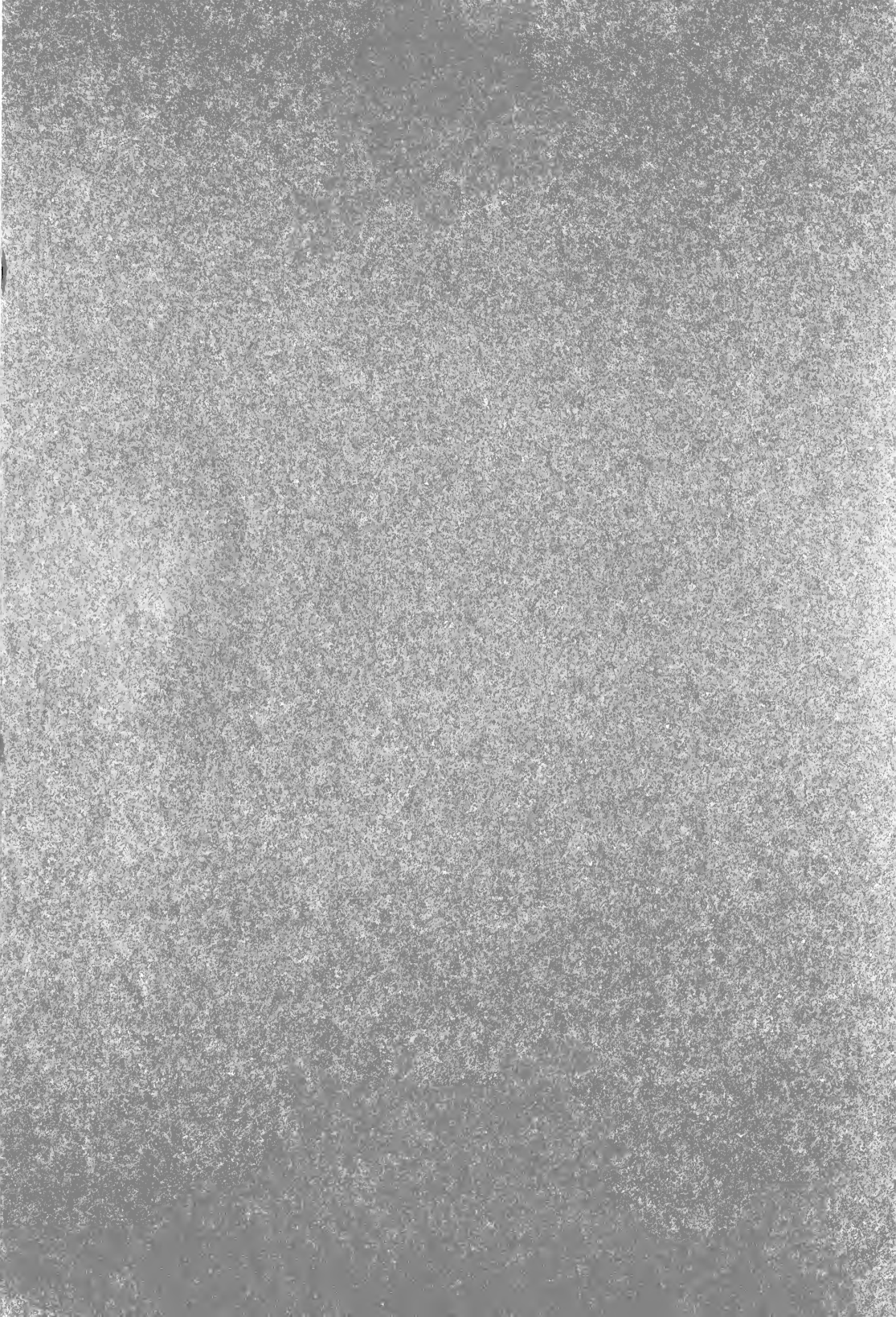


The
Constitution
of the United States
of America

Inscribed and illustrated by
Sam Fink
to honor the two-hundredth anniversary
September 17, 1987

With a foreword by
James A. Michener



The Constitution
** of the United States
** of America *****

To Give
with your wishes
From Jack



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Constitution
of the
United States of America

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In memory
of my beloved wife, Adelle,
who encouraged me to dream.

And for Darwin "Dick" Bahm
who helped make
this dream come true.

FOREWORD

In the closing years of the eighteenth century the American colonies in North America won two stunning victories. In 1781 on the battlefield at Yorktown they sealed a military victory which ensured their freedom, and during the summer of 1787 in the debating halls of Philadelphia they won a political struggle which enabled them to survive triumphantly until today.

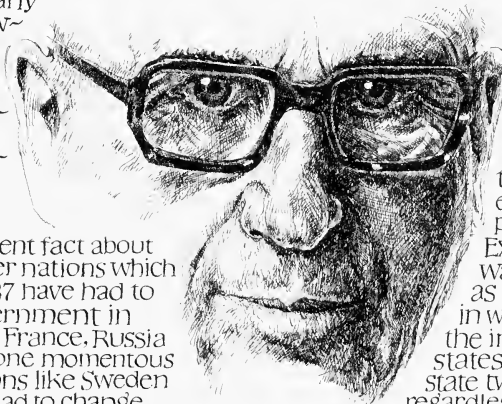
The writing of the Constitution of the United States is an act of such genius that philosophers still wonder at its accomplishment and envy its results. Fifty-five typical American citizens met and argued for 127 days during a ferociously hot Philadelphia summer and produced one of the magisterial documents of world history. Almost without being aware of their great achievement, they fashioned a nearly perfect instrument of government, and I have studied it for nearly seventy years with growing admiration for its utility and astonishment at its capacity to change with a changing world. It is a testament to what a collection of typical free men can achieve.

I think this is the salient fact about our Constitution. All other nations which were in existence in 1787 have had to alter their form of government in the intervening years. France, Russia and China have undergone momentous revolutions. Stable nations like Sweden and Switzerland have had to change their forms radically. Even Great Britain, most stalwart of nations, has limited sharply the power of its monarch and its House of Lords. Only the United States, adhering to the precepts of its Constitution, has continued with its same form of government. We are not of the younger nations of the world; we are the oldest when it comes to having found the government which suits it best.

It is instructive to remember the fifty-five men who framed this document. Elder statesmen like George Washington and Benjamin Franklin contributed little to the debate but greatly to the stability and inspiration of the convention. Thomas Jefferson, perhaps the most brilliant American of those days, missed the meetings entirely: he was on diplomatic

duty in France. The hard central work of determining the form of government seems to have been done by a handful of truly great men: James Madison and George Mason of Virginia, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, Alexander Hamilton of New York did not speak much but did exert considerable influence.

The fifty-five contained a college president, a banker, a merchant, a great teacher of law, a judge, a mayor, a clergyman, a state governor and a surgeon. One-sixth of the members were foreign born. Two were graduates of Oxford University, one of St Andrews in Scotland. But the group also contained some real nonentities, including a military man who had been court-martialed for cowardice during the Revolution, some who contributed nothing to the debate, and some who were not quite able to follow what was being debated.



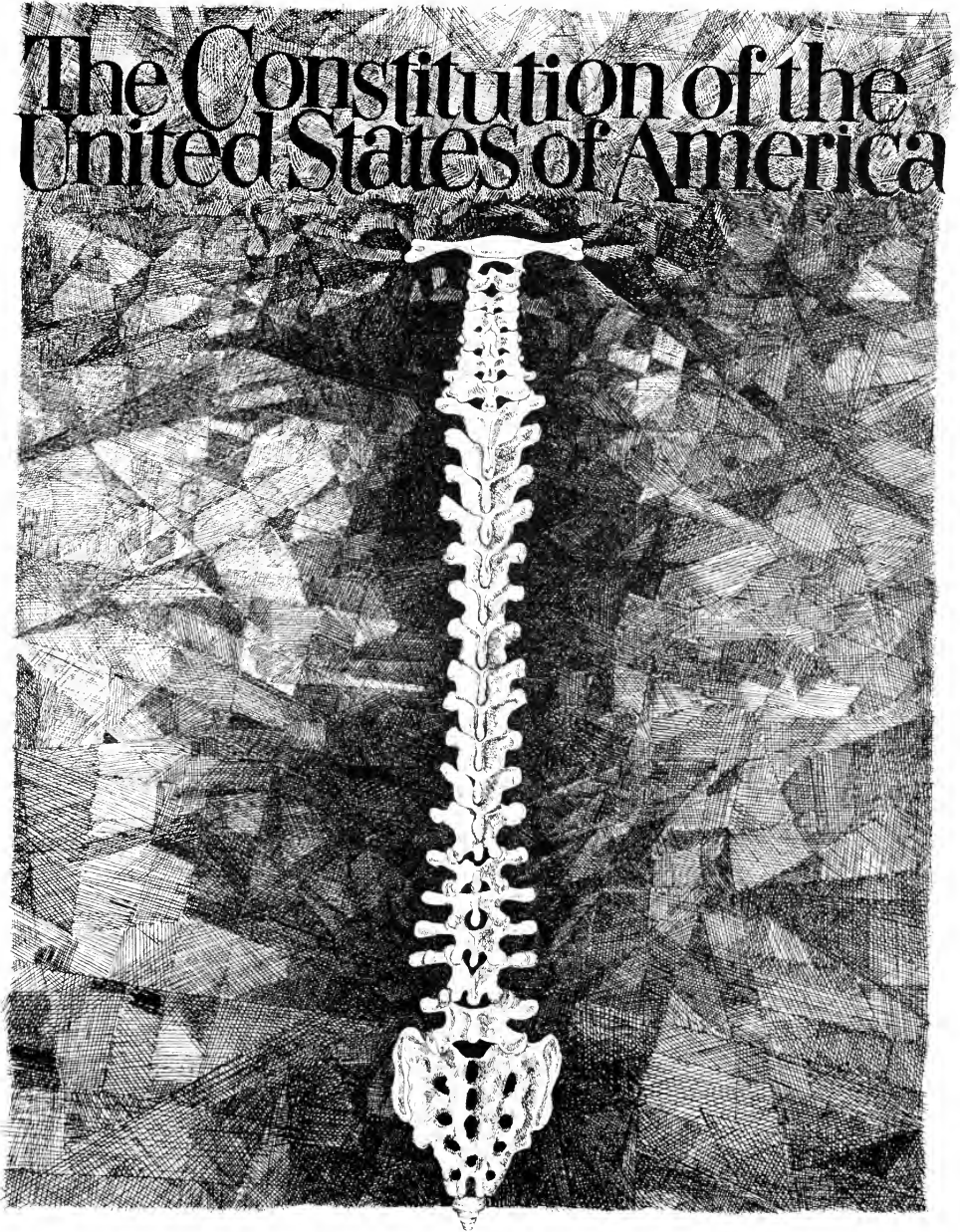
What this mix of men did was create a miracle in which every American should take pride. Their decision to divide the power of the government into three parts—Legislative, Executive, Judicial—was a master stroke, as was the clever way in which they protected the interests of small states by giving each state two senators, regardless of population, and the interests of large states by apportioning the House of Representatives according to population.

But I think they should be praised mostly because they attended to those profound principles by which free men have through the centuries endeavored to govern themselves. The accumulated wisdom of mankind speaks in this Constitution.

In this book the document on which our liberties as citizens and our continued existence as a nation depend is presented in a manner that invites the reader to wonder at its inspiration, its clarity and its permanence. The foundation document of our nation is thus made accessible to all.

James A. Michener
Sitka, Alaska

The Constitution of the United States of America



This is a Backbone.

Man cannot stand erect without one. Neither can a country.
The backbone of the United States of America is her Constitution.

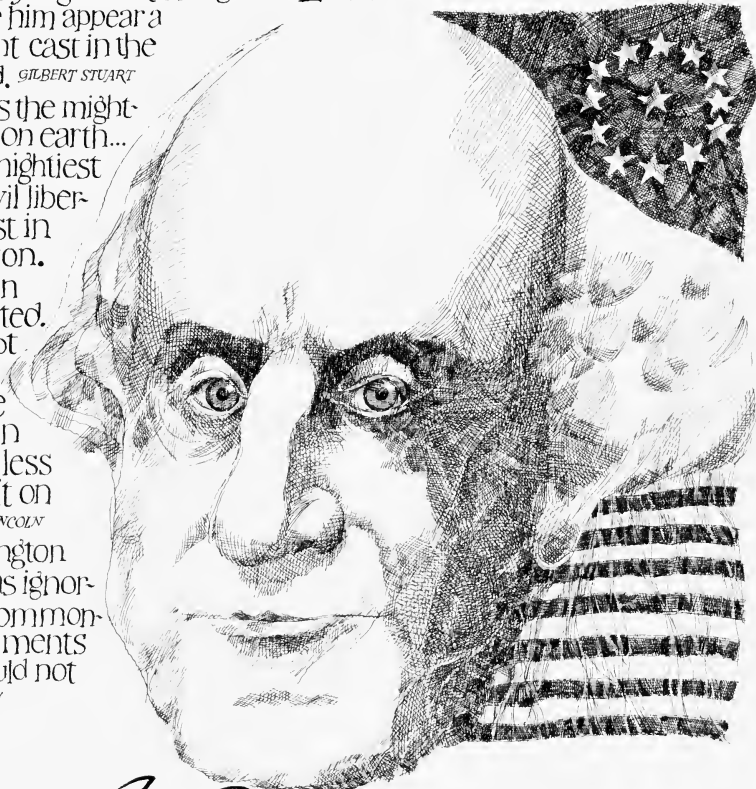
There are features in his face totally different from what I ever observed in that of any other human being; the sockets of the eyes, for instance, are larger and the upper part of his nose broader. All his features are indicative of the strongest passions, yet his judgement and great command make him appear a man of a different cast in the eyes of the world. *GILBERT STUART*

Washington is the mightiest name on earth... long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name an eulogy is expected. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe, pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it on shining. *ABRAHAM LINCOLN*

George Washington as a boy was ignorant of the commonest accomplishments of youth. He could not even lie. *MARK TWAIN*

A gentleman of one of the first fortunes on the continent, sacrificing his ease, and hazarding all in the cause of his country. *JOHN ADAMS*

He errs as other men do but errs with dignity. *T. JEFFERSON*



George Washington - President

There has scarcely appeared a really great man whose character has been more greatly admired in his lifetime or less correctly understood by his admirers... his talents were adopted to lead without dazzling mankind, and to draw forth and employ the talents of others without being misled by them. *FISHER AMES*

His mind was great and powerful without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of Newton, Bacon or Locke, and as far as he saw no judgement was ever sounder. It was slow in operation being little aided by invention or imagination but sure in conclusion. *THOMAS JEFFERSON*

Gouverneur Morris

Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania. It is said he wrote the preamble and that he did it quickly. As a young man he drove around Philadelphia in a four wheel carriage drawn by a pair of spirited horses. One day as he climbed aboard the horses bolted. The coach overturned and landed on Morris. His leg was smashed beyond repair and had to be amputated. For the rest of his life he pegged around on a wooden leg. This disability never slowed him down.....nor diminished his zest for life.

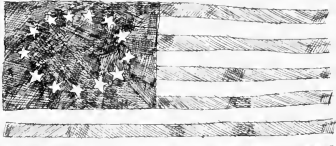


The Preamble

We the People
of the United States,
in Order to form a more
perfect Union, establish Justice,
insure domestic Tranquility,
provide for the common defence,
promote the general Welfare,
and secure the Blessings of Liberty
to ourselves and our Posterity,
do ordain and establish
this Constitution
for the United States of America.



Article I
Section 1.
Section 2.



Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.



Article I
Section 2.
(continued)

R

representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative;

and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three; Massachusetts eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one; Connecticut five; New York six; New Jersey four; Pennsylvania eight; Delaware one; Maryland six; Virginia ten; North Carolina five; South Carolina five; and Georgia three.



When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue

Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Article I
Section 3.

S

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

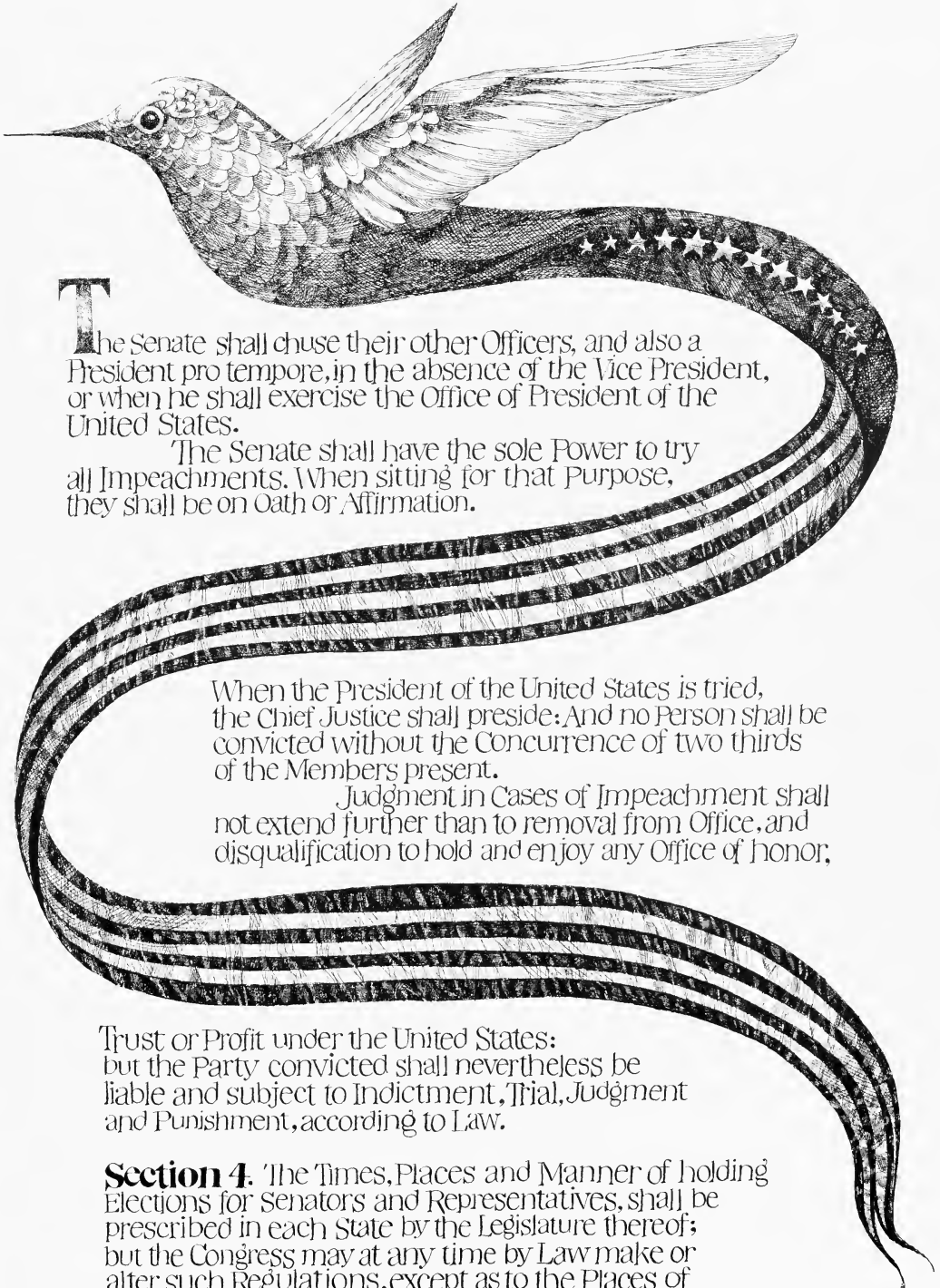


Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be the President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

Article 1
Section 3.
(continued)
Section 4.



The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation.

When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor;

Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

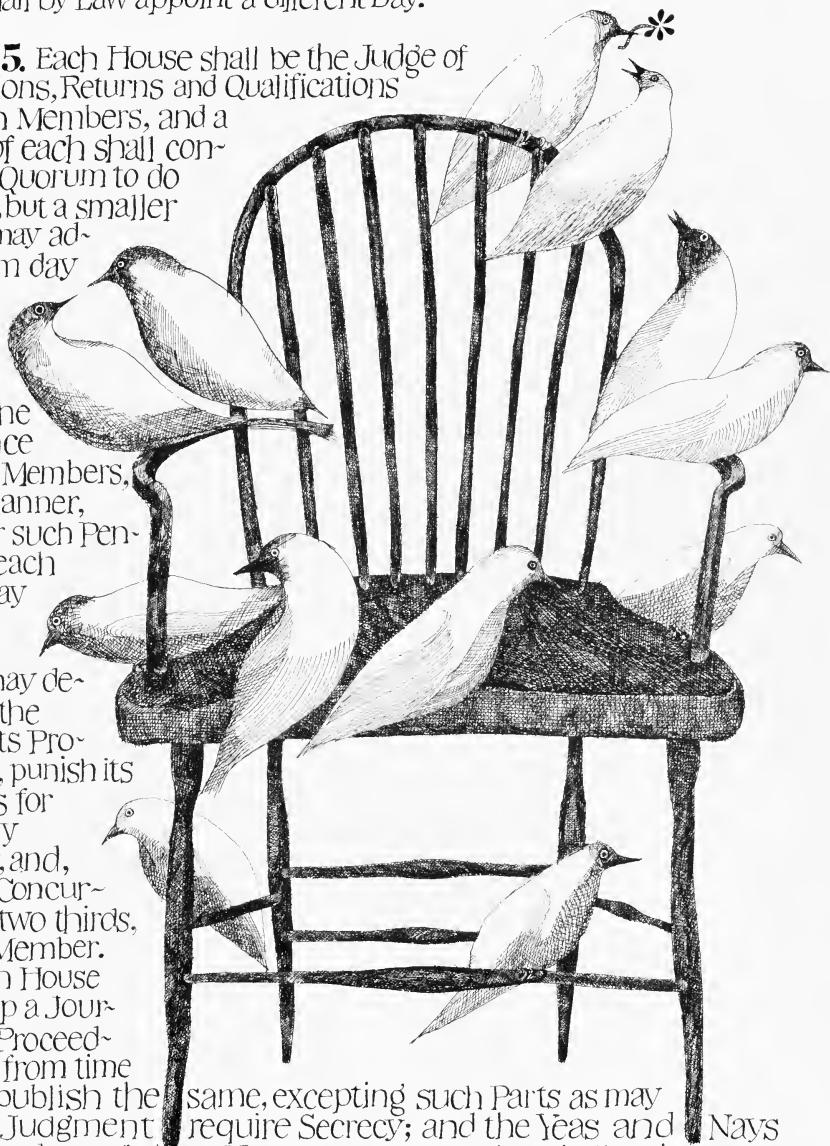
Article I
Section 4.
(continued)
Section 5.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.



It says in Catherine Drinker Bowen's book, "Miracle at Philadelphia," there were sufficient numbers of doves of peace in the room where the Delegates met, so each one had a dove perched on his shoulder as they wrote the Constitution.

Article I
Section 6.
Section 7.

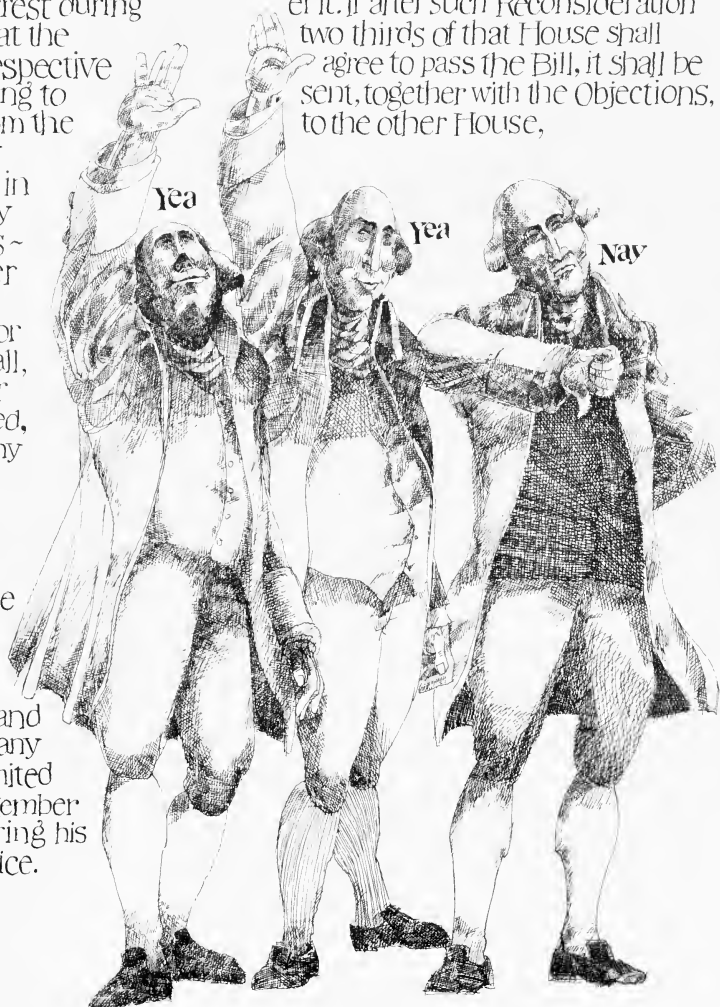


Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives: but the Senate may propose to concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House,



Article I
Section 7
(continued)



yea

by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.



Nay

yea

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a Question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.



Article I
sections.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

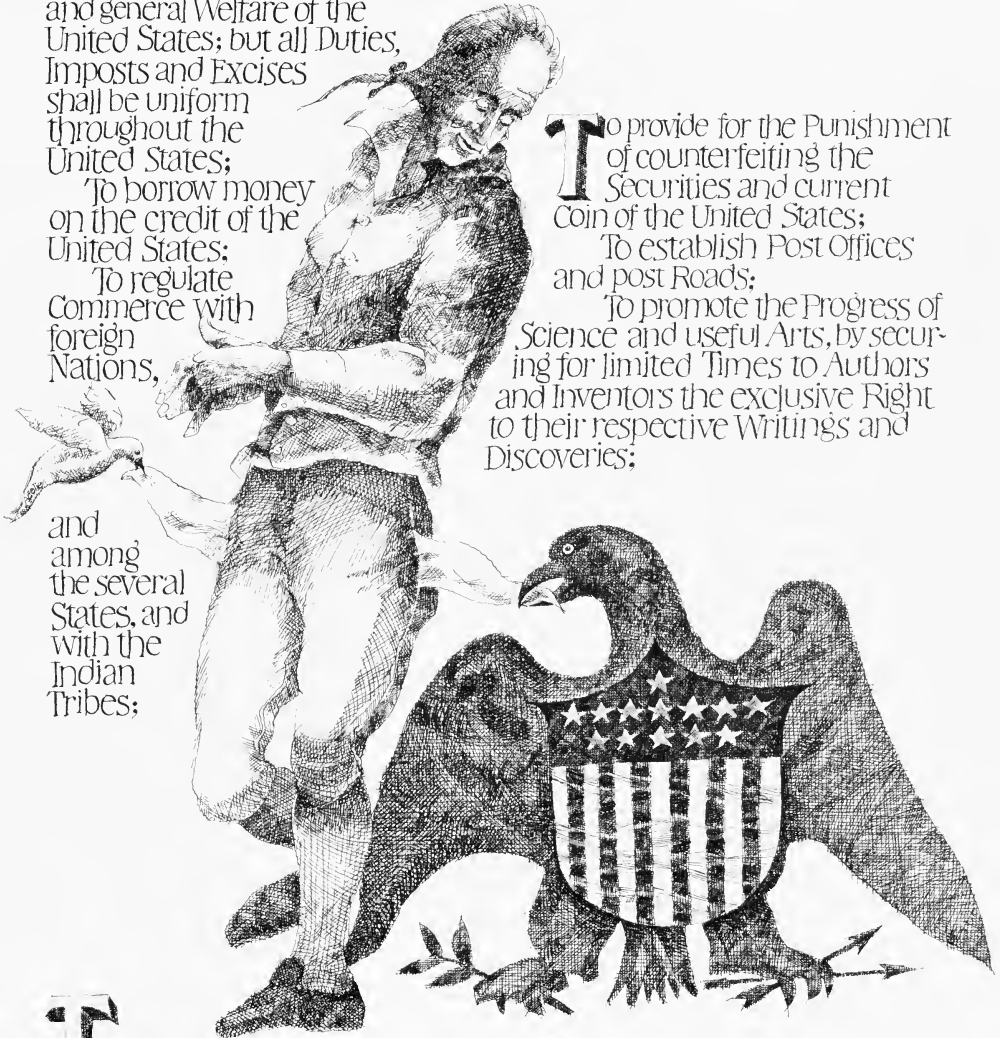
To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations,

and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;



To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

Article I
Section 8.
(continued)

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be

for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States,

reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment

of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever;

over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the

Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful Buildings;

And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying

into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.



Article I
Section 9.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of Such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

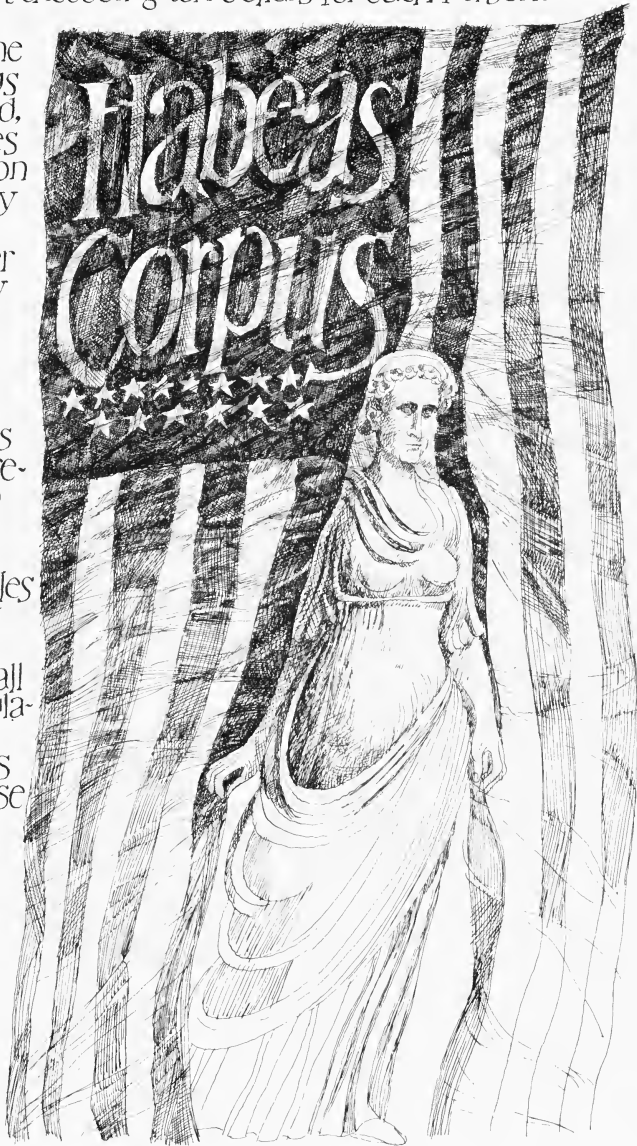
No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

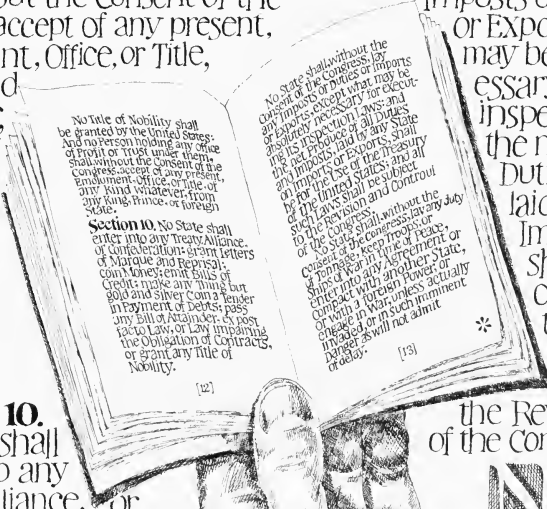
No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by

Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.



Article I
Section 9.
(continued)
Section 10.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.



Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power; or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.



* My friend, Charley Feldman, remembers what people say. He remembers exactly. Years ago he listened to a television interview with Hugo LaFayette Black, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for 34 years. When Black was asked a question on the constitution, he whipped out a dog-eared little book from his pocket, a copy of the Constitution. "It's all in this little book, I carry it with me all the time," he said.

Hugo LaFayette Black

Article II
Section 1.

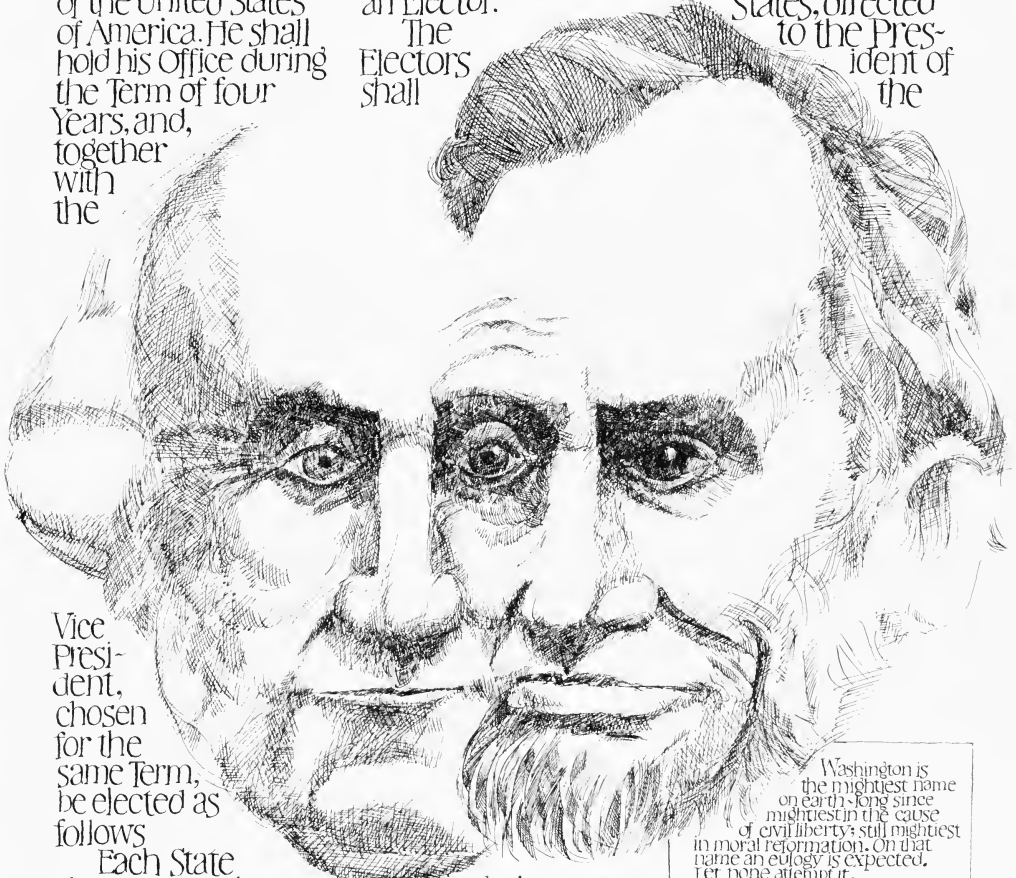
Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the

Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall

Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the



Vice President, chosen for the same Term, shall be elected as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no

meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all Persons voted for, and of the

Washington is the mightiest name on earth - long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation, on that name an eulogy is expected. Let none attempt it.

In solemn awe, pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it on shining.

Abraham Lincoln

Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted.

Article II
Section 1.
(continued)



Federal Convention

The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed: and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President: and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in

like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote: A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes: which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

During the first week of July 1787, frustration and disappointment crept into the convention. The weather in Philadelphia was punishing. Several polled out and went home. Luther Martin, New Jersey Delegate, a States' rights advocate, wrote: "We were on the verge of dissolution... scarce held together by the strength of an hair..." In opposition to the National Government, Luther Martin never did sign the Constitution.

Article II
Section 1.
(continued)



No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President, neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and I will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Article II
Section 2.



Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for; and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at End of their next Session.

Article II
Section 3.
Section 4.

Prodigious note-taker: Had it not been for his alertness and constant attendance there would not be so complete a record of discussions, debates, compromises. Physically small, scholarly bright, he was described as "no bigger than a bar of soap."

James Madison Jr



Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper: he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers: he shall take care that Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III
Section 1.
Section 2.

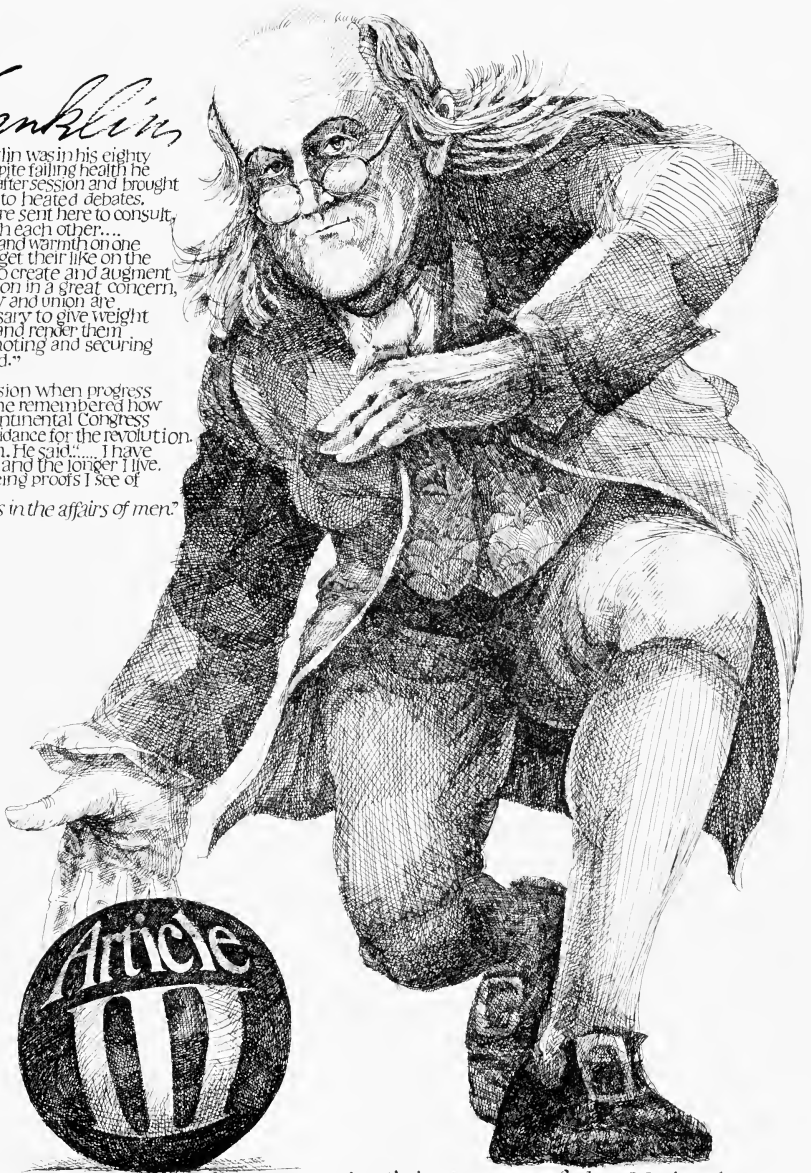
B. Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was in his eighty third year. Despite failing health he attended session after session and brought wisdom and calm to heated debates.

He said: "we are sent here to consult, not to contend with each other..."

"Positiveness and warmth on one side naturally beget their like on the other; and tend to create and augment discord and division in a great concern, wherein harmony and union are extremely necessary to give weight to our councils, and render them effectual in promoting and securing the common good."

At a later session when progress was being made he remembered how delegates to the Continental Congress prayed for God's guidance for the revolution. It was in the room. He said: "I have lived a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth - that God governs in the affairs of men."



Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior; and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority: -

Article III
Section 2.
(continued)
Section 3.

;~ to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;~ to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;~ to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;~ to Controversies between two or more States;~ between a State and Citizens of another State;~ between Citizens of different States;~ between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.



In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, or other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

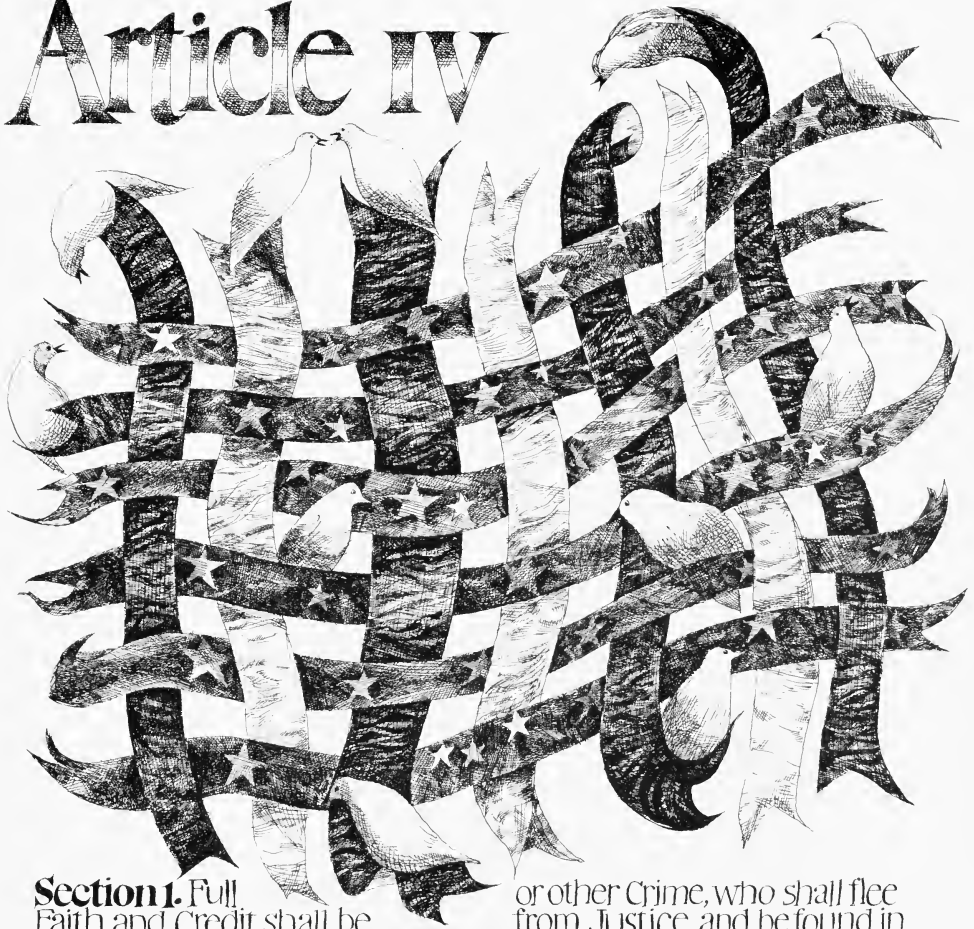
Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No

Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

Article IV
Section 1.
Section 2.

Article IV



Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

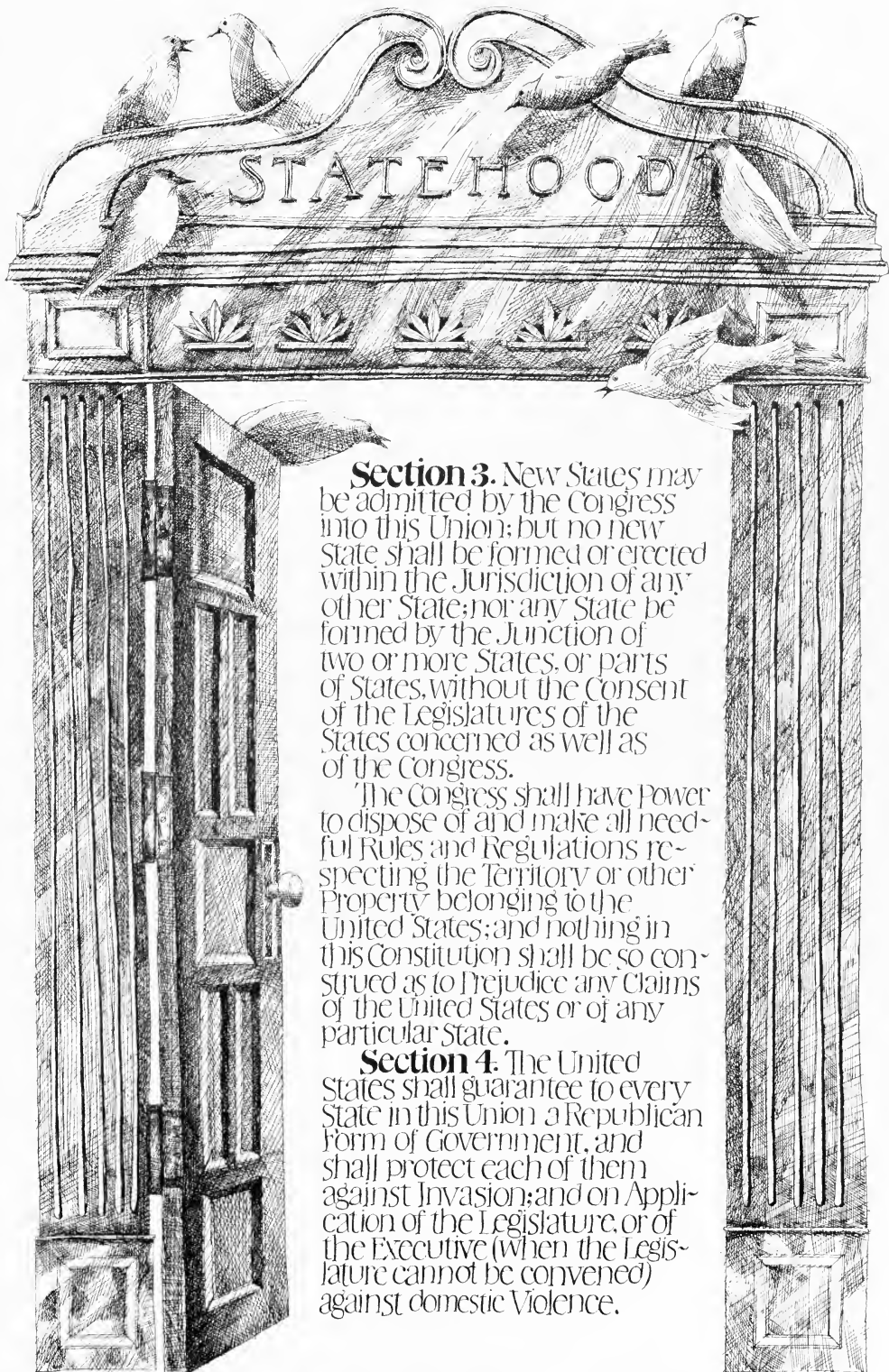
Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony,

or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour; but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Article IV
Section 3.
Section 4.



STATEHOOD

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

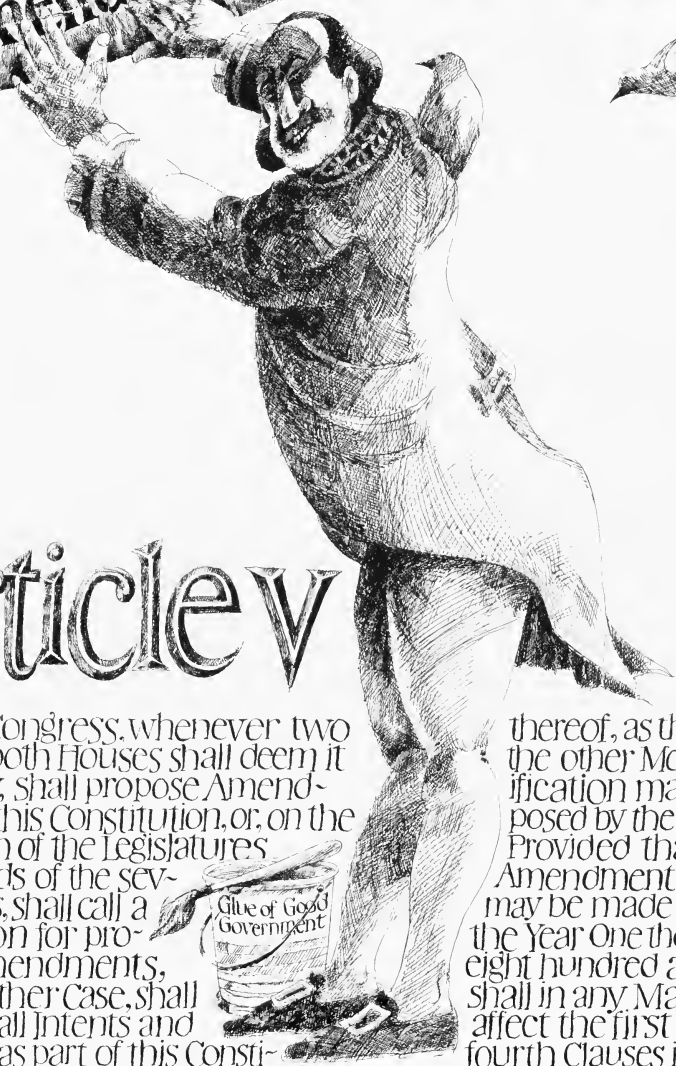
The Constitution

Amendments

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths

thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.



Article VI



Article VI All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States



Article VII



Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Signatures
of Signers

G Washington - Presid & Geo Read
 Gunning Bedford jun John Dickinson Richard Bassett
 Jaco: Broom James M Henry Dan of Va Semler
 Dan Carroll John Blair James Madison Jr
 Wm Blount Rich Dobbs Spaight Hugh Williamson
 J. Fu Kead Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
 Charles Pinckney Pierce Butler William Few
 Abr Baldwin John Langdon Nicholas Gilman
 Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King Wm Sam: Paterson
 Roger Sherman Alexander Hamilton
 Wm Livingston David Brearley Wm Paterson
 Jona: Dayton B Franklin Thomas Mifflin
 Rob Morris Geo: Morris Tho: Fitz Simon
 Jared Ingersoll James Wilson Geo: Morris

Attest William Jackson Secretary

DONE

in Convention by the Unanimous
 consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September
 in the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred
 and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United
 States of America the Twelfth IN WITNESS whereof We
 have hereunto subscribed our Names.

Attest William Jackson, Secretary. G Washington, Presid. and deputy from Virginia; New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman,
 Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, Connecticut: Wm Saml. Johnson, New York: Alexander Hamilton, New Jersey: Wm Livingston,
 David Brearley, Wm Paterson, Jona: Dayton, Pennsylvania: B Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt. Morris, Geo Clymer, Tho: Fitz-Simons,
 Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Delaware: Geo: Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom,
 Maryland: James M Henry, Dan of St: Thos: Jenifer, Danl Carroll, Virginia: John Blair, James Madison Jr., North Carolina: Wm Blount, Richd. Dobbs Spaight,
 Hugh Williamson, South Carolina: J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler, Georgia: William Few, Abr Baldwin.
 In Convention Monday, September 17th, 1787
 Present The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
 Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

Resolved:



RESOLVED,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled; that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention.

William Jackson
Secretary

G. Washington
President

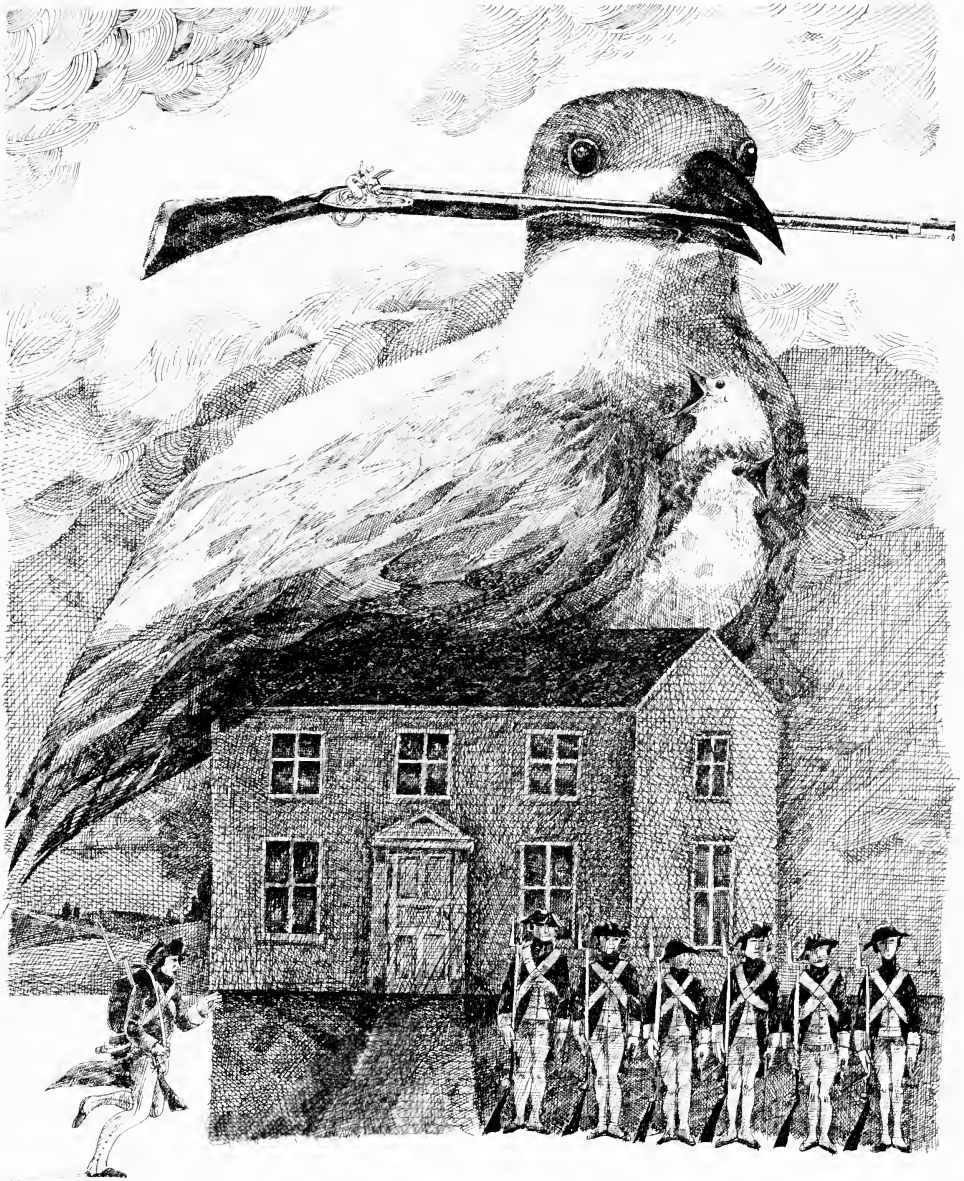
Bill of Rights
Article I

Following are Articles in Addition to, and Amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and Ratified by the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution. The first ten Amendments, *The Bill of Rights*, were added within two Years to guarantee individual liberties which were felt to be missing from the Constitution.



Article I Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Bill of Rights
Article II



Article II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Bill of Rights
Article III

Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner; nor in time of war; but in a manner to be prescribed by law.



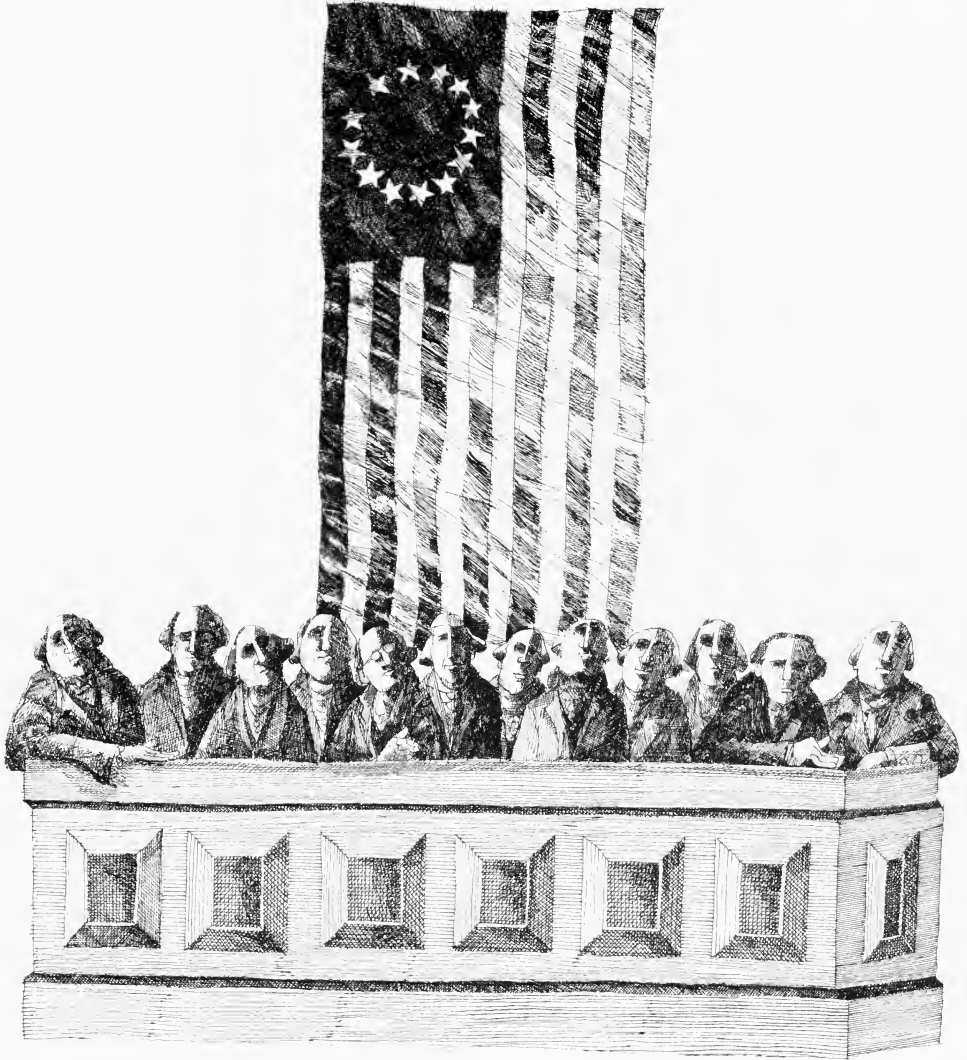
Bill of Rights
Article IV



Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

Bill of Rights
Article v



Article V

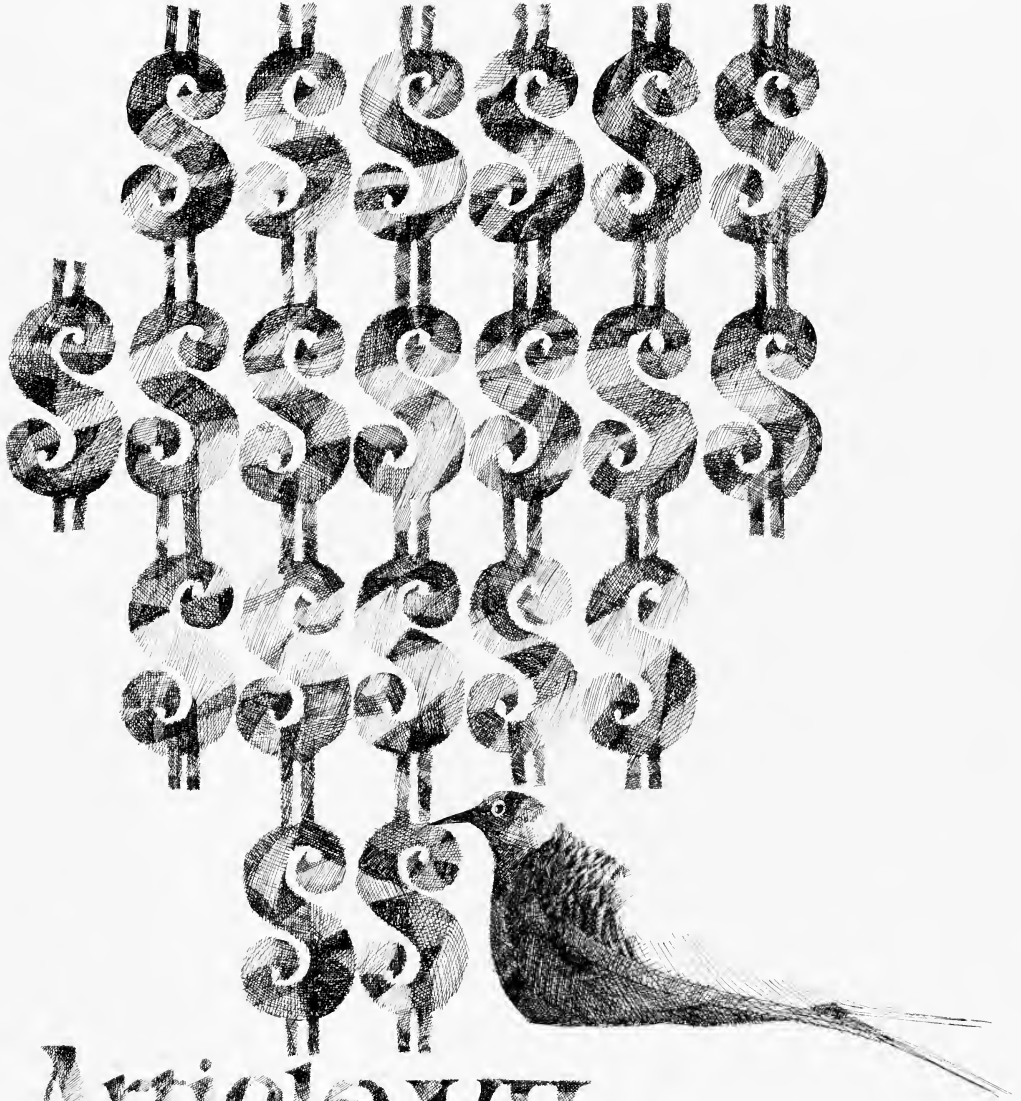
No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Bill of Rights
Article VI



Article VI In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Bill of Rights
Article VII



Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

Bill of Rights
Article VIII

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.



Bill of Rights
Article IX

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.



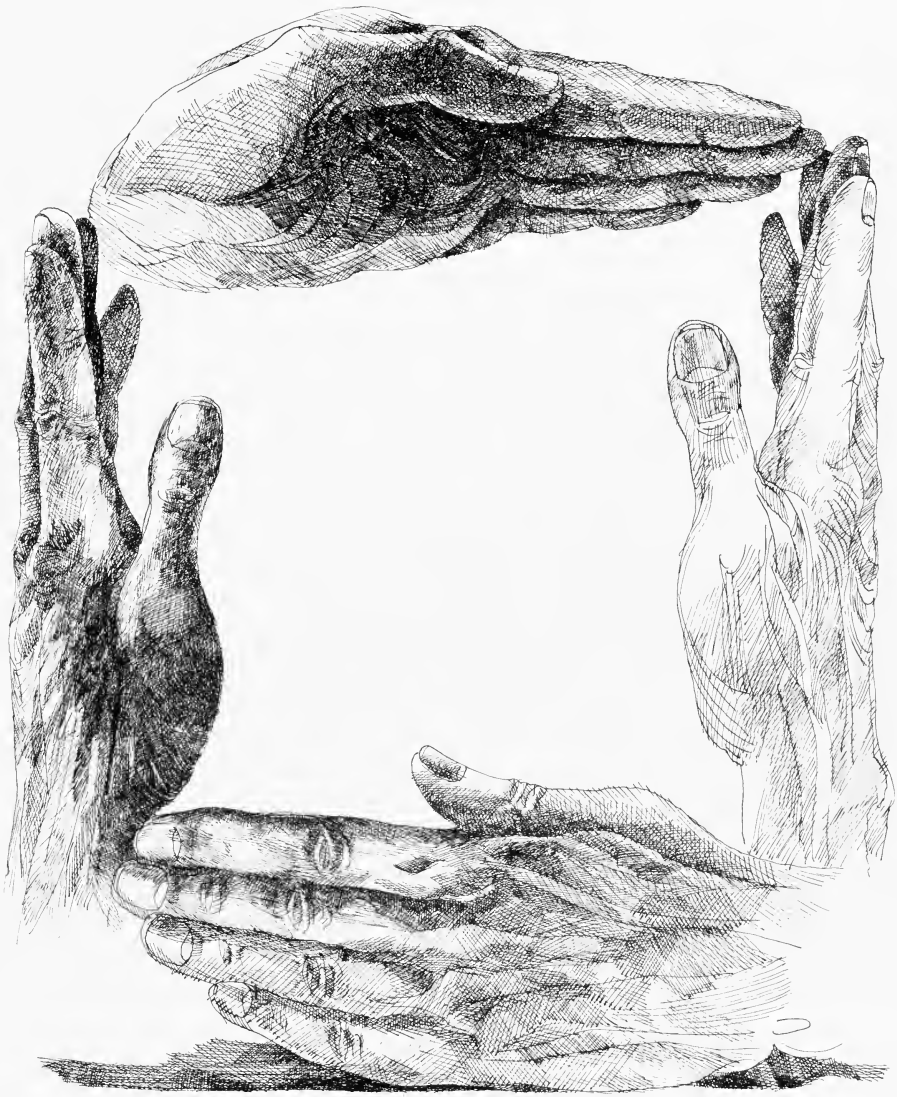
Bill of Rights
Article X

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.



Amendment XI



Amendment XI ¶1798¶

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment XII



In the race for the Presidency in 1800, the Federalist Party nominated John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney; the Republicans (not the same as the party today) nominated Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr.

When the votes in the electoral college were counted, Jefferson and Burr were

each tied at 73 each. Adams was next with 65, then Pinckney with 64 and John Jay with one. This was the manner of voting in the electoral

college. Each elector had two votes; one supposed for President, the other for Vice-President. The votes, however, were not specified. With 73 votes

each there was no way to tell which votes were for President, which for Vice-President. After 36 ballots in the House of Representatives, Jefferson finally won 10 of the 16 states, which made him President and Burr Vice-President. In 1803, the 12th Amendment was passed to settle this problem forever.

1804

AMENDMENT XII

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;

— The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;

— The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted.....

Amendment XII
(continued)

AMENDMENT XII (continued)

... for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-

thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

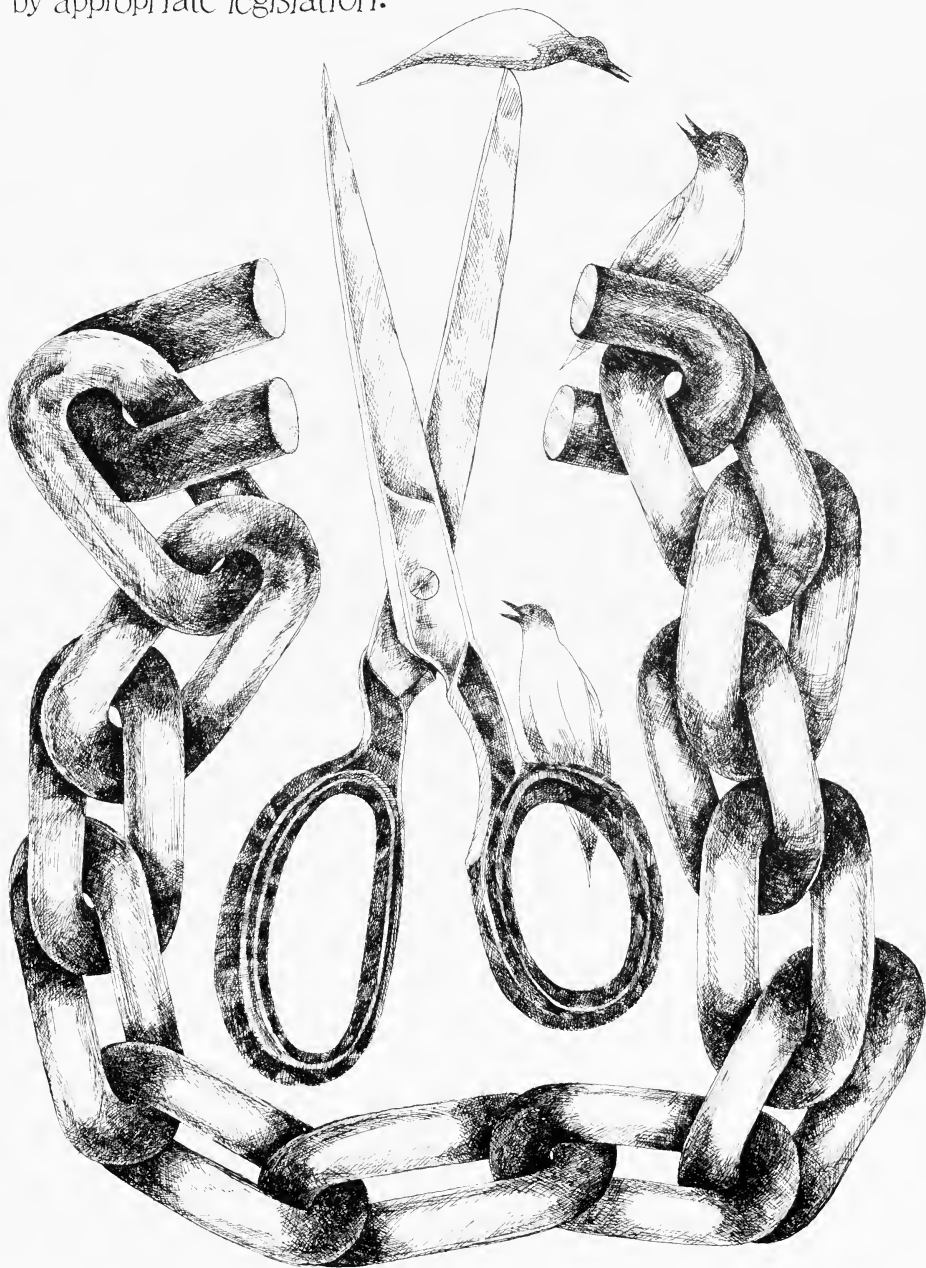


Amendment XIII

Amendment XIII ¹⁸⁶⁵

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



Amendment XIV



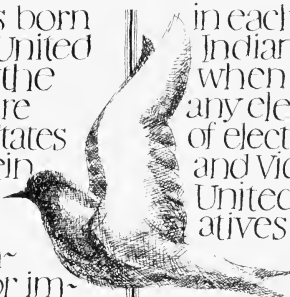
amend'ment *n.* 1. A change for the better. 2. A correction. 3. A revision or change. 4. A formal statement of such a change.

The Fourteenth. ¹⁸⁶⁸

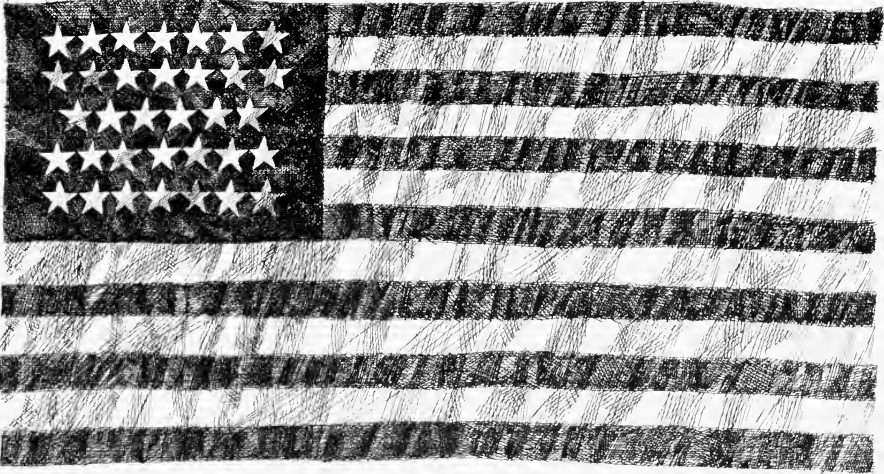
Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons

in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.



Amendment XIV
(continued)



The fifth flag of the Nation. It wears 34 stars, yet there were 37 states in the Nation. The next flag, adopted in 1896, showed 45 stars. These are the States of the Nation in 1863 and the dates of joining: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware... 1787; New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia... 1788; North Carolina 1789; Rhode Island 1790; Vermont 1791; Kentucky 1792; Tennessee 1796; Ohio 1803; Louisiana 1812; Indiana 1816; Mississippi 1817; Illinois 1818; Alabama 1819; Maine 1820; Missouri 1821; Arkansas 1836; Michigan 1837; Texas 1845; Iowa 1846; Wisconsin 1848; California 1850; Minnesota 1858; Oregon 1859; Kansas 1861; West Virginia 1863; Nevada 1864; Nebraska 1867.

Fourteenth Amendment (continued)

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.



ULYSSES S. GRANT
Eighteenth President, 1869-1877

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV



Amendment XV

1870

Section 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 on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XVI

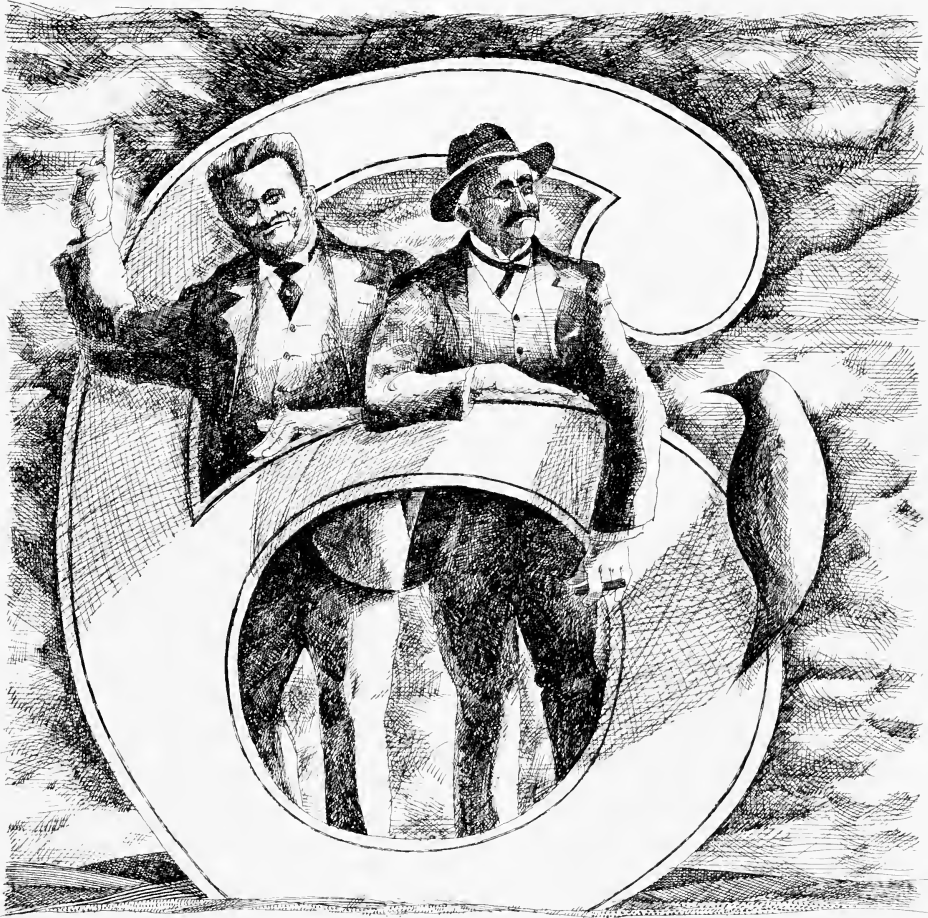
Amendment XVI ¹⁹¹³



The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment XVII

Amendment XVII¹⁹¹³



The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies:

Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment XVIII

Amendment XVIII

1919



Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

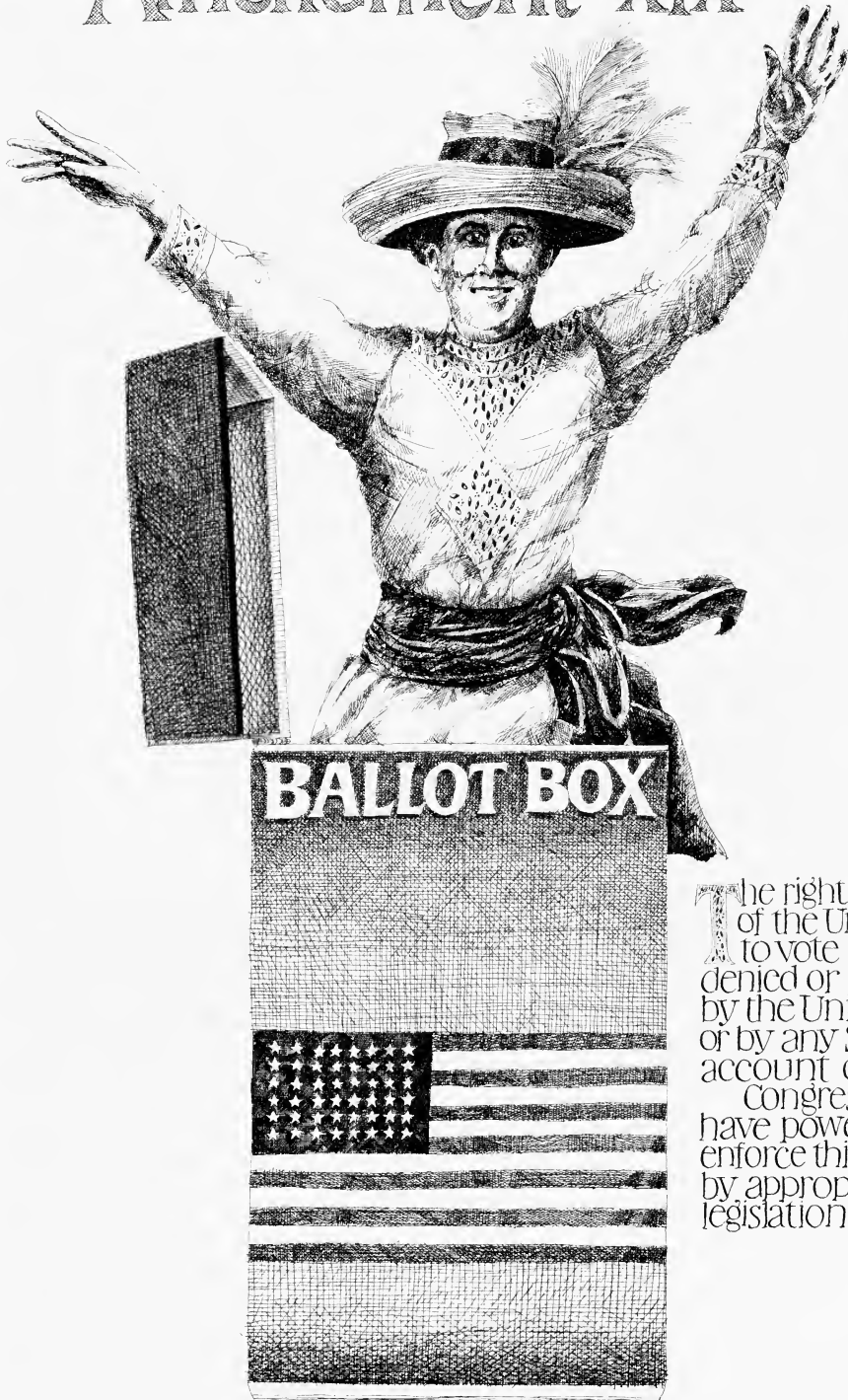
Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall

have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XIX

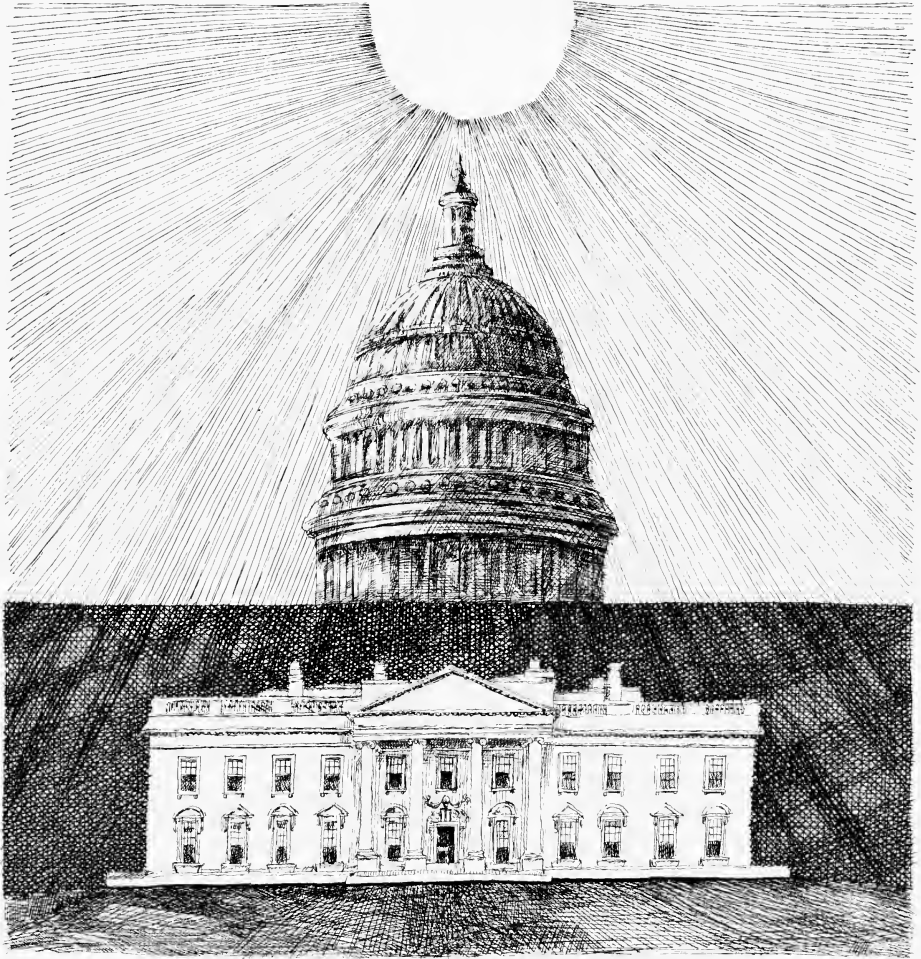
Amendment XIX ¹⁹²⁰



The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XX
Section 1.
Section 2.



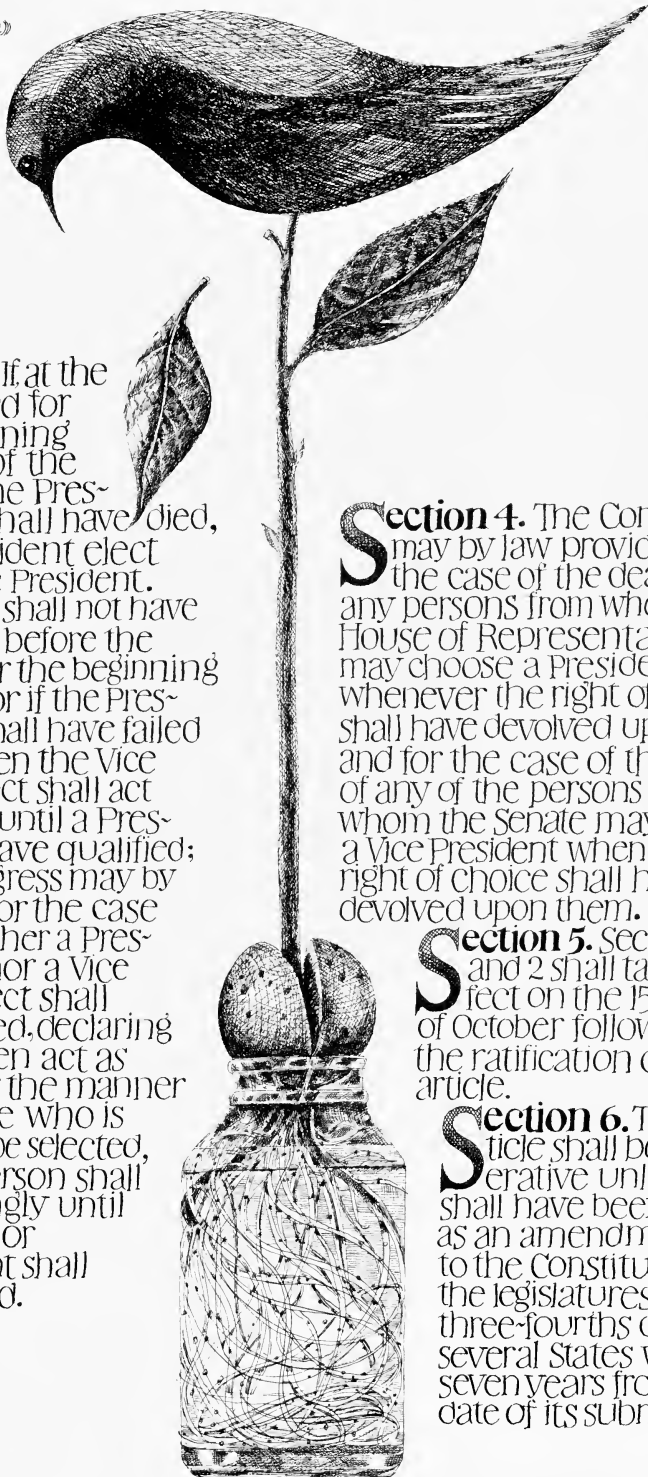
Amendment XX¹⁹³³

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified;

and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Amendment XX
Section 3.
Section 4.
Section 5.



Section 3. If at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment XXI



Amendment XXI 1933

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of submission hereof to the States by Congress.



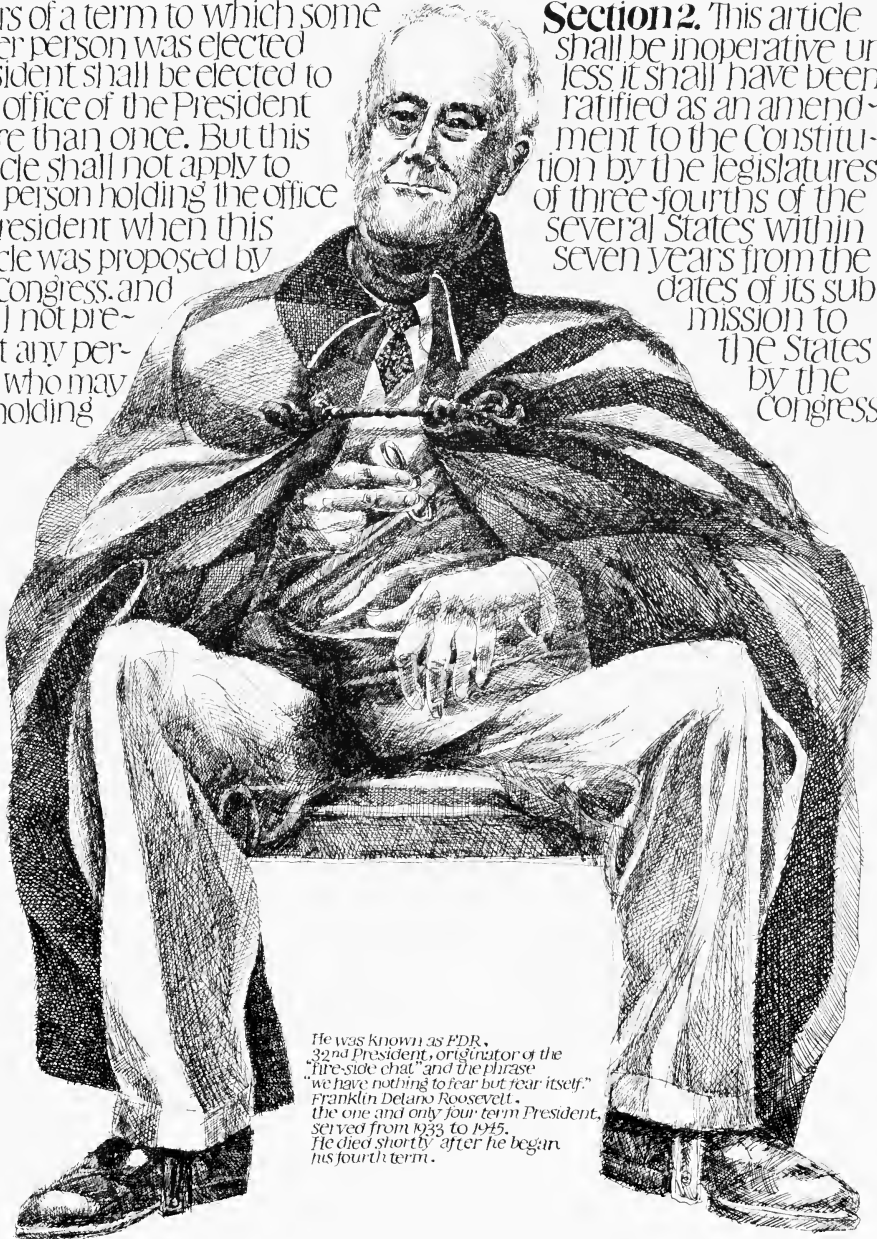
Amendment XXII
Section 1.
Section 2.

Amendment XXII 1951

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding

the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the dates of its submission to the States by the Congress.



He was known as FDR, 32nd President, originator of the "fire-side chat" and the phrase "we have nothing to fear but fear itself." Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the one and only four-term President, served from 1933 to 1945. He died shortly after he began his fourth term.

Amendment XXIII
Section 1.
Section 2.

Amendment XXIII

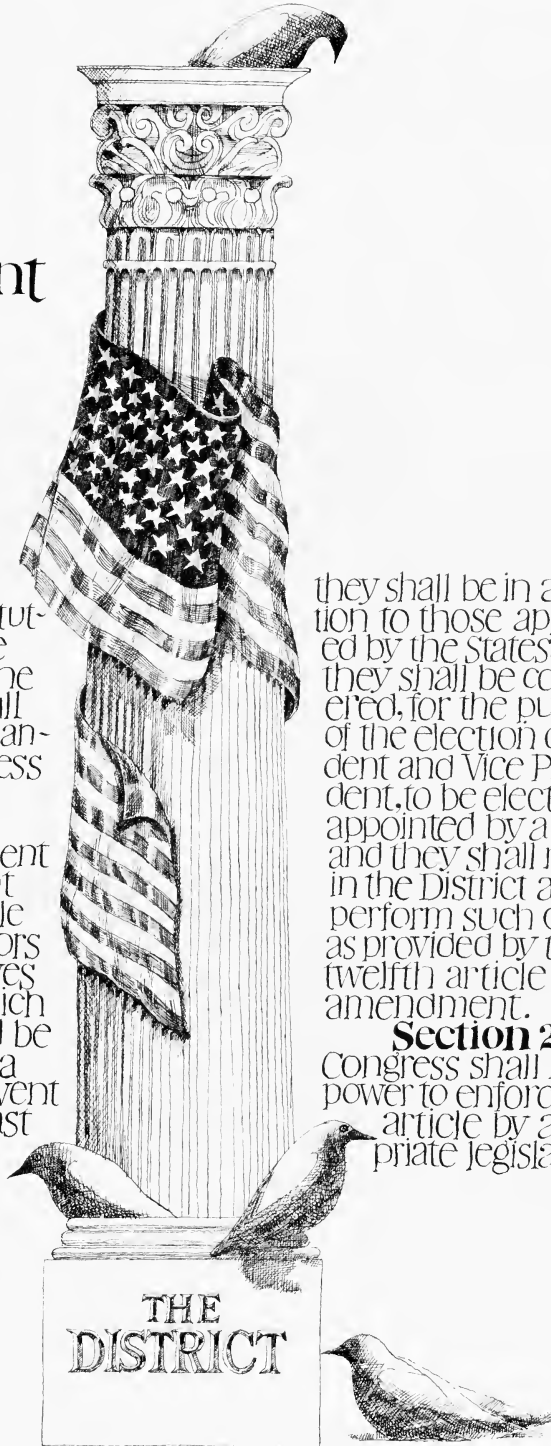
1961

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of the Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State;

they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



Amendment XXIV

POLL TAX



Amendment XXIV¹⁹⁶⁴

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment xxv

- Section 1.
- Section 2.
- Section 3.
- Section 4.

Presidents James Garfield, Woodrow Wilson, Dwight Eisenhower: all had periods of time when they were unable to handle the duties of office. Garfield was shot and critically wounded. Wilson suffered a stroke...recovered. Eisenhower had a heart attack from which he too recovered.



Amendment XXV¹⁹⁶⁷

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speak-

er of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 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 provide, transmit to the

Amendment XXV
Section 4.
(continued)



Amendment XXV continued

President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives 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 of Representatives 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 provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives 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, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, 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.



The foot bone is connected to the ankle bone; the ankle bone is connected to the shin bone; the shin bone is connected to knee bone; the knee bone is connected to the thigh bone; and the thigh bone is connected to the hip bone... Now hear the word of the LORD...

Amendment XXVI

Amendment xxvi

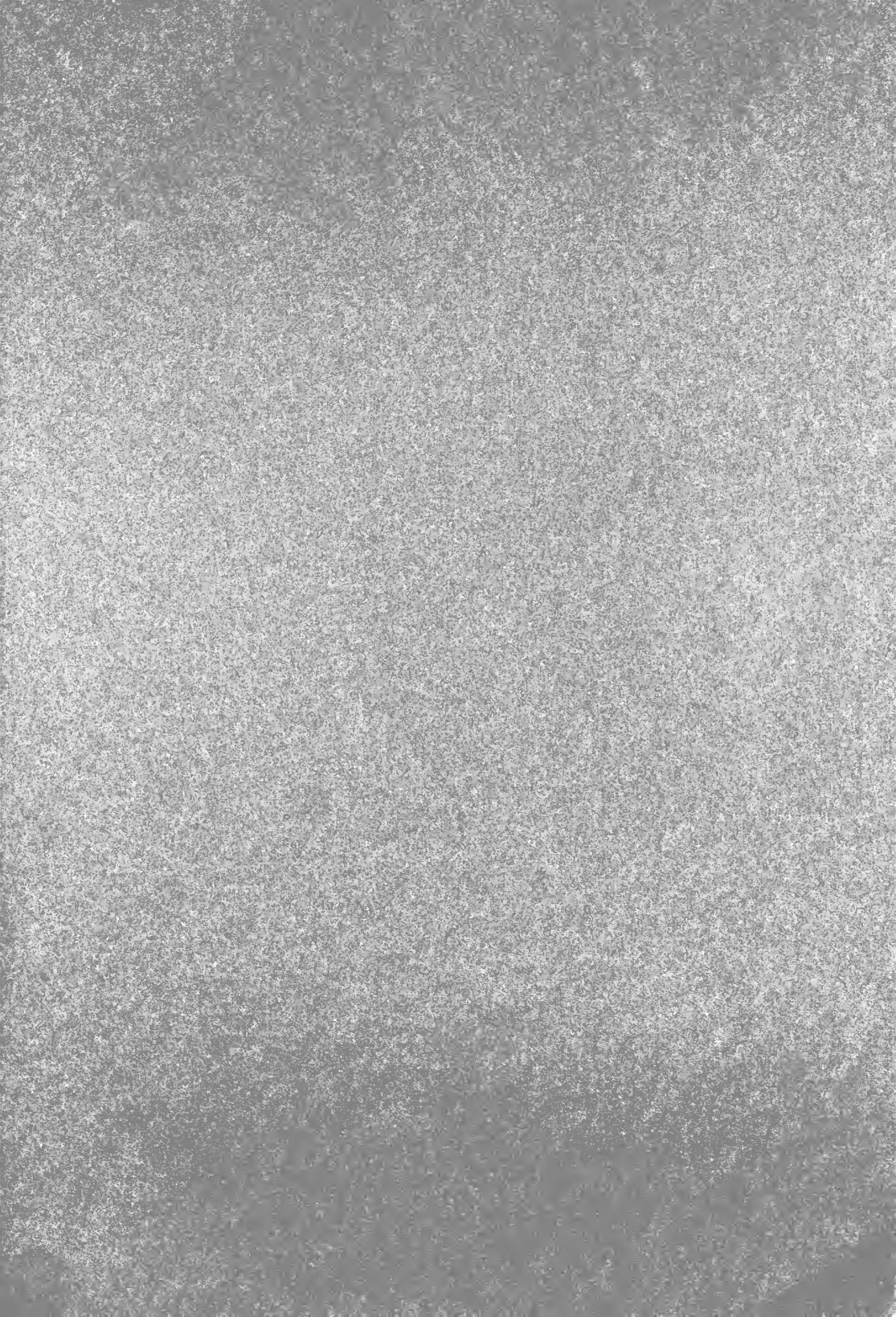
1971

The right
of citizens
of the
United States,
who are
18 years,
or older,
to vote
shall not
be denied
or abridged
by the
United States
or by any state
on account
of age.

The Congress
shall have
the power
to enforce
this article
by appro-
priate
legislation.



For many years Sam Fink has devoted himself to the study of the Constitution and those who created it. His first book ~THE FIFTY SIX WHO SIGNED~ contained brief portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence along with a drawing of each man and a reproduction of his signature. Sam Fink studied at the National Academy and the Art Students League. For two decades he worked at the advertising agency of Young & Rubicam and then taught at Pratt Institute.



The Constitution of the United States, we the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby constitute and ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE I Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have one Vote. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including all bound Persons for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as the Congress may by Law direct. When Vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writts of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. Immediately after the first Meeting of the Senate, they shall be divided into three Classes. In the first Class, one third shall have attained to the Age of thirty Years, in the second Class one third shall have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, in the third Class one third shall have attained to the Age of forty Years. No Senator shall be chosen a Citizen of the United States, until he shall have passed the Year of his Nativity. No Senator or Representative shall be chosen a Citizen of the United States, until he shall have attained to the Age of thirty Years, in the case of Senators, and to the Age of twenty five Years, in the case of Representatives. No Senator or Representative shall be chosen a Citizen of the United States, until he shall have attained to the Age of thirty Years, in the case of Senators, and to the Age of twenty five Years, in the case of Representatives. No Senator or Representative shall be chosen a Citizen of the United States, until he shall have attained to the Age of thirty Years, in the case of Senators, and to the Age of twenty five Years, in the case of Representatives.

Section 4. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, which shall be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. But they shall receive no Increase of Salary during the Time for which they were elected. They shall, in all Cases, except Cases of Impeachment, be privileged in either House, during the Session thereof, and in going to and returning from the same, to be free from all Arrests, Imprisonments, or Seizures, for any Debt or Contract contracted before the Session of the House in which they serve. They shall also be privileged, in either House, during the Session thereof, and in going to and returning from the same, to be free from all Arrests, Imprisonments, or Seizures, for any Debt or Contract contracted before the Session of the House in which they serve.

Section 5. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. They shall have Power to borrow Money on the Credit of the United States, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; to establish the Post Office and Post Roads; to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; to constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; to define and punish Crimes against the Law of Nations, and to punish the same; to declare War, to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and to make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water; to raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; to provide and organize an Army of regular Troops, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; to provide and organize a Navy, and to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; to exercise exclusive Legislation, over all Districts which may be erected by Law; to exercise exclusive Legislation, over all Districts which may be erected by Law; to exercise exclusive Legislation, over all Districts which may be erected by Law.

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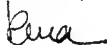
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