

B. PRO-ASSOCIATION. THAT FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION ENCOMPASSES ALL HUMAN INTERESTS FOR IT IS MATERIAL WHETHER THE BELIEFS SOUGHT TO BE ADVANCED BY ASSOCIATIONS PERTAIN TO POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, RELIGIOUS OR CULTURAL MATTERS.

C. PRO-ASSOCIATION. THAT INDIVIDUALS OF LIKE PERSUASION ARE FREE TO ASSOCIATE IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH IN CONCERT WHAT THEY MAY BE TOO WEAK TO ACCOMPLISH ACTING ALONE.

D. CON-ASSOCIATION. ASSOCIATIONS WERE THOUGHT TO BE ADVERSE TO THE AGGREGATE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY AND TO CREATE ANIMOSITY AND JEALOUSY BETWEEN CITIZENS.

E. CO-ASSOCIATION. THE COURT HAS SAID THAT THE FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION ENTAILS PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION FOR COMPELLING THE DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERSHIP AND EFFECTIVELY CURTAIL FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

F. SUGGESTED DEPART:

1. NO LAW SHALL BE ENACTED... ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OF ASSOCIATION, OR OF THE PRESS....

3. LIMITATION OF LEGISLATORS. LOWERS THE MINIMUM AGE REQUIREMENT FOR LEGISLATORS TO THE AGE OF MAJORITY (20 YEARS OLD). NOT SENATORS MUST BE AT LEAST 25.

A. PRO-MINIMUM AGE OF LEGISLATORS AT 20. YOUNG PEOPLE, AS A GROUP, SHOULD NOT BE EXCLUDED FROM SERVING TO SERVE IN THE LEGISLATURE. THEY OUGHT TO BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO RUN FOR OFFICE AND HAVE THE PEOPLE ACCEPT OR REJECT THEM ON THEIR ABILITIES, RATHER THAN BEING BARRED FROM RUNNING BY AN ARBITRARY AGE BARRIER.

4. CODES OF ETHICS AND DISQUALIFICATION FOR DISLOYALTY. REQUIRES THAT GUAN HAVE CODES OF ETHICS FOR ALL APPOINTED AND ELECTED OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES. ADOPTS A NEW PROVISION PROHIBITING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT FOR ANY PERSON INVOLVED IN A DELIBERATELY DISLOYAL ACT OR CONSPIRACY.

A. CODES OF ETHICS STRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF AVOIDING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND UNETHICAL CONDUCT IN GOVERNMENT. IN LINE WITH RECENT COURT DECISIONS, THE DISLOYALTY PROVISION PROVIDES MORE SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR REFUSING A PERSON A GOVERNMENT JOB BECAUSE OF DISLOYALTY.



grants of power and the foundations of our liberty and progress. The American Constitution has been called by a Federal judge "the most wonderful instrument ever drawn by the hand of man."

The passage of praise was uttered in 1823 and the passing years have only reinforced its meaning through the application of the Constitution to our changing needs and by the flexibility and adaptability of the great instrument to our evolving society. The fact that the Constitution is an instrument which met the needs of our colonial forefathers and has through the years been the base of our progress and liberty is a tribute to the band of 55 delegates meeting in Philadelphia that hot summer of 1787.

The convention was composed of a diverse body of delegates ranging from the well known George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and Benjamin Franklin among others who were famous for their writing and speaking for liberty to many who were virtually unknown to the colonial citizens. These delegates had come together to remedy a fatal defect in the American system of Government—the failure of the Articles of Confederation to provide a strong and unifying mechanism for the new nation. From May 25 until September 17, 1787 the delegates labored over the chores of framing a document which would fulfill the obligation entrusted to the convention and would not be one which would be rejected in the long road of ratification. The Constitution laid down the plans for the three branches of



The artist Howard Chandler Christy painted this scene as he imagined it took place in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pa., when the framers of the United States Constitution signed the famous document. Convention President George Washington, a deputy from Virginia, is presiding (standing at speaker's desk). In foreground Benjamin Franklin, one of the senior delegates, is listening to Alexander Hamilton. Immediately in front of the platform just beyond Franklin, is James Madison of Virginia to whom we owe much that we know of what took place during the many weeks of deliberation in Philadelphia. This painting is a large mural installation in the United States Capitol, Washington, D.C.

Government, for the separation of powers, for the powers reserved to the states. Strangely enough, the document contained no guarantee of personal rights and this failure to have a Bill of Rights almost caused failure. A Bill of Rights, consisting of the first ten amendments, was soon adopted.

When the long summer was over 16 of the 55 delegates had refused to sign or gone home and three delegates on signing day actually refused to affix their names—Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts and George Mason and Edmund Randolph of Virginia. Another famous Virginian who had declined election as convention delegate fought against ratification of the

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document—Patrick Henry.

The Constitution had to be approved by nine of the 13 states before it became effective. The first state to ratify was Delaware on December 7, 1787 by a 30-0 legislative vote. The last of the 13 to ratify was Rhode Island on May 29, 1790 by a 34-32 vote. Vermont, fourteenth state to approve, voted 105-4 on Jan. 10, 1791. The document was ratified June 21, 1788 by New Hampshire, providing the necessary nine states to "establish" the Constitution under Article VII. The vote were unanimous in only three states: Delaware, New Jersey and Georgia.

The Constitution is a document that is still in the process of amendment in order to meet the needs of today. In order that our members can have the benefit of a handy edition of the document, the U.S. Constitution is reprinted in its entirety on the following seven pages. The eight-page section with this story and the Constitution can be pulled out of the center.



*insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

ARTICLE I.

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

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

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.]\* The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand,\*\* but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

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

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

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

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as

Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]\*

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

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

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

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted, without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of Chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall [be on the first Monday in December,]\* unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

\*Changed by section 2 of the fourteenth amendment.

\*\*Ratio in 1965 was one to over 410,000.

\*\*\*Changed by section 1 of the seventeenth amendment.

\*Changed by clause 2 of the seventeenth amendment.

\*\*Changed by section 2 of the twentieth amendment.



House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

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

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be reapproved by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

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

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

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

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

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

and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

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

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

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

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

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken. \*

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

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

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

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

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

\* But see the sixteenth amendment.



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

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

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]\*

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

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

\*[In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the

\*Superseded by the twelfth amendment.

\*\*This clause has been affected by the twenty-fifth amendment.

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

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

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

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

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

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

#### ARTICLE III.

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



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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and

\*Superseded by the thirteenth amendment.

proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

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

GO WASHINGTON  
*President and deputy from Virginia*

*New Hampshire.*

JOHN LANGDON  
NICHOLAS GILMAN

*Connecticut.*

WM SAML JOHNSON  
ROGER SHERMAN

*Massachusetts.*

NATHANIEL GORHAM  
RUFUS KING

*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

JARED INGERSOLL  
Govv MORRIS

NICHOL DOBBS SPAIGHT.  
*South Carolina.*

*Delaware.*

GEO: READ  
JOHN DICKINSON  
JACO: BROOM  
GUNNING BEDFORD Jun  
RICHARD BASSETT

J. RUTLEDGE  
CHARLES PINCKNEY  
CHARLES COTESWORTH  
PINCKNEY  
PIERCE BUTLER

*Georgia.*  
WILLIAM FEW  
ABR BALDWIN

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Attest:

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE  
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PRO-  
POSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES  
OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE  
OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.\*

AMENDMENT I. (1791)\*\*

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

AMENDMENT II. (1791)

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

AMENDMENT III. (1791)

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

AMENDMENT IV. (1791)

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

AMENDMENT V. (1791)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or other-

\*Amendment XXI was not ratified by state legislatures, but by  
state conventions summoned by Congress.  
\*\*Date of ratification.

committed, which district shall have been previously ascer-  
tained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause  
of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses  
against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining  
witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel  
for his defence.

AMENDMENT VII. (1791)

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

AMENDMENT VIII. (1791)

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

AMENDMENT IX. (1791)

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

AMENDMENT X. (1791)

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

AMENDMENT XI. (1795)

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

AMENDMENT XII. (1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote  
by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom,  
at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with  
themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person  
voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person  
voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct  
lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons  
voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for  
each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit  
sealed to the seat of the government of the United States,  
directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of  
the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of  
Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall  
then be counted;—The person having the greatest number  
of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number  
be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed;  
and if no person have such majority, then from the persons  
having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list



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

AMENDMENT XIII. (1865)

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

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

AMENDMENT XIV. (1868)

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

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

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

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing

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

AMENDMENT XVI. (1913)

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

AMENDMENT XVII. (1913)

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

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT XVIII. (1919)

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

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

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

AMENDMENT XIX. (1920)

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

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

AMENDMENT XX. (1933)

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would

\*Superseded by section 3 of the twentieth amendment.

\*Repealed by section 1 of the twenty-first amendment.



have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

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

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

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

AMENDMENT XXI. (1933)

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

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

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

AMENDMENT XXII. (1951)

SECTION 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

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

AMENDMENT XXIII. (1961)

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

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

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

AMENDMENT XXV. (1967)

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

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

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

SECTION 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

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

For sale in booklet form by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20540. Price 10 cents.



Why a change was recommended:

In addition to the continuing controversy stimulated by attempts to clarify and define the scope of First Amendment protection, efforts are made to expand the system of free expression through the articulation of new freedoms. Those freedoms emerge in response to the demands of an ever-changing society.

The expansion of bureaucratic power which has occurred in recent years has placed in the hands of government officials a great deal of information on what might fairly be viewed as the private affairs of individual citizens. The indiscriminate publicizing of this information could bring serious damage to either the economic status or the personal reputation of such individuals. Secrecy in this respect strengthens the right of privacy rather than compromises the spirit of constitutionalism.

Open government may operate to provide officials with more accurate information; individual citizens will be able to correct factual misconceptions particularly in local government where the public is apt to have greater knowledge of the issues involved. In addition, as the people are better able to know and understand the demands of government and the significance of particular issues, they will be better prepared to accept necessary, and perhaps difficult and unpalatable measures essential to the public good. When information is withheld, public opinion is shaped by rumor rather than accurate information and the popular judgments that are subsequently formed may be widely erroneous. Finally, it is argued that publicity serves to deter corruption and dishonesty, conflicts of interest, and other forms of official misbehavior.

While concern with secrecy has been directed at all branches of government, the executive branch and independent agencies appear to be the principal focus of attention. In part this may be attributed to the increased delegation of legislative and judicial powers to executive, independent and quasi-judicial agencies without the protections surrounding the exercise of such powers by the legislature and the courts.