regular admission decisions are mailed in early April, along with notification of financial awards.

# Admission

The personal attention that characterizes Princeton's academic program is also found in its admission process. Princeton considers each applicant individually, looking for the qualities of mind and character that would permit the student to take advantage of the University's educational opportunities and contribute to the Princeton community.

Admission decisions are made separately from financial aid decisions, without reference to the economic circumstances of applicants.

## Secondary School Preparation

A student's high school program and performance is of primary importance. While evaluating these, the admission staff recognizes that not all high schools offer the same academic opportunities.

Princeton recommends the following as basic preparation for study at the University:

- Four years each of English, mathematics, and one foreign language.
- Two years each of laboratory science and history (including history of a country other than the United States).
- Some study of art, music, and, if possible, a second foreign language.

## Testing

Be sure to check the application materials for the specific requirements applicable in the year in which you apply.

Candidates for admission normally are expected to submit the results of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and three Achievement Tests. Engineering candidates normally are expected to submit Achievement Tests in either chemistry or physics, and in either level I or level II mathematics.

Princeton considers recommendations and other supporting information about a student's personal qualities, extracurricular activities, special talents, community service, and employment.

# The Program

Princeton urges its students to study a wide range of subjects during their freshman and sophomore years, then devote their junior and senior years to a selected area of concentration.

## Degrees and Concentrations

### *Bachelor of Arts*

Anthropology  
Architecture  
Art and archeology  
Astrophysical sciences  
Chemistry  
Classics  
Comparative literature  
Computer science  
East Asian studies  
Ecology and Evolutionary Biology  
Economics  
English  
Geological and geophysical sciences  
Germanic languages and literatures  
History  
Independent concentration  
Mathematics  
Music  
Molecular Biology  
Near Eastern studies

Public and international affairs (Woodrow Wilson School)  
Philosophy  
Physics  
Politics  
Psychology  
Religion  
Romance languages and literatures  
Slavic languages and literatures  
Sociology  
Statistics

### *Bachelor of Science in Engineering*

Chemical engineering  
Civil engineering and operations research  
Computer science  
Electrical engineering  
Mechanical and aerospace engineering

*"I am a physics major, but have taken several courses in history, classics, and humanistic studies."*

—William Bies '90

*"I am thrilled with my students. They are rewarding—very bright and adventuresome."*

—Elaine Showalter,  
Avalon Foundation  
Professor of the  
Humanities

*"My students identify with [Don Quixote]... they invariably express sorrow when they've finished reading it because they are losing two friends."*

—Alban Keith Forcione, Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., Professor of the Language, Literature, and Civilization of Spain

### **Bachelor of Arts Candidates**

Approximately 80 percent of Princeton's students pursue a bachelor of arts (A.B.) degree. All A.B. candidates demonstrate proficiency in English composition and a foreign language and complete two one-term courses in each of four areas: arts and letters; natural science; social science; and history, philosophy, and religion.

### **Bachelor of Science in Engineering Candidates**

Students pursuing a bachelor of science (B.S.E.) degree satisfy the English composition requirement and take at least seven courses in the humanities and social sciences. By the end of sophomore year, they complete four terms of mathematics, two terms of physics, one term of chemistry, and one term of computer programming.

### **The Honor Code**

Examinations at Princeton are not proctored by faculty members. At the end of each exam, students sign a pledge indicating that they have abided by the principles of the honor code, which was first adopted at Princeton in 1893.

### **Independent Work**

Independent work is an essential part of a Princeton education—it is required for all students in the A.B. program and for many in the B.S.E. program. Juniors, in consultation with a faculty adviser, research and write one or more long papers; seniors undertake a thesis, a year-long project which may be a research paper or something more innovative, such as a musical composition, a collection of poems, a scientific experiment, or a group of paintings.

### **Preceptorials**

Preceptorials, or "precepts," are small classes in the humanities or social sciences that allow a faculty member and a small group of students to exchange ideas and explore course material in depth, to enhance lectures. The preceptorial system was introduced by Woodrow Wilson when he was president of the University.



### **Special Centers**

The International, Third World, and Women's Centers offer opportunities for all students to appreciate the diverse cultures and lifestyles of their fellow Princeton students.

The **International Center** provides a congenial setting in which international and American students can gather and learn about one another.

The **Third World Center** offers programs that address the intellectual, cultural, and social experiences of minority students.

The **Women's Center** offers programs and services that address the needs and concerns of women.

## Activities and Athletics

Princeton students participate in nearly 200 clubs and organizations, including daily and weekly newspapers, literary and other special interest publications, a commercial radio station, a debating society, service organizations, theater groups, dance groups, singing ensembles, an orchestra, jazz ensemble, marching band, early music ensemble, and political, ethnic, and religious groups.

About 60 percent of students play intramural sports on teams sponsored by the residential colleges, dormitories, and eating clubs; more than 35 percent participate in varsity or club sports. Men may compete in 21 varsity sports; women in 16. The nearly 30 sports clubs on campus include men's, women's, and coed teams. Princeton's athletic and recreational facilities are among the best in the country. They include two large gyms, two swimming pools, including the recently completed DeNunzio Pool, Palmer Stadium for football and track, Baker Rink for hockey and skating, 37 outdoor tennis courts, indoor courts, an 18-hole golf course, numerous playing fields, and Lake Carnegie's Olympic-level racing course for crew and sailing.

Princeton's crew practices on Lake Carnegie.



## Academic Options

- A.B. candidates who earn advanced placement in three areas, including science or foreign language, may be eligible for advanced standing and can graduate in three or three and one-half years.
- Students with interests outside of programs in the University's 32 departments may pursue an independent concentration.
- The University Scholar Program allows a small group of especially qualified students freedom to plan unusual programs of study that fulfill their individual interests.
- Students may petition to substitute a field study program or off-campus project for one term at Princeton.
- Sophomores and juniors may live and study abroad for one or two terms through an international study program.
- Freshmen may participate in seminars in their residential colleges that are designed to enable students to work closely with faculty members in small groups to explore significant ideas and documents.
- Students may suggest courses on subjects not offered by the University.

*"I think I hated [a] course sometimes while I was taking it but, looking back, I am glad I was forced to be thoughtful, careful, and clear. That class taught me to think and question at a much deeper level."*  
—Laurie Hartman '89, a philosophy major



# Campus Life

## Living and Dining

More than 95 percent of Princeton's undergraduates live on campus. Campus housing is guaranteed.

Freshmen and sophomores live and dine in one of five residential colleges, each of which houses about 450 students in a cluster of a buildings. Each college has its own faculty master, a director of studies responsible for academic advising, graduate student assistant masters, faculty fellows, and upperclass resident advisers and college associates.

Each college has its own dining halls, dormitories, lounges, seminar and study rooms, computing facilities, game and television rooms and, in some cases, theaters and other spaces for the creative and performing arts. The colleges sponsor programs and special events, including intramural athletics, trips, dances, lectures, and films.

Most juniors and seniors live in upperclass dormitories and choose from among several dining arrangements. More than half belong to one of 13 private eating clubs, which offer social, athletic, and recreational programs; others cook their own meals in a dormitory kitchen or belong to one of the University's dining co-ops. Some students have meal contracts with University owned and operated Stevenson Hall, which also offers a kosher meal plan.

*"Rather than losing myself in a research paper, I find myself in my own creations."*

—Kimberly Chu '90, majoring in visual arts and East Asian studies



*The Mather Sundial, in McCosh Court, is a favorite student gathering spot.*



Commission on the Bicentennial  
of the United States Constitution

736 Jackson Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20503

202/USA-1787

# The CONSTITUTION of the United States

ted States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish  
the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to  
United States of America.

a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate

less chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, as  
two Branch of the State Legislature.

to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the  
shall be chosen.

al States which may be included within this Union, according to their  
Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and each  
be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the  
shall be chosen.

ed by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed  
shall be chosen.

ed until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire  
e Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, and  
each Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writts of Election to fill such Vac  
Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

ation from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Year

ist Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Cla  
nd Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and  
second Year, and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise

y Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall

of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, as

We the People of the  
insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence,  
and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for

## Article I

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested  
of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of  
in each State shall have. Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained  
and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the  
Number, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of

not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration  
and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as

thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative  
entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Pro

eight, Delaware six, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina  
When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and  
Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two

Senator shall have one Vote.

I Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of  
of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of

Clas at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen  
People of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make

such Vacancies.  
No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to

# MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Warren E. Burger  
*Chairman*

Frederick K. Biebel

Lindy Boggs

Herbert Brownell

Lynne V. Cheney

Philip M. Crane

Dennis DeConcini

William J. Green

Edward Victor Hill

Cornelia G. Kennedy

Edward M. Kennedy

Harry McKinley Lightsey, Jr.

William Lucas

Betty Southard Murphy

Thomas H. O'Connor

Phyllis Schlafly

Bernard H. Siegan

Ted Stevens

Obert C. Tanner

Strom Thurmond

Ronald H. Walker

Charles E. Wiggins

Charles Alan Wright

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The Declaration of Independence  
was the promise; the  
Constitution was the fulfillment.

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## FOREWORD

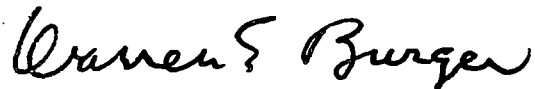
	<i>Article, Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
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income taxes permitted	A16	28
Territories	IV,3	14-15
Titles of nobility	I,9	8
Treason	III,3	13
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In the last quarter of the 18th Century, no nation in the world was governed with separated and divided powers providing checks and balances on the exercise of authority by those who governed. A first step toward such a result was taken with the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which was followed by the Constitution drafted in Philadelphia in 1787; in 1791 the Bill of Rights was added. Each had antecedents back to Magna Carta and beyond.

The work of 55 men at Philadelphia in 1787 was another step toward ending the concept of the divine right of kings. In place of the absolutism of monarchy the freedoms flowing from this document created a land of opportunities. Ever since then discouraged and oppressed people from every part of the world have made their way to our shores; there were others too—educated, affluent, seeking a new life and new freedoms in a new land.

This is the meaning of our Constitution.

This pocket constitution is one of a new series issued by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The principal goal of the Commission is to stimulate an appreciation and understanding of our national heritage—a history and civics lesson for all of us. This lesson cannot be learned without first reading and grasping the meaning of this remarkable document—the first of its kind in all human history.



Chairman of the Commission  
on the Bicentennial of the  
United States Constitution  
Chief Justice of the  
United States, 1969-1986

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# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, 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. I.

**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 have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.]\* The actual Enumeration

\*Changed by section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

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shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

**Section. 3.** The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature thereof,]\* for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next

\*Changed by the Seventeenth Amendment.

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Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]\*

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

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 President of the United States is tried, 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 honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

**Section. 4.** 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 chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be [on the first

\*Changed by the Seventeenth Amendment.

Monday in December,]\* unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

**Section. 5.** 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. 6.** 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

\*Changed by section 2 of the Twentieth Amendment.

**June 25, 1788:** Virginia is the tenth state to ratify the Constitution. (89 Yeas; 79 Nays.)

**July 26, 1788:** New York is the 11th state to ratify the Constitution. (30 Yeas; 27 Nays.)

**Sept. 30, 1788:** The Pennsylvania Assembly is the first to select its senators.

**Nov. 24-25, 1788:** South Carolina elects five representatives, the first selected for the new U.S. Congress.

**Feb. 4, 1789:** Presidential electors select George Washington as the first President and John Adams as Vice President.

**March 4, 1789:** The first Congress under the Constitution convenes in New York City.

**April 30, 1789:** George Washington is inaugurated as the first President of the United States.

**June 8, 1789:** James Madison introduces proposed Bill of Rights in the House of Representatives.

**Sept. 24, 1789:** Congress establishes a Supreme Court, 13 district courts, three ad hoc circuit courts, and the position of Attorney General.

**Sept. 25, 1789:** Congress approves 12 amendments and sends them to the states for ratification.

**Nov. 21, 1789:** North Carolina is the 12th state to ratify the Constitution, after Congress proposes a Bill of Rights. (194 Yeas; 77 Nays.)

**Feb. 2, 1790:** Supreme Court convenes for the first time after an unsuccessful attempt February 1.

**May 29, 1790:** Rhode Island is the last of the original states to ratify the Constitution. (34 Yeas; 32 Nays.)

**Dec. 15, 1791:** Virginia ratifies the Bill of Rights, and ten of the twelve proposed amendments become part of the U.S. Constitution.

## DATES TO REMEMBER

**May 25, 1787:** The Constitutional Convention opens as a quorum of seven states convenes in Philadelphia to discuss revising the Articles of Confederation. Eventually all states but Rhode Island are represented.

**July 13, 1787:** The Confederation Congress, meeting in New York City, passes the Northwest Ordinance with its antislavery provision, its Bill of Rights and its guarantee of religious freedom.

**Sept. 17, 1787:** All 12 state delegations approve the Constitution, 39 delegates sign it of the 42 present, and the Convention formally adjourns.

**Sept. 28, 1787:** The Confederation Congress resolves to submit the Constitution for state ratification.

**Dec. 7, 1787:** Delaware is the first state to ratify the Constitution. (Unanimous; 30 Yeas.)

**Dec. 12, 1787:** Pennsylvania is the second state to ratify the Constitution. (46 Yeas; 23 Nays.)

**Dec. 18, 1787:** New Jersey is the third to ratify the Constitution. (Unanimous; 38 Yeas.)

**Jan. 2, 1788:** Georgia is the fourth state to ratify the Constitution. (Unanimous; 26 Yeas.)

**Jan. 9, 1788:** Connecticut is the fifth state to ratify the Constitution. (128 Yeas; 40 Nays.)

**Feb. 6, 1788:** Massachusetts is the sixth state to ratify the Constitution after Federalists propose nine amendments, including one that reserves to the states all powers not "expressly delegated" to the federal government. (187 Yeas; 168 Nays.)

**April 28, 1788:** Maryland is the seventh state to ratify the Constitution. (63 Yeas; 11 Nays.)

**May 23, 1788:** South Carolina is the eighth state to ratify the Constitution. (149 Yeas; 73 Nays.)

**June 21, 1788:** The Constitution becomes effective for the ratifying states when New Hampshire is the ninth state to ratify it. (57 Yeas; 47 Nays.)

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. 7.** 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; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to

the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

**Section. 8.** The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

dent pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

## Amendment XXVI\*

**Section 1.** The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to

\*The Twenty-Sixth Amendment was ratified July 1, 1971.

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

**Section. 9.** The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus

shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

[No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.]\*

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

**Section. 10.** No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the

\*Changed by the Sixteenth Amendment.

## Amendment XXIV\*:

**Section 1.** The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## Amendment XXV.\*\*

**Section 1.** In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

**Section 2.** Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

**Section 3.** Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

**Section 4.** Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the Presi-

\*The Twenty-Fourth Amendment was ratified January 23, 1964.

\*\*The Twenty-Fifth Amendment was ratified February 10, 1967.

term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

**Section 2.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

### Amendment XXIII.\*

**Section 1.** The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

\*The Twenty-Third Amendment was ratified March 29, 1961.

Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

### Article. II.

**Section. 1.** ~~The executive Power shall be vested~~ in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

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

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President,

if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]\*

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of the President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

[In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President,

\*Changed by the Twelfth Amendment.

of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

**Section 5.** Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

**Section 6.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

## Amendment XXI.\*

**Section 1.** The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

**Section 2.** The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

**Section 3.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

## Amendment XXII\*\*

**Section 1.** No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a

\*The Twenty-First Amendment was ratified December 5, 1933.

\*\*The Twenty-Second Amendment was ratified February 27, 1951.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## Amendment XX.\*

**Section 1.** The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

**Section 3.** If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

**Section 4.** The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death

and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.]\*

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

**Section. 2.** The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not

\*The Twentieth Amendment was ratified January 23, 1933.

\*Changed by the Twenty-Fifth Amendment.

herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

**Section. 3.** He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

**Section. 4.** The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

### Article. III.

**Section. 1.** The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

### Amendment XVIII.\*

**[Section 1.** After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

**Section 2.** The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Section 3.** This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

### Amendment XIX.\*\*

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

\*The Eighteenth Amendment was ratified January 16, 1919. It was repealed by the Twenty-First Amendment, December 5, 1933.

\*\*The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified August 18, 1920.

**Section 5.** The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## Amendment XV.\*

**Section 1.** The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

**Section 2.** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## Amendment XVI.\*\*

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

## Amendment XVII.\*\*\*

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill

\*The Fifteenth Amendment was ratified February 3, 1870.

\*\*The Sixteenth Amendment was ratified February 3, 1913.

\*\*\*The Seventeenth Amendment was ratified April 8, 1913.

**Section 2.** The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; [between a State and Citizens of another State;—]\* between Citizens of different States— between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, [and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.]\*

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment; shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

**Section 3.** Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

\*Changed by the Eleventh Amendment.

## Article. IV.

**Section. 1.** Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State; And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

**Section. 2.** The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

[No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.]\*

**Section. 3.** New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any

taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

**Section 3.** No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

**Section 4.** The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

\*Changed by the Thirteenth Amendment.

numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

### Amendment XIII.\*

**Section 1.** Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

**Section 2.** Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

### Amendment XIV.\*\*

**Section 1.** All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

**Section 2.** Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not

\*The Thirteenth Amendment was ratified December 6, 1865.

\*\*The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified July 9, 1868.

Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

**Section. 4.** The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

### Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

### Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made,

under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

## Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G<sup>o</sup>: Washington—Presid:  
and deputy from Virginia

**New Hampshire** John Langdon  
Nicholas Gilman

**Massachusetts** Nathaniel Gorham  
Rufus King

**Connecticut** Wm. Saml. Johnson  
Roger Sherman

President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President—] \* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest

\*Superseded by section 3 of the Twentieth Amendment.

## Amendment VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## Amendment IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## Amendment X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

## Amendment XI.\*

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

## Amendment XII.\*\*

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as

\*The Eleventh Amendment was ratified February 7, 1795.

\*\*The Twelfth Amendment as ratified June 15, 1804.

**New York** Alexander Hamilton

**New Jersey** Wil: Livingston  
David Brearley  
Wm. Paterson  
Jona: Dayton

**Pennsylvania** B Franklin  
Thomas Mifflin  
Robt Morris  
Geo. Clymer  
Thos. FitzSimons  
Jared Ingersoll  
James Wilson  
Gouv Morris

**Delaware** Geo: Read  
Gunning Bedford jun  
John Dickinson  
Richard Bassett  
Jaco: Broom

**Maryland** James McHenry  
Dan of St Thos. Jenifer  
Danl Carroll

**Virginia** John Blair—  
James Madison Jr.

**North Carolina** Wm. Blount  
Richd. Dobbs Spaight  
Hu Williamson

**South Carolina** J. Rutledge  
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney  
Charles Pinckney  
Pierce Butler

**Georgia** William Few  
Abr Baldwin

Attest William Jackson Secretary

## Amendment V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

## Amendment VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

## Amendment VII.

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## Amendment I.\*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## Amendment II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

## Amendment III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## Amendment IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

\*The first ten Amendments (Bill of Rights) were ratified effective December 15, 1791.

In Convention Monday  
September 17th 1787.

Present  
The States of

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Resolved,

That the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution.

That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention

G: WASHINGTON—Presid:

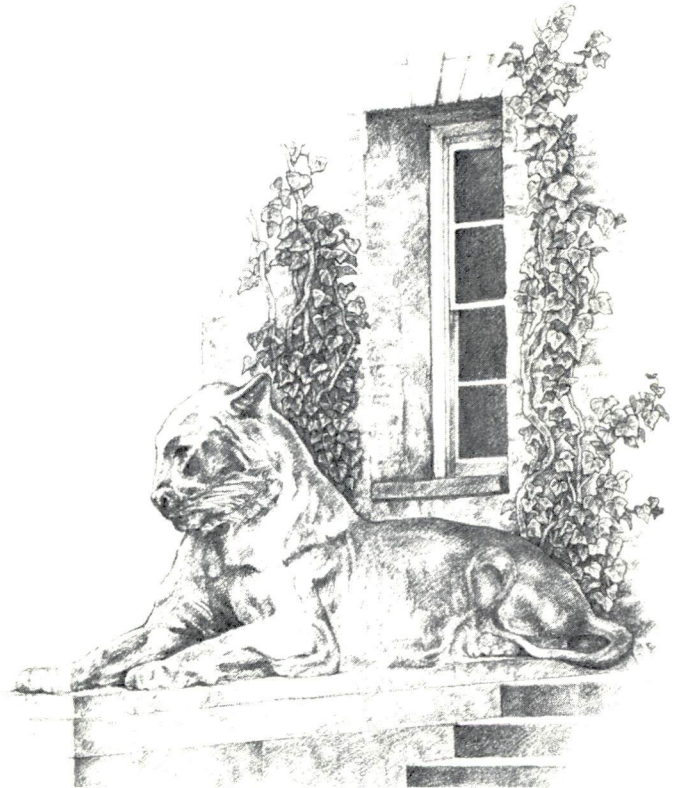
W. JACKSON Secretary.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO,  
AND AMENDMENT OF,  
THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA,  
PROPOSED BY CONGRESS,  
AND RATIFIED BY  
THE SEVERAL STATES,  
PURSUANT TO THE  
FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE  
ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

# A Princeton Profile

1990-91



Cover illustration by Heather Lovett

Coordinated by Princeton's Office  
of Communications/Publications

# 1990-91 Academic Calendar

September 11, 1989	Freshman registration
September 16	Opening Exercises
September 17	Fall term classes begin
October 18	Fall meeting, Board of Trustees
October 27–	
November 4	Midterm recess
November 22–25	Thanksgiving recess
December 19–	
January 6, 1991	Winter recess
January 7–15	Reading period
January 16–26	Fall term course examinations
January 18	Winter meeting, Board of Trustees
February 4	Spring term classes begin
February 16	Alumni Day
March 16–24	Spring recess
April 19	Spring meeting, Board of Trustees
May 6–19	Reading period
May 20–June 1	Spring term course examinations
June 6–9	Alumni reunions
June 10	Baccalaureate Sunday
June 10	Commencement meeting, Board of Trustees
June 10	Class Day
June 11	Commencement

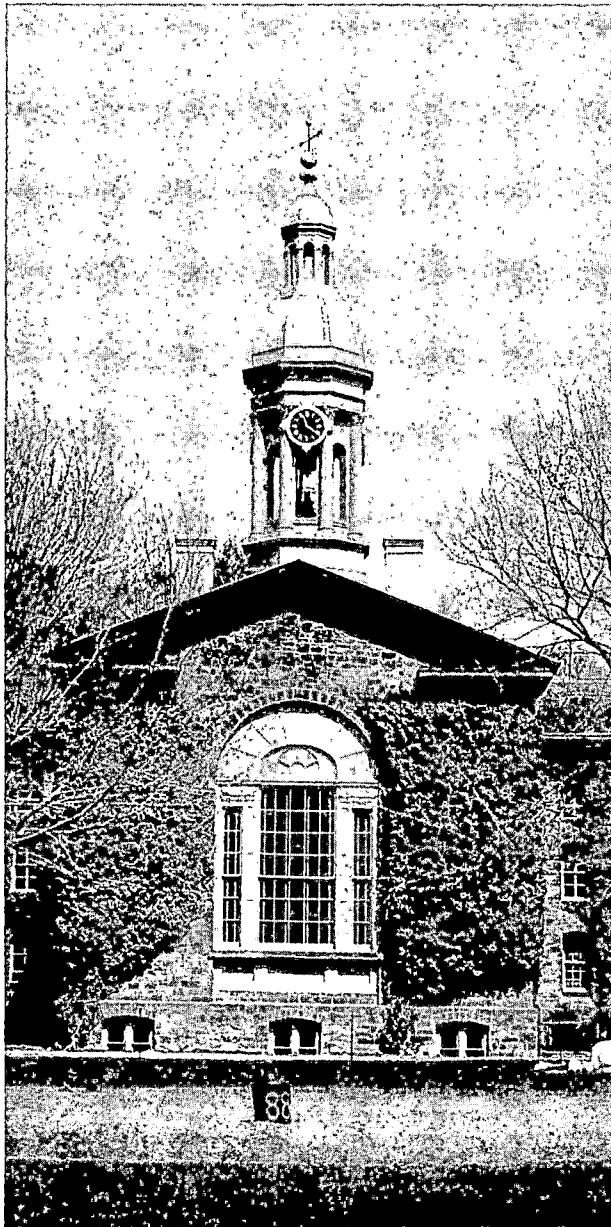
# Telephone Numbers

Main campus information .....	(609) 258-3000
Admissions (graduate) .....	258-3034
Admissions (undergraduate) .....	258-3060
Alumni Council .....	258-5814
Alumni Records .....	258-3114
Annual Giving .....	258-3373
Art Museum .....	258-3787
Athletic Ticket Office .....	258-3538
Athletics .....	258-3537
Career Services .....	258-3325
Communications/Publications .....	258-3600
Community and State Affairs .....	258-3018
Development .....	258-3311
McCarter Theatre .....	683-9100
McCarter Theatre Box Office .....	683-8000
Plasma Physics Laboratory .....	243-2000
President's Office .....	258-6100
<i>Princeton Alumni Weekly</i> .....	258-4885
<i>Princeton Weekly Bulletin</i> .....	258-3600
Public Safety .....	258-3134
Registrar .....	258-3360
University Press .....	258-4900
University Store .....	258-3647

- 1905 President Wilson establishes system of preceptorials by junior faculty.
- 1906 Carnegie Lake created by Andrew Carnegie.
- 1913 Graduate College dedicated.
- 1914 Palmer Stadium completed.
- 1919 School of Architecture established.
- 1921 School of Engineering established.
- 1928 Princeton University Chapel dedicated.
- 1930 School of Public and International Affairs established.
- 1933 Albert Einstein becomes a life member of the Institute for Advanced Study, with an office on the Princeton campus.
- 1940 Program of Annual Giving established. Undergraduate radio station (then WPRU, now WPRB) founded.
- 1948 Firestone Library dedicated.
- 1951 Forrestal Campus established on Route 1; "Project Matterhorn" research in nuclear fusion begins there. In 1961 its name is changed to the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory.
- 1962 \$53 million fund-raising campaign, under President Robert Goheen, concludes. It exceeded its goal and raised \$61 million.
- 1964 Ph.D. degree awarded to a woman for the first time.
- 1969 Trustees vote to admit women undergraduates.
- 1970 The Council of the Princeton University Community (CPUC), a deliberative body of faculty, students, staff, and alumni, is established.
- 1971 Third World Center founded.
- 1982 System of residential colleges established.
- 1986 A five-year "Campaign for Princeton" concludes under President William Bowen after raising \$410.5 million.
- 1988 Harold T. Shapiro installed as 18th president of Princeton.

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## A Princeton Timeline

- 1696 Town of Princeton settled.
- 1746 College of New Jersey founded in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, by the Presbyterian Synod. Jonathan Dickinson appointed first president.
- 1747 College moves to Newark under President Aaron Burr.
- 1748 Present charter granted in New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- 1753 Nathaniel and Sarah FitzRandolph and others deed 10 acres in Princeton to the College.
- 1756 Nassau Hall completed; College of New Jersey moves from Newark to Princeton.
- 1766 The Reverend John Witherspoon of Scotland elected president.
- 1769 American Whig Debating Society formed; Cliosophic Debating Society formed one year later.
- 1776 President Witherspoon signs the Declaration of Independence.
- 1777 George Washington drives the British from Nassau Hall.
- 1783 Continental Congress meets in Nassau Hall, which served as the capitol of the United States from June until November.
- 1826 James Madison, Class of 1771 and former president of the United States, becomes the first president of the Alumni Association of the College of New Jersey.
- 1868 James McCosh of Scotland elected president.
- 1876 *The Princetonian* is published for the first time. It is still published daily by students during the academic year.
- 1883 Triangle Club (originally called Princeton College Dramatic Association) is founded.
- 1888 The Princeton University Art Museum founded.
- 1893 Honor system established.
- 1896 Name officially changed to Princeton University.
- 1901 Graduate School established.
- 1902 T. Woodrow Wilson, Class of 1879, elected president of Princeton.

Gerald L. Parsky '64 (1991)  
Pasadena, California  
Attorney; Senior Partner,  
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher

Nancy B. Peretsman '76  
(1991)  
New York, New York  
Managing Director, Salomon  
Brothers, Inc.

Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk '72  
(1991)  
Coral Gables, Florida  
Principal, Duany & Plater-  
Zyberk, Architects, Inc.;  
Professor, University of  
Miami

Robert H. Rawson, Jr. '66  
(1999)  
Shaker Heights, Ohio  
Attorney; Cleveland  
Administrative Partner,  
Jones, Day, Reavis &  
Pogue

Cecilia Rey '88 (1992)  
Larchmont, New York  
District Director for Con-  
gresswoman Nita Lowey

John W. Rogers, Jr. '80  
(1994)  
Chicago, Illinois  
President, Ariel Capital  
Management, Inc.

William D. Ruckelshaus '55  
(1991)  
Houston, Texas  
Chair and CEO, Browning-  
Ferris Industries

John C. Sawhill '58 (1991)  
Washington, D. C.  
President and CEO, The  
Nature Conservancy

John H. Scully '66 (2000)  
Ross, California  
Partner, San Francisco  
Partners and Texas  
Partners

John J. F. Sherrerd '52  
(2000)  
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania  
Partner, Miller, Anderson &  
Sherrerd

Daniel R. Toll '49 (1994)  
Kenilworth, Illinois  
Chair, Corona Corporation

John L. Weinberg '47 (1995)  
Greenwich, Connecticut  
Senior Chair, Goldman,  
Sachs & Company

## About Princeton University

Chartered in 1746 as the College of New Jersey, Princeton was British North America's fourth college. First located in Elizabeth, then in Newark, the College moved to Princeton (approximately 55 miles from New York City and 45 miles from Philadelphia) in 1756. The College was housed in Nassau Hall, newly built on land donated by Nathaniel and Sarah FitzRandolph. Nassau Hall contained the entire College for nearly half a century.

The College was officially renamed Princeton University in 1896; the Graduate School was established in 1901.

Coeducational since 1969, Princeton enrolls about 6,200 students (4,550 undergraduates and 1,650 graduate students). The ratio of full-time students to faculty (in full-time equivalents) is eight to one.

Today, Princeton's main campus consists of more than 5.5 million square feet of space in 135 buildings on 600 acres. The University's nearby James Forrestal Campus consists of a million square feet of space in four building complexes on 340 acres.

The Borough and Township of Princeton in New Jersey's Mercer County have a combined population of 30,000. The University employs about 4,660 people, including approximately 900 faculty members. It is the single largest private employer in Mercer County.

# The Undergraduate College

## Program of Study

Princeton offers two bachelor's degrees: the bachelor of arts (A.B.) and the bachelor of science in engineering (B.S.E.). Within these degree programs, students can choose from among 55 departments and interdepartmental programs. They may also apply for an independent concentration outside of existing programs.

A.B. candidates take at least two courses in each of four areas: natural sciences; social sciences; arts and letters; and history, philosophy, and religion. They also meet a one-term writing requirement and demonstrate proficiency in a foreign language. A.B. students usually take four courses each semester during their freshman through junior years; during senior year they take three courses per semester.

Departmental requirements combine upper-level courses with independent work in both the junior and senior years. A senior thesis is required of all A.B. candidates.

Engineering students take at least seven courses in the humanities and social sciences in addition to satisfying the writing requirement and meeting the requirements in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and computer programming specified by the School of Engineering and Applied Science. Most B.S.E. candidates take nine courses a year for a total of 36 courses. All engineering departments offer upperclass students opportunities to pursue independent work in lieu of formal course work. In some departments, independent work or a senior thesis is required for completion of the B.S.E. degree.

Wilbur H. Gantz III '59  
(1993)  
Wilmette, Illinois  
President, Baxter International, Inc.

William R. Hambrecht '57  
(1992)  
San Francisco, California  
President and CEO,  
Hambrecht & Quist Group

Robert P. Hauptfuhrer '53  
(1997)  
Wayne, Pennsylvania  
Chair and CEO, Oryx Energy  
Company

James A. Henderson '56  
(1992)  
Columbus, Indiana  
President and Chief  
Operating Officer,  
Cummins Engine  
Company, Inc.

Patricia L. Irvin (1994)  
New York, New York  
Attorney; Partner, Milbank,  
Tweed, Hadley & McCloy

Juanita T. James '74 (1998)  
Stamford, Connecticut  
Vice president, Book of the  
Month Club

Virginia A. Kamsky '74  
(1992)  
New York, New York  
President and CEO, Kamsky  
Associates, Inc.

John C. Kenefick '43 (1992)  
Omaha, Nebraska  
Retired Chair, Union Pacific  
Railroad Company

Galway Kinnell '48 (1992)  
New York, New York  
Poet; Professor of Arts and  
Sciences, New York  
University

Eric S. Lander '78 (1991)  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
Associate Professor, Harvard  
Business School;  
Whitehead Fellow,  
Whitehead Institute

Thomas W. Langfitt '48  
(1995)  
Wynnewood, Pennsylvania  
President and CEO, Glen-  
mede Trust Company and  
Pew Charitable Trusts

John F. McGillicuddy '52  
(1991)  
Rye, New York  
Chair and CEO, Manufactur-  
ers Hanover Trust  
Company

Jason D. McManus, GS'58  
(1993)  
New York, New York  
Editor-in-Chief, Time  
Warner Inc.

Michele N. Parris '90 (1994)  
Central Islip, New York  
Writer

# Trustees of the University

## Ex Officio

President Harold T. Shapiro  
GS'64  
Princeton, New Jersey

Governor James J. Florio  
Princeton, New Jersey

## Trustees

*Date in parentheses refers to  
end of term as trustee*

Thomas A. Barron '74 (1993)  
Boulder, Colorado  
Chair and CEO, Evergreen  
Management Corporation

John C. Beck '53 (1998)  
Mount Kisco, New York  
Senior Partner, Beck, Mack,  
& Oliver

Philip C. Bobbitt '71 (1994)  
Washington, D.C.  
Attorney, Office of the Legal  
Adviser, Department of State;  
Professor of Law, University  
of Texas

Julian T. Buxton, Jr. '50  
(1992)  
Charleston, South Carolina  
Surgeon; Clinical Professor  
of Surgery, Medical  
University of South  
Carolina

Ronald E. Cape '53 (1993)  
Oakland, California  
Chair, Cetus Corporation

Edmund N. Carpenter II '43  
(1991)  
Wilmington, Delaware  
Attorney; Director, Richards,  
Layton & Finger

W. Hodding Carter III '57  
(1998)  
Alexandria, Virginia  
Journalist; President, Main  
Street Productions

Elgin R. Clemons, Jr. '89  
(1993)  
Little Rock, Arkansas  
Legal Aide; Writer

Todd A. Cox '87 (1991)  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Student, University of  
Pennsylvania Law School

John C. Danforth '58 (1993)  
Washington, D.C.  
U.S. Senator, Missouri

Anthony B. Evin '62 (1991)  
Chappaqua, New York  
General Partner, Venrock  
Associates

Richard B. Fisher '57 (1994)  
Brooklyn, New York  
President, Morgan Stanley  
Group, Inc.

# Departments and Programs

## Academic Departments

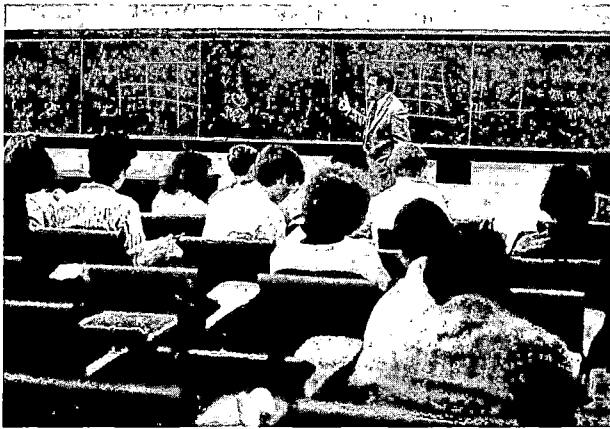
Undergraduates may concentrate their studies in the  
following fields:

Anthropology	History
Architecture	Mathematics
Art and Archaeology	Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering
Astrophysical Sciences	Molecular Biology
Chemical Engineering	Music
Chemistry	Near Eastern Studies
Civil Engineering and Operations Research	Philosophy
Classics	Physics
Comparative Literature	Politics
Computer Science	Psychology
East Asian Studies	Public and International Affairs (Woodrow Wilson School)
Ecology and Evolutionary Biology	Religion
Economics	Romance Languages and Literatures
Electrical Engineering	Slavic Languages and Literatures
English	Sociology
Geological and Geophysical Sciences	Statistics
Germanic Languages and Literatures	

## Interdepartmental Programs

Undergraduates may also receive certificates in these areas:

African Studies	Geological Engineering
Afro-American Studies	Hellenic Studies
American Studies	Humanistic Studies
Architecture and Engineering	Latin American Studies
Creative Writing	Linguistics
East Asian Studies	Near Eastern Studies
Engineering and Management Systems	Russian Studies
Engineering Biology	Teacher Preparation
Engineering Physics	Theater and Dance
European Cultural Studies	Visual Arts
	Women's Studies



## Areas of Concentration

Undergraduate concentration patterns have remained fairly constant over the years. Here, in descending order, are the 12 most popular areas of concentration for 1989-90:

<i>Department</i>	<i>Number of Concentrators</i>
History	285
Politics	256
English	249
Economics	164
Woodrow Wilson School (public and international affairs)	139
Biology*	127
Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering	89
Electrical Engineering	83
Civil Engineering and Operations Research	80
Psychology	77
Art and Archaeology	67
Religion	61

\*Effective July 1, 1990, the Department of Biology split into two separate departments: the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and the Department of Molecular Biology.

Students in the Class of 1990 were given the choice of receiving their degrees in either biology or molecular biology.

## Officers of the Corporation

*Provost*

Paul Benacerraf '52, GS'60

*Vice-President for Finance and Administration*

Richard R. Spies GS'72

*Vice-President, General Counsel, and Secretary*

Thomas H. Wright, Jr. '62

*Vice-President for Development*

Van Zandt Williams, Jr. '65

*Vice-President for Public Affairs*

Robert K. Durkee '69

*Vice-President for Facilities*

Eugene J. McPartland HC'54

*Vice-President for Computing and Information Technology*

Ira H. Fuchs

*Vice-President for Human Resources*

Audrey S. Smith

*Treasurer*

Raymond J. Clark

## Masters of the Residential Colleges

*Butler College*

Frank P. Calaprince, Professor of Physics

*Forbes College*

John F. Wilson, Professor of Religion

*Mathey College*

Barrie S. H. Royce, Professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering

*Rockefeller College*

Michael W. Jennings, Associate Professor Germanic Languages and Literatures

*Wilson College*

John V. Fleming GS'63, Professor of English

# Officers of the University

## President

Harold T. Shapiro GS'64

## Academic Officers

### *Dean of the Faculty*

Robert C. Gunning GS'55

### *Dean of the Graduate School*

Theodore J. Ziolkowski

### *Dean of the College*

Nancy Weiss Malkiel

### *Dean of Students*

Eugene Y. Lowe, Jr. '71

### *Dean of Admission*

Fred Hargadon

### *Chairman of the University Research Board*

Sam B. Treiman

### *Dean of the Chapel*

Joseph C. Williamson

### *Dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science*

Hisashi Kobayashi GS'67

### *Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs*

Donald E. Stokes '51

### *Dean of the School of Architecture*

Ralph Lerner

### *Director of University Health Services*

Louis A. Pyle, Jr. '41

### *Librarian*

Donald W. Koeppe

### *Registrar*

C. Anthony Broh

## Admission and Enrollment

Undergraduate admission at Princeton is extremely selective, as demonstrated by both the number of students applying for places in the freshman class (see the table on page 8), and by the qualifications of those admitted.

In 1989-90, there were 3,816 candidates for the A.B. degree and 708 for the B.S.E. degree. The largest number of students came from New York (691); New Jersey (621); California (394); Pennsylvania (332); Massachusetts (229); Maryland (227); Virginia (174); and Texas (168).

### *Approximate Undergraduate Enrollment, Fall 1990*

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Total	4,551	
Men	2,676	59%
Women	1,875	41%
American minorities*	915	20%
Alumni children	728	16%
Foreign citizens	214	5%

\*Includes black, Latino, Asian-American, and native American students

In recent years, approximately 86 percent of each entering class has graduated from Princeton within four years, and 93 percent of all undergraduates receive a degree from Princeton within five years.

## Admission 1990: Class of 1994

(all percentages rounded)

	Applicants		Admitted		Enrolled	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Applicants	No.	% of Admits
Total	12,652	—	2,129	17	1,175	55
Men	7,361	58	1,175	16	673	57
Women	5,291	42	954	18	502	43
Alumni children	447	4	205	46	155	76
Minority Students	3,568	28	631	18	281	45
International students*	1,276	10	142	11	78	55

\*Includes Canadians

### SATs/Achievement Tests\*\*

Middle 50 percent of Verbal SAT, Mathematics SAT, and three highest Achievement Tests. For example, 25 percent of the applicants had Verbal scores below 55; 50 percent had Verbal scores between 55 and 67; 25 percent had Verbal scores above 67.

	Applicants	Admits	Enrollees
Verbal (Highest)	55-67	61-71	60-70
Math (Highest)	64-74	66-75	66-75
Achievements	60-70	65-74	64-73

\*\* For a number of years now, College Board scores have been reported in two digit numbers, for example, V 55 rather than V 550. When discussing a student's results, it is not uncommon to refer to them as if the last zero were there.

## Fund Raising

As Princeton approaches the 250th anniversary of its founding, the University continues a long tradition of educational revitalization and renewal. Fund raising is an essential part of that tradition because it makes innovation and continued academic leadership possible.

**Annual Giving.** At the heart of Princeton's fund-raising effort is Annual Giving, which contributes 10 percent of the University's overall budget for educational and general expenses. Annual Giving is thus Princeton's margin of excellence—and absolutely crucial to sustaining the quality of the University. The unrestricted, spendable funds it raises are particularly useful because of their flexibility; the president and trustees may apply them wherever the need is greatest. Throughout its history, Annual Giving has raised nearly \$230 million for Princeton. In 1989-90, it set an all-time record, raising \$18,605,030 for the University.

Annual Giving is entirely a volunteer effort, supported by alumni, parents, and friends of the University. This is the 51st anniversary year for Annual Giving.

**Capital Giving.** Capital giving shapes the future of the University. Princeton works to preserve its unique qualities while responding to the growth of knowledge and a changing environment in a thoughtful and selective way. One of the smallest of the nation's research universities, Princeton maintains a balance between the spirit of a small liberal arts college and the demands made by a position of international leadership in scholarship and education. Current capital fund-raising priorities include new life science and engineering facilities and endowment for faculty positions, library materials, graduate fellowships, and undergraduate financial aid.



## The Endowment

Princeton's endowment is the third largest in the country, with a value of \$2.7 billion as of May 31, 1990. (Harvard has approximately \$5.2 billion in endowment funds; the University of Texas has approximately \$3.7 billion.) The endowment is invested primarily in stocks and bonds but also includes real estate, venture capital and other specialized asset pools, and the University's various loan funds.

Princeton's portfolio has historically experienced solid returns. The total return on Princeton's endowment—defined as "dividends and interest on portfolio holdings plus or minus capital appreciation or depreciation"—was equivalent to 15.6 percent per year over the 12-year, six-month period ending May 31, 1990.

## Awards and Scholarships

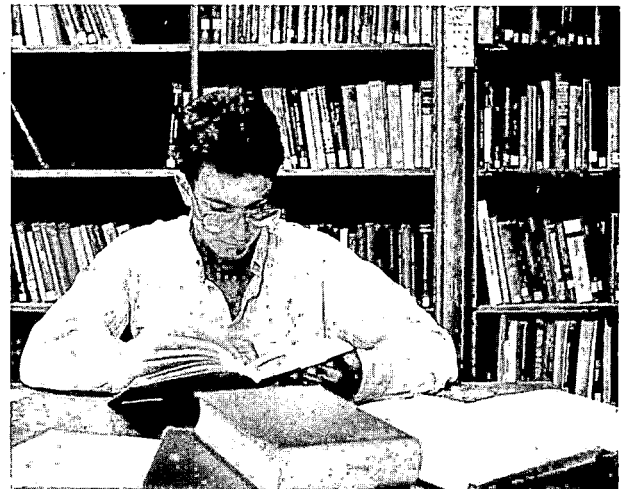
Princeton students do very well in national scholarship and fellowship competitions. During the past 13 years, 34 Princeton undergraduates have been Rhodes Scholars, representing 8 percent of all Rhodes Scholars chosen throughout the United States in that period.

The table below lists eight of the award programs open to seniors, and shows the number of Princetonians who have won these scholarships over the past five years.

	<i>Awarded nationally</i>	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
Churchill	10	0	1	1	0	1
DAAD*	—	3	2	2	3	2
Fulbright	—	14	13	8	9	9
Marshall	30	3	3	6	3	1
Mellon	100-125	5	9	6	10	6
NSF*	600	27	27	37	27	41
Rhodes	32	4	2	3	0	4

\*Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst

\*National Science Foundation



## Costs and Financial Aid

Here is what it costs for an undergraduate to study at Princeton in 1990-91 (excluding books, personal expenses, and transportation):

Tuition	\$15,440
Room	2,283
Board	2,775
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,498</b>

Students applying for financial aid help pay for their education by working in the summer and during the school year (contributing a minimum of \$2,780 in 1990-91) and by taking out loans (typically \$2,920) offered at favorable terms. Princeton then provides scholarships to fill any gap between a student's expenses and the amount a student and his or her parents are able to contribute.

The size of the parental contribution is determined with the help of a formula developed by the College Scholarship Service and used by all Ivy Group schools.

### *Princeton's Financial Aid Budget, 1990-91*

Number of undergraduates receiving financial aid	40%	1,800
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Median family income of students receiving aid	\$53,900
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Total scholarship budget		\$16,760,000
Provided by the University	80%	
Endowed scholarships		12,080,000
General funds		930,000
Yearly gifts to the scholarship program		340,000
Provided by government	12%	1,940,000
Provided by outside organizations	8%	1,470,000

Amount borrowed by financial aid students	\$4,800,000
Earnings of financial aid students	\$1,700,000

## Finances

### *Operating Budget*

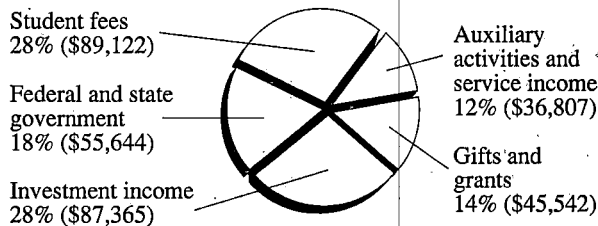
1989-90	\$408,500,000
1990-91 (projected)	426,816,000

The total operating budget for 1990-91 includes projections of \$90-100 million for sponsored research at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. This amount represents 22-25 percent of the University's overall budget.

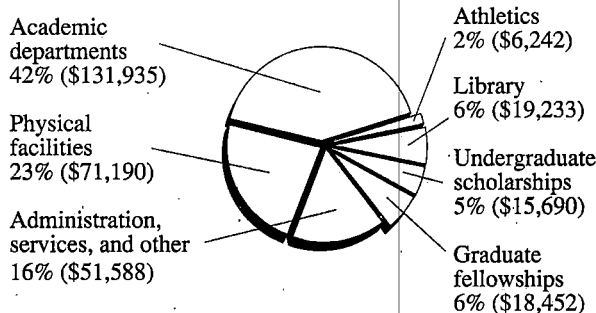
### *Income and Expenditures, 1989-90*

(Excluding Plasma Physics Laboratory)

*Income* (in thousands)



*Expenditures* (in thousands)



## **The Art Museum**

The Princeton University Art Museum is used extensively as a teaching resource. Its collections and exhibitions include artifacts of the ancient world (including rare pre-Columbian, classical, and Far Eastern objects); paintings and sculpture of the Renaissance, modern Europe, and America; a collection of outdoor sculpture displayed throughout the campus; and important collections of prints, drawings, and photographs.

Renovations include the Mitchell Wolfson Jr., Class of 1963, Wing (27,187 square feet); a photography study center; a new conservation studio; open study/storage in ancient art; facilities for the disabled; and an enlarged shop and information area.

## **Computing and Information Technology**

Princeton offers a wide variety of computing resources, including a large IBM mainframe, a general-use Unix system, specialized workstations, and various microcomputers.

TigerNet, a broadband communications system, connects most of the University's buildings. Through TigerNet, students, faculty, and staff can gain access to the library's on-line catalog and to Princeton News Network (PNN), the campus public information service. Via TigerNet, members of the University community can reach information resources around the campus and throughout the world.

Public clusters of Apple Macintoshes and IBM PCs, also connected to TigerNet, are located throughout the campus. Specialized campus workstations include Silicon Graphics, personal IRIS workstations, and Sun scientific SPARCstations.

A Microcomputer Distribution Center (MDC) makes personal microcomputer packages available to students, faculty, and staff members at advantageous prices.

## **Student Life**

All freshmen and sophomores at Princeton live and dine in five residential colleges: Butler, Forbes, Mathey, Rockefeller, and Wilson. Each college consists of a cluster of dormitories (housing between 450 and 500 students) and a dining and social center. The colleges have libraries and study spaces, game rooms, offices, seminar rooms, coffee houses, theaters, and computer clusters.

A senior faculty member serves as master of each college. Each college also has a staff that includes a director of studies responsible for academic advising, a college administrator, two assistant masters, a resident faculty member, faculty fellows, about a dozen juniors and seniors who serve as resident advisers, and three juniors and seniors who serve as minority affairs advisers.

More than 97 percent of Princeton undergraduates live on campus. Around 75 percent of juniors and seniors take their meals at one of 13 private eating clubs. Eight of these clubs are open to all students on a sign-in basis. Five clubs are selective.

Other juniors and seniors cook their own meals in dormitory kitchens, dine in the residential colleges, or join Stevenson Hall, a dining and social facility that, like the residential colleges, has a staff and faculty fellows and plans social and cultural activities. It also has a kosher dining room open to all students.

The Third World Center, the Women's Center, and the International Center are also important resources and gathering places for Princeton students. In addition, the University sponsors more than 200 student organizations and 40 student-run, on-campus business agencies.

## Athletics

In 1989-90, roughly 1,850 men and women (41 percent of the student body) participated in intercollegiate (varsity and club) sports on 58 teams and crews. In addition, nearly 550 teams played in approximately 3,000 contests within the intramural program, which includes teams from residential colleges, eating clubs, and various campus organizations. About 60 percent of the student population is involved in the intramural program.

Men compete in 18 varsity sports at Princeton; women in 15. Varsity and club teams have a history of excellence. The University is one of eight members of the Ivy League; based on the final Ivy League standings in 33 sports last year, Princeton varsity teams had the highest average finish of any Ivy school for the fourth consecutive year.

Men's teams topped the Ivy League for the fifth straight year in 1989-90. Their overall strength was boosted by five Ivy championships—basketball, football, swimming, outdoor track and field, and volleyball.

Women's varsity teams finished third in the composite Ivy standings. Their performance was bolstered by three Ivy titles—crew, swimming, and tennis. The crew team ended an outstanding season by capturing the Women's National Collegiate Rowing Championship in Madison, Wisconsin in June.

The University's athletic facilities have few rivals. Palmer Stadium, the nation's second-oldest football stadium, has hosted numerous world-class track and field meets as well as the 1981 NCAA Division I Men's Lacrosse Championship. Last year, Palmer Stadium was the site of the NCAA Women's Lacrosse Championship.

The multifunctional Jadwin Gymnasium, with a quarter of a million feet of indoor space, is the home venue for 11 teams and has hosted national championships for wrestling, fencing, and squash.

Lake Carnegie features a 2,000-meter rowing course that has served as the site of the U.S. Olympic trials.

DeNunzio Pool, completed last spring, is one of the top swimming and diving facilities in the east.

Other athletic facilities include Baker Rink (ice hockey), Dillon Gym (volleyball and gymnastics), Clarke Field (baseball), 1895 Field (softball), and 10 multipurpose fields.

## Central Educational Resources

### The Library

Princeton's library system consists of the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library, which houses the largest portion of Princeton's collection, and 22 special libraries, including 15 academic department collections. The libraries contain more than 4 million books and artifacts and 33,000 periodicals.

Princeton's library system has the largest per student/per year circulation of books among American research universities. Last year the average student borrowed 113 books.

Library expenditures for 1989-90 were approximately \$18 million. The budget for 1990-91 is estimated at \$19 million, which includes more than \$6 million for acquisitions.



# Scholarship and Research

Scholarship and research are essential to the University's enterprise. Every member of the faculty is engaged in scholarly research; each year the members of the faculty publish more than 2,000 scholarly documents. In addition, graduate students and upperclass undergraduates pursue independent research.

One indication of the University's commitment to research is the large number of externally supported projects undertaken at Princeton. External sources funded more than 980 separate projects in 1989-90 (not including the Plasma Physics Laboratory). Approximately 500 of these sponsored projects were in the natural sciences; 300 were in engineering and applied sciences; 140 were in the humanities and social sciences; and 40 were in inter- and nondepartmental programs. Funding for these projects totaled \$64 million—79 percent from the government, 9 percent from industry, 8 percent from foundations, and 4 percent from other sources.

## Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

The Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) is located on the James Forrestal Campus on U.S. Route 1. In operation since 1951, PPPL is engaged in long-term development of magnetic fusion as a safe, economical, and environmentally acceptable method of generating electricity. It is supported by the U.S. Department of Energy.

The Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor at PPPL is the largest magnetic fusion device in the United States. A more advanced follow-up experiment, the Compact Ignition Tokamak, is being considered by the Department of Energy for construction at the Plasma Physics Laboratory during the mid-1990s.

The laboratory has approximately 880 full-time employees. The budget for research at PPPL in 1989-90 was \$94.3 million.

## ROTC

There is an Army Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program at Princeton that prepares men and women to be officers in the active Army, the Army Reserve, or the National Guard. In 1989-90, 75 men and 7 women were enrolled as full participants in the Army ROTC Program at Princeton. Three-quarters of them benefited from ROTC scholarships worth approximately \$14,000 per year. Rutgers University permits Princeton students to enroll in its Air Force ROTC program; 20 men and 4 women were enrolled as cadets in that program in 1989-90.

## Seniors' Plans

Each spring the Office of Career Services asks the senior class what they plan to do after graduation. According to that survey, approximately one-third of the Class of 1990 went right to work—nearly 23 percent of the Class had accepted job offers; six percent were considering offers, and four percent believed an offer was forthcoming. Approximately 29 percent of the Class indicated they would continue their education immediately after graduation: 10 percent in graduate school in the arts and sciences, 6 percent in medical school, 8 percent in law school, and 5 percent in divinity school, business school, or other professional schools. Many in the Class said they plan to continue their education in the future.

## Alumni

There are more than 63,000 living Princeton alumni, including 8,750 women and 16,000 Graduate School alumni.

Princeton graduates live in all 50 states and 117 foreign countries. The states with the most Princeton alumni are, in descending order: New York, New Jersey, California, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, Florida, Virginia, and Illinois.

There are 126 Princeton alumni clubs and organizations throughout the world. The Alumni Association, to which all alumni belong, was established in 1826. It meets twice each year, on Alumni Day in February and at reunions in June.

Two U.S. presidents were Princeton alumni—James Madison, Class of 1771, and Woodrow Wilson, Class of 1879.

# The Graduate School

The Graduate School, established in 1901, enrolls approximately 1,770 students in 37 departments and programs. By history and design it is relatively small, and has traditionally emphasized Ph.D. programs in the arts, sciences, and engineering. In 1989-90, Princeton awarded 240 Ph.D.'s and 331 master's degrees. Princeton University has no business, law, or medical school.

Thirty-three percent of the Graduate School's students are female, 34 percent are citizens of foreign countries, and 9 percent are members of U.S. minority groups. The approximate enrollment of graduate degree candidates by academic division for 1989-90 is given below.

<i>Division</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Humanities	355	20%
Social sciences	266	15%
Natural sciences and mathematics	542	31%
School of Engineering and Applied Science	364	21%
School of Architecture	61	3%
Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs	182	10%
Total	1,770	



Additional laboratories are located at the James Forrestal Campus.

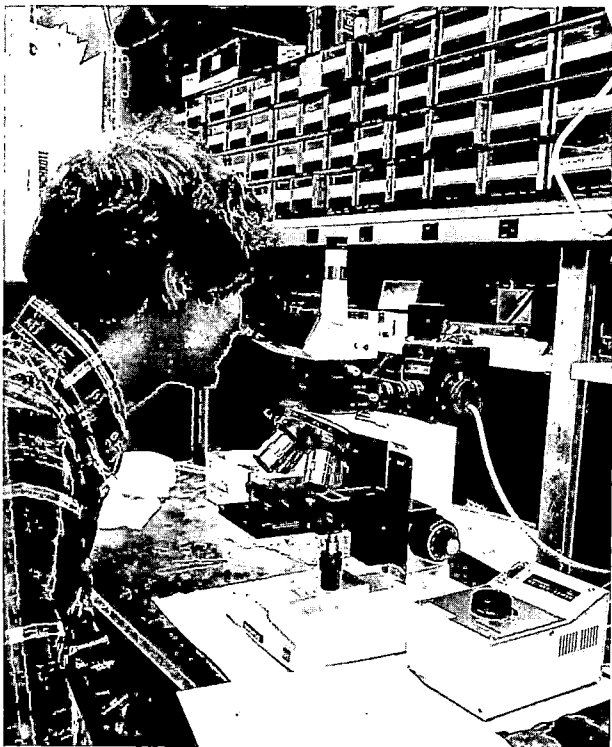
In spring 1990, 677 engineering undergraduates and 364 graduate students were enrolled. Ninety-nine faculty members serve the five departments of the school: chemical engineering, civil engineering and operations research, electrical engineering, mechanical and aerospace engineering, and computer science, which offers an A.B. as well as a B.S.E. degree.

Interdepartmental programs directed through the engineering school include energy and environmental studies, architecture and engineering, engineering and management systems, engineering physics, engineering biology, geological engineering, robotics and intelligent systems, transportation, plasma physics, fusion technology, and statistics and operations research, among others.

Eighteen engineering faculty members have received the NSF Presidential Young Investigator Award since its inception in 1984. Total engineering research expenditures for 1990 were above \$23 million. New research initiatives by engineering faculty include the development of programs in photonics and opto-electronic materials, materials science, earthquake engineering, discrete mathematics, and theoretical computer science.

# The School of Engineering and Applied Science

Engineering study at Princeton University dates back to 1875 when a professor was appointed and a course of study designed for civil engineering. The School of Engineering and Applied Science was established in 1921, and moved to its present home, the Engineering Quadrangle, in 1962. A new Computer Science Building opened in 1989. The two facilities offer students, researchers, and faculty members access to 92 laboratories, 18 classrooms, two specially equipped rooms for lecture demonstrations, and a new auditorium. The Engineering Library holds more than 200,000 volumes and an extensive microfiche collection.



Admission to the Graduate School is highly competitive. There were 5,646 applications for 1990-91; 1,040 of the applicants were admitted, and 486 accepted the offer of admission.

The Graduate School enrolls the third largest number of Mellon Fellows in the Humanities and the sixth largest number of National Science Foundation Fellows in the country. It is one of only seven institutions offering Whiting Fellowships, and it administers a number of National Institutes of Health traineeships and area studies fellowships.

Most degree candidates receive financial support, often from some combination of University fellowships, assistantships in research or teaching, loans, work-study, and non-University awards.

The average time from matriculation to receiving a Ph.D. at Princeton is five years, five months. This figure compares very favorably to the national average of six years, eleven months.

# The Faculty

In 1989-90 the faculty (including visitors and part-time faculty) totaled 1,016, including 376 professors, 59 associate professors, 193 assistant professors, 16 instructors, 248 lecturers, and 124 visitors.

Sixty-nine percent of the professorial faculty is tenured. Of the 628 members of the professorial faculty, excluding visitors, 184 are women and 89 are identified as members of minority groups. There are 43 tenured women on the faculty this year.

Approximately half of Princeton's tenured faculty members were promoted to tenure while they were at Princeton; the other half were hired with tenure from other institutions.



All faculty members at Princeton are expected to teach as well as to engage in scholarly research. The preceptorial system, introduced by Woodrow Wilson in 1905, makes faculty particularly accessible to students. "Precepts" are small classes in the humanities and social sciences in which a faculty member and a small group of students exchange ideas and explore subjects in depth. Faculty members also work closely with students in seminars (including the five-year-old program of freshmen seminars and the two-year-old program of senior seminars) and in the supervision of junior year independent work and senior theses.

Four members of the Princeton faculty are recipients of the Nobel Prize: Eugene Wigner, Thomas D. Jones Professor of Mathematical Physics Emeritus, won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1963; Philip W. Anderson, Joseph Henry Professor of Physics, won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1977; Sir W. Arthur Lewis, James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor of Economics and International Affairs Emeritus, received the Nobel Memorial Prize in economic science in 1979; and Val L. Fitch, James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor of Physics, won a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1980. Twelve faculty members have been named MacArthur Fellows.

Since 1984, Princeton faculty members in engineering, natural sciences, and social sciences have won 37 Presidential Young Investigator awards given by the National Science Foundation.

In 1988-89, five faculty members received Sloan Research Fellowships in economics, electrical engineering, physics, and mathematics. Eight members of the faculty received fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. The Guggenheim Fellows, from the departments of politics, mathematics, history, computer science, music, chemistry, and the humanities council, were appointed on the basis of unusually distinguished past achievement and exceptional promise for future accomplishment.