THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND PRIMARY DOCUMENTS
This is a sad time for every American. The nation suffers a loss that cannot be weighed. For me it is a deep personal tragedy. I know the nation, and the whole free world, shares the sorrow that Mrs. Kennedy bears.

I will do my best. That is all I can do. I ask God's help -- and yours.
2 August 1964

Mr. President:

1. Early this morning the USS Maddox was attacked by three DRV PT boats while on patrol approximately 30 miles off the North Vietnamese coast in the Gulf of Tonkin.

2. The Captain of the Maddox returned the fire with 5-inch guns and requested air support from the carrier Ticonderoga on station nearby in connection with reconnaissance flights in that area.

3. Ticonderoga jets arrived shortly and made strafing attacks on the PT boats resulting in one enemy boat dead in the water, two others damaged and turned tail for home.

4. The Maddox reports no personnel or material damages.

5. Messrs Rusk and McNamara have been informed of the incident and present plans are to release a press statement later today either from Washington or Saigon.

6. Additional details on the Maddox encounter will be available later today.
JCS Sends.

Air Strike Against North Vietnam (TS)

1. By 0700 local 5 August conduct a one-time maximum effort attack of following targets with objective of maximum assurance of high level of target destruction:
   a. SWACWs and PT boats located at bases Fort Wallut, Hoi Day, Phu Loi and Quang Khao and at Lea Chao estuary (19-4GN; 105-57E). Targets are boats.
У АППАРАТА НАХОДИТСЯ ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ СОВЕТА МИНИСТРОВ КОСЮГИН И ПРОСИТ ВЫЯСНИТЬ, НАХОДИТСЯ ЛИ ГОСПОДИН ПРЕЗИДЕНТ У АППАРАТА.

УВАЖАЕМЫЙ Г-Н ПРЕЗИДЕНТ,

ОБСЯГ ПОСЛЕДНИХ АНЕЙ ЗАСТАВЛЯЕТ МЕНЯ СО ВСЕЙ ОТКРЫТОСТЬЮ ВЫСКАЗАТЬ ВАМ НАШЕ МНЕНИЕ. КАК ПОКАЗЫВАЕТ ОБСТАНОВКА, РЕШЕНИЯ СОВЕТА БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ НЕДЕЙСТВЕННЫ, ИЗРАИЛЬ ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ИХ ИГНORИРУЕТ. КАК ВЫ ПОНИМАЕТЕ, ПОСЛЕ МНОГИХ ПОПЫТОК, ПРЕДПРИМАЕМЫХ В ЭТОМ НАПРАВЛЕНИИ И РЕШЕНИЯ СОВЕТА БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В НИЧЕСКИХ, ЛИКВИДАЦИИ АГРЕССИИ ОБА ОТВЕРНУЛИ НА БЛИЖНЕМ ВОСТОКЕ — ЭТИ ПОПЫТКИ ОКАЗАЛИСЬ НЕУСПЕШНЫМИ.

ОБЗЯЛО МАТУЙЩИЙ ВНУТРЕННЕЙ МОМЕНТ, КОТОРЫМ ЗАСТЫЛАЯ НАС, ЕСЛИ НЕ ПРЕКРАТИТЬ В БЛИЖАЙШИЕ 48 ЧАСОВ ВЕЩИЧНЫЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ, ПРИНИМАТЬ САМООТСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫЕ РЕШЕНИЯ, НА К ЭТОМ ГОТОВЫ, ОДНАКО ЭТИ ДЕЙСТВИЯ МОГУТ ОТЪЯЛЮКУМУ НАС, ЕСЛИ ПРИДЕТ К БОЛЬШОЙ КАТАСТРОФЕ.

ФАСИСТИЗМА, В МИРЕ ЕСТЬ СИЛА, КОТОРЫМ ЕГО ВЫЯТИМь.

МЫ ПРЕДЛАГАЕМ ВАМ ПОБОРОВАТЬ ОТ ИЗРАИЛЯ, ОТИМ И В БЛИЖАЙШИЕ 48 ЧАСОВ БЕЗУСЛОВНО ПРЕКРАТИТЬ ВЕЩИЧНЫЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ, ОБОБЕСТРЯМЯ, МУ СЕВЛЯМ ТО ЖЕ, ПРЕДЛАГАЕМ ПРЕДУПРЕЖДИТЬ ИЗРАИЛЬ, 48 ЧАСОВ ПЕРЕПЛЬНЯМ НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ АКЦИИ, ЭКСТИЛЯ ВЕЩИЧНЫЕ ПРАВО ОБЪЯВИТЬ ВАЕ МНЕНИЕ.

А. КОСЮГИН
ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ СОВЕТА МИНИСТРОВ СССР.

10 ИЮНЯ 1967 ГОДА, 15-50 МИУ. ПО МОСКОВСКОМУ ВРЕМЕНИ.
TRANSLATION

Saturday, June 10, 1967
Sight Translation - 9:00 a.m.
Received by President - 9:05 a.m.

The White House
To President Lyndon B. Johnson

Dear Mr. President:

The events of the last days have forced me to express to you with all frankness our view. As the situation shows, the resolutions of the Security Council are invalid. Israel has completely ignored them. As you can understand, after the many attempts taken in this direction and the resolutions of the Security Council concerning the termination of aggression on the part of Israel in the Near East -- these attempts have proved ineffective.

A very crucial moment has now arrived which forces us, if military actions are not stopped in the next few hours, to adopt an independent decision. We are ready to do this. However, these actions may bring us into a clash, which will lead to a grave catastrophe. Obviously in the world there are powers to whom this would be advantageous.

We purpose that you demand from Israel that it unconditionally cease military action in the next few hours. On our part, we will do the same. We purpose to warn Israel that, if this is not fulfilled, necessary actions will be taken, including military.

Please give me your views.

A. Kosygin
The United States Constitution
THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Original

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 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.

Rephrased

We (the citizens of the United States) have enacted this Constitution (for the United States of America) so that we can 1) make the country a better place, 2) ensure that justice is served, 3) make sure that the country is stable, 4) make sure that the nation is well-defended, and 5) ensuring that our generation and the ones to come enjoy the blessings of liberty and freedom.

Article I

Section 1

All the lawmaking power we grant in this document will lie with a new “Congress” of the United States, which will have two parts: the Senate, and the House of Representatives.

Section 2

Members of the House of Representatives will be elected every other year directly by the voters.

Anybody who wants to be a representative has to be at least 25 years old, has to have been a citizen for at least 7 years, and has to be currently living in the state they’re elected in.

The different states will receive different numbers of representatives and different levels of taxes based on how many citizens they have, meaning free people and indentured servants – Indians won’t be counted or taxed, and 3/5 of the slave population will be counted.* The first actual head count will take place three years after Congress meets for the first time, and a census will then be taken every ten years. Every state will have at least one representative, and the number of representatives from each state will never be more than one for every 30,000 citizens.

Until a census is taken, New Hampshire will get to choose three, Massachusetts will have eight, Rhode Island gets 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 will have three.
**AMENDMENTS**

### The Amendments

**The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficial ends of its institution.**

**RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.**

**ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.**

#### 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.

#### 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小米 of a State. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb. No person 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 charge against him, and to be charged therein.

#### 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-tried in any other manner than according to the course of the common law.

#### 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 Constitution, being in strictness, the Law of the Land; and all laws passed in pursuance thereof being the supreme Law of the Land; any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Some of the states have shown interest in adding certain clauses to the Constitution to make sure that its power is not abused or misinterpreted, and to make sure that the government is beneficial for all citizens.

Both branches of Congress have agreed by a 2/3 majority that these articles will be proposed to the various state legislatures as Amendments to the United States Constitution. They will become legal when they are ratified by 3/4 of the state legislatures, and will then become part of the Constitution.

These articles will amend the Constitution only by adding to it, and they have been approved using the steps outlined in Article 5.

There will be no established "state religion," and there will be no law preventing freedom of religion. The citizens will have the freedom to speak their minds, to meet together, and to bring their complaints before the government. The press will also have the freedom to say what they want without government interference.

Because the security of the nation depends on a well-armed populace, the people will have the right to own and use guns.

The army cannot force citizens to keep soldiers in their homes.
• The Constitution in Plain English
  

• The Amendments in Plain English
  