

## COMPARISON OF CONSTITUTIONS

CONSTITUTION OF 1867	PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF 1968
<p>criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty: wherefore, no <i>ex post facto</i> Law ought to be made; nor any retrospective oath or restriction be imposed, or required.</p> <p>Art. 18. That no Law to attain particular persons of treason or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter.</p> <p>Art. 19. That every man, for any injury done to him in his person or property, ought to have remedy by the course of the Law of the Land, and ought to have justice and right, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to the Law of the Land.</p> <p>Art. 20. That the trial of facts, where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estate of the People.</p> <p>Art. 21. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the Indictment, or charge, in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.</p> <p>Art. 22. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case.</p> <p>Art. 23. That no man ought to be taken or imprisoned or dis seized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or, in any manner, destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the Law of the Land.</p> <p>Art. 24. That Slavery shall not be re-established in this State; but having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in</p>	<p>shall be enacted.</p> <p><b>Section 1.03. Due Process and Equal Protection.</b></p> <p>No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor be denied the equal protection of the laws, nor be subject to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin.</p> <p><b>Section 1.04. Fair Treatment in Investigations.</b></p> <p>No person shall be denied the right to fair and just treatment in any investigation conducted by the State or by any unit of local government, or by any of their departments or agencies.</p> <p><b>Section 1.07. Rights of Accused.</b></p> <p>A person accused of crime shall have the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation in time to prepare his defense, to have the assistance of counsel for his defense, to be confronted with and to examine under oath or affirmation the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses, and to have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of twelve without whose unanimous consent he shall not be adjudged guilty.</p> <p><b>Section 1.09. Self-Incrimination.</b></p> <p>No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.</p> <p><i>See Section 1.03, Due Process and Equal Protection, p. 5; Section 1.07, Rights of Accused, p. 5; Section 1.13, Jury Trial in Civil Cases, p. 1.</i></p>