

Indiana

The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, which limits a person to being elected to the presidency two times, and sets additional eligibility conditions for presidents who succeed to the presidency, was voted out of Congress by a supermajority vote in both chambers. Between 1947 and 1951, the 22nd Amendment was ratified by 41 state legislatures and officially came into effect after 36 states ratified the amendment in February 1951. Since the history of the 22nd Amendment's passage and the intent of those who ratified it has become relevant again, this factsheet is part of a series covering each state's ratification process.

Indiana's consideration of the 22nd Amendment:

- The Indiana legislature completed a vote to ratify 22nd amendment on January 19, 1951.
- In the Senate, [Republican Senator Lucius Somers](#) [introduced](#) the measure on [January 5, 1951](#) as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.
- On January 12, 1951, the resolution received a [favorable review](#) by the [Committee on Federal Relations](#). The minority of the committee announced there would be no minority report filed.
- The resolution [passed](#) the Senate by a bipartisan vote 38 to 11 on [January 18, 1951](#) and the House was notified of its passage.
- In the House of Representatives, [Senate Joint Resolution 1](#) to ratify the amendment passed by a bipartisan vote of [68 to 23](#) on January 19, 1951.
- Two years earlier, in [1949](#), ratification of the proposed amendment failed in the legislature after it passed in the Republican-controlled Senate, but died in the Democratic-controlled House.
- Although in 1951, Republicans controlled both chambers of the Indiana legislature, Democratic Representatives Carson King, Otis Knopp and Edgar Sale [joined](#) the Republican majority to support the ratification effort.

Indiana Ratifies Two-Term Limit For Presidents; Approves Korean Resolution Of 'All Out Or Get Out'

Indianapolis, Jan. 19. (AP)—The proposed amendment to the U. S. constitution which would limit the President to two terms was formally ratified today by Indiana.

The state thus became the 25th of 41 required to approve what would be the 22nd amendment to the constitution.

Ratification came on a roll-call vote by which the state's House of Representatives passed a resolution already approved in the state Senate. The Republicans control both houses.

The vote was 68 to 23, with three Democrats joining the solid Republican majority for ratification. They were Reps. Carson H. King of Shelbyville, Otis A. Kopp of Anderson and Edgar S. Sale of Dillsboro.

Republican Rep. Edward C. Mamer of Evansville, the lone

Republican to vote against the proposed resolution when it was introduced in the House several days ago, voted with his party in Indiana's test.

The resolution does not require the signature of Gov. Henry F. Schricker, a Democrat.

Ratification of the presidential tenure amendment failed in the legislature in 1949, dying in the Democratic-controlled House after passing the GOP-controlled Senate. Both houses are controlled by Republicans in the present legislature.

The House also received today a resolution to amend the Indiana constitution to provide that if a governor-elect dies before taking office the lieutenant-governor-elect shall become governor.

The resolution passed the 1949 legislature, but the state con-

stitution requires that proposed amendments be ratified by two successive general assemblies and then be submitted to the people in a referendum.

If it passes the present legislature, it will be placed before the people in the 1952 election.

ADOPT RESOLUTION

Indianapolis, Jan. 19. (AP)—The Republican Senate majority held its line firmly today and passed the House-approved "all out or get out" of Korea resolution.

The 26 GOP senators voted for the foreign policy statement and the 24 Democrats were just as solid against it.

Action on the resolution was the initial test of Republican solidarity in the Senate at the

two-week-old session of the gen-

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Cases involving the 22nd Amendment in Indiana:

- There are no relevant cases in Indiana that analyze the requirements of the 22nd Amendment.