

which public business of such body is to be transacted or discussed, shall be open and noticed to the public and meetings of the legislature shall be open and noticed as provided in Article III, Section 4(e), except with respect to meetings exempted pursuant to this section or specifically closed by this Constitution.

(c) This section shall be self-executing. The legislature, however, may provide by general law for the exemption of records from the requirements of subsection (a) and the exemption of meetings from the requirements of subsection (b), provided that such law shall state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption and shall be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. The legislature shall enact laws governing the enforcement of this section, including the maintenance, control, destruction, disposal, and disposition of records made public by this section, except that each house of the legislature may adopt rules governing the enforcement of this section in relation to records of the legislative branch. Laws enacted pursuant to this subsection shall contain only exemptions from the requirements of subsections (a) or (b) and provisions governing the enforcement of this section, and shall relate to one subject.

(d) All laws that are in effect on July 1, 1993 that limit public access to records or meetings shall remain in force, and such laws apply to records of the legislative and judicial branches, until they are repealed. Rules of court that are in effect on the date of adoption of this section that limit access to records shall remain in effect until they are repealed.

SECTION 25. Taxpayers' Bill of Rights.--By general law the legislature shall prescribe and adopt a Taxpayers' Bill of Rights that, in clear and concise language, sets forth taxpayers' rights and responsibilities and government's responsibilities to deal fairly with taxpayers under the laws of this state. This section shall be effective July 1, 1993.

FORWARD

The American Civil Liberties Union is a non-profit, non-partisan organization, dedicated to protecting freedom, liberty, equality and justice for all within the United States. With more than 17,600 members and supporters across Florida — more than 400,000 across the nation — the ACLU accomplishes its goals through litigation, lobbying and educational programs. The work of the ACLU is based upon, but not limited to, protecting the liberties and freedoms guaranteed by the United States Constitution, especially those contained in the Bill of Rights. Our positions often set precedent and — on occasion — stir controversy, for it is most difficult to protect and preserve the rights of the minority (especially the unpopular) in our society.

As a private organization, the ACLU of Florida is funded entirely with private donations, foundation grants, court-awarded legal fees and membership dues. We rely on volunteer attorneys who are willing to donate their time and talent to protect the civil liberties of individuals whose rights have been trampled upon by government. The ACLU accepts no legal fees from its clients.

Annual membership dues are \$20 for an individual; \$30 for a joint membership. Students and others on limited incomes may join for \$5. Membership dues to the ACLU of Florida are not tax-deductible. Donations to the ACLU Foundation of Florida are tax-deductible.

To learn more about the work of the ACLU of Florida, contact:

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF FLORIDA
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SECTION 20. Treason.--Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort, and no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

SECTION 21. Access to courts.--The courts shall be open to every person for redress of any injury, and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

SECTION 22. Trial by jury.--The right of trial by jury shall be secure to all and remain inviolate. The qualifications and the number of jurors, not fewer than six, shall be fixed by law.

SECTION 23. Right of privacy.--Every natural person has the right to be let alone and free from governmental intrusion into the person's private life except as otherwise provided herein. This section shall not be construed to limit the public's right of access to public records and meetings as provided by law.

SECTION 24. Access to public records and meetings.--

(a) Every person has the right to inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or persons acting on their behalf, except with respect to records exempted pursuant to this section or specifically made confidential by this Constitution. This section specifically includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government and each agency or department created thereunder; counties, municipalities, and districts; and each constitutional officer, board, and commission, or entity created pursuant to law or this Constitution.

(b) All meetings of any collegial public body of the executive branch of state government or of any collegial public body of a county, municipality, school district, or special district, at which official acts are to be taken or at

the trial will take place. Venue for prosecution of crimes committed beyond the boundaries of the state shall be fixed by law.

(b) Victims of crime or their lawful representatives, including the next of kin of homicide victims, are entitled to the right to be informed, to be present, and to be heard when relevant, at all crucial stages of criminal proceedings, to the extent that these rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.

SECTION 17. Excessive punishments.--Excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishment, attainder, forfeiture of estate, indefinite imprisonment, and unreasonable detention of witnesses are forbidden. The death penalty is an authorized punishment for capital crimes designated by the Legislature. The prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment, and the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment, shall be construed in conformity with decisions of the United States Supreme Court which interpret the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment provided in the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Any method of execution shall be allowed, unless prohibited by the United States Constitution. Methods of execution may be designated by the Legislature, and a change in any method of execution may be applied retroactively. A sentence of death shall not be reduced on the basis that a method of execution is invalid. In any case in which an execution method is declared invalid, the death sentence shall remain in force until the sentence can be lawfully executed by any valid method. This section shall apply retroactively.

SECTION 18. Administrative penalties.--No administrative agency, except the Department of Military Affairs in an appropriately convened court-martial action as provided by law, shall impose a sentence of imprisonment, nor shall it impose any other penalty except as provided by law.

SECTION 19. Costs.--No person charged with crime shall be compelled to pay costs before a judgment of conviction has become final.

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SECTION 14. Pretrial release and detention.--Unless charged with a capital offense or an offense punishable by life imprisonment and the proof of guilt is evident or the presumption is great, every person charged with a crime or violation of municipal or county ordinance shall be entitled to pretrial release on reasonable conditions. If no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons, assure the presence of the accused at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial process, the accused may be detained.

SECTION 15. Prosecution for crime; offenses committed by children.--

(a) No person shall be tried for capital crime without presentment or indictment by a grand jury, or for other felony without such presentment or indictment or an information under oath filed by the prosecuting officer of the court, except persons on active duty in the militia when tried by courts martial.

(b) When authorized by law, a child as therein defined may be charged with a violation of law as an act of delinquency instead of crime and tried without a jury or other requirements applicable to criminal cases. Any child so charged shall, upon demand made as provided by law before a trial in a juvenile proceeding, be tried in an appropriate court as an adult. A child found delinquent shall be disciplined as provided by law.

SECTION 16. Rights of accused and of victims.--

(a) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall, upon demand, be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and shall be furnished a copy of the charges, and shall have the right to have compulsory process for witnesses, to confront at trial adverse witnesses, to be heard in person, by counsel or both, and to have a speedy and public trial by impartial jury in the county where the crime was committed. If the county is not known, the indictment or information may charge venue in two or more counties conjunctively and proof that the crime was committed in that area shall be sufficient; but before pleading the accused may elect in which of those counties

a felony.

(d) This restriction shall not apply to a trade in of another handgun.

SECTION 9. Due process.--No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal matter to be a witness against oneself.

SECTION 10. Prohibited laws.--No bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

SECTION 11. Imprisonment for debt.--No person shall be imprisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud.

SECTION 12. Searches and seizures.--The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and against the unreasonable interception of private communications by any means, shall not be violated. No warrant shall be issued except upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place or places to be searched, the person or persons, thing or things to be seized, the communication to be intercepted, and the nature of evidence to be obtained. This right shall be construed in conformity with the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. Articles or information obtained in violation of this right shall not be admissible in evidence if such articles or information would be inadmissible under decisions of the United States Supreme Court construing the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

SECTION 13. Habeas corpus.--The writ of habeas corpus shall be grantable of right, freely and without cost. It shall be returnable without delay, and shall never be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, suspension is essential to the public safety.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREAMBLE

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

ARTICLE I - The Legislative Branch

SECTION 1 - The Legislature

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

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

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

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

but shall be responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions and civil actions for defamation the truth may be given in evidence. If the matter charged as defamatory is true and was published with good motives, the party shall be acquitted or exonerated.

SECTION 5. Right to assemble.--The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble, to instruct their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

SECTION 6. Right to work.--The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization. The right of employees, by and through a labor organization, to bargain collectively shall not be denied or abridged. Public employees shall not have the right to strike.

SECTION 7. Military power.--The military power shall be subordinate to the civil.

SECTION 8. Right to bear arms.--

(a) The right of the people to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves and of the lawful authority of the state shall not be infringed, except that the manner of bearing arms may be regulated by law.

(b) There shall be a mandatory period of three days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, between the purchase and delivery at retail of any handgun. For the purposes of this section, "purchase" means the transfer of money or other valuable consideration to the retailer, and "handgun" means a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. Holders of a concealed weapon permit as prescribed in Florida law shall not be subject to the provisions of this paragraph.

(c) The legislature shall enact legislation implementing subsection (b) of this section, effective no later than December 31, 1991, which shall provide that anyone violating the provisions of subsection (b) shall be guilty of

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

PREAMBLE. We, the people of the State of Florida, being grateful to Almighty God for our constitutional liberty, in order to secure its benefits, perfect our government, insure domestic tranquility, maintain public order, and guarantee equal civil and political rights to all, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. Political power.--All political power is inherent in the people. The enunciation herein of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by the people.

SECTION 2. Basic rights.--All natural persons, female and male alike, are equal before the law and have inalienable rights, among which are the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, to pursue happiness, to be rewarded for industry, and to acquire, possess and protect property; except that the ownership, inheritance, disposition and possession of real property by aliens ineligible for citizenship may be regulated or prohibited by law. No person shall be deprived of any right because of race, religion, national origin, or physical disability.

SECTION 3. Religious freedom.--There shall be no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting or penalizing the free exercise thereof. Religious freedom shall not justify practices inconsistent with public morals, peace or safety. No revenue of the state or any political subdivision or agency thereof shall ever be taken from the public treasury directly or indirectly in aid of any church, sect, or religious denomination or in aid of any sectarian institution.

SECTION 4. Freedom of speech and press.--Every person may speak, write and publish sentiments on all subjects

of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose 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 - Elections, Meetings

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 Choosing Senators.

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

SECTION 5 - Membership, Rules, Journals, Adjournment

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.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6 - Compensation

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

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

SECTION 7 - Revenue Bills, Legislative Process, Presidential Veto

All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur

yo gade yo kòm etranje sou pwóp tè yo. Yo te gouvène non pa lwa Ameriken, men pa trete federal ak lwa ki te prive tribi yo de majorite tè ak otonomi yo. Bill of Rights te an fonksyon pandan anviron 135 an avan ke Kongrè te akòde sitwayente Ameriken a Ameriken natif natal yo.

Yo te konprann trè byen ke te gen yon “eksepsyon ras” an Konstitisyon-an. Esklavaj te konsidere tankou peche orijinèl peyi isit. Pandan 78 pemye ane ke to te fin ratifye-l, Konstitisyon –an te pwoteje esklavaj e te legalize zafè sibòdinasyon rasyal. Olye de dwa konstitisyonèl yo, yo te gouvène esklav yo ak yon dwa ke yon rele “slaves codes” dwa pou esklav ki te kontrole tout ti bagay nan vi esklav yo. Yo pat gen aksè a règleman lalwa: ya pat ka ale nan tribinal, fè kontra, oubyen posede pwopriete. Yo te ka resevwa baton, make yo ak yon fè cho kou zannimo, pran prizon san jije, e menm pann yo. An rezime, jan youn nan gran opinion Lakou siprèm deklare: “Nwa pat gen okenn dwa ke yon blan te oblije respekte.”

Li te pran anpil ane pou gouden e yon gè sivil ki te fè koule anpil san avan pou yo te aksepte fè pase lót amandman nan Konstitisyon-an, pou te bay esklav yo ak pitit yo plen dwa pou vin sitwayen Ameriken- omwen sou papye.

13EME AMANDMAN aboli esklavaj

14EME AMANDMAN garanti Afriken Ameriken dwa pou due process (dwa pou pa vyole jistis yo nan tribinal) ak pwoteksyon egal devan lwa.

15EME AMANDMAN bay yo dwa pou vote
Men li ta pran yon ló syèk an plis ap gouden avan ke lwa sa-a yo ta vrèman rive an aplikasyon.

Eastman, Albert DeSilver, Jane Addams, Felix Frankfurter, Helen Keller e Arthur Garfield Haye. Yo te fòme ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union epi konsakre yo sèlman pou yo fè gouvènman kenbe pwomès ki konsène Bill of Rights la.

ACLU ak NAACP te fonde nan lane 1909, ak Inyon travayè yo ki menm dwa pou yo egziste pat ko rekonèt pa tribinal yo, te kòmanse denonse vyolasyon konstitisyon-an nan tribinal nan avantaj moun ke yo te anpeche pale oparavan. Sa se te kòmansman bagay yo vin rele jodi-a “Lwa nan Interè Piblik”. Yo te pote eleman ki te manke –a ki te vin pèmèt sistèm konstitisyon-an ak Bill of Rights la fonksyone jan la sa dwa.

Malgre yo te pote kèk viktwa okòmansman, òganizasyon sa-a yo te kòmanse kreye yon bann lwa ki te vin rann vivan Libète premye Amandman-an, dwa prive, ansanm ak prensip egalite ak jistis fondamantal la. Piti, piti, “Bill of Rights” la vin transfòme de yon “barrier parchment” (dokiman ki gen obstak) a yon miray ki pwoteje dwa analyenab chak moun de gouvènman-an.

Anpil pwogrè te fèt ant lane 1954 a lane 1973, lè anpil dwa ki pat aplike pandan yon bon bout tan te vin antre an aplikasyon. Jodi-a, akonplisman sa yo jwen anpil presyon bó kote yon mouvman ki konsakre a demobilize efò ak efè Bill of Rights la epi pou diminye endepandan tribinal nou yo. Devlopman Bill of Rights la se te yon evènman esansyèl nan istwa libète-a, men se yon istwa ki toujou ap kontinye.

DWA, MEN SE PA POU TOUT MOUN

“Bill of Rights” la te sanble li te ekri nan yon langaj ki pat retire okenn moun, men, an reyalye, yo pa te ekri li pou –l te pwoteje tout moun. Gen gwoup an antye yo te kite akote. Fanm se te sitwayen dezyèm klas, pwopriyete mari yo, yo pat kapab vote jouk nan lane 1920 pandan ke yo te pase e ratifye 19eme amandman-an.

Ameriken ki fèt sou tè-a te an deyò sistèm konstitisyon-an,

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 repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8 - Powers of Congress

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

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

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

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

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

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

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a Navy;

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

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

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to

Branch jistis nouvo gouvènman-an te diferan de branch egzekitif ak legislatif la nan yon fason trè zenpotan.: Tribinal yo pat gen pouvwa pou pran aksyon ak fòs pa yo. Kongrè-a ka pase lwa e Prezidan kapab fè soti lòd egzekitif, men, tribinal yo pa ka revize aksyon sa yo ak fòs pa yo. Tribinal yo dwe tann jiskaske yon dispit-" yon ka ou yon diferan opinyon" – eklate ant moun ki gen bagay pou pèdi ou genyen tou depann de rezilta-a. Epi jan sa vin vire-a, moun ke dwa yo te pi frape pa abi gouvènman-an gen mwens kapasite pou fè pwosè.

Alò, malgre pouvwa revize jidisyè-a te etabli an 1808, plis ke 100 lane te pase avan ke Lakou Siprèm te gen bon jan opòtinite pou pwoteje dwa chak moun. 130 lane apre ratifikasyon an, bagay ki pi enpòtan nan "Bill of Rights" la ke moun note sè ke tribinal yo manke mete li an aplikasyon. Nan kòmansman ventyèm Syièk la, segregasyon rasyal te legal e te blayi nan tout aspè sosyal Ameriken an. Diskriminasyon sèks te nan tout enstitisyon epi travayè te konn jwenn arestasyon pou aktivite inyon. Imigran legal te konn jwenn depòtasyon yo akòz de opinyon politik yo, polis te konn itilize fòs pou fòse kriminèl ke yo sispèk konfese epi moun ki nan relijyon ki an minorite yo te konn viktim anba pèsekisyon. Joun nan lane 1920, Lakou Siprèm Etazini pa janm ranvèse okenn lwa oubyen aksyon gouvènman sou baz premye amandman-an.

Vyolasyon Konstitisyon –an ki te pi komen an pase san pwoblèm paske klas nan sosyalite-a ke yo te pi pat respekte dwa yo –a, se egzakteman klas sa ki pat konnen dwa yo epi tou ki pi pa kapab tou peye yon avoka. Yo pa gen aksè a "Ranpa ou Libète –a " ki se tribinal yo. "Bill of Rights la se te tankou yon motè ke pèsonn pa konnen ki jan pou fè-l mache.

NAN INTERE PIBLIK LA

Nan lane 1920, yon ti gwoup moun ki gen vizyon te reyini pou diskite kòman pou yo fè motè-a mache. Roger Baldwin, ki se yon travayè sosyal ak yon aktivis pou travayè yo , te a la tèt gwoup ki te genyen ladan-l Crystal

DWA PRIVE – Dwa ke yon moun genyen ki fè ke gouvènman pa ka mele nan bagay prive osinon pèsònèl li, pape ak tout lòt bagay ke li posede.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW – Dwa ki pèmèt ke gouvènman trete yon moun ak jistis chak fwa ke libete osinon pwopriete li an danje.

EGALITE DEVAN LALWA – Dwa ke youn moun genyen pou li resevwa trètman egal devan la lwa, san yo pa gade de estati sosyal li.

RANPA INPENETRAB POU LIBETE

Bill of Rights la etabli kèk prensip elve ki garanti dwa ki pi fondamantal yo nan yon sans jeneral. Men, depi nan komansman, gen kèk ka ki prezante ki leve kesyon difisil konsènan de kòman, e menm si, yo ta ka aplike Bill of Rights la. Avan ke lwa ki sou pape ka vin lwa tou bon, yon moun dwe entèprete kisa langaj “Bill of Rights” la vle di nan kèk sitiyasyon byen detèmine. Ki moun ki va dènye abit pou detèmine ki jan Konstitisyon an dwe aplike?

An premye lye, repons la pat klè. Thomas Jefferson te pansè ke gouvènman jidisyè-a ta dwe gen pouvwa sa; James Madison te dakò ke yon sistèm tribinal endepandan ta dwe sèvi de ranpa pou libète-a. Men, sa pa klè nan Konstitisyon an, e bagay sa pat rezoud juska lane 1803. Se ane sa, pou premye fwa, Lakou Siprèm Etazini te ranvèse yon Ak Kongrè-a kòm enkonstitisyonèl nan yon ka ke yo rele: Marbury v. Madison. Malgre bagay ki pase nan ka sa-a te parèt monden. (Yon diskisyon konsènan Sekretè Deta ki refize aksepte nan plas la 4 jji ke Sena te apwente), prensip ke l te etabli-a – ke Lakou Siprèm nan gen pouvwa pou anile tout Ak ke Kongrè pran ki te vyole konstitisyon an – te vin tounen kle devlopman ak pwotèksyon majorite dwa ke Ameriken ap jwi jounen jodi-a. Dapre you moun ki konnen anpil sou zafè lalwa, “Jidisyè endepandan se te pi gwo kontribisyon ke peyi Etazini te ka pote nan zafè konstitisyon”.

KA OUBYEN PWEN DE VI DIFERAN

the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

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

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

SECTION 9 - Limits on Congress

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 - Powers prohibited of States

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

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

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

ARTICLE II. - THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

rezon ou definisyon pou gouvènman: Pwoteksyon pou dwa chak moun.

Pwoteksyon pou dwa chak moun pat sèl bi pou gouvènman. Gouvènman te genyen tou pou pwoteje kominote ya kont tout menas sou plas ak tout lòt peyi, pou asire ke ekonomi peyi-a grandi, epi pou okipe de tout zafè politik ak lòt peyi. Men, se pat travay gouvènman pou di moun kòman yo ta dwe viv la vi yo, ki relijyon pou yo kwè ladan, ou kisa pou yo ekri nan jounal. Nan sans sa, ide pou chak moun gen pwòp dwa yo, se pi asyèn ak pi tradisyonèl valè pou pèp Ameriken.

KEK DWA KI PA KA TRANSFERE BAY LOT MOUN

Yo toujou panse ke demokrasi ak libète se menm bagay, men yo pa menm. Demokrasi vle di ke moun dwe kapab vote pou ofisyèl piblik nan eleksyon ki jis, epi tou moun dwe pran desizyon politik selon lwa majorite-a. Libète, yon lòt kote, vle di menm nan mitan demokrasi, moun gen dwa ke majorite-a pa ka retire nan men yo.

Dwa ke moun yo ki te ekri konstitisyon-an te vle pwoteje kont abi gouvènman te parèt nan Deklarasyon Endepandans la kòm dwa ki pa ka transfere bay lòt moun. Yo rele dwa sa yo tou dwa natirèl, e James Madison rele yo, "Gwo dwa pou limanite". Menm lè yo panse ke nou gen dwa pale jan nou vle a koz de premye amandman, sitwayen orijinal peyi isit te kwè ke, kòm moun yo gen dwa pou yo pale lib, e se sak fè yo envante premye amandman pou yo kapab pwoteje dwa sa-a. tout "Bill of Rights" yo te kreye pou yo kapab pwoteje dwa ke sitwayen orijinal yo te kwè ki pou yo tou natirèlman, pami lwa sa yo nou genyen:

LIBÈTE RELIJYON- Dwa pou yon moun egzèse pwòp relijyon li, osinon pa pratike relijyon ditou, san ke gouvènman pa anpeche ni enflyanse pèsonn.

LIBÈTE LAPAWÓL, LAPRÈS, PETISYON AK ASANBLE- Menm ekspresyon ki pi pa popilè pwoteje kont "sipresyon" ou restriksyon gouvènman

pou libere sou tout arestasyon san manda. Konsa, moun ki te ekri konstitisyon yo te pote tout atansyon yo sou Thomas Jefferson ki te pale konsa: "Yon Bill of Rights" se sa ke tout moun ta dwe genyen pou konbat ak chak gouvènman ki sou la tè, an jeneral ou an patikilye, e pa sèlman sa gouvènman ta dwe refize osinon bay dènye mo yo sou li.

Bill of Rights Ameriken an, ki te inspire pa Thomas Jefferson e ekri pa James Madison, te adopte, e nan lane 1791, premye 10 kòmandman Konstitisyon an te vin sèl lwa sou tè Amerika.

GOUVENAM LIMITE

Se move eksperians ke premye Ameriken yo te fè sou tan la koloni an ki fè yo pat ka kwè nan pouvwa gouvènman. Anpil moun ki etidye listwa rete kwè ke pi gwo evènman ki te fè change konsepsyon sa-a te : "the Stamp Act" ke Palman Anglè a te fè pase nan lane 1765. Yo te oblije moun peye taks sou tout papye legal ak biznis, tout journal, liv ak tout papye ekri. Anplis de taks sa yo, pèp Ameriken an te rayi koze pou yon gouvènman lwen ap kòmande yo epi yo pat gen okenn mo pou di anyen. Pèp Ameriken te pi fache lè li wè yo ta fose-l aksepte nouvo lwa "Stamp Act":

Ame ak "writs of assistance"- (lòd ke tribinal bay sou papye pou fè si pou ki moun yo tè ye)- ke paleman Anglè-a bay, inspektè leta Anglè rantre lakay moun menm lè ke yo pa gen prèv ke moun nan viole lwa "Stamp Act" la, antre pou fouye kay moun ak byen moun sou pretèks ke yap chache kontre bann. Kolonyalis yo te vin rayi wè kalite bagay sa ke Anglè yo tap fè yo te vin yon kòmansman pou mete ansanm pou goumen kont Anglè yo.

De eksperians sa yo te vin soti yon sèl fason pou pèp Ameriken te konprann pouvwa ak libète kou yon lènmi natirèl pou yo. Moun sa yo ki te kreye nasyon an an te kwè ke pi gwo travay ke yo ta gen pou fè se kenbe pouvwa gouvènman ak pwoteje libète, epi declare yon lòt

SECTION 1 - The President

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 lie 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 Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

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

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

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

SECTION 2 - Civilian Power over Military, Cabinet, Pardon Power, Appointments
The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army

"BILL OF RIGHTS" YON REGA NAN LISTWA

(BILL OF RIGHTS SUMMARY IN CREOLE)

Papye sa te adapte de "Bill of Rights" nan Visions of Liberty ke Ira Glasser ekri

Nan ete 1787, delege ki nan 13 koloni yo te rankontre ansanm nan vil Philadelphie e te ekri yon dokiman remakab pou - moun gouvènè tèt yo pou kont yo se te: Konstitisyon Peyi Etazini. Premye kopi-a te gen yon sistèm de chèk ak balans ki te gen ladan, yon branch Egzekitif ki fò anpil, yon branch represantan legislatif, e yon branch jistis federal.

Konstitisyon an te vrèman yon bagay remakab, men li te gen kèk ti fay ladan. Premyèman, li pat gen ladan yon deklarasyon egzak - ou bill - pou dwa chak grenn moun an patikilye.

Li te sèlman pale de kisa ke gouvènman ta ka fè, men li pat di ki sa de gouvènman pat gen dwa fè. Dezyèman, li pat aplikab pou tout moun. "Konsantman moun kap gouvènè-yo" ta vle di pwopriyete moun blan sèlman.

Absans yon "BILL OF RIGHTS" (dwa pou moun) te vin tounen yon obstak pou tout eta-yo te ratifye Konstitisyon-an. Li ta pran 4 lòt ane de anpil diskisyon avan ke pwoblèm nouvo fòm gouvènman ta rezoud. Moun ki kwè nan sistem gouvènman federal yo pat dakò pou fè rantre yon Bill of Rights sou pretèks ke li pat nesesè. Moun ki te kont sistèm gouvènman Federal, e ki te pè yon gouvènman santral, refize sipote Konstitisyon an san li pat gen yon "Bill of Rights".

A la fen, santiman poupilè-a vin deside.

DWA INDIVIDYIEL SE PI ANSYEN E PI TRADISYONEL VALE NAN AMERIKA

Fèk jwen libète anba gouvènman kraze zo Anglè, pèp ameriken te bezwen bon garanti ke nouvo gouvènman pat tap pase anba pye nouvo libète ke yo te fèk genyen an pou di sa yo vle, pou relijyon, pou la près, ni sou dwa yo

jurisdicción son ciudadanas de los Estados Unidos y del Estado en que residen. Ningún Estado deberá hacer o ejecutar ninguna ley que acorte los privilegios o inmunidades de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos; como tampoco ningún Estado privará a ninguna persona de vida, libertad o propiedad sin el debido proceso de la ley; ni negarle a ninguna persona dentro de su jurisdicción la protección igualitaria de las leyes.

DÉCIMAQUINTA ENMIENDA: El derecho de votación de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos no será negado ni acortado por los Estados Unidos o por ningún Estado en razón de raza, color o previa condición de servidumbre.

DÉCIMANOVENA ENMIENDA: El derecho de votación de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos no será negado ni acortado por los Estados Unidos o por ningún Estado en razón de sexo.

DISPOSICIONES DE ARTÍCULO I EN LA CONSTITUCIÓN ORIGINAL AFECTANDO LAS LIBERTADES CIVILES: El privilegio del Decreto de Habeas Corpus no será suspendido, excepto cuando en Casos de Rebelión o Invasión la Seguridad pública lo requiera.

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 - State of the Union, Convening Congress
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 - Disqualification

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. - THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

SECTION 1 - Judicial powers

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 Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2 - Trial by Jury, Original Jurisdiction, Jury Trials

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

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

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but

SEXTA ENMIENDA: En todos los procedimientos penales el acusado gozará del derecho de tener un juicio rápido y público, delante de un jurado imparcial del Estado y distrito donde el delito se hubiere cometido y cuyo distrito hubiese sido previamente confirmado según la ley, y de ser informado de la naturaleza y causa de las acusaciones; de ser confrontado por los testigos en su contra; de usar el proceso conminatorio comparecencia de los testigos en su favor, y de tener la asistencia de abogado en su defensa.

SÉPTIMA ENMIENDA: En pleitos de derecho consuetudinario en que el valor en controversia exceda veinte dólares se preservará el derecho de juicio con jurado y ninguno de los hechos juzgados por jurado serán reexaminados por Corte alguna en los Estados Unidos, sino en conformidad con las normas de derecho consuetudinario.

OCTAVA ENMIENDA: No se requerirá fianza excesiva, ni se impondrán multas excesivas, ni se inflingirá castigo cruel e inusitado.

NOVENA ENMIENDA: El hecho que la Constitución contemple ciertos derechos no deberá ser interpretado como negación o detrimento de otros derechos que el pueblo retiene. El hecho que la Constitución contemple ciertos derechos no deberá ser interpretado como negación o detrimento de otros derechos que el pueblo retiene.

DÉCIMA ENMIENDA: Los poderes que la Constitución no delega a los Estados Unidos ni prohíbe a los Estados están reservados a los Estados respectivamente o al pueblo.

DÉCIMATERCERA ENMIENDA: Ni la esclavitud ni la servidumbre involuntaria, excepto como castigo de un delito por el cual la parte ha sido debidamente condenada, deberá existir dentro de los Estados Unidos ni en ninguna parte sujeta a su jurisdicción.

DÉCIMACUARTA ENMIENDA: Todas las personas nacidas o naturalizadas en los Estados Unidos y sujetas a su

LA DECLARACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS CIVILES

(BILL OF RIGHTS IN SPANISH)

PRIMERA ENMIENDA: El Congreso no deberá hacer ley alguna con respecto al establecimiento de religión, ni prohibirá su libre ejercicio; ni restringirá la libertad de expresión, ni de prensa; como tampoco el derecho del pueblo de reunirse pacíficamente y peticionar al gobierno el resarcimiento de agravios.

SEGUNDA ENMIENDA: El derecho del pueblo de mantener y portar Armas con una Milicia bien reglamentada, necesaria para la seguridad del Estado, no será infringido.

TERCERA ENMIENDA: Ningún soldado estará, en tiempos de paz, alojado en ninguna casa sin el consentimiento del Propietario, ni en tiempos de guerra, salvo en la forma que la ley disponga.

CUARTA ENMIENDA: El derecho del pueblo de estar seguro en cuanto a sus personas, casas, documentos y efectos, contra cualesquier requisas e incautación irrazonables no deberá ser violado y no se emitirán Autos, salvo habiendo causa probable afianzada en Juramento o afirmación que describa en particular el lugar y las personas o cosas objeto de la requisas.

QUINTA ENMIENDA: Ninguna persona deberá ser llamada a responder por un delito capital u otro considerado infame, salvo bajo formulación de acusaciones por un Gran Jurado, excepto en casos que surjan dentro de las fuerzas armadas durante el servicio militar efectivo en tiempo de Guerra o de peligro público; tampoco se sujetará a persona alguna al riesgo de ser doblemente procesada y puesta en peligro contra su vida y cuerpo; ni tampoco será compelida a ser testigo en su propia contra en un caso penal, ni a ser privada de su vida, libertad o propiedad sin el debido proceso de la ley; ni se le quitará su propiedad privada para uso público sin compensación justa.

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

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. - THE STATES

SECTION 1 - Each State to Honor all others

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 - State citizens, Extradition

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

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

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

SECTION 4 - Republican government

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

ARTICLE V. - AMENDMENT

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

AMENDMENT XXVI - Voting age set to 18 years. Ratified 7/1/1971.

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

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

AMENDMENT XXVII - Congressional pay increases. Ratified 5/7/1992.

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

of both Houses of Congress.

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.

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.

ARTICLE VI. - THE UNITED STATES

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. - RATIFICATION

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

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

G°. Washington - President and deputy from Virginia
New Hampshire - John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman
Massachusetts - Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King
Connecticut - Wm Saml Johnson, Roger Sherman
New York - Alexander Hamilton
New Jersey - Wil Livingston, David Brearley, Wm Paterson,

Jona. Dayton
Pennsylvania - B Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt Morris, Geo.
Clymer, Thos FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson,
Gouv Morris
Delaware - Geo. Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John
Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco. Broom
Maryland - James McHenry, Dan of St Tho Jenifer, Danl
Carroll
Virginia - John Blair, James Madison Jr.
North Carolina - Wm Blount, Richd Dobbs Spaight, Hu
Williamson
South Carolina - J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler
Georgia - William Few, Abr Baldwin
Attest: William Jackson, Secretary

seven years from the date of its submission to the States by
the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXIII - Presidential vote for District of
Columbia. Ratified 3/29/1961.

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

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

AMENDMENT XXIV - Poll tax barred. Ratified 1/23/1964.

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

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

AMENDMENT XXV - Presidential disability and succession.
Ratified 2/10/1967.

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

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

October following the ratification of this article.

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 - Amendment XVIII repealed. Ratified 12/5/1933.

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

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.

3. The 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 - Presidential term limits. Ratified 2/27/1951.

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.

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

THE AMENDMENTS

The following are the Amendments to the Constitution. The first ten Amendments collectively are commonly known as the Bill of Rights.

AMENDMENT I - Freedom of Religion, Press, Expression. Ratified 12/15/1791.

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 - Right to bear arms. Ratified 12/15/1791. 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 - Quartering of soldiers. Ratified 12/15/1791.

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 - Search and seizure. Ratified 12/15/1791.

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 - Trial and Punishment, Compensation for Takings. Ratified 12/15/1791.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in

jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI - Right to speedy trial, confrontation of witnesses. Ratified 12/15/1791.

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

AMENDMENT VII - Trial by jury in civil cases. Ratified 12/15/1791.

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 re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII - Cruel and Unusual punishment. Ratified 12/15/1791.

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

AMENDMENT IX - Construction of Constitution. Ratified 12/15/1791.

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

AMENDMENT X - Powers of the States and People. Ratified 12/15/1791.

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

on account of sex.

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

AMENDMENT XX - Presidential, Congressional terms. Ratified 1/23/1933.

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

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

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

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.

5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of

AMENDMENT XVII - Senators elected by popular vote.

Ratified 4/8/1913.

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 - Liquor abolished. Ratified 1/16/1919. Repealed by Amendment XXI, 12/5/1933.

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.

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

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 - Women's suffrage. Ratified 8/18/1920. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State

to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI - Judicial Limits. Ratified 2/7/1795.

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 - Choosing the President, Vice-President. Ratified 6/15/1804.

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 the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; The person having the greatest Number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of

the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest 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 - Slavery Abolished. Ratified 12/6/1865.

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.

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

AMENDMENT XIV - Citizenship rights. Ratified 7/9/1868.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

AMENDMENT XV - Race no bar to vote. Ratified 2/3/1870.

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

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

AMENDMENT XVI - Income taxes authorized. Ratified 2/3/1913.

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.