

Tulafono O Aia Tatau

O le Tulafono O Aia Tatau o se tusitusiga e fa'amautinoaina ai o lo'o sa'oloto ma o le a sa'oloto pea tagata uma o le Iunaitē Setete. E puipuia ai tagata mai faiga fa'aletatau a le malo. I faigamalo fa'atemokalasi, e manumalo le itu-to'atele, (majority) a e peita'i e leai se aia a le itu-to'atele e aveesea fa'amalosiā mai ai nisi o a tatou aia tatau. O lona uiga o lena mea, afai 'e te iai i se vaega to'aitiiti (minority), o se soligatulafono fa'asaga i le malo pe a ese mai le faiga 'o'oe nai lo isi tagata.

O matou o le **ACLU** po'o **American Civil Liberties Union**. Pau lava lo matou fa'amoemoe o le puipuia lea o le aia tatau a tagata uma e pei ona tu'uina mai e nei Tulafono O Aia Tatau, atoa ma tulafono a isi itumalo, setete ma le feterale (federal) e fa'aono a'afia ai le sa'olotoga o se tagata. Matou te le tu mo se vaega fa'apitoa o tagata po'o ni talitonuga fa'apolotiki. Matou te fesoasoani mo so'o se tasi ua afaina ana aia tatau.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF HAWAII FOUNDATION

Post Office Box 3410
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801
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Tulafono O Aia Tatau

1. O le puipuia o le sa'olotoga tau i upu fai, sosaiete, potopotoga, lotu fa'apea ma le tu'ueseeseina o lotu ma faigamalo.
2. O le aia tatau o tagata e umia ai au'upega ina ia puipuia ai faigamalo sa'oloto.
3. O le tatau ona maua muamua e le malo le maliega a le ona ni mea totino a'o le'i nonofo ai ni fitafita i ni fale o ni aiga.
4. Le aia tatau e fa'asaga i le su'eina ma le pu'eina fa'aletatau o ni tagata atoa ma a latou mea totino. O le tele o nei sa'iliga ma aveina fa'amalosiā, e tatau ona iai se tasi-su'e mai se fa'amasino, pe a mautinoa ua iai mafua'aga tatau.
5. O le tatau ona iai o se tu'ua'iga mai le kiuli filifilia (grand jury) a'o le'i faia se fa'amasinoga mo agasala e fa'asalaina i le oti. E tatau ona fa'amasinoina fa'atasi se tagata mo se agasala lava e tasi, e le mafai ona avea ma molimau e fa'asaga ia te ia lava, pe aveesea se ola, sa'olotoga po'o ni mea totino e aunoa ma le uia o ala o le tulafono. E le mafai ona aveesea e le malo ni mea totino a se tasi e aunoa ma se totogi talafeagai lelei.
6. Le aia tatau i se fa'amasinoga e faia i se taimi vave e se vaega o le kiuli (jury) ta'uina atu moliga, fa'afesaga'i ma molimau tete'e ma ia iai sana loia.
7. Le aia tatau e faia ai se fa'amasinoga e se kiuli (jury).
8. Se tulafono fa'asaga ini togigasala mamafa mo le tatalaina mai i tua, atoa ma ni fa'asalaga so'ona fai ma le saua.
9. Le fa'ailoa atu e le tatau ona fa'aliliuina o le a gata ai aia tatau a tagata e pei ona tusia ai i le Tulafono Fa'avae.
10. Le fa'ailoa atu so'o se pule ua le tu'u ma'oti atu ina i le malo tele e le Tulafono Fa'avae o le a tumau pea lea i faigamalo a Setete po'o tagata lava latou.

O nei tulafono o aia tatau, na pasia i le tausaga e 1791. O isi teuteuga e a'afia ai aia tatau o tagata ta'ito'atasi na pasia i se taimi mulimuli ane.

Mo se fa'ata'ita'iga, na fa'amutaina ai le fa'apologaina o tagata, a'o le isi na maua ai e tama'ita'i le aia tatau e palota ai.

The **Bill of Rights**

The **Bill of Rights** is the document that guarantees that all people in the United States are, and will always be, free. It protects all of us from abuses by the government. In a democracy, the majority rules, but the majority doesn't have the right to force any of us to give up certain basic rights. That means if you are part of a minority, it is illegal for the government to treat you differently than anyone else.

We are the **ACLU**, which stands for **American Civil Liberties Union**. Our only purpose is to defend everyone's rights granted in these Bill of Rights and in other county, state, and federal laws that affect personal freedoms. We do not represent any particular group of people or political philosophy. We will help anyone whose civil liberties have been violated.

If you have a problem or would like more information about your rights, you can contact us.

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The **Bill of Rights**

1. The protection of freedom of speech, association, assembly, religion, and the separation of Church and State.
2. The right of the people to own weapons in order to preserve free government.
3. The requirement that the government get the consent of property owners before it houses soldiers in private homes.
4. The right against unreasonable search and seizure of people and their property. Most searches and seizures require a warrant issued by a court after showing probable cause.
5. The requirement of a grand jury indictment before trial for a crime punishable by death. A person may be tried only once for the same offense, cannot be found to be a witness against him or herself, nor deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Private property may not be taken by the government without fair payment.
6. The right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation; to confront adverse witnesses and obtain favorable witnesses; and to be represented by a lawyer.
7. The right of trial by jury.
8. The rule against excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishment.
9. The declaration that the listing of rights in the Constitution should not be interpreted to mean that the people do not have other rights.
10. The declaration that any powers not specifically given to the federal government by the Constitution are retained by the State governments or by the people themselves.

These ten rights were passed in 1791. Other amendments were later passed that also affected individual rights. For example, one amendment ended slavery and another gave women the right to vote.

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The **Bill of Rights**



Samoan/English

ACLU H A W A I I

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