

We the People

Article 1

The Evolution of a Government: A Study of the United States Constitution



National Archives at Atlanta



Introduction

The Constitution of United States is one of the most significant and complicated documents in American history. Historians have tried for centuries to understand and interpret the complexities of this document. We at the National Archives at Atlanta would like to provide a guide that presents a solid understanding of the intricacies of this manuscript and its relevance to the South.

This guide contains two elements. The first portion explains the origin of the Constitution: the environment, the elements, and the key figures of 1776-1787. The second portion is a more specific application which explains the Constitution in relation to the eight southern states represented by the National Archives at Atlanta. These states include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

These documents are entirely from the holdings of the National Archives and reflect the actions of the federal government or citizens' response to those actions. Each document illuminates the evolutionary nature of the Constitution.

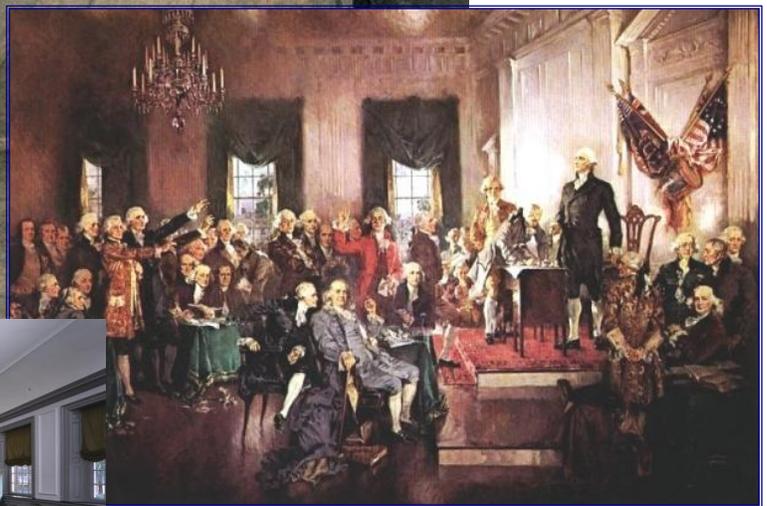
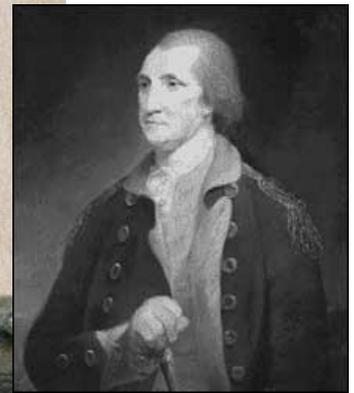
The Constitution

Eleven years after the Declaration of Independence announced the birth of the United States, the survival of the young country seemed in doubt. The War for Independence had been won, but economic depression, social unrest, interstate rivalries, and foreign intrigue appeared to be unraveling the fragile confederation. In early 1787, Congress called for a special convention of all the states to revise the Articles of Confederation. On September 17, 1787, after four months of secret meetings, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention emerged from their Philadelphia meeting room with an entirely new plan of government—the U.S. Constitution—which they hoped would ensure the survival of the experiment they had launched in 1776.

The Constitution of the United States is the world's oldest written national constitution still in effect. For over two hundred years the principles of this document have withstood political transformation, internal war, and economic depression. In addition to the original Constitution, the National Archives in Washington D.C. holds George Washington's personal copy of the draft. His notes, additions, corrections, and rewordings reveal the arduous process by which the final document evolved. For five weeks the delegates argued, examined, and voted, article by article, on the draft. The most serious issues of controversy were the regulation of commerce, slavery, and the method of electing the executive. They proposed a strong central government made up of three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial; each would be perpetually restrained by a sophisticated set of checks and balances. They reached compromises on the issue of slavery that left its final resolution to future generations. As for ratification, they devised a procedure that maximized the odds: for approval the Constitution would be enacted when it was ratified by nine, instead of the full thirteen, states. The Framers knew they had not created a perfect plan, but it could be revised. Among the chief points at issue were how much power to allow the central government, how many representatives in Congress to allow each state, and how these representatives should be elected—directly by the people or by the state legislators. The work of many minds, the Constitution stands as a model of cooperative statesmanship and the art of compromise.

The completed document was accepted by the convention on September 15, 1787 and the final draft of the Constitution was signed on September 17th in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Although it would be almost a year before the Constitution was ratified by the required nine out of thirteen states (June 21, 1788), this date marks a milestone in our nation's history.

The Constitution of the United States of America



The Constitution of the United States: A Transcription

Note: *The following text is a transcription of the Constitution in its **original** form.*

Items that are underlined have since been amended or superseded.

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

Article. I.

Section. 1.

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

Section. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Section. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section. 4.

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

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

Section. 5.

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

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

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

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

Section. 6.

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

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

the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7.

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

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it 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.

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;

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

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

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

Section. 9.

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

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

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

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

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

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

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

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

Section. 10.

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

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

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or

Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Section. 1.

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

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

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

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

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of

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.

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 Offences 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.

Section. 2.

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

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

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

Section. 3.

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

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person 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 nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4.

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

Article. V.

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

Article. VI.

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

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

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

Article. VII.

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

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, the Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

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
Presidt and deputy from Virginia

Delaware

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

Maryland

James McHenry
Dan of St Thos. Jenifer
Danl. Carroll

Virginia

John Blair
James Madison Jr.

North Carolina

Wm. Blount
Richd. Dobbs Spaight
Hu Williamson

South Carolina

J. Rutledge

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

Georgia

William Few
Abr Baldwin

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

The Bill of Rights: A Transcription

The Preamble to The Bill of Rights

Congress of the United States

begun and held at the City of New-York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

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

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

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

Note: The following text is a transcription of the first ten amendments to the Constitution in their original form. These amendments were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights."

Amendment I

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

Amendment II

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

Amendment III

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

Amendment IV

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

Amendment V

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

Amendment VI

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

Amendment VII

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

Amendment VIII

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

Amendment IX

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

Amendment X

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

The Constitution: Amendments 11-27

Constitutional Amendments 1-10 make up what is known as [The Bill of Rights](#). Amendments 11-27 are listed below.

AMENDMENT XI

Passed by Congress March 4, 1794. Ratified February 7, 1795.

Note: Article III, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 11.

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

Passed by Congress December 9, 1803. Ratified June 15, 1804.

Note: A portion of Article II, section 1 of the Constitution was superseded by the 12th amendment.

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 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.

**Superseded by section 3 of the 20th amendment.*

AMENDMENT XIII

Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865.

Note: A portion of Article IV, section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by the 13th amendment.

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

Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. Ratified July 9, 1868.

Note: Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th amendment.

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 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.

Section 5.

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

**Changed by section 1 of the 26th amendment.*

AMENDMENT XV

Passed by Congress February 26, 1869. Ratified February 3, 1870.

Section 1.

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

Section 2.

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

AMENDMENT XVI

Passed by Congress July 2, 1909. Ratified February 3, 1913.

Note: Article I, section 9, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 16.

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

Passed by Congress May 13, 1912. Ratified April 8, 1913.

Note: Article I, section 3, of the Constitution was modified by the 17th amendment.

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

Passed by Congress December 18, 1917. Ratified January 16, 1919. Repealed by amendment 21.

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

Passed by Congress June 4, 1919. Ratified August 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 on account of sex.

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

AMENDMENT XX

Passed by Congress March 2, 1932. Ratified January 23, 1933.

Note: Article I, section 4, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of this amendment. In addition, a portion of the 12th amendment was superseded by section 3.

Section 1.

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

Section 2.

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

Section 3.

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

Section 4.

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

Passed by Congress February 20, 1933. Ratified December 5, 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

Passed by Congress March 21, 1947. Ratified February 27, 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 President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by 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

Passed by Congress June 16, 1960. Ratified March 29, 1961.

Section 1.

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

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

Section 2.

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

AMENDMENT XXIV

Passed by Congress August 27, 1962. Ratified January 23, 1964.

Section 1.

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

Section 2.

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

AMENDMENT XXV

Passed by Congress July 6, 1965. Ratified February 10, 1967.

Note: Article II, section 1, of the Constitution was affected by the 25th amendment.

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.

AMENDMENT XXVI

Passed by Congress March 23, 1971. Ratified July 1, 1971.

Note: Amendment 14, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 1 of the 26th amendment.

Section 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.

Section 2.

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

AMENDMENT XXVII

Originally proposed [Sept. 25, 1789](#). Ratified May 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.



Section Two: The National Archives at Atlanta

The National Archives at Atlanta holds in trust original records documenting the settlement and development of a unique section of the United States. It maintains historical records from region offices of federal agencies in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Although the Constitution was written over two hundred years ago, its relevance is still felt by every citizen, all around the county, in every aspect of our daily lives. These records are the documented evidence of day-to-day occurrences that have become part of our history.

Section Two of this guide will dissect the Constitution and its application to the National Archives at Atlanta.

The Constitution of the United States

Article 1, Section 2

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers.... 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."

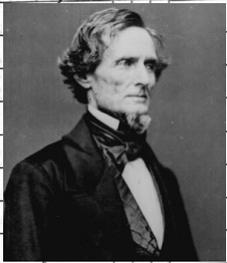
Census records of famous Southerners.

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SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in in the County of Warren State of Miss enumerated by me, on the 4 day of Sept, 1860. R. B. Sawyer Ass't Marshal. Post Office Vicksburg

No. of family	Name of head of family	Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Estate Owned.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
						Real Estate.	Personal Estate.		
1396	R. B. Wood	ma	40	W		5000	14000		
1397	Thos Love	37	W		Preacher	1000	3000	Miss	
1398	Sarah	30	F						
1399	Jeff	10	M						
1400	Martha	6	F						
1401	Perin	4	M						
1402	Edward	2	M						
1403	Jeff Davis	58	M		Farmer	0000	12500		
1404	Marena	30	F						
1405	Margaret	6	F						
1406	Ellen	3	F						



Jefferson Davis is enumerated in Warren, Mississippi 1860 Census Schedule.

State Georgia Incorporated place Atlanta Borough DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930 POPULATION SCHEDULE Enumeration District No. 63 Sheet No. 289 A

County Fulton Ward of city 4 Block No. 186 Supervisor's District No. 4 Enumerated by me on April 16, 1930, F. L. Newman

No.	NAME	RELATION	SEX	AGE	COLOR	MARITAL STATUS	EDUCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHER TONGUE OR NATIVE LANGUAGE OF FOREIGN BORN	CITIZENSHIP, ETC.	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT	VETERAN	MOTHER'S NAME OR NURSE	
														NAME	DATE OF BIRTH
1	Living John	Head	M	29	W	Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1899
2	Living Mary	Wife	F	27	W	Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1902
3	Living George	Son	M	10	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1920
4	Living William	Son	M	8	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1922
5	Living John	Son	M	5	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1925
6	Living John	Son	M	3	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1927
7	Living John	Son	M	2	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1928
8	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1929
9	Living William	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1930
10	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1931
11	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1932
12	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1933
13	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1934
14	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1935
15	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1936
16	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1937
17	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1938
18	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1939
19	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1940
20	Living John	Son	M	1	W	Never Married	High School	Georgia	English	U.S. Born				Living	1941

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. Ph.D. (January 15, 1929 - April 4, 1968) was a Baptist minister and political activist who was the most famous leader of the American civil rights movement.

The Constitution of the United States
Article I, Section 8.

**“The Congress shall have Power To...
Declare War...To raise and support Armies...
To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union...”**

Nearly 16 million Americans served in uniform during World War II. Many others supported the war effort by working in a civilian capacity for the U. S. Government such as for defense industries or as agricultural workers. The National Archives and Records Administration has custody of many records relevant to personal participation.

There are two types of records: ledgers and cards. The ledgers are in the public domain and not restricted by privacy. Each card has information such as individual's name, address, date and place of birth, signature, race, height and weight. These cards are considered personal information and written permission for release, a death certificate, and/or an indication the information is requested for genealogical purposes should accompany the request for copies of the cards.

The National Archives at Atlanta holds the majority of World War I Selective Service Draft Registration Cards in addition to the World War II Selective Service Draft Registration Cards of the Southeast states.

Duplicate

REGISTRATION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER	<i>484</i>	ORDER NUMBER	
1	<i>Henry</i> <small>(First name)</small>	<i>Ten Fingers</i> <small>(Middle name)</small>	<i>Fingers</i> <small>(Last name)</small>
2	PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: <i>Oglala Shannon S.D.</i> <small>(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)</small>		
Age in Years	Date of Birth		
3 <i>37</i>	4 <i>4</i>	<i>1881</i> <small>(Month.) (Day.) (Year.)</small>	
RACE			
White	Negro	Oriental	Indian <small>Citizen Noncitizen</small>
5	6	7	8 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
U. S. CITIZEN		ALIEN	
<small>Native Born</small>	<small>Naturalized</small>	<small>Citizen by Father's Naturalization Before Registrant's Majority</small>	<small>Declarant Non-declarant</small>
10	11	12	13 14
15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?			
PRESENT OCCUPATION		EMPLOYER'S NAME	
16 <i>Laborer</i>		17 <i>None</i>	
18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: <small>(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)</small>			
NEAREST RELATIVE	Name	<i>Annie Ten Fingers</i> <i>wife</i>	
	Address	<i>Oglala Shannon S.D.</i> <small>(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)</small>	
I HEREBY FIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE			
P. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Red) 65-9171		<i>Henry Ten Fingers</i> <small>(Registrant's signature or mark)</small>	(OVER)

**WWI Draft Registration Card for
Henry Ten Fingers
Oglala, South Dakota**

**DUPLICATE
REGISTRATION CARD**

SERIAL NUMBER	398	ORDER NUMBER	
1	Amos Parts His Hair <small>(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)</small>		
2	PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: Kyle Washington S.D. <small>(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)</small>		
3	Age in Years 37	4	Date of Birth Unkown 1881 <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>
RACE			
White		Negro	Oriental
5		6	7
Indian			
		Citizen	Non-citizen
		8	9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
U. S. CITIZEN			ALIEN
Native Born	Naturalized	Citizen by Father's Naturalization U. S. De-clarant's Majority	Declarant Non-declarant
10	11	12	13 14
15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?			
PRESENT OCCUPATION		EMPLOYER'S NAME	
16	Farmer		17 Self
18	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: Kyle Washington S.D. <small>(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)</small>		
NEAREST RELATIVE	Name	19 Gertrude Parts His Hair	
	Address	20 Kyle Washington S.D. <small>(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)</small>	
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE			
P. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Red)		Amos Parts His Hair <small>(Registrant's signature or mark) (OVER)</small>	

WWI Draft Registration Card for
Amos Parts His Hair
Kyle, South Dakota

REGISTRATION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER **3755** ORDER NUMBER **A4415**

1 **Duncan** **Hines**
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS:
5494 Cornell **Chicago** **Cook** **Ill**
(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)

Age in Years **38** Date of Birth **March 26 1880**
3 (Month.) 4 (Day.) (Year.)

RACE

White	Negro	Oriental	Indian	
			Citizen	Noncitizen
5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	7	8	9

U. S. CITIZEN			ALIEN	
Native Born	Naturalized	Citizen by Father's Naturalization Before Registrant's Majority	Declarant	Non-declarant
10 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11	12	13	14

15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject? _____

16 PRESENT OCCUPATION **Salesman** 17 EMPLOYER'S NAME **Rogers & Co.**

18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS:
2001 Calumet **Chic.** **Cook** **Ill**
(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)

NEAREST RELATIVE
 Name **Flourne Chaffin Hines**
 Address **5494 Cornell** **Chic.** **Cook** **Ill**
(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE
Duncan Hines
P. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Red) 5-9171 (Registrant's signature or mark) (OVER)

**WWI Draft Registration Card for
 Duncan Hines
 Chicago, Illinois**

Form 1 **30351** REGISTRATION CARD No. **28**

1 Name in full *George Herman Ruth* (Given name) *Ruth* (Family name) Age, in yrs. *23*

2 Home address *680 Commonwealth Ave* (No.) *Boston* (City) *Mass.* (State)

3 Date of birth *Feb* (Month) *7* (Day) *1894* (Year)

4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? *natural born*

5 Where were you born? *Baltimore* (Town) *Maryland* (State) *U.S.* (Nation)

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? *Bare Ball - Boston American Fenway Park -*

8 By whom employed? *28*

Where employed?

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? *wife*

10 Married or single (which)? *married* Race (specify which)? *Caucasian*

11 What military service have you had? Rank *None*; branch _____; years _____; Nation or State _____

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? *- No -*

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

George H. Ruth
(Signature or mark)

If person is of African descent, tear off this corner

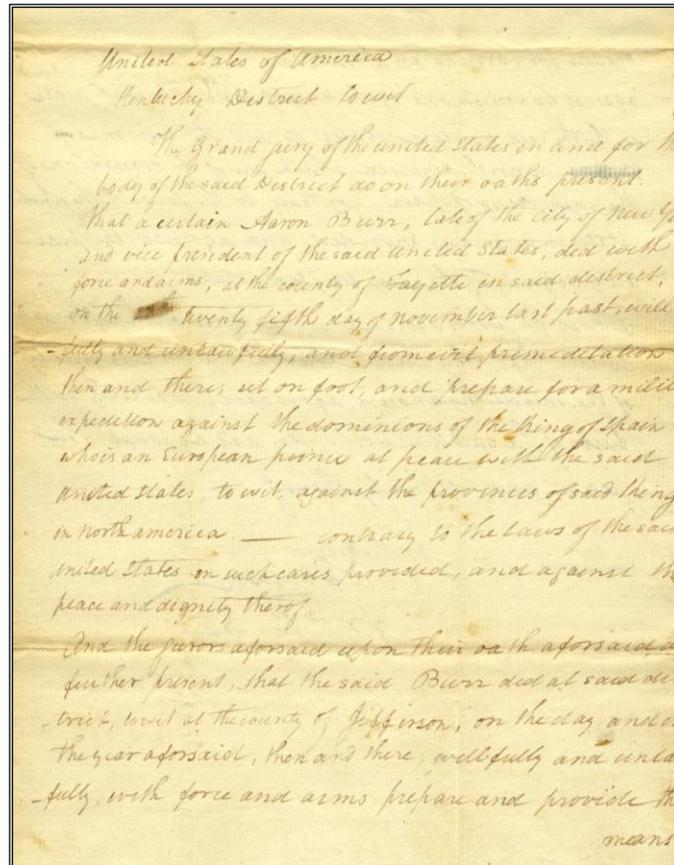
WWI Draft Registration Card for
George Herman (Babe) Ruth
Boston, Massachusetts

The Constitution of the United States Article III, 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.”

In 1806, the third vice president of the United States was indicted for treason against his own country. Aaron Burr, vice president under Thomas Jefferson, was a political adventurer who allegedly schemed to form a new nation out of the West. Burr and his co-conspirators devised a code for their secret communications. The code itself along with a coded letter was transcribed into the court records. The indictment noted that “Aaron Burr, late of the City of New York and vice president of the said United States did...prepare for a military expedition against the dominions on the King of Spain.”

His trial is one of the most celebrated in Kentucky history. He was acquitted in the Kentucky trial, but went on to be indicted and tried for treason in Richmond in a trial presided over by Chief Justice John Marshall. The National Archives at Atlanta holds in trust the Indictment of Aaron Burr. United States District Court, State of Kentucky (Frankfort).



Indictment of Aaron Burr

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
To the Marshal of the District of West Tennessee--Greeting:

You are Hereby Comanded to take the body of *Nathan B. Forrest*
if to be found in your District, and him safely keep, so that you have him before the Judge
of the Circuit Court of the United States, at a term of said Court, to be held for the
District aforesaid, at the Court House in the City of Memphis, on the first Monday in
March next, then and there to answer the *United States* State of Tennessee, on a
Bill of Presentment against him, for *Treason*. Herein
fail not, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, *Salmon P. Chase*
The Hon. **Roger B. Taney**, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
the United States, and the seal of said Circuit Court, this First Monday in
September 1865 and 90th year of American Independence.

A. S. Mitchell Clerk.
Isaac Morrison D. Clerk.



Writ of Habeas Corpus for treason for Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest, 1865.

Unreformed secessionists abounded in many parts of the South, among them former Confederate Lieutenant General Nathan B. Forrest. This wartime cavalier-and later Grand Wizard of the KKK-first ran afoul of federal authorities during September 1865, when the U.S. Circuit Court of Western Tennessee issued a writ of habeas corpus charging Forrest with "treason" for his anti-government activities. The federal government's failure to muzzle such men through a policy of arrest and imprisonment, or convert their loyalties through the use of presidential pardons, materially contributed to the failure of Reconstruction.

The Constitution of the United States Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 4.

“The Congress shall have Power To...establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization...”

Although the Constitution provided that Congress shall have the power “to establish an uniform rule of naturalization,” this was far from being uniform in practice. Since 1790, when the first Naturalization law was passed by Congress, naturalization has been a judicial process. Until 1906 aliens were admitted to citizenship largely at the preference of the individual judge. These practices led to an investigation that resulted in the enactment of a basic naturalization law by Congress. Of special significance in this law was the provision that enabled the Federal Government to set up an executive bureau (The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, in the Department of Commerce and Labor) to administer and supervise the process of naturalization.

Immigrants from around the world have become citizens of the United States through the naturalization process. They have come to America seeing freedom, economic well-being, and a better life, and the National Archives has millions of documents detailing their struggle to become Americans. The Records of the U. S. District Courts contain files that include two main types of documents: **declarations of intention** to become naturalized as a U.S. citizen, which applicants filed in court and **petitions for naturalization** to the United States requesting citizenship.

TRIPPLICATE
(To be given to
declarant)

No. 2212

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

State of Tennessee } In the *** DISTRICT **** Court
County of Shelby } ss: of United States at Memphis

I, George Gideon Menke,
now residing at 404 Angelus Street, Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee,
occupation Cotton Classifier, aged 27 years, do declare on oath that my personal description is:
Sex Male, color White, complexion Fair, color of eyes Grey-Blue,
color of hair Black, height 5 feet 11 inches; weight 175 pounds; visible distinctive marks
None.
race German; nationality German.
I was born in Bremen, Germany, on January 4, 1909.
I am Not married. The name of my wife or husband is _____
we were married on _____ at _____; she or he was
born at _____ on _____, entered the United States
at _____ on _____, for permanent residence therein, and now
resides at _____ I have No children, and the name, date and place of birth,
and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: _____

I have Not heretofore made a declaration of intention: Number _____, on _____
at _____
my last foreign residence was Bremen, Germany.
I emigrated to the United States of America from Bremen, Germany.
my lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at New York City, New York,
under the name of George Menke, on March 28, 1929,
on the vessel SS America.

I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which I may be at the time of admission a citizen or subject; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to reside permanently therein; and I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me: So HELP ME GOD.



George G. Menke

George Gideon Menke
(Original signature of declarant without abbreviation, also alias, if used)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said Court,
at Memphis this 29th day of August
anno Domini 1936. Certification No. 9-12828 from the Commission-
er of Naturalization showing the lawful entry of the declarant for permanent
residence on the date stated above, has been received by me. The photograph
affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of the declarant.

Sam L. Gordon

[SEAL]

Clerk of the U.S. District Court.

By Boyd E. Harte, Deputy Clerk.
14-2023

Form 2202-1-A
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1921

N^o 31768

George Gideon Menke

ORIGINAL
(To be retained by
Clerk of Court)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 2988

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION
(Filed under Section 701 of the Nationality Act of 1940)

To the Honorable the United States District Court of Western Dist. of SC at Spartanburg, SC

This petition for naturalization, heretofore made and filed, respectively shows:

- (1) My full, true, and correct name is Heinz Alfred Kissinger
- (2) My place of residence at the time of my enlistment or induction into the military or naval forces of the United States was 615 Ft. Washington Ave. New York NY
- (3) I was born on May 27, 1923 in Fuerth, Bavaria, Germany
- (4) My personal description is: Age 20 years; sex male; color white; complexion fair
color of eyes hazel; color of hair blonde; height 5 feet 8 inches; weight 156 pounds; visible distinctive marks none; present nationality German
- (5) I am not married; the name of my wife or husband is _____ (I have no children.)
- (7) I emigrated to the United States, its Territories, or its possessions, from Southampton, England
- (8) My lawful admission to the United States, its Territories, or its possessions, was at New York, NY under the name of Alfred Heinz Kissinger on Sept. 5, 1928 on the SS Ile de France as shown by the certificate of my arrival attached to this petition.
- (9) I entered the U. S. Army on Feb. 26, 1943 under Serial No. 32816775 and am at this time still in such service, serving honorably (or ~~in the military or naval forces of the United States~~).
- (10) I am not, and have not been for the period of at least 10 years immediately preceding the date of this petition an anarchist; nor a believer in the unlawful character, injury, or destruction of property, or sabotage; nor a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government; nor a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States, and to reside permanently therein.
- (11) Submitted herewith as a part of this, my petition for naturalization, are the affidavits of at least two verifying citizen witnesses required by law.
- (12) Wherefore, I, your petitioner for naturalization, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and that my name be changed to Henry Alfred Kissinger
- (13) I, aforesaid petitioner, do swear (affirm) that I know the contents of this petition for naturalization subscribed by me, that the same are true to the best of my own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters I believe them to be true, and that this petition is signed by me with my full, true name: So help me God.

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES

The following witnesses, each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, depose and say:
 My name is Irving M. Douglas I reside at Laurens, NY
 My name is Henry Klein I reside at Cumberland, Md.
 I am a citizen of the United States of America; I personally know the petitioner named in this petition for naturalization to be a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that he is now serving honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States, as Private in Co. C. 36 ITB Camp Croft, S.C. under Serial No. 32816775, as shown by official service records.

I do swear (affirm) that the statement of facts I have made in this affidavit of this petition for naturalization subscribed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief: SO HELP ME GOD.
Cpl. Irving M. Douglas Cpl. Henry Klein
 Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the respective forms of oath shown in said petition and affidavit in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Spartanburg, SC this 14 day of June, 1943 Anno Domini 19____
 I hereby certify that Certificate of Arrival No. 2 922278 from the Immigration and Naturalization Service showing the lawful entry of the petitioner above named has been by me filed with this petition on this date.
 (CLERK) [Signature] (DEPUTY CLERK) _____ (SEAL)
 I certify that the petitioner and witnesses named herein appeared before and were examined by me on June 14, 1943 19____ prior to the filing of this petition.
Lewis H. Brannon
 U. S. Naturalization Examiner.

OATH OF RENUNCIATION AND ALLEGIANCE

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God. In acknowledgment whereof I have herunto affixed my signature.
 Sworn to in open court this 19 day of June, 1943 A. D. 19____
 (CLERK) [Signature] (DEPUTY CLERK) _____
 NOTE.—In renunciation of title or order of nobility, add the following to the oath of allegiance before it is signed: "I further renounce the title of (give title or titles) which I have heretofore held," or "I further renounce the order of nobility (give the order of nobility) to which I have heretofore belonged."
 Petition granted (denied) Line No. 28 of List No. 89 and Certificate No. 5993348 issued.

Form No. 140
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(Edition 4-19-42)

Heinz Alfred Kissinger

ORIGINAL
(To be retained
by Clerk of Court)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

167094

No. _____
A.R. No. AI 251 350

To the Honorable
The _____ District Court for the _____ United States _____ at Miami, Florida

This petition for naturalization, hereby made and filed under section 316 (a)
Immigration and Nationality Act, respectfully shows:

- (1) My full, true, and correct name is Juana Caridad Castro
(Full, true name, without abbreviation)
- (2) My present place of residence is 13657 S.W. 116th. Lane Miami
(Apt. No.) (Number and street) (City or town)
Dade Florida 33186
(County) (State) (ZIP Code)
- (3) I was born on May 6, 1933 in Oriente, Cuba
(Date) (State) (City or town)
- (4) I request that my name be changed to JUANITA CASTRO
- (5) I was lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and have not abandoned such residence.
- (6) (If petition filed under Section 316(a).) I have resided continuously in the United States for at least five years and continuously in the State in which this petition is made for at least six months, immediately preceding the date of this petition and after my lawful admission for permanent residence, and I have been physically present in the United States for at least one-half of such five year period. (continued over)

445-2886

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES

The following witnesses, each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, depose and say:

- (1) My name is Carmen Morgade
I reside at 13606 SW 117 Lane, Miami, FL and _____
(Number and street) (City or town) (State)
- (2) My name is Anthony Sforza
I reside at 6045 SW 64 Pl., S. Miami, FL
(Number and street) (City or town) (State)

I am a citizen of the United States of America; I have personally known and have been acquainted in the United States with the petitioner named in the petition for naturalization of which this affidavit is a part, since at least 2 1/2 7 1/2 to my personal knowledge, based upon frequent observations and personal contacts with the petitioner within the State(s) of residence of the petitioner since said date, the petitioner has resided, immediately preceding the date of filing this petition, in the United States continuously since the date last mentioned; that the petitioner has been physically present in the United States for at least 5 1/2 months of that period; and that petitioner has been a resident in the State in which the petition is filed during at least the last 6 months; I have personal knowledge that the petitioner is, and during all such periods has been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and in my opinion the petitioner is in every way qualified to be admitted a citizen of the United States. I do swear (affirm) that the statements of fact I have made in the affidavit to this petition for naturalization subscribed by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. So Help Me God.

Carmen Morgade
(Signature of Witness)

Anthony Sforza
(Signature of Witness)

WHEN OATH ADMINISTERED BY CLERK OR DEPUTY CLERK OF COURT

WHEN OATH ADMINISTERED BY DESIGNATED EXAMINER

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me by above-named petitioner and witnesses in the respective forms of oath shown in said petition and affidavit, and filed by said petitioner, in the office of the clerk of said court at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19____
By _____ Clerk.
Deputy Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me by above-named petitioner and witnesses in the respective forms of oath shown in said petition and affidavit at Miami, FL this 7 day of December, 1981
Joseph I. Bogart
Designated Examiner.

I HEREBY CERTIFY That the foregoing petition for naturalization was by petitioner named herein filed in the office of the clerk of said court at Miami, FL this 7th day of December, 1981
By Joseph I. Bogart Clerk.
Juanita Castro Deputy Clerk.

Juana Caridad Castro

The Constitution of the United States
Amendment 1

“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.”

In 1966 Julian Bond was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives, after expressing his views against the Vietnam War. The members of the Georgia House of Representatives voted not to seat him to his elected post. Bond, along with Martin Luther King, filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia and later filed an appeal in the U.S. Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court Justices reversed the USDC ruling stating "*The manifest function of the First Amendment in a representative government requires that legislators be given the widest latitude to express their views on issues of policy.*"

✓ COMPLAINT

filed January 13, 1966

(1) This action arises under Article I, Section 10, Article IV, Section 4, the First, Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Amendments, and the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the following provisions of the United States Code: Title 42, §§1981, 1983, 1971(2). Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court by §§1331, 1343(3), 1343(4), 2201 and 2281, of Title 28, United States Code, and §§1983, 1971(2), and 1988 of Title 42, United States Code.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(2) The plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23(a) (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. There are common questions of law and fact affecting the several rights of Negro citizens, male and female, to vote and to have members of their race represent them in the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia. Additional common questions of law and fact exist affecting the several rights of plaintiffs to have Negroes not systematically excluded from legislative representation in the State of Georgia. The members of the class are so numerous as to make it impracticable to bring them all before this Court. A common relief is sought. The interests of said class are adequately represented by plaintiffs.

(3) Plaintiffs Julian Bond, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Mrs. Arel Keyes are Negro citizens of Fulton County, Georgia, House District Number 136, are registered voters and are over the age of twenty-one (21) years. Plaintiffs Julian Bond and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. are men. Plaintiff Arel Keyes is a woman.

(4) The defendants James "Sloppy" Floyd, William J. (Bill) Lee, Ed T. Fulford, J. Terrell Webb, David L. Newton, and W. Jones Lane, are white males, over the age of twenty-one, are residents of the State of Georgia, and are duly elected and serving members of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia. This action is brought against the aforementioned defendants individually and also as representatives of all other members of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, they being so numerous as to make it impractical to bring them all before the Court. The questions involved are common questions of law and fact.

The defendant George T. Smith is the duly elected and qualified Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia, and is the Chairman of the Rules Committee and also Chairman of the Special Committee created pursuant to House Resolution Number 7 which was appointed for the purpose of holding a hearing on petitions challenging and contesting the seating of Representative-elect Julian Bond of the 136th District ("Challenge Committee").

The defendant Glenn Ellard is the Clerk of the House of Representatives of Georgia.

held on June 16, 1965 Mr. Bond had Republican opposition. Again his opponent Malcolm J. Dean, was a member of the Negro race. Mr. Bond received 2,320 votes, Mr. Dean receiving 487 votes. Thus Mr. Bond received 82 per cent. of the votes cast in House District Number 136. There are approximately 6,500 registered voters in Mr. Bond's district. Of these approximately 6000 are members of the Negro race. Plaintiffs Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Mrs. Arel Keyes are constituents of Julian Bond. Dr. King's voting residence was transferred to House District 136 -- which is where he resides -- after June 16, 1965. Mrs. Keyes resided in House District 136 and voted in both the primary and general elections held on May 5 and June 16, 1965 and she cast her ballot on each occasion for Mr. Bond. Each of the plaintiffs and all members of their class are presently unrepresented in the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia.

(8) On Thursday, January 6, 1966, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee of which Mr. Bond is a member and an employee issued a statement critical of American policy with respect to Viet Nam and with respect to the civil rights of Negroes. in the United States. Mr. Bond stated that he concurred in that statement and he also stated that although he personally would not burn his draft card, he admired the courage of those who took such action knowing of the consequences which they faced. These statements were widely

The Constitution of the United States, The Fourteenth Amendment

“No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and 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 law.”

The 14th amendment of the Constitution has been the source of significant constitutional controversy. While it creates no new rights in and of itself, it has provided an avenue to protect the individual from state infringement of constitutional guarantees. The protections generally arise in issues concerning protected classifications such as race, national origin and alienation, as well as areas of traditional fundamental rights. An individual may bring a cause of action alleging either his 14th Amendment rights have been denied because he has been denied due process of law or he feels a certain law deprives him of equal protection of the law.

In the early civil rights cases, plaintiffs often asked the federal courts to review state segregation. In one such case in 1950, a group of African Americans from Clarendon County, South Carolina filed suit on behalf of their children. They sought education equal to that available for whites. In a visionary and decidedly unpopular, dissenting opinion, Judge J. Waites Waring declared “segregation is per se inequality.” Four years later, the Supreme Court relied heavily on Judge Waring’s opinion when it ruled to desegregate public schools in its milestone *Brown v. Board of Education*.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON DIVISION

Civil Action No. 2657

FILED

MAY 9 1952

WESLEY L. ALLEN
C. D. C. U. S. E. D. S. C.

HARRY BRIGGS, JR., ET AL., :
Plaintiffs :
vs. :
R. W. ELLIOTT, Chairman, ET AL., :
Defendants :

ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS AND PRAYER FOR REVERSAL

HARRY BRIGGS, etc., and all the others who are plaintiffs in the above-entitled cause, in connection with their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, hereby file the following Assignment of Errors upon which they will rely in their prosecution of said appeal from the order and decree of the District Court entered on March 13, 1952:

1. The District Court erred in refusing to enjoin the enforcement of the laws of South Carolina requiring racial segregation in the public schools of Clarendon County on the ground that these laws violate rights secured under the equal

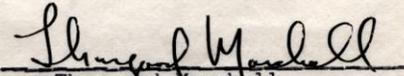
#1
Im.

protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

2. The District Court erred in refusing to grant to appellants immediate and effective relief against the unconstitutional practice of excluding appellants from an opportunity to share the public school facilities of Clarendon County on an equal basis with other students without regard to race or color.

3. The District Court erred in predicating its decision on the doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson and in disregarding the rationale of Sweatt v. Painter and McLaurin v. Board of Regents.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs HARRY BRIGGS, etc. and all the others who are plaintiffs in the above-entitled cause, pray that the order and decree of the District Court entered on March 13, 1952, be reversed and for such other relief as the Court may deem fit and proper.


Thurgood Marshall
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dated: May 9, 1952

2 Em.

In 1953 a group of individuals residing in Sumter County, South Carolina, known as "Turks" filed a complaint in Federal court alleging that in the past children of their race, being of darker color, had not been admitted to the public schools of the county in equality with the white children residing in the county. They were required to attend a separate "Turks" school.

The defendants in the case alleged that the "Turks" are of a race different and distinct from the white race, that they have their own church, their own separate burying ground, that they have never mingled socially with the white people of their community, and are not recognized as being of the white race. They further alleged that they are different from white people, being dark skinned, and appear to be a mixture of Indian with other races. The lawsuit alleges that refusing admission of the children of plaintiffs and all other members of this group... is unconstitutional and violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF SUMTER

PERSONALLY appeared before me Allie W. Weldon who being duly sworn says:

That he will be 79 years of age the 23rd day of September, 1953, that he has resided in the Dalzell section of Sumter County all of his life except during a period of service in the Spanish American War.

That from his earliest memories he has known of the race of people who have been called "Turks" who reside in said community, and that said race of people are different and distinct from the white race. That they have never been accepted socially by the white people of the community, that they have been recognized as a distinct and separate race, have always attended separate elementary schools from the white people.

That the Buckners are tainted with negro blood, old man John Buckner, who is the grandfather and great grandfather of the present generation of Buckners having been part negro. That the blood of this cross shows in some of the present generation. That some of these Buckners, descendants of "old man John Buckner" have intermarried with the Benenhaleys and others of the so-called "Turk" race.

That deponent's father, who lived to be 74 years of age and who died some 21 or more years ago, and who knew this race of people, informed deponent that the so-called "Turk" race living in the vicinity were not people of the white race but were people of some other race than the white race.

That when deponent was a little boy and went to church at the High Hill Baptist Church there was a rail down the center of the church, the so-called "turks" sat on the left as you entered, the white people sat on the right of said rail, and the negroes sat in the balcony at the church service.

That Rev. Wilder who was then preaching at said church suggested to the so-called "turks" that they form their own church, since they were a distinct race from the white people and

38.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF SUMTER

FILED

SEP 9 1953

ERNEST L. ALLEN
C. C. U. S. E. D. S. C.

PERSONALLY appeared before me J. E. Davis, Jr., who
being duly sworn, says:

That he is a member of the Board of Trustees of School District #2 of Sumter County, and is one of the defendants in the case of Hood et al against Board of Trustees of School District #2 Sumter County, S.C.

That deponent has resided in the neighborhood of Dalzell for a period of approximately twenty four (24) years, a lapse in said time of some nine (9) years while deponent was in the service and in Charleston, South Carolina.

That deponent has known the people called "Turks", who reside in the vicinity of Dalzell for many years. That the said Turks did not claim to be white people, that they have always claimed to be "Turks", but their ancestry is unknown to deponent.

That the people commonly known as "Turks" in Sumter County appear to deponent to be a mixture of Indian blood and other blood.

That the "Turks" have their own church which they built themselves, and which they have attended for many years, they have their own burial ground in which graveyard only "Turks" have been buried or members of their family, that they have for many generations, according to information of deponent, attended the separate school near Dalzell, South Carolina.

That there is no social relationship between the white people of the community and the so-called "Turks". That they do not visit in each others homes and there is no intermingling of the races in a social way.

That deponent is informed under default in a case brought for the admission for a few of the "Turk" children to the high school an order was passed directing the admission of said children to the high school at Dalsell.

That since the admission of said children to the high school the social activities of the ^{high} school, which means so much to the children of that age, have been curtailed to the extent that

E. D. J.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF SUMTER

FILED

SEP 9 1953

PERSONALLY appeared before me I.L. Sanders, who being
duly sworn says: ERNEST P. WILLEN
C.D.C.U.S.E.D.S.C.

That he is 60 years of age, that he has resided in Sumter County all of his life as did his parents and grandparents before him. That he is a member of the County Board of Commissioners of Sumter County. That during the year 1950 and 1951 deponent was a member of School Board No. 32 of Sumter County and had been a member of said school board for some 8 or 10 years.

That School District #32 of Sumter County was a small district in area and was financially unable to meet the reasonable requirements for educational facilities.

That for many generations according to deponent's knowledge and information the people who are commonly called "Turks" who have resided in the area near Dalzell have attended a separate school provided for them, that they have their own church in which white people do not participate or join, that they have their own burying grounds in which burial ground white people are not interred, that said burial ground has been maintained by the people of that race for many years.

That the people of the so called "Turk" race never mingle socially with the white people of their community, that they are clannish and have distinct color different from that of the white people, being dark-skinned and having features that are different from the white people of the community.

That they themselves have recognized their distinctive race and the white people of the community in which they live consider them to be persons of race other than the white race.

That an action was brought during the latter part of the year 1950, against the Trustees of School District #32 for the admission of certain members of the so called "Turk" race into the high school at Hillcrest. Mr. Mr. Raymond Schwartz of the Firm

J.L.S.

Leo Frank, a prominent Atlanta Jewish businessman, was convicted of murdering Mary Phagan, a young female employee of his business, in 1913. His trial in Fulton County, Georgia, was an emotionally charged event with a circus-like atmosphere. Frank was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging, and when the verdict was announced, Frank was not present in the courtroom.

He filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus with the U. S. District Court in Atlanta in which he asserted that the trial was "dominated by a mob which was hostile to me." His argument was that he had been denied due process since he had not been present when the verdict was rendered. His petition includes a graphic description of the events in the Fulton County courtroom the day the verdict was read. The Federal court rejected his petition.

The governor of Georgia, convinced of Frank's innocence, commuted his sentence from death to life in prison. Shortly after that, Frank was seized from the Georgia State Prison in Milledgeville by an angry mob. He was taken to Marietta, Georgia, where he was lynched.

In the aftermath of the Leo Frank lynching, the Jewish Anti-Defamation League was founded in New York, and the case subsequently influenced future rulings by the Supreme Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

LEO M. FRANK,

against

C. WHEELER MANGUM, SHERIFF
OF FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.

TO THE HONORABLE THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
IN AND FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

The petition of Leo M. Frank respectfully shows:

FIRST: I am and ever since my birth have been a citizen of the United States. I am now and for some years past have been a resident of Fulton County, in the State of Georgia, I am unjustly and unlawfully deprived of my liberty, and unlawfully imprisoned, confined and detained in the jail of said County, by C. Wheeler Mangum, the Sheriff of said County and Ex-Officio jailer.

SECOND: My aforesaid imprisonment, confinement and detention are wholly without the authority of and contrary to the law, and in violation of my rights as a citizen of the United States as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and particularly by Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to said Constitution, which provides that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to him the equal protection of the laws, the protection of which I expressly invoke.

THIRD: The sole claim of authority by virtue of which the said C. Wheeler Mangum, Sheriff and ex-officio jailer as aforesaid, so restrains and detains me is, that on May 24, 1913, I was indicted by the Grand Jury of Fulton County, State of Georgia, on the charge of having murdered Mary Phagan; that thereafter, in

Neither the conversation with Judge Roan, nor the purport thereof, was communicated to Messrs. Brandon and Haas, nor did they have any knowledge thereof, until after sentence of death had been pronounced against me.

After the jury had been finally charged by the Court and the case had been submitted to it, when Mr. Dorsey, the Solicitor General, left the court room, a large crowd on the outside of the Court House and in the streets, greeted him with loud and boisterous applause, clapping their hands and yelling "Hurrah for Dorsey", placed him upon their shoulders, and carried him across the street into a building where his office was located. The crowd did not wholly disperse during the interval between the submission of the case to the jury and the return of the jury to the court room with its verdict, but during the entire period a large crowd was gathered in the immediate vicinity of the Court House. When it was announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, a signal was given from within the court room to the crowd on the outside to that effect, and the crowd outside raised a mighty shout of approval, and cheered while the polling of the jury proceeded. Before more than one juror had been polled, the applause was so loud and the noise was so great, that the further polling of the jury had to be stopped, so that order might be restored, and the noise and cheering from without was such, that it was difficult for the Presiding Judge to hear the responses of the jurors as they were being polled, although he was only ten feet distant from the jury.

All of this occurred during my involuntary absence from the court room, I being at the time in the custody of the Sheriff of Fulton County and incarcerated in the jail of said County, my absence from the court room, and that of my counsel, having been requested by the Court because of the fear of the Court that violence might be done to me and my counsel had I or my said counsel been in court at the time of the rendition of the verdict.

trial, because dominated by a mob which was hostile to me, and whose conduct intimidated the Court and jury and unduly influenced them, and neutralized and overpowered their judicial functions, and for that reason also, I was deprived of due process of law and of the equal protection of the law, within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the protection of which I expressly invoke.

TWENTY-FIRST: No previous application for a writ of habeas corpus has been made by me.

WHEREFORE, I pray that a writ of habeas corpus may issue, directed to C. Wheeler Mangum, Sheriff of Fulton County, Georgia, ex-officio jailer, and to each and all of his deputies, requiring him and them to bring and have me before this Court, at a time to be by this Court determined, together with the true cause of my detention, to the end that due inquiry may be had in the premises, and that I may be relieved from my said unlawful imprisonment and detention. And thus I will ever pray.

Dated, at Atlanta, Georgia, December 17th, 1914.

Leo M. Frank

Petitioner.

*Lyne Peoples and Jordan,
Henry A. Alexander.*

Attorneys for Petitioner.

In March 1941, as World War II was being fought in Europe and Asia, the U.S. Government began to make plans to protect the nation's artistic and cultural treasures. Three weeks and three days following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Archibald MacLeish, the Librarian of Congress, sent a heartfelt letter to Henry Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury. In this letter MacLeish thanked him and the Secret Service for their help in protecting the "documentary history of freedom in our world."

He was referring to the successful transfer of the library's copy of the Magna Carta, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and other precious manuscripts from the Library of Congress to the Bullion Depository in Fort Knox, Kentucky. The documents came through the war unscathed, and in 1952, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were transferred from the library to the National Archives, the nation's repository of the official records of the U.S. Government, for permanent safekeeping.

The U.S. Bullion Depository at Fort Knox, KY

