24th Amendment (1964)

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 by reason to pay any poll tax or other tax. …

25th Amendment (1967)

…

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 shall provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House … 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 … 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 shall provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House … 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 … 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.

26th Amendment (1971)

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

27th Amendment (1992)

1) No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. …
John Rawls, A THEORY OF JUSTICE (1971)

A) Rawls’ Question:

“What would rational, self-interested individuals, equally situated behind a veil of ignorance (VOI) about the details of their own lives, agree to as the basic principles and institutions by which they will be governed in perpetuity once they know the details of their lives, and why?”

B) Rawls’ Answer: Two Principles of Justice:

“Each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar system of liberty for all.”

“Social and economic inequalities are to satisfy two conditions: first, they are to be attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity; and second, they are to be to the greatest benefit of the least-advantaged members of society.”

C) The Four Stage Sequence

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D) Lexical Ordering, and the Priority of the Right over the Good