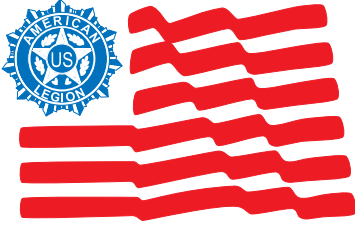


PREMIER



BOYS STATE ILLINOIS

**EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS
JUNE 5- 11, 2010**

CITIZENSHIP MANUAL

**AMERICAN LEGION
PREMIER BOYS STATE
EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS
JUNE 5 - 11, 2010**

2009 Boys State Officials

Governor	Brian Elliott
Lt. Governor	Sean Doherty
Secretary of State	Kriston Johnson
Comptroller	Brian Wang
Attorney General	Evan Schroeder
Treasurer	John Vito
Boys Nation Senator	Brian Elliott
Boys Nation Senator	Kyle Newhouse

The American Legion Leadership

State Commander	William J. Flanagan
Senior Vice Commander	Richard. C. Groharing
State Adjutant	Terry L. Woodburn

The Senior Staff

President & Program Director	Thomas S. Johnson, Rockford
Camp Director	Richard Snodgrass, Chapin
Director of Administration	Frank E. Yocum, Ipava
Asst. Director of Administration	Jay Dellow, Lincoln
Director of Counselors	Randy Johnston, Chicago
Asst. Director of Counselors	James Aiu, Tinley Park
Asst. Director of Counselors	Kevin Gordon, Joliet

Board of Directors

Thomas S. Johnson--President	Clyde Minish
Arthur E. Rawers--Vice President	Joe McCraith
Jay Dellow--Secretary	Robert E. Noonan
Richard E. Snodgrass--Treasurer	David A. Scott
Jack Carrico	Harry M. Seiple
Gerald Connolly	James Shaw
Hon. Michael Flanagan	Miles Smith
Robert C. Gaither	Ben R. Strode
Rev. Gary P. Gummersheimer	John C. Waltrip
Brian L. Hausman	Kevin Wilbur
Melvin H. Kehl	Frank E. Yocum
Allen Kirkpatrick	John H. York
William T. Meister	Marty Zvonar

FUNCTIONAL CITIZENSHIP

FORWARD

The youth movement in the United States known as "BOYS STATE" is a program of citizenship training sponsored by The American Legion. Originated by the Department of Illinois in 1934, the plan was adopted by the national organization in 1935 and has since been put into operation in every state in the Union.

The program of training of Boys State has been developed on the fundamental assumption that youth can best "learn to do by doing." In the main, the mechanics of government in Premier Boys State are patterned after the established agencies of city, county and state government in Illinois. For all practical purposes, Premier Boys State may be regarded as a mythical fifty-first state with a constitution, a body of law and practices peculiar to it alone.

Boys State aims at all times to make its program of training in functional citizenship effective through creating a wide amount of opportunities for participation. The good that may come to a citizen is limited only by the extent of his willingness to participate in various citizenship activities that are made available.

From the point of view of the young citizen, the success of the week's work will be determined very largely by the attitude of the boys themselves toward the program. If the majority of the boys attending this session of Premier Boys State reflect the same high ideals of citizenship that have characterized previous sessions, the program of the current season will undoubtedly be an unqualified success.

In Boys State, good citizenship means loyalty, good sportsmanship, cooperation, dependability, responsiveness, and keen interest in the week's activities. Good citizens **think** before they talk, and act only after mature consideration of their plans. Good citizens are true Americans.

Let's be Americans!

Hayes Kennedy, Founder
The American Legion
Premier Boys State of Illinois

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**Governors of American Legion
Premier Boys State**

1935	Robert Anderson, Berwyn	1972	Tom Garrison, Urbana
1936	A.G. Grebe, Peoria	1973	GregoryBoone, Evanston
1937	Robert Curzon, Champaign	1974	Albert T. Thomas, Lake Forest
1938	Bob Clement, Forrest Park	1975	Brad Hall, Streator
1939	John Cannon, Maywood	1976	Harold W. Otto, Arcola
1940	Louis Condon, Rock Island	1977	Brad Whitehead, Monticello
1941	Arthur Lennon, Joliet	1978	Anthony J. Williams, Chicago
1942	Don Wynn, Mount Morris	1979	Eric R. Ewell, Wheaton
1943	Dave Brown, Bloomington	1980	David Hilliard, Peoria
1944	Al Cook, Aurora	1981	Oran L. Alston, Waukegan
1945	Not held due to World War II	1982	Joe Wiegand, Palatine
1946	Ed Bruske, Chicago	1983	Greg Smith, Rantoul
1947	Clifford Stout, Freeport	1984	Darrin Gayles, Peoria
1948	Wayne Sullivan, Kewanee	1985	David Higgins, Joliet
1949	Richard Muraski, Rockford	1986	Ernest Frazier, Chicago
1950	Kenneth Merwin, Woodstock	1987	Mark Guy, Askhum
1951	Alex R. Seith, Aurora	1988	Cannon Lambert, Glen Ellyn
1952	Frederick Borsch, Hinsdale	1989	John T. Clendenin, Sparta
1953	James F. MacDonald, Aurora	1990	Curtis E. Gannon, Libertyville
1954	James Gardner, Robinson	1991	John C. Sims, Country Club Hills
1955	Tim Gover, Mattoon	1992	Elliott Rodgers, Champaign
1956	Kenneth Crocker, Robinson	1993	Mark K. Santillan, Glen Ellyn
1957	Robert Hewitt, Loves Park	1994	Maurice L. Rabb, Moline
1958	Ronald Harrington, Canton	1995	Stephen T. Yenchko, Chatham
1959	Paul E. Rowley, Bartonville	1996	Sean Stephenson, LaGrange
1960	Fred Denkman, Skokie	1997	Frank James Harts, III, Rock Falls
1961	Steve Cunningham, Bridgeport	1998	Langston Hughes, Waukegan
1962	Thomas Walter Hill, Canton	1999	John Feeney, Monticello
1963	Michael Hasselberg, Peoria	2000	Christopher Hightower, Danville
1964	Tim Battaglio, Belleville	2001	Kevin Maliszewski, Glen Carbon
1965	Rodney Peacock, Champaign	2002	David Wiest, Mapleton
1966	Rich Chase, Danville	2003	Curt Rendall, Winthrop Harbor
1967	James LeRoy Cole, Freeport	2004	William Thorndike, Morrison
1968	James Peters, Quincy	2005	Josh Boykin, Rockford
1969	Benjamin Bridges, II	2006	Darius McCray, Chicago
1970	Steve Cuda, McHenry	2007	Adam Skiekiewicz-Chovan, Mokena
1971	Steve Ricks, Waukegan	2008	Jacob Becraft, Metamora
		2009	Brian Elliott, Macomb

Presidents of the Boys State Corporation

Hayes Kennedy, Joliet	1935 - 1963
Sidney T. Holzman, Chicago	1964 - 1967
Joe McAdam, Springfield	1968 - 1969
Dan Brown, Monmouth	1969 - 1972
Karl Yost, Morrison	1973 - 1986
Thomas S. Johnson, Rockford	1987 -

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF BOYS STATE

The formulation of policies and the administration of the affairs of The American Legion Premier Boys State are in the hands of the officers and members of the Board of Directors of The American Legion Premier Boys State of Illinois, Incorporated. This corporation is a not-for-profit organization operating under the laws of the State of Illinois.

The Board has delegated responsibility for the details of administration to a Director, and a staff which is divided into three groups in accordance with their functions. These functions are administrative, counseling and instructional.

Administrative Staff -- The President of the Board of Directors is the Chief Executive Officer of Boys State, and with the approval of the Board, appoints the Camp Director, and senior staff. The Camp Director is the chief administrative officer during Boys State. He is directly responsible to the President and Board of Directors of the corporation for all phases of Boys State activities. He verifies performance of the necessary contractual arrangements made on behalf of Premier Boys State. He sets up the facilities prior to the citizen's arrival, and he is general overseer of the operation of the camp. He directs the payment of expenses of operation by the Finance Officer.

The Director of Administration is in direct charge of all administrative personnel in the camp. He is responsible for the administration of the headquarters office, for the health and welfare of the citizens, for the inspection and cleanliness of the quarters, and for the extracurricular activities of the citizens. He handles routine cases of discipline.

Counseling Staff -- The Director of Counselors heads a staff of 8 County Counselors, 8 Assistant County Counselors and 32 City Counselors. Each City Counselor is in direct charge of not more than 40 citizens.

Each County Counselor is in charge of a dormitory unit of three cities, comprising not more than 100 citizens. In addition, there are Junior Counselors (former citizens of Boys State) who are serving apprenticeships, Staff Counselors (Chaplains and part-time counselors), and former officers of Boys State who assist for one year. The Counselors have immediate supervision of the citizens, invest them with the particulars of the program, and guide the citizens in their participation therein. There are about 70 persons on the counseling staff.

Instructional Staff -- The President of Premier Boys State is, in addition to his other duties, in charge of the instructional staff. This staff consists of the Supervisors of the four Schools and the visiting speakers. The President is in charge of all assemblies, although he may from time to time delegate this duty to other members of the staff.

Program of Training -- The instructional program of Premier boys State has three phases:

- (1) Schools or classroom instruction,
- (2) Functional activities, and
- (3) General Assemblies.

Every citizen is required to attend all such activities which are scheduled in the daily program.

Hayes Kennedy, a founder of Boys State has upon various occasions described the functional activities of Boys State in these words: "The young citizens organize their own city, county and state governments. They choose their own officials in accordance with regular election procedures. They introduce and argue their own bills in a state legislature. Justice is administered by their own law enforcement agencies and courts. In Boys State, each citizen learns to do by doing.

"Not only does a boy review knowledge already acquired in school concerning the political and governmental machinery of a commonwealth, but he finds himself performing exactly the same functions as a citizen in the everyday world. In effect, he is a citizen of a mythical state patterned in so far as possible after his own state government."

Beginning Saturday night and extending through the following Friday morning, general assemblies are held daily. The purpose of these assemblies is to hear speakers on subjects which are pertinent to the training program and to give leaders of the two political parties in Boys State an opportunity to present their platforms.

Rules -- While the government of Boys State is in the hands of the citizens themselves, the Board of Directors feel the responsibility of their trust very keenly and have seen fit to establish a "Decalogue of Conduct" to which all boys who are admitted to citizenship are expected to conform. Citizenship is contingent upon a boy's acceptance of the principles of conduct enumerated in the Decalogue. Citizens who violate the letter or spirit of these regulations are subject to dismissal from Boys State without refund of fees and may be barred from further participation in the program.

THE DECALOGUE OF CONDUCT IS AS FOLLOWS:

1. All Citizens shall observe the rules of common courtesy and decency in their relations with each other. They shall be amenable to rules, ordinances and statutes of the government of Boys State, and shall cooperate with all duly elected or appointed citizen-officers. They shall respect the authority of counselors and shall conform to requests made by them in the line of duty.

2. No citizen shall haze another citizen, or attempt to do him bodily harm in any form or manner either as an individual or as a member of a group.

3. Citizens shall refrain from offensively boisterous or rowdy personal conduct in meetings, in the dormitories, or on the grounds, and shall eschew the use of lewd, profane or obscene language, or the possession of obscene pictures or printed material or signs.

4. Citizens shall respect property rights, whether the property be that of another citizen, of Boys State, or of the State of Illinois.

5. Citizens shall obey the laws of the State of Illinois and the regulations of Boys State proscribing possession of firearms, fireworks, and explosives.

6. Citizens shall comply with the laws of the State of Illinois and the regulations of Boys State proscribing the transportation, retention or use of any form of intoxicating liquor or drugs, and shall not influence or encourage any other citizen in the use of tobacco.

7. Citizens shall refrain from participation in games of chance, or in any form of gambling.

8. The operation of an automobile by a citizen while at Boys State is forbidden, despite parental approval.

9. Citizens shall remain within the limits of the Boys State area of the campus.

Grounds for Dismissal

In addition to routine disciplinary action taken by the counseling staff for minor infractions of the rules or standards or conduct, from time to time charges of serious disciplinary violation occur, which if determined to be true, may give rise to dismissal. Such conduct includes the possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs, either on or off campus; assault upon another person, theft, deliberate damage or destruction of private or public property, deliberate false reporting of a fire, protracted failure to participate in scheduled activities, or gross disobedience or gross misconduct.

Such violations may also be reported to appropriate law enforcement agencies.

No citizen shall be dismissed without having first been provided a hearing before the Camp Director or his designee. The accused citizen is entitled to confront all witnesses, except in extraordinary circumstances involving severe threat to the witness, as determined by the Camp Director or his designee.

In all cases of dismissal, written notification of the action taken and reasons therefore shall be provided to the citizen's parents.

Room Searches

While the Board of Directors undertakes to preserve the privacy of its citizens, it reaffirms its authority to enter and search any room or other area of the campus where there is clear indication that alcohol or illegal drugs may be stored or used or when it is deemed necessary for the health, safety or welfare of the citizens, or where there is clear indication that standards of conduct are being violated, or to protect university property. The occupants of the room will be notified of the reasons for any room search.

Such inspection will be undertaken only with advance approval of the Camp Director, Dean of Counselors or Executive Officer. Such inspection will be conducted only by the County Counselor, Dean of Counselors, Assistant Dean of Counselors, Executive Officer, a member of the University's residence staff or a campus or local law enforcement officer.

This policy of room search does not apply to routine inspection of all rooms conducted daily on a scheduled basis to maintain an orderly and sanitary condition nor to routine bed checks, routine efforts to locate citizens, routine discipline checks or emergency situations.

Non-Discrimination Policy

It is the policy of the Board of Directors of Premier Boys State to conduct all aspects of its operation in a manner that does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sexual preference, age, physical handicap or marital status.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Seat of Government - The “State Capitol” of Premier Boys State is located in the Lawson Hall complex on the campus of Eastern Illinois University at Charleston. The territory falling under the jurisdiction of Boys State includes the campus area which citizens of Boys State are authorized to use.

Component Units - Premier Boys State is composed of eight “counties,” each county having a “population” of 75 citizens. All citizens are qualified voters.

There are four “cities” in each county, and three “wards” in each city. As applications are received, numbers are assigned to all citizens. Citizens with odd numbers belong to the Federalist Party and citizens with even numbers belong to the Nationalist Party.

Each city is an election precinct. City Counselors will appoint an Election Board of three (3) election judges, two (2) Federalists and one (1) Nationalist from odd-numbered cities, and two (2) Nationalists and one (1) Federalist from the even-numbered cities. Members of the county board of supervisors are elected by cities, as the township as a governmental unit is not included in Boys State. Each county for the sake of convenience in administration is a senatorial or legislative district, a judicial circuit and a Supreme Court district.

Summarized, the governmental organization of Premier Boys State consists of the following units of government; 1 state, 8 Supreme Court districts, 8 judicial circuits, 8 legislative districts, 8 counties, 32 cities, and 32 election precincts.

The cities of Boys State are organized under the aldermanic plan of municipal government. All judicial functions are administered by the circuit court under the supervision of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has Appellate Jurisdiction only. The law enforcement agencies consist of the police force of the cities which has jurisdiction only in city areas, the sheriff of a county who has jurisdiction only within the county and the state police who have state wide jurisdiction.

It has been the practice to give names to the cities and counties. In Premier Boys State, counties are named after the founders of the Boys State Program and the seven Illinois citizens who have served as National Commanders of the American Legion. The cities are given names of Past Commanders of the Department of Illinois and Boys State counselors who have served for 50 years or longer.

A list of the cities, counties, and judicial districts of Premier Boys State is shown on the following page.

COUNTY AND CITY ORGANIZATIONS

Name of County	Name of City	Number of City
HAYES	Badamo	1
	Mahoney	2
	Yost	3
	Hudson	4
GLEASON	Kissner	5
	Gazza	6
	Lofton	7
	Kirby	8
KENNEDY	Brennan	9
	Corum	10
	Smith	11
	Gonzales	12
KELLER	Strode	13
	Gaither	14
	Briese	15
	Thompson	16
SAVAGE	Nooner	17
	Nicholes	18
	Brown	19
	Bennett	20
STELLE	Corbett	21
	Mathers	22
	Runyard	23
	Madden	24
GEIGER	Atteberry	25
	Merritt	26
	Besson	27
	Ambos	28
CONATSER	Sanzotta	29
	Rawers	30
	Snodgrass	31
	Gaughan	32

Officers - The officers of the various units of Boys State fall into two classifications; elective and appointive. All elective officers in cities and counties as well as senators and representatives in the state legislature and Supreme Court Justices, are nominated by the party caucus or convention plan in their respective counties. The six major state officers are nominated in a primary. In the state primary, and in all general elections, official ballots are used.

The number and kind of officers which may be appointed by cities and counties are set by state statute. The six major officers of Premier Boys State serve for a term of one year, or until their successors are duly elected and have qualified. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and other officials of Boys State may be brought back to the next annual sessions at expense of the corporation in order that they may carry on the affairs of government until the new state officials are elected and take office. These various officers exercise all the powers of their respective offices in order that the government of Boys State may be continuous. None of these officers are eligible to succeed themselves in office as they are present in a semi-official status as assistant counselors and not as citizens.

In order that their experiences in the Boys State program and their prominent positions may not be used to an unfair advantage on behalf of their friends, all such officers are required to take a pledge upon their return that they will not participate in political campaigns, and will not permit their influences to be used to favor or to oppose the candidacy of any citizen for office. Their sole job the second year is to function efficiently in the offices to which they were elected the previous year. Immediately upon taking office, they cease to be politicians and become statesmen. Thus continuous government is maintained at a high level of efficiency by the old officers until the new officers can be elected and take over.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Except for minor changes dictated by the brevity of the session, the political organization at Premier Boys State is patterned after the political organization which we have in the State of Illinois. At Premier Boys State, we preserve the State Central Committee and County Central Committee, we omit the Congressional Committee, and we create a City Central Committee of the four ward chairmen, despite the fact that for our voting purposes, each city comprises an election precinct. In the larger cities in the State of Illinois, precincts are normally subordinate units of wards.

The City Central Committee of each political party (Federalist and Nationalist) shall be composed of ward committeemen of each party representing the wards embraced in such city. The City Central Committees are the first to function because city elections are first to occur.

Ward Committeeman - On Saturday, the City Counselor in each city will suggest that the members of each political party in each ward agree as to who shall be Ward Committeeman for the party. This committeeman is his party's representative in his ward, and he is expected to convey the wishes of his group to the Central Committee, and to convey party plans to the members of his group. He is, in effect, the party "whip" in his ward. It is his business to see that the members of his party in his ward get to the polls to vote.

City Chairman - On Saturday before the City caucus, the City Counselor will have the three Ward Committeemen meet and elect a City Chairman. It is customary for this chairman to be one of their own number. The duties of a city chairman are similar to those of a ward committeeman except that are on a wider scale. His contacts are with the officio' a member of the County Central Committee of his party. His first job and one of the most important that he will perform is to hold a caucus of the members of the party

in his city on Saturday to make up a slate of nominees for the city offices.

County Chairman - The three city chairmen of each party constitute the County Central Committee of that party. Sometime Sunday, these three political leaders will meet at the call of the County Counselor and by election, agreement or lot, designate one of their numbers as County Chairman. At the outset, the most important job the Chairman has is to chair the county caucus of the party Sunday. At this convention the citizens who belong to a particular political party sitting as a party convention make up a slate of party nominees for county offices to be voted for on Tuesday.

State Central Committee - The state committee of each party consists of the chairman from each county. Both State Central Committees will be called into session on Monday morning to make plans for their party conventions Tuesday night. Each committee should organize itself by electing a State Chairman, a State Vice Chairman, and as many other officers as may be necessary. The state committee of each party is considered a board of strategy for the party, and should have considerable voice in the formulation of its party platforms. A Staff Counselor will be assigned to each State Central Committee as an advisor.

The State Central Committee is in charge of the State Convention. The Chairman of the State Central Committee usually is the presiding officer of the State Convention. He may delegate this responsibility to another member of the committee.

The Premier Boys State party conventions of both parties are held on Tuesday night.

Each State Central Committee must prescribe its own rules for the conducts of its convention. By the time the conventions assemble, the Committee will know how many candidates have filed nominating petitions for each State office.

Each State Central Committee must herefore determine for its own:

(1) the sequence in which candidates may appear before the convention to speak in their own behalf

(2) the length of time that can be allotted to each speaker, taking into account the status of each position in the hierarchy of government

(3) whether speakers other than the candidates may address the convention

(4) the rules of decorum and methods of enforcing such rules, including the appointment of sergeants-at-arms and

(5) any other matters which might be necessary to the conduct of an orderly convention.

These rules are drafted by the State Central Committee. They are then presented to the convention and should be adopted by the convention. After the chairman of the Rules Committee has read the proposed rules, he customarily moves to adopt, another member of the committee seconds, and the chair puts the question. Sometimes, albeit rarely, amendments to the rules are offered from the floor, and they may then be considered by the convention as a whole.

The effect of adopting rules of a convention is to bind all members of the party to their observance.

In addition to conducting a forum for the candidates, each convention may perform all other functions inherent to such political organization and not inconsistent with the Constitution and statutes of Premier Boys State.

The State Central Committee also, after its organization, drafts the platform of the party. Usually the Chairman of the committee to serve as the Chairman of the Platform Committee. The platform also should be adopted by the State convention.

Committeemen, whether they be of the City, County, or State Central Committees, are not public officers, since they in no way represent the State or any subdivision thereof, but represent only a political party. Consequently, any of these political party offices may be held by an elective or appointive city, county, or state officer.

A special meeting of any central committee may be called by the chairman, or by not less than twenty-five percent of the members of such committee, by giving one hour's notice to such committee in writing of the time and place at which such special meeting is to be held, and the business which is proposed to be presented at such special meeting.

The biggest job of the State Central Committee, of course, is to get out the vote. After the slate of candidates has been selected through the medium of the primary, it is the duty of the State Central Committee to beat the drums for their party's candidates. They are to organize the voters in their respective bailiwicks, and get out the vote for their party.

Citizens with odd numbered serial numbers belong to the Federalist Party and citizens with even numbers to the Nationalist Party.

**SUGGESTED AGENDA FOR
CITY COUNCILS AND
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**Call to Order
Pledge of Allegiance
Roll Call
Reading and Approval of Minutes
Approval of Appointments (if any)
Committee Reports
Old Business
New Business
Adjournment**

CHAPTER III FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION A - MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

The cities of Premier Boys State are organized in accordance with the aldermanic form of government. Three officers who are elected at large, the Mayor, the City Clerk, and one Alderman, elected from each of the three wards comprises the elected officials of a city in Boys State.

Candidates for the foregoing offices are nominated in party caucuses. The election to fill these offices is held Sunday, and all newly elected city officers are given the oath of office that night. From Sunday night until the county government begins to function, all local authority rests in the hands of the city officers. As county officers are elected, they will take over certain functions heretofore administered by city officers alone. Wherever there is overlapping jurisdiction, the county officer's authority is superior to that of a city officer.

Following is an outline of the duties of each city official:

Mayor - The Mayor is the chief executive of the city. He:

1. Presides at all meetings of the City Council, but has no vote except in case of a tie.
2. Appoints certain assistants with the consent of the Council. He may remove any appointive officer from office at will.
3. Supervises the work of all appointive officers, and holds them responsible for the proper performance of their duties.
4. Within twenty-four hours after he takes office, he shall present to the Council a message containing information relative to the affairs of the city and to recommend measures that he may deem expedient. He may within twenty-four hours veto ordinances passed by the Council, but by a two-thirds vote of its members, the Council may pass an ordinance over his veto.

City Clerk - The City Clerk is the official record-keeper of the city. His duties are as follows:

1. Attends the meetings of the City Council and prepares written minutes of the proceedings.

2. Serves as a secretary in general administrative procedures to the City Counselor.

City Council - The City Council is composed of one Alderman from each of the four wards. The Mayor presides over the City Council, but he has no vote except in case of a tie. The duties of a City Council are as follows:

1. Acts as a legislative unit for the city government by enacting ordinances for the welfare of its citizens.

2. Considers the Mayor's recommendations regarding legislative measures, appointments, etc.

3. Hears reports submitted by the Mayor and other elective and appointive officers.

4. Fills vacancies that may develop in elective or appointive offices on account of resignation, etc.

Appointive Officers - The following officers shall be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the consent of the City Council: City Attorney, Chief of Police, Policeman, Health Commissioner & Fire Chief. Their duties are as follows:

City Attorney - Gives legal advice to the Mayor and other officers of the municipal government. Defends the city against law suits, and represents the city when it is the plaintiff before any court. Acts as a prosecutor before the Circuit Court of any citizen charged with the violation of a city ordinance.

Chief of Police - Acts as the principal agent for law enforcement within the city, seeing that ordinances are observed, and order maintained and that state statutes are enforced.

Policeman - Assists in enforcement of any orders that may come from the office of the Chief of Police.

Fire Chief - Inspects his city area for fire hazards, including piles of waste, electrical connections, etc. Checks over the fire fighting equipment in his area to make certain that it is in working condition. Organizes a volunteer fire department for emergency purposes.

Health Commissioner - Is alert at all times to detect sickness or injuries among citizens and reports his findings to the City Counselor. Makes daily sanitary inspections, including the condition of the wash rooms, shower, baths, toilets, drains, etc. Takes charge of morning cleanup of quarters.

City Election Board - Some time before Sunday, the City Counselor, in consultation with the temporary ward leaders from each party, will appoint an election board of three citizens to conduct all elections in that city during the week. Three alternates will also be appointed. The board will consist of three judges.

The duties of a member of the election board will occupy two hours of a citizen's time for four days. Citizens who are not willing to put in that much time should not accept appointments to this board.

A special school will be held for all election officials. At this time, complete instructions in the duties of the various election officials will be given by the Staff Counselor in charge of Elections. It is obligatory that all election officials and their alternates attend these meetings.

SECTION B -- COUNTY OFFICERS

County Government in Premier Boys State is emphasized on Tuesday and Wednesday. Slates of nominees for county offices are made up by each party in a party convention Sunday.

The elective officers in a county are Sheriff, County Clerk, Judge of the Circuit Court, Coroner, County Treasurer, and State's Attorney. In addition, there are six supervisors. Townships are coextensive with cities and two supervisors are elected from each city. The members of the Board of Supervisors elect a presiding officer, called the chairman, from among their own membership.

The duties of the county officers are as follows:

Sheriff - The Sheriff of a county has the following duties:

1. To be the chief agent of law enforcement in the county.

2. To be custodian of the dormitory which houses his county and of the equipment therein.

3. To be responsible for the arrest and safekeeping of persons charged with crime or misdemeanor under the laws of the state. He is the official jailer. In case a citizen is sentenced to community service as a penalty for violation of the law, he or his deputy will supervise the carrying out of the prisoner's sentence.

4. To be responsible for the deportment and general conduct of the citizens of his county when they are together as a group.

5. To be the executive agent of the Circuit Court and to serve writs, warrants and subpoenas when called upon to do so. A Deputy Sheriff is assigned as bailiff of the Circuit court.

County Clerk - The Clerk is an important administrative officer and has several duties to perform. They are as follows:

1. Acts as Clerk of the County Board. In this capacity he keeps minutes of the proceedings of this body.

2. Is the senior Counselor's chief clerical assistant in carrying out the supervisory program of the county. In this capacity, the County Clerk becomes the official messenger for the county.

Coroner - In Illinois, the Coroner is the official charged with the responsibility for holding inquests over the body of any citizen found dead under suspicious circumstances, or those killed in accidents. He is assisted in this procedure by a Coroner's Jury of citizens. The Coroner has power to arrest anyone accused of crime when directed to do so by County or Circuit Court, or when a warrant is to be served on the Sheriff.

County Treasurer - The duties of the County Treasurer are as follows:

1. To be accountable for all general property issued to the county unit, including such items as beds, mattresses and their covers, tables, folding chairs, bulletin boards, ballot boxes, voting booths, brooms, brushes, pails, etc. To return these items when instructed to do so.

2. To act as a general clerical assistant to the Senior Counselor in carrying out the supervisory program of the county.

State's Attorney - The State's Attorney is one of the more important county officers. In the main, his principal duties relate to the enforcement of criminal law. They are as follows:

1. Investigates crimes either upon his own initiative, or upon the complaint of citizens, and may institute criminal action by filing information with the court, or by drawing up indictments and submitting them to a grand jury.

2. Prosecutes all citizens charged with the violation of state law.

3. Represents the county in all civil suits to which any of its officers may be a party.

4. Brings to trial any public official suspected of misconduct in office.

Board of Supervisors - The Board of Supervisors has the following duties:

1. To consider legislation dealing with problems of interest to their county and to pass ordinances regulating the citizens of a county. In general, these rules will deal with measures of health control, sanitation, etc.

2. To hear reports of activities of elective and appointive officers.

3. To make up lists of citizens from which jurors may be drawn.

4. To fill vacancies in the Boys State Legislature.

Appointive Officers - The following elected county officers may appoint one or more assistants, to assist with the duties of his office. Assistants may be relieved of their duties at any time by the officer who made the appointment or by order of the County Board. These assistants as provided by Boys State laws are as follows:

Sheriff - One deputy to serve as Court Bailiff.

County Clerk - One deputy as Clerk of the County Division of the Circuit Court.

SECTION C - STATE LEGISLATURE

The General Assembly, or state legislature, consists of two branches: (1) the State Senate with eight senators, and (2) the House of Representatives with twenty-four representatives.

Members of the House of Representatives are nominated at the County caucuses and elected at the County elections on Monday. One representative is elected from each city. Similarly, State Senators are nominated at the County caucuses on Sunday and elected at the County elections on Monday. One senator is elected from each County.

Vacancies in the State Legislature are filled by appointment. The function of the legislature is to enact rules and regulations, called statutes, for the general control and well-being of the citizens of a state. The two branches - the Senate and the House of Representatives - act as a balance to each other. Legislation to be effective must be passed by a majority of both branches and approved by the Governor. Legislation may be passed over the Governor's veto by a Constitutional majority vote of the membership of each house. All laws passed by the legislature of Premier Boys State take effect within twenty-four hours, unless otherwise directed in case of an emergency. To pass an emergency clause requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house.

Senate officers include a President, Secretary of the Senate, two sergeants-at-arms and other minor officers.

The presiding officer of the House of Representative is called the Speaker and is elected by a majority vote of the members. He is a member of the House of Representatives and therefore has a vote on all questions. There are several minor officers in the House organization as well.

Suggested rules for legislative procedure will be placed before the legislators of Boys State by a Staff Counselor in the first joint meeting of both branches. Each house determines its own rules and elects its own officers.

SECTION D - STATE OFFICERS

The state government of Premier Boys State is divided into three distinct branches: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

The legislative branch makes the laws, the executive branch is responsible for seeing that the laws are faithfully carried out, and the judicial branch applies the laws and decides whether or not they are in harmony with the constitution.

There are two groups of officers for the performance of the executive functions of government. The first group is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, and a quasi-executive office, the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The second group consists of the boards and commissions which have been created by statute for the purpose of performing special administrative tasks. Except for the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the officers in the first group are elected by a vote of the citizens of Boys State; those in the second group are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in such other manner as the law may direct.

Following is a brief outline of the functions and duties of each elective officer of the executive branch of government:

Governor - The Governor is the chief executive of the government of Premier Boys State. His functions and duties are as follows:

1. He shall inform the legislature of the conditions of the state and recommend measures that he may deem expedient.
2. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, he shall have the power to appoint such executive assistants and other officers as are provided by law.
3. He shall be responsible for the proper supervision of appointive officials, and shall have power to remove them from office for cause.
4. He shall sign or veto bills passed by the legislature. The power of veto must be exercised within twenty-four hours from the time a bill reaches his hands, otherwise, the bill becomes a law without his signature. A bill vetoed by the Governor may be enacted into law upon the vote of a Constitutional majority of both houses of the legislature.

5. He shall have the power to pardon or commute sentences of citizens convicted of violating the law of Premier Boys State.

6. He shall have power to make appointments to fill vacancies in state offices until such vacancies can be filled at the next general election. These appointments must be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate if the legislature is in session. If the legislature is not in session, the appointments may be made ad interim, and placed before the Senate for consideration at its next session.

Lieutenant Governor - This officer's functions and duties are as follows:

He shall act as Governor in case the office shall be vacated through death, impeachment, failure to qualify, disability, or felonious conduct of the Governor, and upon occasions when the Governor is absent from the immediate environs of Boys State.

Secretary of State - The functions and duties of the Secretary of State are as follows:

1. He shall have charge of the records of Premier Boys State, and shall attest all executive orders, commissions, and certificates issued by the Governor.

2. He shall be the official custodian of all state archives.

3. He is ex officio the secretary of the State Election Commission.

4. He shall work in harmony with the Dean of Counselors of Premier Boys State and shall assist him in compiling summarized reports of the various activities of Boys State government.

State Treasurer - The State Treasurer's functions and duties are as follows:

He shall be responsible for various administrative duties assigned to him in the general office.

Comptroller - The Comptroller shall serve as the chief fiscal control officer of Boys State; who shall maintain the Boys State central fiscal accounts, shall order all payments into and out of the funds held by the State Treasurer and, in addition to the powers and duties otherwise provided by law shall have the powers and duties provided in the act creating the office.

Attorney General - The functions and duties of this officer are as follows:

1. He is the legal advisor to all state officials and agencies.

2. It is his responsibility to represent Premier Boys State in all suits or legal actions to which the state is a party, its officers or employees.

3. Upon their request, he will assist state's attorneys with the prosecution of citizens charged with the violation of the laws of the state.

SECTION E - THE STATE JUDICIARY

The judicial powers of Premier Boys State are fixed in a Supreme Court which has a representation of eight Justices; in eight Circuit Courts with one judge for each circuit.

Each Boys State county constitutes a judicial circuit which is presided over by a Circuit Judge assisted by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County where the Judge is holding Court. These officers must reside in the judicial circuit for which they are elected.

In Boys State the lines of the judicial circuits and the Supreme Court districts are drawn so that these two areas are coterminous, that is, they have the same boundaries.

In Illinois the Circuit Court Judges and Associate Circuit Court Judges meet to elect a Chief Judge for each Judicial Circuit, which usually comprises several counties. We dispense with this procedure at Boys State simply because each county constitutes a circuit.

Circuit Courts in Boys State are courts of record, and can hear any civil or criminal cases. They are the only courts which have the power to appoint grand juries, receive indictments, or sentence anyone to the State Penitentiary.

The Supreme Court hears cases on appeal when one of the litigants is not satisfied with the decision rendered in the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction in matters pertaining to writs of **mandamus** and **habeas corpus**. A justice of the Supreme Court must reside in the district for which he is elected.

If any citizen is dissatisfied with the decision of any Circuit Court in a case in which he is involved, he has the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. This appeal should be presented in writing to Clerk of the Supreme Court as soon as possible after the members of the Supreme Court have taken office. The written appeal should contain a clear statement of the facts of the case, the action taken by the Circuit Court, and a summary argument of why the action is incorrect. The appeal need not be typed, and the Clerk shall

schedule oral arguments before the Court as soon as possible.

All parties to the case may speak in turn during the hearing, and prior to the hearing the Clerk will permit all parties to read the written appeal and to file their own written replies thereto if they so desire. The Constitution describes the judicial system in greater detail and should be consulted prior to taking an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The duties of the officers of the state judiciary are as follows:

Justice of the Supreme Court - To sit as one of the members of the Supreme Court of Premier Boys State, and to hear all arguments in connection with cases before the Court. His authority as an individual consists largely of issuing writs of **mandamus** or **habeas corpus**. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Boys State is elected from among the justices at their first regular meeting following election. He serves as presiding officer of the court.

Justices of the Supreme Court are elected from Judicial Districts at the County elections held on Tuesday. Candidates are nominated by convention on Monday.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Supreme Court at its organizational meeting.

Clerk of the Supreme Court - This officer's functions and duties are as follows:

1. Under the direction of the Chief Justice, to organize a docket, set a calendar, and keep a record of all cases appealed to the Supreme Court.
2. To act as general clerical assistant to the Staff Counselor for Courts.

CHAPTER IV

THE CONSTITUTION OF PREMIER BOYS STATE

PREAMBLE

WE THE PEOPLE OF PREMIER BOYS STATE OF ILLINOIS - grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations - in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for Boys State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be that part of the campus of Eastern Illinois University at Charleston, Illinois, which is set aside for the uses and purpose of Boys State, or such other location within the State of Illinois as may be decided upon from year to year by the officers and directors of Boys State.

ARTICLE II

BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS

All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent and inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SECTION 2. DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION

No citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor be denied the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 3. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed. No citizen shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of Boys State. No citizen shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

SECTION 4. FREEDOM OF SPEECH

All citizens may speak, write and publish freely, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be sufficient defense.

SECTION 5. RIGHTS TO ASSEMBLE AND PETITION

The citizens have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives and to apply for redress of grievances.

SECTION 6. ELECTION RIGHTS

All elections shall be free and equal.

SECTION 7. SEARCHES, SEIZURES, PRIVACY AND INTERCEPTIONS

The citizens shall have the right to be secure in their persons, papers and other possessions against unreasonable searches, seizures, invasions of privacy or interceptions of communications by eavesdropping devices or other means. No warrant shall be issued without probable cause, supported by affidavit particularly describing the place to

be searched and the persons or things to be seized. No person shall be held in answer for a criminal offense unless on indictment of a court.

SECTION 8. RIGHTS AFTER INDICTMENT

In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by council: to demand the nature and cause of the accusation and have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

SECTION 9. BAIL and HABEAS CORPUS

All citizens shall be bailable. The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it.

SECTION 10. SELF-INCRIMINATION and DOUBLE JEOPARDY

No citizen shall be compelled in a criminal case to give evidence against himself nor be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SECTION 11. LIMITATION OF PENALTIES AFTER CONVICTION

All penalties shall be determined both according to the seriousness of the offense and with the objective of restoring the offender to useful citizenship.

SECTION 12. RIGHT TO REMEDY and JUSTICE

Every citizen shall find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he receives to his person, privacy, property or reputation. He shall obtain justice by law freely, completely, and promptly.

SECTION 13. TRIAL BY JURY

The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate.

SECTION 14. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

No person shall be imprisoned for debt, or shall be imprisoned for failure to pay a fine.

SECTION 15. EX POST FACTO LAWS AND IMPAIRING CONTRACTS

No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts or making an irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SECTION 16. NO DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS ANY CITIZEN

All persons shall have the right to be free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, or national ancestry.

SECTION 17. INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY

To promote individual dignity, communications that portray criminality, depravity or lack of virtue in, or that incite violence, hatred, abuse or hostility toward a person or group of persons by reason of or by reference to religious, racial, ethnic, national or regional affiliation are condemned.

SECTION 18. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

A frequent recurrence of the fundamental principles of civil government is necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty. These blessings cannot endure unless the people recognize their corresponding individual obligations and responsibilities.

SECTION 19. RIGHTS RETAINED

The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the individual citizens of Boys State.

ARTICLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF POWER

The powers of the government of this state are divided into three departments - the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments shall execute any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

SECTION 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held at each yearly session of Boys State, in each county, and at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either House, the Boards of Supervisors in the county where the vacancy occurs shall fill such vacancy.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative who shall not have been enrolled as a citizen of Boys State. Every Senator and Representative at the time of his election shall be a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected and may not hold any other elective office.

SECTION 4. No person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or a felony shall be eligible to the General Assembly.

SECTION 5. Members of the General Assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Illinois

and the Constitution of Boys State, and I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability."

This oath shall be administered in the hall of the House to which the member is elected, and the Secretary of State shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn, falsely to, or of violating his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any offices of trust in this Premier Boys State.

SECTION 6. The state shall be divided into legislative districts, one for each county, each of which shall elect one Senator, whose term of office shall be one year. Legislative districts shall be formed along county lines and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.

SECTION 7. Every legislative district shall be entitled to three Representatives, one for each city.

SECTION 8. The session of the General Assembly shall convene at such time and place as prescribed by the officers and directors of Boys State. A majority of the members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members, and shall choose its own officers, including a presiding officer. No member shall be expelled by either House except by a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to that House. Each House may punish through censure any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

SECTION 9. The door of each House and of the committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the House, require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of

the other, adjourn for more than one day, or to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the Senate, at the request of two members, and in the House at the request of five members, a roll call vote shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either House shall have the liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journal.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS

SECTION 10. The enactment clause of the laws of this state shall read: "BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF BOYS STATE, REPRESENTED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

SECTION 11. Bills may originate in either House, and may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passages of all bills, a roll call vote shall be taken, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each House.

SECTION 12. Every bill shall be read at least twice in each House; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be typed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both Houses, shall be signed by the presiding officer thereof. No act thereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such an act shall be void if it shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the

law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. No act of the General Assembly shall take effect until the first day of July after its passage. However, emergency legislation may be passed by a two-thirds majority of both Houses to be effective after approval by the camp director, for only the session at which it is passed.

SECTION 13. The original copy of each act of the General Assembly shall be transmitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to the Camp Director, who shall submit the act to the Board of Directors of Premier Boys State for consideration at their next annual meeting. If the Board of Directors approves of the legislation, the act shall at that time become law, and shall be incorporated in the Statutes of Premier Boys State.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES

SECTION 14. Except in cases of treason, felony or breach of peace, a member shall be privileged from arrest going to, during, and returning from sessions of the General Assembly. A member shall not be held to answer before any other tribunal for any speech or debate, written or oral, in either House. These immunities shall apply to committee and legislative commission proceedings.

SECTION 15. No person elected to the General Assembly shall receive any civil appointment within the state from the Governor, the Lt. Governor and Senate, or from the General Assembly, during the term of which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments and all votes given for any such members for any such offices or appointment shall be void.

PUBLIC MONIES AND APPROPRIATIONS

SECTION 16. The General Assembly shall make no appropriations of money and shall levy no taxes.

SECTION 17. The General Assembly shall pass no law imposing a monetary fine on any citizen of Boys State.

SECTION 18. The General Assembly shall never grant or authorize any compensation, fee, or allowance to any citizen of Boys State.

SECTION 19. The members of the General Assembly shall receive no monetary compensation for their services in the General Assembly.

SECTION 20. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this state.

IMPEACHMENT

SECTION 21. The House of Representatives has the sole power to conduct legislative investigations, to determine the existence of cause for impeachment and, by the vote of a majority of the members elected, to impeach Executive and Judicial Officers. Impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, Senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law. If the Governor is tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected. Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold any public office of this state.

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 22. Boys State shall never be made a defendant in any court of law or equity.

SECTION 23. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

ARTICLE V EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SECTION 1. OFFICERS

The Executive Branch shall include a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer elected by the citizens of Premier Boys State of Illinois.

SECTION 2. TERM

These elected officers of the Executive Branch shall hold office for one year from the date of their election or until their successor is elected and qualified. They shall perform such duties prescribed by laws.

SECTION 3. ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible to hold the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Treasurer, a person must be a Citizen of Premier Boys State.

SECTION 4. ELECTION

An election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Attorney General shall be held at each yearly session of Boys State.

SECTION 5. CANVASS - CONTESTS

The election returns for executive offices shall be sealed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, or other person or body provided by law, who shall examine and consolidate the returns. The person having the highest number of votes for an office shall be declared elected. If two or more persons have an equal and highest number of votes for an office, they shall draw lots to determine which of them shall be declared elected. Election contests shall be decided by the courts in a manner provided by law.

SECTION 6. GUBERNATORIAL SUCCESSION

(a) In the event of a vacancy, the order of succession to the Office of Governor or to the position of Acting Governor shall be the Lieutenant Governor, the elected Attorney General, the elected Secretary of State, and then as provided by law.

(b) If the Governor is unable to serve because of death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disabilities, the Office of Governor shall be filled by the officer next in line of succession for the remainder of the term or until the disability is removed.

(c) Whenever the Governor determines that he may be seriously impeded in the exercise of his powers, he shall so notify the Secretary of State and the officer next in line of succession. The latter shall thereafter become Acting Governor with the duties and powers of Governor. When the Governor is prepared to resume office, he shall do so by notifying the Secretary of State and the Acting Governor.

(d) The General Assembly by law shall specify by whom and by what procedures the ability of the Governor to serve or to resume office may be questioned and determined. The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to review such a law and any such determination and, in the absence of such a law shall make the determination under such rules as it may adopt.

SECTION 7. GOVERNOR - SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER

The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 8. LEGISLATIVE MESSAGE

The Governor shall at the commencement of each session, and the close of his term

of office, give to the General Assembly information, by message of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SECTION 9. SPECIAL SESSIONS

The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the Senate alone in special session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the session; the only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments on confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers of both Houses, issued as provided by law.

SECTION 10. APPOINTING POWER

(a) The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a majority of the members elected concurring by record vote, shall appoint all officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for. Any nomination not acted upon by the Senate within twenty-four hours after the receipt thereof shall be deemed to have received the advice and consent of the Senate. The General Assembly shall have no power to elect or appoint officers of the Executive Branch.

(b) If, during a recess of the Senate, there is a vacancy in an office filled by appointment by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall make a nomination to fill such office.

(c) No person rejected by the Senate for an office shall, except at the Senate's request, be nominated again for that office at the same session or be appointed to that office during a recess of that Senate.

(d) If the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Treasurer fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, the Governor shall fill the office by appointment. The appointee shall hold office until the elected officer qualifies or until a successor is elected and qualified as may be provided by law and shall not be subject to removal by the Governor. If the Lieutenant Governor fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, it shall remain vacant until the end of the term.

SECTION 11. GOVERNOR - REMOVAL

The Governor may remove for incompetence, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office any officer who may be appointed by the Governor, without the consent of the Senate.

SECTION 12. GOVERNOR - PARDONS

The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses of such terms as he thinks proper. The manner of applying therefore may be regulated by law.

SECTION 13. MILITARY POWERS

The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the state and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

SECTION 14. IMPEACHMENT

The Governor and all civil officers of the state shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

SECTION 15. VETO PROCEDURE

(a) Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within three hours after its passage. The foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. If the Governor approves the bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law.

(b) If the Governor does not approve the bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his

objections to the House in which it originated. Any bill not so returned by the Governor within three hours after it is presented to him shall become law. If recess or adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of the bill, the bill and the Governor's objections shall be filed with the Secretary of State within such three hours. The Secretary of State shall return the bill and objections to the originating House promptly upon the next meeting of the same General Assembly at which the bill can be considered.

(c) The House to which the bill is returned shall immediately enter the Governor's objection upon its journal. If within one legislative session after such entry that House by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected passes the bill, it shall be delivered immediately to the second House. If within the next legislative session after such delivery the second House by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected passes the bill it shall become law.

(d) The Governor may return a bill together with specific recommendations for change to the House in which it originated. The specific recommendations may be accepted by a majority of the members elected to each House. Such bill shall be presented to the Governor and if he certifies that such acceptance conforms to his specific recommendations, the bill shall become law. If he does not so certify, he shall return it as a vetoed bill to the House in which it originated.

SECTION 16. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR - DUTIES

The Lieutenant Governor shall perform the duties and exercise the powers in the Executive Branch that may be delegated to him by the Governor and that may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 17. ATTORNEY GENERAL - DUTIES

The Attorney General shall be the legal officer of the state, and shall have the duties and powers that may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 18. SECRETARY OF STATE - DUTIES

The Secretary of State shall maintain the official records of the acts of the General Assembly and such official records of the Executive Branch as provided by law. Such official records shall be available for inspection by the public. He shall keep the Great Seal of Premier Boys State and perform other duties that may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 19. COMPTROLLER - DUTIES

The Comptroller, in accordance with law, shall maintain the state's central fiscal account, and order payments into and out of the funds held by the Treasurer.

SECTION 20. TREASURER - DUTIES

The Treasurer, in accordance with the law, shall be responsible for the safekeeping and investment of monies and securities deposited with him, and for their disbursement upon order of the Comptroller.

SECTION 21. RECORDS - REPORTS

All officers of the Executive Branch shall keep accounts and shall make such reports as may be required by law. They shall provide the Governor with information relating to their respective offices, either in writing under oath, or otherwise as the Governor may require.

SECTION 22. FEES AND SALARIES

The officers named in this article shall receive no monetary compensation for their services.

SECTION 23. DEFINITIONS

An office is a public position created by the Constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed.

SECTION 24. OATH OF OFFICE

All civil officers, except members of the General Assembly and such inferior officers

as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and the Constitution of Premier Boys State, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ according to the best of my ability."

**ARTICLE VI
JUDICIAL BRANCH**

SECTION 1. The Judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, one for each county.

SECTION 2. Each county shall constitute a Supreme Court district.

SECTION 3. One Supreme Court Justice from each of the above mentioned districts shall be elected. A majority of the elected justices shall constitute a quorum. The concurrence of a majority of those justices present shall be necessary to every decision.

SECTION 4. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in mandamus and habeas corpus and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases.

SECTION 5. The judges elected to the Supreme Court shall select from their number one as the Chief Justice and he shall be the Chief Justice and shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SECTION 6. The state shall be divided into Circuit Court Districts consisting of one county. Each Circuit Court District shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law.

SECTION 7. The Circuit Court shall have original jurisdiction of all cases in law and equity and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold one term each year in every county.

SECTION 8. The Supreme Court shall appoint one Supreme Court Clerk. Each Circuit Court District shall elect one Clerk for each respective Circuit Court.

SECTION 9. At the election for members to county offices in each county there shall be elected a State's Attorney in and for each county.

SECTION 10. No person shall be eligible to any of the previously mentioned positions of this article unless he shall be a citizen of Premier Boys State and shall reside in the district in which he shall be elected.

SECTION 11. All officers previously mentioned in this article shall hold office for one year or until their successors shall be qualified.

SECTION 12. No monetary compensation shall be paid to any of the offices mentioned in this article.

SECTION 13. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the Governor. All laws relating to the courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts of the same class or grade shall be uniform.

SECTION 14. Vacancies in such elective offices may be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed two days in session at Boys State the vacancy shall be filled by appointment as follows: Of judges, by the Governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other offices, by the board of supervisors in the county where the vacancy occurs.

SECTION 15. All Circuit Court Judges shall on or before the last day of Boys State in each year report in writing to the judges of the Supreme Court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest. The judges of the Supreme Court shall on or before the first day of January of each year report in writing to the Governor and to the offices of Boys State such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the law.

SECTION 16. The numbers and boundaries of the judicial district are subject to change by the Board of Directors of Boys State.

SECTION 17. All process shall run: IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF AMERICAN LEGION PREMIER BOYS STATE OF ILLINOIS; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF AMERICAN LEGION PREMIER BOYS STATE OF ILLINOIS; and conclude: AGAINST THE PLACE AND DIGNITY OF THE SAME.

ARTICLE VII SUFFRAGE

SECTION 1. Every person having fulfilled all the requirements prescribed by the offices and directors of Boys State for admission to Boys State shall be a resident of Boys State during the term for which he is enrolled and shall be entitled to vote.

SECTION 2. All votes shall be by ballot. Electors shall in all cases, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning from the same.

SECTION 3. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residency in this state by reason of his absence on business of the

United States or of the State of Illinois or of Boys State.

SECTION 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage, all persons convicted of infamous crimes.

SECTION 5. The educational policy and program of Boys State shall be under the supervision and direction of officers of Boys State.

ARTICLE VIII

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. Local government shall consist of the city and county ruling bodies and organizations.

SECTION 2. A county shall consist of a prescribed number (decided on from year to year by the staff) of divisions called "cities."

SECTION 3. New counties may be formed from year to year as the officers and directors of Boys State may prescribe.

SECTION 4. In forming counties and cities, each county and city shall contain as nearly as possible an equal number of residents.

SECTION 5. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers at the general election at each year's session of Boys State: county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, coroner, county recorder, circuit court judge, states attorney. Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office immediately after his election and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SECTION 6. No county officers shall receive any monetary compensation for services rendered.

SECTION 7. The number of the deputies and assistants of such county offices shall be fixed by the officers and directors of Boys State. All county and city appointive offices shall be printed elsewhere other than in the Constitution in each year's Boys State Citizen's Manual.

SECTION 8. In each city there shall be elected the following city officers at the general election to be held on the second day of each year's session of Boys State: mayor, city clerk, city treasurer, township supervisor (two or number prescribed by staff). Also each city shall divide into wards from which each will elect an alderman to represent that ward at all city council meetings.

ARTICLE IX

BANKS

No state bank shall hereafter be created except, however, the Boys State Bank now in existence shall continue under the management, supervision and direction of the officers and Directors of Boys State.

ARTICLE X

MILITIA

SECTION 1. The militia of Boys State shall consist of all able-bodied citizens residing in the state, except such persons as now or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or this state.

SECTION 2. The General Assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SECTION 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the General Assembly may provide.

SECTION 4. The militia shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at flag raising and retreat, and in going to and returning from same.

SECTION 5. No persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace provided such person shall render service to the state equivalent for such exemption.

SECTION 6. The officers of the militia shall be selected from a list of citizens that have had previous military training. They will be selected by the counselor in charge of the militia at the first militia meeting.

ARTICLE XI

STATE POLICE

SECTION 1. The State Police candidates shall be appointed by their respective city counselors.

SECTION 2. After appointment, all candidates must attend the Police School as organized by the Board of Directors of Boys State.

SECTION 3. The organization of the State Police and the procedure by which officers are selected shall be established by the legislature.

SECTION 4. The State Police has jurisdiction within the boundaries of the camp as established by the Board of Directors of Boys State. The State Police will not be allowed to carry arms in time of peace.

SECTION 5. The powers of the State Police shall be as provided by law.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. (a) Whenever two-thirds of the members of each House of the General Assembly shall by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the Constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the numbers of members of the Senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places and in the same districts. The General Assembly shall, in the Act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the State of Illinois and Boys State, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the Senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the General Assembly. Said convention shall meet promptly after such election and prepare such revision, alteration or amendments of the Constitution as shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose at the next session of Boys State; and unless so submitted, and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revision, alternation or amendments shall take effect.

(b) No person or body may change or amend this Constitution unless by procedure stated in the Constitution of Boys State.

(c) No part of this Constitution shall be omitted from the Premier Boys State Citizen's Manual.

SECTION 2. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendments together with "ayes" and "nays" of each House shall be recorded in full and entered into the journals of each respective House. The said proposed amendment shall then be submitted to a general vote by the citizens of Boys State at the next election in such a manner as prescribed by law. If a majority of the electors voting shall vote for the proposed amendment, the proposed amendment shall become a part of this Constitution. The General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of the Constitution at the same session.

SECTION 3. If the question of whether a convention should be called is not submitted during any 15 year period, the Secretary of State shall submit such a question at the general election in the 15th year following last submission.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this Constitution shall take effect immediately upon the adoption thereof.

-Proposed June 1974

-Adopted June 1975

-Amended June 1976

MODEL ORDINANCE FOR A CITY
ORDINANCE NO. _____
AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC
PEACE, QUIET, DIGNITY, MORALS
AND DECENCY

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of _____, Premier Boys State, Illinois:

SECTION 1. No person shall commit an assault and battery upon the person of another.

SECTION 2. No person shall disturb the peace of the City, or any part thereof, or the quiet of any group or person in said City, by shouting, quarreling, fighting, or any other disorderly conduct.

SECTION 3. No person or persons shall instigate, or cause any public or private fighting within said City.

SECTION 4. No person shall use any profane, obscene or offensive language, or indulge in any conduct toward another tending to provoke a breach of the peace.

SECTION 5. No person shall conduct himself in a disorderly manner, or disturb the peace.

SECTION 6. No person shall sell, offer for sale, deliver, distribute or possess any obscene literature or pictures.

SECTION 7. No person shall wear or carry concealed on his person any pistol, revolver, or other dangerous or deadly weapon, or flourish or display any such weapon in a boisterous manner.

SECTION 8. No person shall fire or discharge any firearm or fireworks.

SECTION 9. No person shall possess, deliver, buy, sell, or distribute any intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 10. No person shall appear in any public place in a state of nudity, or in an indecent or lewd dress, or shall make any indecent exposure of his person, or be guilty of any lewd or indecent act any place in the City.

SECTION 11. No person shall in any manner change, tamper with any of the plumbing, lighting or other fixtures within the City except those duly and properly authorized to do so.

SECTION 12. Penalty. Any person or persons who violate this ordinance shall be sentenced to camp fatigue not to exceed three (3) hours.

SECTION 13. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 14. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its final passage, approval, recording, publication and lapse of time prescribed by law.

Presented to the City Council of _____, Premier Boys

State, this _____ day of June _____.

Passed by the City Council of _____, Premier Boys State,

this _____ day of June _____.

Approved by the Mayor of the City of _____, Premier Boys State,

this _____ day of June _____.

Mayor

Recorded by the City Clerk of the City of _____, Premier Boys

State, this _____ day of June _____.

City Clerk

Attest:

CHAPTER V

BOYS STATE STATUTES

Not all Statutes which have been enacted by Premier Boys State Legislatures are included in the Manual, and a word of explanation is in order.

Some Legislatures have met but have enacted no bills. Other Legislatures have passed numerous bills which might be termed joint resolutions, or bills which relate merely to the session in which they were passed, or bills in the nature of recommendations to the Boys State staff. Many of these recommendations have been followed, over the years, to the improvement of Boys State. These Statutes of an ephemeral nature, however, have not been incorporated in the Manual, in order to conserve space.

Selected Statutes are included herein when they are of lasting significance or when their content or format would be helpful to future Legislatures.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE CITIZENS OF PREMIER BOYS STATE BY REGULATIONS OF CONDUCT, APPROVED JUNE 24, 1935.

Be it Enacted by the People of Premier Boys State of Illinois Represented in General Assembly.

SECTION 1. The citizens of Premier Boys State shall be guided in their relations with one another and with the members of the counseling staff by a "Decalogue of Conduct," as follows:

Citizens shall not violate the rules of common courtesy and decency in their relations with each other. They shall be amenable to rules, ordinances, and statutes of the government of Boys State, and shall cooperate with all duly elected or appointed citizen-officers. They shall respect the authority of counselors and shall conform to requests made by them in the line of duty.

No citizen shall haze another citizen, or attempt to do him bodily harm in any form or manner, either as an individual or as a member of a group.

No citizen shall be offensively boisterous or rowdy in his personal conduct in meetings, in the dormitories, on the grounds, nor shall he use lewd, profane or obscene language, or signs, or possess or distribute obscene pictures or printed

material or any controlled substance or drug paraphernalia.

No citizen shall appropriate, deface, or destroy School or Boys State property, or the property of another citizen.

No citizen shall bring, obtain, or retain firearms, fireworks, or explosives in his possession.

No citizen shall bring, procure, retain or drink beer or any form of intoxicating liquor.

No citizen shall participate in games of chance, or in any form of gambling. No citizen shall operate an automobile while at Boy State.

No citizen shall be in areas in the University campus designated as being "off limits", which include any residential halls other than those allotted to Boys State, or any place where construction work is going on, or any commercial establishment.

No citizen shall leave the Boys State area without permission of the Director, unless he is a member of an organized party accompanied by counselor.

SECTION 2. Any citizen convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be dismissed without honor from Premier Boys State, or in lieu thereof shall accept any reasonable restrictions that may be imposed. The accused shall have the right to a fair hearing by the Director or may elect to be tried by a court of competent jurisdiction. In such instances, it shall be the duty of the

trial judge or jury to recommend the penalty to be inflicted by the Director.

AN ACT TO REQUIRE AN OATH OF CITIZENSHIP IN PREMIER BOYS STATE, APPROVED JUNE 25, 1935.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Premier Boys State of Illinois
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. Citizenship in Premier Boys State of Illinois shall be contingent upon the acceptance of the following oath of citizenship:

I will obey the rules of Boys State. I will take a serious and conscientious interest in discharging my duties as a citizen of Boys State.

I will devote, in so far as possible, a portion of my daily routine to the athletic activities of Boys State. If elected to office, I will serve that office to the best of my ability I will respect the judgment of my superiors, such as the Chief Counselor, Counselors, Directors, Advisors.

I will make a formal report (written or oral) to my sponsor, or sponsors, upon my impression of Boys State on my return home. In so far as possible, I will take an active part in the affairs of the Party in the city and county to which I am assigned.

I will be fair and honest in all my dealings with my fellow citizens.

SECTION 2. An official list of the citizens of Premier Boys State shall be kept by the Camp Secretary.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN PREMIER BOYS STATE, APPROVED JUNE 27, 1936.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Premier Boys State of Illinois
Represented in General Assembly.*

SECTION 1. Two political parties shall be recognized in Premier Boys State. The member of one party shall be called **FEDERALISTS** and the members of the other party called **NATIONALISTS**. None of the controversial principles typifying the current political parties of the State of Illinois or of the United States shall be incorporated into party platforms or party activities in Premier Boys State.

SECTION 2. No citizen may be nominated for office in Premier Boys State or any of its governmental subdivisions on any party ticket other than the two authorized by this Act.

SECTION 3. The division of the citizens of Premier Boys State into two political parties shall be accomplished by the assignment of serial numbers of citizens in their order of registration. All citizens who are assigned odd numbers shall automatically become Federalists while citizens assigned even numbers shall become Nationalists. No change in party affiliation shall be made or recognized.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE CITIZENS OF PREMIER BOYS STATE BY CREATING A STATE POLICE FORCE AND REGULATING THE MEMBERSHIP THEREOF, APPROVED JUNE 27, 1936.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Premier Boys State of Illinois
Represented in General Assembly.*

SECTION 1. There shall be created a State Police Force who shall have the responsibility for maintaining law and order in Premier Boys State and its environs. The State Police shall have the power to arrest citizens of Boys State for violation of state laws when such violations occur in their presence, or upon the properly sworn complaint of a citizen. Members of the State Police Force shall act upon the orders of the Governor, transmitted to them through the Superintendent of State Police and other commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

SECTION 2. To be eligible for appointment on the State Police Force of Premier Boys State, a candidate must be recommended by his City Counselor.

SECTION 3. The State Police Force shall be equally apportioned among the residents of the counties of Premier Boys State. Not more than one-sixth of the membership of the State Police Force shall be commissioned officers from the grade of Lieutenant to Superintendent inclusive and not more than one-sixth shall be noncommissioned officers with the rank of Sergeant.

SECTION 4. An individual selected for membership shall be given temporary appointment which shall not be made permanent until the probationer shall have rendered satisfactory service for a period of five days. The Senior Police Counselor shall have power to recommend suspension of an officer serving on temporary appointment.

SECTION 5. In order to be eligible for appointment as Superintendent of State Police, the candidate must be recommended by the Senior Police Counselor. Appointment shall be made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of three eligible candidates submitted to him by the Senior Police Counselor. All other ranks of the State Police Force shall be appointed by the Superintendent in consultation with and upon the approval of the Senior Police Counselor.

AN ACT TO REGULATE ELECTIONS BY THE CREATION OF ELECTION BOARDS, APPROVED JUNE 25, 1938.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Premier Boys State of Illinois
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. The State Election Commission to regulate and supervise all elections held by city, county and state units of government shall consist of three staff Counselors appointed by the Dean of Counselors and two citizens appointed by the Governor. Any protest of any petition, primary or election must be filed no later than one hour after polls have closed for the primary or general election in question.

SECTION 2. There is hereby created a County Election Board in each county of Premier Boys State. It shall be the duty of this board to canvass the election returns from the four precincts in each county, and to certify the same in due form to the State Election Commission.

SECTION 3. The County Board shall be organized in temporary form on Tuesday of each session to conduct the county general election. The board on Tuesday shall consist of the County counselors and two citizens appointed by him, one from each

term of office of this board shall be twenty-four hours. Following the county general election, the County Board shall consist of the following county officers: County Clerk, and one member from each of the two political parties. This board's term of office shall be for forty-eight hours.

SECTION 4. There is hereby created a City Election Board in each city of Premier Boys State. It shall be the duty of the board to conduct all elections. The membership of the City Election Board shall be three election judges. Two election judges from the Federalist Party and one election judge from the Nationalist Party shall serve in the odd-numbered cities and two election judges from the Nationalist Party and one election judge from the Federalist Party shall serve for one year or until successors are appointed and qualified.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE NUMBER OF ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE OFFICES WHICH CITIZENS OF PREMIER BOYS STATE MAY LEGALLY HOLD SIMULTANEOUSLY. APPROVED JUNE 29, 1939.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Premier Boys State of Illinois
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. No citizen of Premier Boys State shall hold simultaneously any two elective or appointive offices in the municipal, county and state governments of this state, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. Any elective or appointive officer of city, county and state government shall immediately upon his election or appointment to another office resign from one or the other of the two offices. If such a resignation is not submitted within six hours, the office to which he was first elected or

appointed shall be automatically declared vacated and the vacancy filled in accordance with the laws of this state.

SECTION 3. Any citizen who resigns from office in the city, county or state governments, or whose office shall be declared vacant, shall immediately surrender the badge or ribbon of office to his successor in office.

SECTION 4. The terms of this Act, shall not apply to city, county and state officers of political parties, unless specifically provided otherwise by statute.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE POLICING OF THE PREMISES OF PREMIER BOYS STATE AND TO PREVENT DESECRATION THEREOF, APPROVED JUNE 25, 1938.

*Be It Enacted by the People of
Premier Boys State of Illinois
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. No person or persons whatsoever shall throw waste paper, food or any rubbish or debris of any kind or character on or about the premises of Premier Boys State except in receptacles provided for that purpose.

SECTION 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be punished by sentence to policing the premises of not more than one hour.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF PREMIER BOYS STATE BY ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY VULGARITY, APPROVED JUNE 15, 1938.

*Be It Enacted by the People of the
Premier Boys State of Illinois
Represented in General Assembly*

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall use, utter or expose any vulgar or obscene language or signs or signals.

SECTION 2. No citizen of Boys State shall utter any such language during any bus trips or hikes conducted in conjunction with the activities of Boys State.

SECTION 3. Any citizens convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Act shall to exceed two hours policing the premises of Boys State.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE PERPETRATION OF FRAUDS UPON THE CITIZENS OF PREMIER BOYS STATE, APPROVED JUNE 25, 1938.

Be It Enacted by the People of the Premier Boys State of Illinois Represented in General Assembly

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall offer for sale or sell any goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind of character within the limits of Boys State at any price in excess of the average price for the same or similar goods, wares or merchandise within the City of Charleston, Illinois.

SECTION 2. Any person or persons collectively or individually as associations or incorporation who shall violate the provisions of this Act shall be forever barred from transacting any business upon the premises of Boys State.

SECTION 3. All citizens of Boys State shall cooperate in the enforcement of this Act by refusing to purchase from anyone convicted of violations of the provisions hereof.

SECTION 4. No citizen of Boys State shall take from any merchant any item not included in the purchase price such as cartons, bottles and the like.

SECTION 5. Any citizen of Boys State who shall violate the provisions of Section 4 hereof shall be tried in the County Court of any County within the State and if convicted shall be punished by a sentence to policing of the premises of Boys State for a period not to exceed one hour.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP, APPROVED JUNE 28, 1960.

Be It Enacted by the People of the Premier Boys State of Illinois

SECTION 1. No city council or county board shall have the authority to deny free access to any city or county area to any citizen or staff member of Boys State, including citizens or staff members of other cities or counties.

SECTION 2. Any citizen or staff member of Boys State shall have the right to visit a city or county of Boys State in which he is not a citizen between the hours of 6:30a.m. and 10:30p.m.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this statute shall restrict the authority of any member of the staff of Boys State to temporarily restrict access to a city or county area during city or county meetings, during classes or general assemblies, or for security reasons.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY OF THE CITIZENS OF PREMIER BOYS STATE BY INSPECTION OF ALL SPORTS EQUIPMENT.

Be It Enacted by the People of the Premier Boys State of Illinois Represented in General Assembly this 3rd day of July, 1941.

SECTION 1. All citizens of Premier Boys State who furnish their own sports equipment must present said sports equipment to their County Athletic Director for his approval before they can use said sports equipment in any activity at Premier Boys State.

ANACT TO PREVENT ELECTION ABUSES, APPROVED JUNE 29, 1943. AS AMENDED BY ACT APPROVED JUNE 29, 1973.

Be It Enacted by the People of the Premier Boys State of Illinois Represented in General Assembly

SECTION 1. No candidate for a Municipal, County or State Office shall campaign or distribute campaign literature within 25 feet of the official polling place.

SECTION 2. Campaign signs or posters shall not be permitted within 10 feet of the official polling place.

SECTION 3. No citizen shall deface, destroy or harm in any manner, election campaign signs, posters or material of any other persons.

SECTION 4. No vulgar or obscene signs or campaign material shall be permitted. All signs shall be affixed by masking tape only. No signs shall be displayed in the dining room or anywhere other than the interior of Lawson, Taylor, or Thomas Halls. Signs or banners may not be displayed at nomination conventions, except for signs or banners held by citizens attending such conventions.

SECTION 5. All candidates shall be required to remove their campaign signs not later than 8 hours after the election in which they are candidates.

ANACT TO PROVIDE FOR MILITARY DRILL AT PREMIER BOYS STATE, APPROVED JUNE 29, 1943, AS AMENDED BY ACT APPROVED JUNE 23, 1965.

Be It Enacted by the People of the Premier Boys State of Illinois Represented in General Assembly

SECTION 1. Whereas military drill training would provide a better means of conducting the flag raising and retreat ceremonies; and whereas it would teach the citizens to obey orders and whereas good hard work would not hurt anyone but would be beneficial, the following measures are proposed.

SECTION 2. Military drill will be held each day, for at least one-half hour. Each County will form a company.

ANACT TO ENABLE WRITE-IN CANDIDATES TO ADDRESS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CITIZENS, APPROVED JUNE 18, 1968.

Be It Enacted by the People of the Premier Boys State of Illinois Represented in General Assembly

SECTION 1. Any citizen who proposes to be a write-in candidate for statewide office, and who desires to address the General Assembly of citizens at the time nominated candidates speak, must present a petition signed by at least 25 citizens from each of the eight counties to the Election Commissioners, Election Central, Lawson Hall Basement, no later than 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday.

SECTION 2. The order in which write-in candidates and regularly nominated candidates address the General Assembly will be determined by the party chairmen.

SECTION 3. Any party nominee for statewide office may challenge any petition to address the General Assembly, for/cause, by filing any such protest in writing with the State Election Commission no later than two hours prior to the General Assembly on Wednesday.

AN ACT TO REGULATE STATEWIDE
CAMPAIGN FINANCES

Approved, June 11, 1998

*Be It Enacted By The People of the
Premier Boys State of Illinois
Represented in General Assembly.*

SECTION 1. CAMPAIGN TEAMS. A candidate for major statewide office must designate a Campaign Finance Director and a Campaign Manager. The Candidate may serve in these capacities himself, or may choose citizens to assist him. The candidate must make his designations known to the State Election Board at the same time he files a petition to enter the party primary, or in the case of a write-in, at the time he files a petition to address the General Assembly of citizens. The Finance Director and Campaign Manager shall file affidavits acknowledging their positions. "Campaign Leaders" consist of the Finance Director, Campaign Manager and the candidate. The candidate can make campaign leadership changes by notifying the State Election Board at any time. The "Campaign Team" consists of the Campaign Leader and volunteer staff serving at their direction.

SECTION 2. RECORDS. The Finance Director shall separately record the value of materials that the campaign team consumes in advancement of the statewide candidate's primary and general election campaigns, the names of the citizens who provided those materials to the campaign, and an accounting of campaign finances signed by the Candidate, the Finance Director, and the Campaign Manager, to be filed with the State Election Board no later than six hours after the polls have closed.

SECTION 3. SPENDING LIMITS. In any single statewide contest, no statewide candidate's campaign may consume more than \$40.00. Not more than \$20.00 may be expended by the candidate himself. No other citizens may spend more than \$20.00 at the direction of the Campaign Leadership. The prorated value of materials used in campaigns coordinated between two or more candidates or finance directors before they are used. The value of materials used by a candidate in an earlier campaign and then re-used in a subsequent statewide campaign shall be considered zero.

SECTION 4. PENALTIES. The State Election Commission shall preside over investigation of statewide candidates suspected of being in violation of campaign finance law. and the laws to prevent election abuse. The commission shall not convene for the purpose of election abuse investigation until statewide general election polls have closed. The commission may find no fault, or may censure a citizen, or may refer action to the House Judiciary Committee for impeachment proceedings.

CHAPTER VI

THE CITIZEN AND ELECTIONS

ELECTION BOARDS

Elections are conducted at Boys State to conform as nearly as possible to the Election Laws of the State of Illinois. Some changes are necessary in the procedure because of limitations of time and the number of citizens at Boys State. Election Boards ordinarily consist of five people chosen by County Boards or by Election Commissions in the larger cities of the State. The appointments are confirmed by the Circuit Court. The number of persons representing each political party is determined by the vote for Governor at the last preceding general election.

In Boys State, each city is an election precinct. The Election Board consists of three election Judges who are chosen by the City Counselor. In order that there may be as many election Judges of one party as of another, two Federalist and one Nationalist are to be appointed as Judges in the odd numbered Cities. (See list in Chapter II) while two Nationalist and one Federalist Judges are to be appointed in the even numbered cities.

NOMINATIONS

Nominations of candidates at Boys State for City, County, and Legislative Officers are made by the caucus or party convention system. Separate conventions are held by each political party, and each citizen is expected to participate in the convention of his own party.

Candidates for the six statewide Constitutional Officers are nominated at a primary election held on Wednesday, following the Party Conventions on Tuesday night from among candidates who have

filed nominating petitions with the Election Commission prior to the deadline established in the schedule. Names of statewide candidates will appear on ballot determined by draw as conducted by the Elections Committee. Any citizen, of either party, may sign one or more nominating petitions for candidates for statewide office, regardless of party affiliation.

BALLOTS

Ballots at Boys State are in approximately the same form as official ballots in regular elections.

The election judges will indicate by encircling the names of candidates from the ward in which the voter resides, the proper portion of the ballot which is to be marked by the voter. Votes cast for candidates for Alderman in any other ward will not be counted but do not void the ballot.

In general elections the ballot will have two columns of candidates, one for each party. The name of the party will appear at the top of the column together with a circle, known as the party circle. General election ballots are printed on white paper. In regular elections there may be a number of columns each representing a political party. In Boys State we have only two parties.

In party primaries there are separate ballots for each party. They are printed on colored paper with a different color for each party. As in regular primaries in the State of Illinois, a voter may request a primary ballot of either party, but not of both parties. A voter may "switch" or "cross over" party affiliation in the primary.

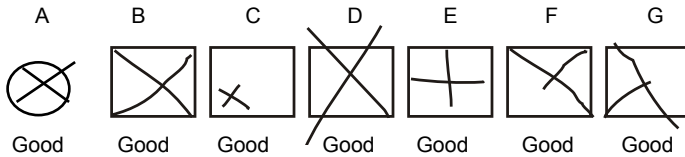
RULES FOR MARKING BALLOTS

No mark of any kind may be made on a ballot except a cross or crosses as the case may be. However, any voter may vote for any person of his choice whose name does not appear upon the ballot by writing the name of such person upon the ballot in the proper place under the title of the office and making a square before such written name and placing a cross in that square. Sometimes when no nomination has been made for an office, a square and a blank line will appear on the ballot. In that case the name may be written in and a cross put in the square already provided.

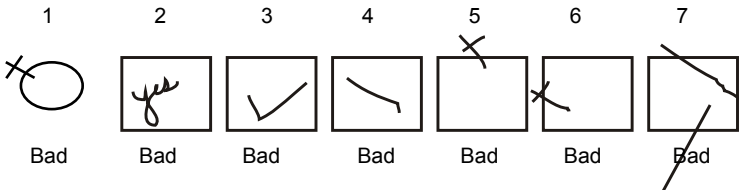
The cross may be made with pen or pencil.

Each cross must be marked within the party circle or within the square before the candidate's name.

The lines of each cross must intersect inside the circle or square.



The following are examples of unlawfully marked ballots which cannot be counted.



A, B, C, D, E, F and G are good because in each case a cross is used and in each case the intersection of the lines of the cross is within the circle or square.

Number 1 is bad because the lines of the cross intersect outside of the circle. Numbers 2, 3 and 4 are bad because crosses are not used. Numbers 5, 6 and 7 are bad because the lines of the cross do not intersect within the square.

There are three methods of marking the ballot:

1. The voter may make a cross in the squares at the left of the name of each

candidate of his choice for each office to be filled.

2. If the voter desires to vote for all of the candidates of one political party, he may make a cross in the party circle at the top of the column in which he will find the names of his party candidates.

3. If the voter desires to vote for candidates of more than one political party, he may make a cross in the party circle at the top of one column; he may then make a cross in the square before the name or names of candidates in the other party.

A ballot so marked is counted as being cast for all of the candidates in the column under the party circle in which the cross has been marked except as to the candidates in the other party column where the cross is in the square before the names of his favored candidates. In all cases, the cross placed before the name of a candidate takes precedence over the cross in the party circle.

Voters are cautioned about marking a ballot by the last method when there is more than one candidate to be elected to the same office as in the case of Supervisors in the City election. By marking in the party circle, the voter indicates a desire to vote for all the candidates in that party column. By marking a square in the other column, only the candidate before whose name the cross appears would receive a vote. Election officials could not determine for which of the two candidates in the other party the voter wished to vote. When there is but one candidate to be elected for each office on the ballot, there is not this danger of confusion, and the method may be more safely adopted. If a voter desires to vote a "split ticket," the first method is the safest plan.

VOTING PROCEDURE

When the voter enters the designated polling place, he will sign an application for a ballot.

The election Judge will hand him a ballot, or ballots, and the voter should see that the Judge has put his initials on the back of the ballot. Only properly initialed ballots are counted.

The voter must enter the booth alone to mark his ballot as he is not allowed to mark his ballot so that anyone else may see it. The only exception is when a voter, for some reason, is unable to mark his ballot. Then he is assisted by an election official from each party. A blind person may designate a friend to mark his ballot for him.

If the voter makes a mistake, he should return the spoiled ballot to the election Judge, and ask for another. While an erasure does not necessarily invalidate the ballot, it may not be properly counted and the voter would then lose his vote. Election officials do not always know the law and the voter should mark his ballot correctly so there will be no doubt as to which candidate he wished to vote.

Before leaving the voting booth, the voter should fold the ballot so that the crosses may not be seen and so that the Judge's initials are clearly seen. The ballot is handed to the election official in charge of the ballot box, who then deposits it in the box.

Election officials have authority to call peace officers to stop any disturbances which may occur in or near the polling place. Soliciting of votes by candidates or others is not permitted in the vicinity of the polling place.

PROHIBITIONS

A citizen may not run for two offices in the same election. All offices are deemed to be incompatible.

A citizen may not run for office on the tickets of both parties.

Statutes: Act of June 27, 1936.

The specific topic, which may vary from year to year, will be announced by the counseling staff. All contestants are required to attach an affidavit of originality which will be distributed by the counseling staff.

CHAPTER VII

CONTESTS AND AWARDS

In addition to the governmental and political activities that have been described in the previous chapters, a wide range of other types of educational activities are provided citizens of Premier Boys State. Some of these activities are literary in nature, some athletic, some musical, some recreational. There are numerous awards in connection with competitive activities.

BOYS STATE SCHOLARSHIPS - A college scholarship of \$1000 is awarded each year to each of the following: The Model Citizen, Essay Contest winner, Oration winner, Governor Thompson Award winner, and the John Geiger Citizenship Award winner each of the two Boys Nation delegates and Samsun Award winner.

ESSAY AWARD - The "Keith Lucas Award" is awarded annually to the citizen who presents the best original essay. The essay must be over 500 words, but should not exceed 1,000 words, in length. It is important that essays be legibly written or typed in good literary style, properly paraphrased, punctuated, etc.

ORATION AWARD - The "Commanders Award" is awarded annually to the citizen who prepared the best original oration on any phase of the life of Abraham Lincoln. The specific topic, which may vary from year to year, will be announced by the counseling staff.

After a process of elimination 10 finalists will be selected to deliver their orations before qualified judges. The final decision will be based on the customary oratorical contest points of content, organization and delivery. Note cards or scripts may be used.

Contestants must understand that this contest is for original orations only, and that the customary rules of such contests which limit direct quotations to thirty words at one time will be enforced.

JAMES R. THOMPSON AWARD - The James R. Thompson Medal was established in 1990 in honor of the 39th Governor of Illinois upon his retirement. It is awarded annually to the Governor of Boys State.

THE JOSEPH MCCRAITH MODEL CITIZEN AWARD - The Joseph McCraith Model Citizen Award winner is selected by a committee of Staff Counselors from candidates, one from each county, selected by the counselors of each county.

THE JOHN GEIGER CITIZENSHIP AWARD - The award winner is selected by a committee of Staff Counselors from among the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the State Chairmen of the Nationalist and Federalist parties.

THE WAYNE SAXTON AWARD and the GEORGE MADDEN AWARD - each in the amount of a \$1,000 college scholarship is awarded to each of the two delegates chosen to attend Boys Nation.

SAMSUN SCHOLARSHIP AWARD - The Samsun Award is a \$1000 one year college scholarship funded by the Samsun group in honor of the descendents of American wartime veterans. It is awarded annually to a Boys State citizen based upon academic ability and leadership potential, chosen by a committee of staff counselors from candidates, who are children, grandchildren, or great grandchildren of American wartime veterans. The Illinois winner will also be in competition for one of ten national scholarships.

MODEL COUNTY CONTEST - The Model County Award is made to the county which carries the best balanced program of activities during the week, and secures maximum participation by its citizens. The winner is determined by an accumulative point system which gives recognition to various types of activities, both individual and group.

Credit is given for political activities, civic leadership, literary achievement, conduct ratings, citizenship participation, and athletic attainments. In addition to the activities previously described, points toward the

Model County Award may be accumulated by individual citizens have a bearing on the final results in this contest.

Inasmuch as the general bearing and conduct of all citizens wherever they may be is supposed to be acceptable at all times, the system of points in connection with the conduct of groups must necessarily be negative rather than positive. Punctuality, general conduct of city and county groups in assemblies, in meetings, in the mess hall, etc., is taken into consideration. In particular, the conduct of county groups in the dormitories will be noted. Special attention will be given by a board of Staff Counselors to the conduct of county groups after lights are out at night.

As has been stated, the purpose of the Model County award is to single out for recognition the three counties which carry out the best balanced and most aggressive program of activities during the week. The system of point deduction is intended to place a penalty on the membership of the units which do not secure boys' participation in individual and group activities.

Activity	1st Place	2nd Place	3rd Place
State Chairman	3	X	X
Vice Chairman	2	X	X
State Party Secretary	1	X	X
Essay Award	5	3	1
Oration Award	5	3	1
John Geiger Award	5	3	1
Model Citizen Award	5	3	1

Football, Baseball,
Basketball, Volleyball,
Soccer, Public Affairs,
Web Page Design

Two points for each scheduled win and one point for each scheduled loss. Public Affairs Team 5 points
1st place, 3 points 2nd place, 1 point 3rd place.

Major elected State Officials

Five points for winners three points for second place

Supreme Court Chief
Justice, President of
Senate & Speaker of the House

Three Points

Clerk of the House,
Secretary of Senate

Two Points

Boys Nation Delegates - The Board of Directors of Boys State will select two delegates and two alternates to represent the citizens of Premier Boys State at Boys Nation. Each delegate will receive five points and each alternate two points.

*Citizenship Points

One point for each citizen selected for Boys State Band (not to exceed 10 points per county) or Militia Leadership or State Police (not to exceed 4 points per county), one point for each speech contest entry (not to exceed 5 per county) and each essay entry (not to exceed 5 per county). Points will be given for bona fide sessions of city councils and county boards and for attendance at the House and Senate

Condition of Quarters

Maximum of 10 points credited daily to each county. Sliding scale, 1 to 10 points, according to condition of quarters

General Conduct

Negative rating by Dean of Counselors, Camp Director, or Board President Deductions made may not exceed 10 points daily

*Citizenship activity points will be limited to 10 points per county per activity. Points will also be given for class attendance.

