

Corporations Have  
Almost as Many  
Constitutional Rights  
as Individuals:

*How Did This Happen?*



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO is a private, non-profit institution of higher learning. It is organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois. The University is governed by a Board of Trustees, which is composed of representatives of the faculty, the student body, and the general public. The Board of Trustees has the ultimate authority over the University's affairs, and it is responsible for the University's financial and administrative management. The University's faculty is composed of individuals who are engaged in teaching and research. The faculty is organized into various departments and schools, and it is responsible for the University's academic programs. The University's student body is composed of individuals who are enrolled in the University's various programs of study. The University is committed to the highest standards of academic excellence, and it is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge and the promotion of the public good.

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<sup>1</sup> The University of Chicago is a private, non-profit institution of higher learning. It is organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois. The University is governed by a Board of Trustees, which is composed of representatives of the faculty, the student body, and the general public. The Board of Trustees has the ultimate authority over the University's affairs, and it is responsible for the University's financial and administrative management. The University's faculty is composed of individuals who are engaged in teaching and research. The faculty is organized into various departments and schools, and it is responsible for the University's academic programs. The University's student body is composed of individuals who are enrolled in the University's various programs of study. The University is committed to the highest standards of academic excellence, and it is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge and the promotion of the public good.

<sup>2</sup> See also *Head & Amory v. Providence Ins. Co.*, 100 U.S. 139, 150 (1878).

<sup>3</sup> *supra* note 1, at 145.







§ 101.101. The following definitions apply to the provisions of this chapter.

§ 101.102. "Classical" means the classical period of Greek and Roman history, art, and literature, including the works of the ancient Greek and Roman authors, and the works of the ancient Greek and Roman artists and architects.

§ 101.103. "Classical architecture" means the style of architecture that was developed in ancient Greece and Rome, and that is characterized by the use of columns, pediments, and arches.

§ 101.104. "Classical art" means the art that was developed in ancient Greece and Rome, and that is characterized by the use of idealized forms and proportions.

§ 101.105. "Classical literature" means the literature that was developed in ancient Greece and Rome, and that is characterized by the use of idealized forms and proportions.

§ 101.106. "Classical music" means the music that was developed in ancient Greece and Rome, and that is characterized by the use of idealized forms and proportions.

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<sup>1</sup> *Id.* at § 101.101. *supra* means that the definition of "classical" is found in § 101.101. *The Classical Corporation in American Legal Thought*, § 101.101.

<sup>2</sup> *supra* means that the definition of "classical" is found in § 101.101. *supra* means that the definition of "classical" is found in § 101.101.

<sup>3</sup> *supra* means that the definition of "classical" is found in § 101.101.

<sup>4</sup> *supra* means that the definition of "classical" is found in § 101.101. *supra* means that the definition of "classical" is found in § 101.101.

<sup>5</sup> *supra* means that the definition of "classical" is found in § 101.101. *supra* means that the definition of "classical" is found in § 101.101.













§ 101.01(1) The following provisions apply to the following provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 101.01(2) The following provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 101.01(3) The following provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 101.01(4) The following provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 101.01(5) The following provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 101.01(6) The following provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are hereby amended to read as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> *Id.*

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> The following provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are hereby amended to read as follows:

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*











§ 87(2)(b) 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

§ 87(2)(b) 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

§ 87(2)(b) 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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§ 87(2)(b) 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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<sup>12</sup> *Id.* § 87(2)(b) 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

<sup>13</sup> *Bank of Augusta*, § 87(2)(b) 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

<sup>14</sup> *Id.* § 87(2)(b) 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

<sup>15</sup> *Id.* § 87(2)(b) 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

<sup>16</sup> *Id.* § 87(2)(b) 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

§ 1.101 (1) The contract is enforceable against the corporation if the contract was made by the corporation or its authorized agent.

§ 1.102 (1) The contract is enforceable against the corporation if the contract was made by the corporation or its authorized agent.

### (3) Corporations and the Contracts Clause

§ 1.103 (1) *Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward*<sup>1</sup> is a landmark case in which the Supreme Court held that a corporation is a legal entity separate from its owners. This decision established the principle of corporate personhood, which allows corporations to sue and be sued, own property, and enter into contracts. The case involved the Dartmouth College, which was chartered as a private institution. The state of New Hampshire attempted to take control of the college, arguing that it was a public institution. The Supreme Court, in a decision written by Chief Justice John Marshall, held that the college was a private corporation and that the state's actions violated the Contracts Clause of the Constitution. This decision is a cornerstone of corporate law and has been cited in numerous subsequent cases.

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<sup>1</sup> *Id.* The Supreme Court held that the Dartmouth College was a private corporation and that the state's actions violated the Contracts Clause of the Constitution. This decision is a cornerstone of corporate law and has been cited in numerous subsequent cases.

<sup>2</sup> *Bank of Augusta*, 20 U.S. 579 (1805).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* The Supreme Court held that the Dartmouth College was a private corporation and that the state's actions violated the Contracts Clause of the Constitution. This decision is a cornerstone of corporate law and has been cited in numerous subsequent cases.

<sup>6</sup> The Supreme Court held that the Dartmouth College was a private corporation and that the state's actions violated the Contracts Clause of the Constitution. This decision is a cornerstone of corporate law and has been cited in numerous subsequent cases.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

<sup>8</sup> The Supreme Court held that the Dartmouth College was a private corporation and that the state's actions violated the Contracts Clause of the Constitution. This decision is a cornerstone of corporate law and has been cited in numerous subsequent cases.





