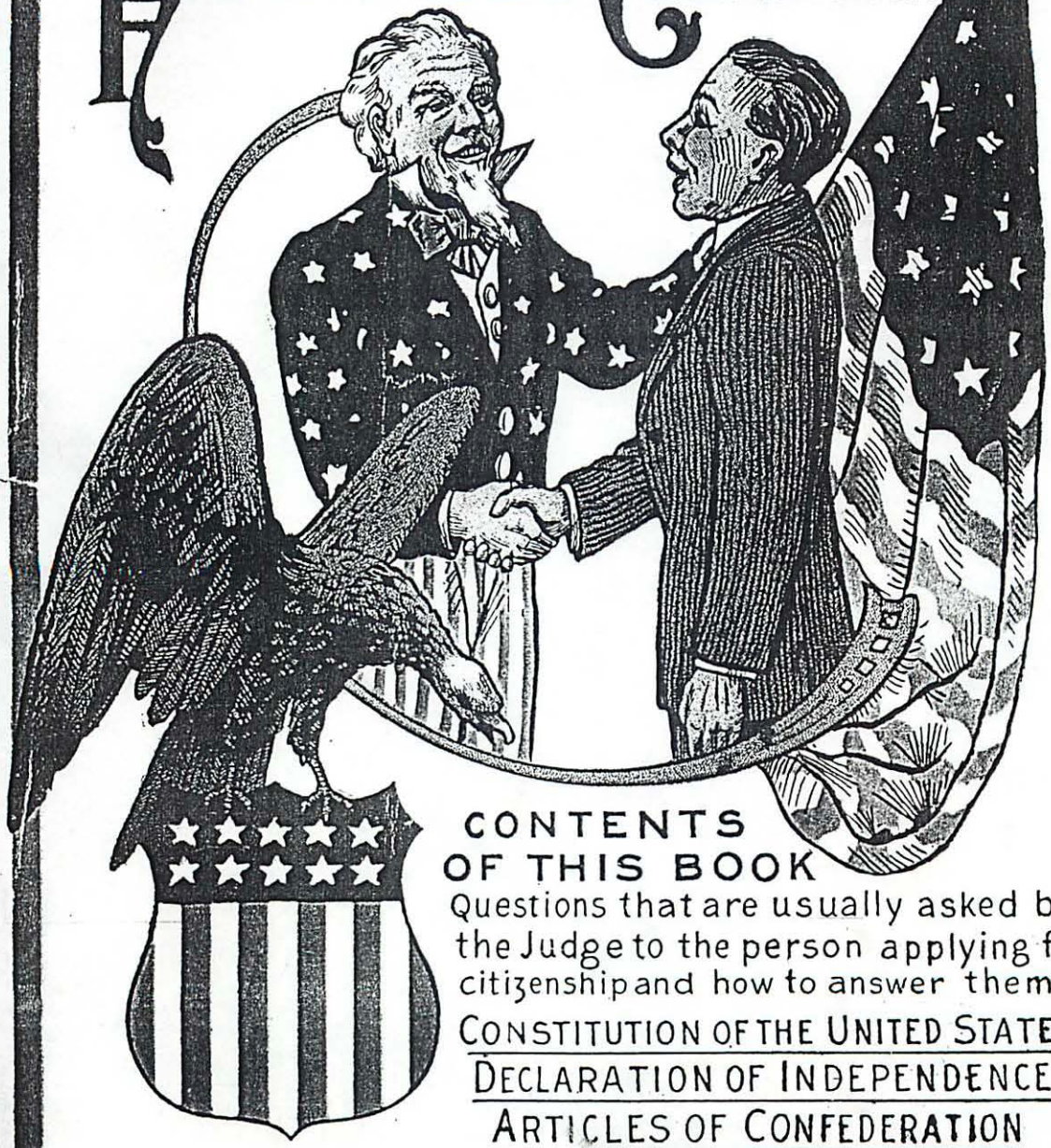
OGILVIE'S BOOK ON HOW TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN



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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

J.S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK.

"HOW TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN"

Information Every Person Desiring to Become a Citizen Needs—Amendments to the Constitution Including Article 19 of August 26, 1920—Naturalization Information, Including Law in Effect June 30, 1930.

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THE CABLE ACT

OF

June 30, 1930

H. R. 10960

To amend the law relative to the citizenship and naturalization of married women, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last three sentences of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women," approved September 22, 1922 (relating to the presumption of loss of citizenship by married women by residence abroad), are repealed, but such repeal shall not restore citizenship lost under such section 3 before such repeal.

SEC. 2. (a) Section 4 of such Act of September 22, 1922, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. (a) A woman who has lost her United States citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien eligible to citizenship or by reason of the loss of United States citizenship by her husband may, if eligible to citizenship and if she has not acquired any other nationality by affirmative act, be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

"(1) No declaration of intention and no certificate of arrival shall be required, and no period of residence within the United States or within the county where the petition is filed shall be required;

"(2) The petition need not set forth that it is the intention of the petitioner to reside permanently within the United States;

"(3) The petition may be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction, regardless of the residence of the petitioner;

"(4) If there is attached to the petition, at the time of filing, a certificate from a naturalization examiner stating that the petioner has appeared before him for examination, the petition may be heard at any time after filing.

"(b) After her naturalization such woman shall have the same citizenship status as if her marriage, or the loss of citizenship by her husband, as the case may be, had taken place after this section, as amended, takes effect."

(b) The amendment made by this section to section 4 of such Act of September 22, 1922, shall not terminate citizenship acquired under such section 4 before such amendment.

SEC. 3. Subdivision (f) of section 4 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(f) A woman who was a citizen of the United States and lost her citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien, or the loss of United States citizenship by her husband, or by marriage to an alien and residence in a foreign country."

NOTE:—H. R. 10960 in the form given above was passed by the House of Representatives on April 21, 1930, and by the Senate on June 30, 1930.

WOMEN'S STATUS UNDER THE CABLE ACT OF 1930

1. Residence abroad no longer gives rise to the presumption of loss of citizenship by an American woman citizen married to an alien. Since September 22, 1922, two years residence in the native country of the alien husband or five years residence in any other foreign country has given rise to such presumption. Citizenship which has been lost prior to this act because of foreign residence is, however, not restored automatically.

2. The procedure by which a woman who has lost her American citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien before September 22, 1922, or by reason of her husband's loss of American citizenship has been very much simplified. Up till now such a woman did not have to file declaration of intention she was, however, required to have lived in the United States continuously for one year before filing petition for naturalization, and to meet the usual requirements in regard to certificate of arrival, witnesses, and examination. Furthermore she had to file petition in the court of the district where she resided and had to wait the usual ninety days for her final or court hearing while her petition was publicly posted.

   The new act waives the certificate of arrival and the one year residence requirement. Petition for naturalization may be filed in any naturalization court regardless of the woman's residence. The ninety day delay before her petition may be heard, is likewise waived. She is required, however, to have witnesses, to appear before a naturalization examiner for examination, and to take an oath of allegiance in open court.

3. Unlike other applicants for citizenship a woman petitioning to regain American citizenship under the new act does not have to declare that it is her intention to reside permanently in the United States.

4. After her naturalization such a woman has exactly the same citizenship status she had before her marriage or before the loss of citizenship by her husband. The period during which she has been an alien may be said to be wiped out.

5. The provisions of the act apply equally to all former American women citizens, whether citizens by reason of birth in the United States or through naturalization. A former citizen of either class is, however, definitely excluded from any of

the benefits of the new act if she is married to an alien who is ineligible to citizenship, or if she herself is by race ineligible to citizenship.

The new Cable Act amends not only the Women's Citizenship Act but also the immigration act of 1924. It adds a new class of non-quota immigrants to those already listed in section 4 of that act. It gives non-quota status to any woman who was a citizen of the United States but lost her citizenship because of marriage to an alien, or because of the loss of United States citizenship by her husband or because of marriage to an alien and residence in a foreign country.

A SUMMARY

OF THE

Naturalization Laws of the United States

The conditions and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, are prescribed by the Naturalization Law of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L. Part 1, p. 596.)

DECLARATION OF "INTENTIONS"

The alien must declare upon oath before a district court of the United States or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal clerk, of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

PETITION FOR "FINAL PAPERS"

At the time of his application for admission, which must be not less than two years nor more than seven years after such a declaration of "intention," he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by affidavits of two or more creditable witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the county at least six months), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

CONDITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP

He shall before his final admission to citizenship declare on oath in open court that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance and that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and

domestic and that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the same. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the County where such court is held six months at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes in or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting or killing any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

The right to vote comes from the State, and is a State gift. Naturalization is a Federal right and is a gift of the Union not of any one State. In all of the States, except Arkansas, only actual citizens may vote. The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien with only few exceptions, such as persons who have served on American vessels and soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from U. S. Army and Navy; also women who are eligible under Act of September 22, 1922; may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him.

INHABITANTS OF THE NEW INSULAR POSSESSIONS

The inhabitants of Hawaii were declared to be citizens of the United States under the act of 1900 creating Hawaii a Territory. Under the United States Supreme Court decision in the insular cases, in May, 1901, the inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico are entitled to full protection under the Constitution, but not to the privileges of United States citizenship until Congress so decrees, by admitting the countries as States or organizing them as Territories.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE NATURALIZATION LAW

1. The fee for the issuance of a Declaration of Intention (First Papers) is $5.00. The charge for filing a petition for final naturalization, known as Second Papers, is $10.00.
2. No first papers will now be furnished, no matter when the applicant came to this country, unless he has a certificate of arrival. An extra fee of $5.00 will be charged for the issuance of a certificate of arrival. Two years after receiving "First Papers," the applicant may apply for citizenship. If "First

Papers" were taken out before July 1, 1929, certificate of arrival must be obtained with "Second Papers."

3. All aliens who arrived before June 3, 1921, who cannot prove definitely the exact time and manner of arrival, or aliens who came to this country without the payment of the so-called head-tax before June 3, 1921, may apply for a certificate of registry. If granted, the alien can then apply for citizenship in the same way as any other alien.
4. It will not be necessary to prove at least a year's residence in a particular state before being able to file a petition for final papers; at least six months continuous residence in the county in which he applies is required. Five years' residence in the United States is still required.
5. It will be necessary to furnish two full-face photographs, size 2½ x 2½, with application for "First Papers" and "Second Papers."

"FIRST PAPERS"

1. "First Papers" can be obtained by aliens 18 years of age or over immediately upon proving admission into the United States for permanent residence.
2. Applicant must be white or of African nativity or descent.
3. The fee for "First Papers" is $5.00.
4. A fee of $5.00 is required for a certificate of arrival in connection with "First Papers" or "Second Papers" if "First Papers" were taken out before July 1, 1929.
5. No witnesses are required for "First Papers."
6. "First Papers" must be taken out in the Naturalization Court where the person lives at the time of declaring his intention.
7. No knowledge of the English language is required for "First Papers."
8. Applicant must know exact date of his arrival and the name of the boat on which he arrived.
9. Applicant must know the spelling of his name as it appears on his passport.
10. It will be necessary to file two full-face photographs, size 2½ x 2½ with application for "First Papers."
11. Applicant must have entered the U. S. legally if he entered after July 1st, 1921. If he arrived before July 1st, 1921, and did not enter legally or if his entry cannot be verified by the records, he must first obtain a certificate of registry before applying for his "First Papers."
12. Any person who came to the U. S. before June 3rd, 1921, who cannot prove the proper entry, must secure a certificate of registry. This will cost $20.00, and when received will record his entry. He must then apply for "First Papers." Form 659 application for registry is obtained from the Commissioner of Immigration.
13. When "First Papers" are finally issued keep papers carefully and also a record of the number.

PROCEDURE

Form A.-2213, preliminary application for papers should be filled out. This form may be obtained by applying in person at any of the Naturalization offices or by writing to the Naturalization Bureau. This should be mailed to the District Director of Naturalization in whose jurisdiction he resides. It should be accompanied by a postal money order for $5.00 made out to the Commissioner of Naturalization, two photographs and his Immigration Identification card, if he has any. The $5.00 is for his certificate of arrival. He will receive a receipt for this. Later he will be notified to appear before the clerk of the court. He then pays another $5.00 and receives his "First Papers."

CAUTION

The utmost care should be exercised in filling out "First Papers." Errors may necessitate refiling and thus cause great delay. Watch for clerical errors on the part of the clerk. The exact date of arrival, name of boat, the spelling of the applicant's name both as it appeared on the passport and as he spells it here and now should be absolutely correct. If the applicant moves after mailing his application he should notify the post office of his changed address.

"SECOND" OR "FINAL PAPERS"

The fee for "Second Papers" is $10.00.

In order to be able to apply for "Second Papers," the applicant must:

1. Be able to speak and read English.
2. Sign application in own handwriting.
3. Be at least 21 years of age.
4. Reside continuously within the United States for a period of 5 years immediately preceding the filing of the application and within the county in which such application is made for a period of at least 6 months immediately preceding the date of filing.
5. File application for "Second Papers" not less than two, or more than seven years after receiving "First Papers."
6. Must have at least two witnesses, who are American Citizens by birth or naturalization, and of good moral character, who have known the applicant for period he has been in the county and who must appear in person and testify to his residence and general moral character.
7. The only witnesses necessary to appear in person are those who have been named as knowing the applicant for the mentioned 6 months or more spent in the county in which he applies.
8. Must give names of two witnesses in every other place in which he has lived during last five years' period. The entire 5 years must be covered by evidence. Testimony from such

witnesses is taken by the naturalization examiner nearest to the place in which witnesses live. This testimony may be taken by deposition.

9. If any one set of witnesses has known him in all places, that is sufficient.
10. Two fullface photographs, size 2½ x 2½ will be necessary to file with application for "Second Papers."
11. The continuity of residence is broken if an alien leaves the U. S. for over 6 months unless he shows good reason, and if he leaves for over a year it is definitely broken. He must then reside here another 5 years before applying for citizenship.

PROCEDURE

Obtain Form A.-2214, Petition for Naturalization, in the same manner as Form A.-2213 is obtained. It should be filled out and mailed with the applicant's "First Papers" and two photographs to the district director of Naturalization in whose jurisdiction he resides. Later the applicant is notified when and where to appear for examination at which time he files his petition and pays $10.00. He is notified to bring his witnesses with him. These witnesses, if naturalized citizens should bring their citizenship papers with them. The applicant is examined as to his moral character, his knowledge of English (which he is expected to read and speak) and his knowledge of history and civics.

He must also be able to sign his name. If he fails to pass the educational examination he is given further opportunities to qualify. As soon as his petition is filed his name is posted for at least 90 days, after which time he is called for a final hearing. In the Federal Courts in Manhattan and Brooklyn, N. Y., and other Federal Courts, he does not have to bring his witnesses to court. The judge may examine him again though this is not generally done if he has passed the naturalization examiner. He then obtains his citizenship. In state courts witnesses have to appear again for court hearing. If the applicant finds he has to change his witnesses for the court hearing, he should have the new set of witnesses examined by the naturalization examiner before he brings them to the court hearing.

Final citizenship papers are not issued within 30 days before an election.

If applicant applies for citizenship in one of the state courts, witnesses have to appear twice.

SPECIAL FACTS FOR CITIZENSHIP
SPECIAL CLASSES

There are some legal regulations concerning the following classes of people: Filipinos, Danish West Indians, aliens or Porto Ricans in certain services of the United States, aliens honorably discharged from the United States army or navy or Philippine Constabulary, war veterans.

World war veterans honorably discharged will only need "Second Papers" till March 4, 1931.

IDENTIFICATION CARD

If applicant arrived since July 1st, 1928, and received an immigrant identification card—he should keep the card carefully, and also a record of the number on the card.

LOST PAPERS

Duplicate of lost papers may be obtained by filling out Form 2600 and mailing it to the District Director of Naturalization. It should be accompanied by two photographs and a postal money order for $10.00 made out to the Commissioner of Naturalization.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION CERTIFICATE

If naturalized citizen wishes to notify country of former allegiance of his United States citizenship, he fills out Form 2500, and mails it with $10.00 to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Washington, D. C. When this certificate is issued it is transferred to the Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF DERIVATIVE CITIZENSHIP

Wives, and children over 21, of naturalized citizens who became citizens through the citizenship of their husband or father, may obtain a citizenship certificate upon payment of $10.00 plus $5.00 for certificate of arrival. Apply for form 2400.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN WHO ARE BORN ABROAD

Children born outside the United States whose parents are citizens at the time of their birth are considered citizens of the United States.

CHINESE

The naturalization of Chinamen is prohibited.

PROTECTION ABROAD TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS

Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens. But when a naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State

from which he came, or in any other foreign State for five years, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and his place of general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during the said years. It is provided that such a presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

FURTHER INFORMATION

Information on matters relating to naturalization may be procured from the clerk of the court, from one of the United States Naturalization Examiners or from the Commissioner of Naturalization, who can be addressed by mail at the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF NATURALIZATION OFFICES IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES:

Officials in Charge, City and Address

District Director of Naturalization, Birmingham, Ala., New Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Boston, Mass., Young's Hotel.
District Director of Naturalization, Buffalo, N. Y., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Chicago, Ill., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Cincinnati, Ohio, Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Cleveland, Ohio, Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Denver, Colo., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Detroit, Mich., Post Office Bldg.
Head Naturalization Examiner, Duluth, Minn., U. S. Custom House.
District Director of Naturalization, Fort Worth, Texas, Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Kansas City, Mo., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Los Angeles, Calif., Post Office Bldg.
Head Naturalization Examiner, Newark, N. J., Old Post Office Bldg.
Head Naturalization Examiner, New Haven, Conn., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, New Orleans, La., New Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, New York, N. Y., Suite 401, Vanderbilt Bldg., 132 Nassau Street.
District Director of Naturalization, Omaha, Nebr., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Pittsburgh, Pa., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Portland, Oregon, New Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. Custom House.

District Director of Naturalization, St. Paul, Minn., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Salt Lake City, Utah, Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, San Francisco, Calif., Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Seattle, Wash., Post Office Bldg.
Head Naturalization Examiner, Syracuse, N. Y., New Post Office Bldg.
District Director of Naturalization, Washington, D. C., 462 Louisiana Ave., N. W.

LIST OF FOREIGN SOVEREIGNTIES AND THEIR RULERS*

Albania	Zogu I, King of the Albanians
Alsace	See note (1)
Andorra	The Republic of Andorra
Argentina	The Argentine Republic
Armenia	See note (4)
Austria	The Republic of Austria
Belgium	Albert, King of the Belgians
Bolivia	The Republic of Bolivia
Brazil	The United States of Brazil
British Empire	George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominion Beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Bulgaria	Boris III, Tzar of the Bulgarians
Chile	The Republic of Chile
Colombia	The Republic of Colombia
Costa Rica	The Republic of Costa Rica
Croats	(See under Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes)
Cuba	The Republic of Cuba
Czechoslovakia	The Czechoslovak Republic
Danzig	The Free City of Danzig
Denmark	Christian X, King of Denmark and Iceland
Dominican Republic	(See Santo Domingo)
Ecuador	The Republic of Ecuador
Egypt	His Majesty Fuad, King of Egypt
Estonia	The Republic of Estonia
Ethiopia	Waizeru Zauditu, Empress of Ethiopia
Finland	The Republic of Finland

* As issued by the Bureau of Naturalization, November 15, 1926, and amended March 13, 1929.

Fiume.....See note (2)
France.....The French Republic
Germany.....The German Reich
Greece.....The Greek Republic
Guatemala.....The Republic of Guatemala
Haiti.....The Republic of Haiti
Honduras.....The Republic of Honduras
Hungary.....The present Government of Hungary
Italy.....Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy
Jugoslavia.....(See Yugoslavia)
Latvia.....The Republic of Latvia
Liberia.....The Republic of Liberia
Liechtenstein.....John II, Prince of Liechtenstein
Lithuania.....The Republic of Lithuania
Lorraine.....See note (1)
Luxemburg.....Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg
Mexico.....The United States of Mexico
Monaco.....Louis II, Prince of Monaco
Morocco.....Mulai Yusef, Sultan of Morocco
Montenegro...(Now under Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)
Netherlands.....Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands
Nicaragua.....The Republic of Nicaragua
Norway.....Haaken VII, King of Norway
Palestine.....The present Sovereignty in Palestine
Panama.....The Republic of Panama
Paraguay.....The Republic of Paraguay
Persia.....Reza Pahlevi, Shah of Persia
Peru.....The Republic of Peru
Poland.....The Republic of Poland
Portugal.....The Republic of Portugal
Rumania.....Mihai I, King of Rumania
Russia.....The State of Russia
Salvador.....The Republic of Salvador
San Marino.....The Republic of San Marino
Santo Domingo.....The Dominican Republic
Schleswig, Dutchy of.....See note (3)
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes,
Kingdom of the.....Alexander I, King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes
Spain.....Alfonso XIII, King of Spain
Sweden.....Gustavus V, King of Sweden
Switzerland.....The Swiss Confederation
Syria and the Lebanon.....The present Sovereignty in Syria and the Lebanon
Turkey.....The Republic of Turkey
Uruguay.....The Republic of Uruguay
Venezuela.....The United States of Venezuela
Yugoslavia.....(Same as Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)

(1) Alsace and Lorraine: Persons who lost French nationality through the Treaty of Frankfort (1871) and have not since acquired any nationality other than German, are ipso facto reinstated in French nationality, as also their descendants, and the naturalization papers filed by them should show their renunciation to "The French Republic." (Exception—Children of an Alsatian woman of French origin whose paternal ascendants, of German origin, only settled in Alsace or Lorraine after July 15, 1870.)

(2) Fiume: "The Free State of Fiume" was formally annexed to Italy on March 16, 1924, except a very small portion that became Yugoslav territory. The applicant should be allowed to renounce the sovereign to whom he claims allegiance. In the event of doubt, the clerk should communicate with the Bureau.

(3) Schleswig: Under the Treaty of Versailles, all persons of German nationality who are inhabitants of that part of the Duchy of Schleswig which was returned to Denmark, lost their German nationality and acquired Danish nationality ipso facto; persons of German nationality over 18 years of age, born in the territory returned to Denmark and not habitually resident therein, were entitled to choose Danish nationality within two years of the date on which the sovereignty over this territory was restored to Denmark.

(4) Armenia: Persons claiming to be Armenians should renounce allegiance to either the State of Russia or to the Republic of Turkey, conditioned upon the part of Armenia in which they were born unless they have since taken on another allegiance.

HOW TO BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE THOSE USUALLY ASKED BY THE JUDGE, TO THE PERSON APPLYING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Q. When was the Declaration of Independence declared?
A. July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia.
Q. What is the Declaration of Independence?
A. The Declaration of Independence is a written document by which the thirteen original Colonies renounced their allegiance to Great Britain.
Q. Did you read the Constitution of the United States?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you read the Declaration of Independence?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you believe in the principles of the Constitution?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When was the Constitution of the United States adopted?
A. September 17, 1787, by convention.
Q. Who made the Constitution?
A. The representatives of the thirteen original States.
Q. What is the Constitution?
A. It is the fundamental law by which the country is governed.
Q. What is the United States?
A. It is a confederation of 48 States.
Q. Of how many parts is the United States Government divided?
A. It is divided in three parts.
First—The legislative, the body that makes the laws, and is called Congress.
Second—The executive body, which enforces the laws.
Third—The judicial department, which interprets the law made by Congress.
Q. Where are the laws made for the United States?
A. At Congress, in Washington, D. C.
Q. Of how many parts is the Congress composed?
A. Of two—the House of Representatives and the Senate.
Q. For how long is a member of the House of Representatives elected?
A. For two years (by the people.)
Q. How many representatives go from each State?
A. Forty-three from New York State; twenty-two from Ohio; in other States more or less, according to population.

Q. Who elects the United States Senators?
A. The People.
Q. For how long is a United States Senator elected?
A. For six years (one-third of the Senate are elected every two years).
Q. How many Senators go from each State?
A. Two from each State.
Q. What must be the age of a Senator and Congressman?
A. Senator 30, Congressman 25 years old.
Q. How many United States Senators are there?
A. Ninety-six.
Q. How often does Congress meet?
A. At least once a year on the first Monday in December.
Q. What is the difference between the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice-President of the United States, who is President of the Senate?
A. The Speaker of the House of Representatives has the voting power, but the Vice-President of the United States, who is President of the Senate, has not, unless there is a tie.
Q. What form of government is the United States.
A. A Republic.
Q. What is a Republic?
A. A country whose officers are elected by the people or appointed by their elected officers and whose laws are made by their representatives.
Q. Who is the chief executive officer of the United States?
A. The President.
Q. For how long is the President elected?
A. For four years.
Q. Who elects the President of the United States?
A. The people, through their electors.
Q. Who elects the electors?
A. The people.
Q. Where is the United States Capitol?
A. Washington, D. C.
Q. What are the duties and powers of the President?
A. He can veto the laws made by Congress. He can, with the consent of the Senate, make treaties with other nations. He appoints, with the consent of the Senate, the United States Supreme Court Judges, his Cabinet and some other officers of the United States. He has the power of granting reprieves and pardons for offenses committed against the United States. He is the chief of the army and navy. May convene Congress whenever necessary.
Q. Can every citizen of the United States be a President?
A. No. He must be a native-born citizen, must be 35 years of age, and must be a resident of this country for fourteen years.
Q. If the President dies, or resigns, or is removed by impeachment, who takes his place?
A. The Vice President of the United States.

Q. If both the President and the Vice-President die or resign, who takes their places?
A. The United States Secretary and in succession of the Cabinet members.
Q. What do the Secretaries constitute?
A. The President's Cabinet.
Q. How many Secretaries or heads of departments are there?
A. Ten.
Q. Name some of the Cabinet officers by their official position.
A. Secretary of Labor, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Army.
Q. How is the Vice-President elected?
A. The same as the President.
Q. What is the duty of the Vice-President?
A. He presides over the United States Senate.
Q. For how long are the United States Supreme Court Judges appointed?
A. For life, and could be removed only by impeachment.
Q. How can the Constitution be amended?
A. Amendment to the Constitution must be proposed by a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress and approved by three-quarters of the States.
Q. What is the highest court in the United States?
A. The Supreme Court.
Q. Of how many judges does the Supreme Court consist?
A. Nine—a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.
Q. How does the United States get the money needed to carry on its affairs?
A. By taxation.
Q. Who levies the taxes?
A. Congress.
Q. What is the difference between a native born citizen and a naturalized citizen?
A. A native born citizen is one born in the United States; and a naturalized citizen is one that is born in a foreign country.
Q. Can you name the two great political parties of to-day?
A. Republican and Democratic.
Q. Does the Constitution say that we must have different political parties?
A. No.
Q. What does the Constitution of the United States guarantee
A. Freedom of religion, of the press and of speech.
Q. Under what laws are you applying to be a citizen?
A. Naturalization act.
Q. How many States did we originally have?
A. Thirteen.
Q. Name two or three?
A. New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.
Q. How often do we have election?
A. Once every year.
Q. Who is the commander in chief of the United States Army and Navy?
A. The President of the United States.
Q. Does each State have the same number of Congressmen?
A. No.

Q. What is meant by a law of the United States?
A. A United States law is one created and passed by Congress at Washington.

Q. How do we know what to vote?
A. We vote for the candidate who is in our opinion best fitted to occupy the office he wishes to be elected to.

Q. Do we vote for the same candidate every yar?
A. No.

Q. Can women vote?
A. Yes.

Q. How old does a citizen have to be to vote?
A. 21 years.

Q. What is the highest law in the State?
A. The State Constitution.

Q. Who makes the laws of New York State?
A. The Legislature, at Albany.

Q. What are the three branches of the State Government?
A. Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Q. Of how many parts is the State Legislature composed?
A. Of two, the Assembly and the Senate.

Q. For how long is an Assemblyman elected?
A. For one year.

Q. For how long is a Senator elected?
A. For two years.

Q. Who is the head of the State?
A. The Governor.

Q. How and for how long is the Governor elected?
A. He is elected by the people at the general State elections for two years.

Q. What are the powers of the Governor?
A. (a) He has the power to approve or veto bills made by the State Legislature.
(b) Convenes the Legislature (or Senate alone) on extraordinary occasions.
(c) Communicates by a message with the Legislature at every session as to the condition of the State and recommends such matters as he finds necessary.
(d) Grants reprieves or pardons or commutes the sentence of those convicted of crime by the State.
(e) Appoints, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, certain officials of the State.

Q. What city is the Capital of New York State?
A. Albany.

Q. What is the duty of the Governor?
A. He must see that all the laws are properly executed.

Q. Which is the highest court of New York State?
A. The Court of Appeals.

Q. How many Judges are in the Court of Appeals?
A. One Chief Justice and six Associates.

Q. By whom are they elected and for how long?
A. They are elected by the voters of the entire State for 14 years.

Q. Who presides over the State Senate?
A. The Lieutenant-Governor.

Q. If the Governor dies, who takes his place?
A. The Lieutenant-Governor.

Q. Who makes the laws of New York City, N. Y.?
A. The Board of Aldermen.

Q. For how long is an Alderman elected?

A. For two years.
Q. Who is the Chief Magistrate of this city?
A. The Mayor.
Q. For how long is the Mayor elected?
A. For four years.
Q. What are the powers and duties of the Mayor?
A. (a) He enforces the laws.
(b) Appoints most of the heads of the departments in the city government.
(c) May remove any city official holding office by the appointment of the Mayor.
(d) He has the power to approve or veto bills.
Q. If the Mayor dies or resigns, or is removed, who takes his place?
A. The President of the Board of Aldermen.
Q. What is the duty of a United States citizen?
A. He must obey the laws and defend the country in time of war.
Q. Name some officers that are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate.
A. First—The Justices of the Supreme Court, Circuit Court, District Court, Court of Claims.
Second—His Cabinet, which are the heads of the executive departments. They are nine in number, etc.
Q. Name some officers that are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the State Senate.
A. 1. Superintendent of Public Works.
2. Superintendent of State Prisons.
3. Superintendent of Banking.
4. Superintendent of Insurance.
5. Superintendent of Public Buildings.
6. Commissioners of Taxes.
7. Commissioners of Health.
8. Commissioners of Labor, etc.
Q. Name some officers that are appointed by the Mayor.
A. 1. The Corporation Counsel.
2. The Chamberlain.
3. Police Commissioners.
4. Commissioners of Health.
5. Members of the Board of Education.
6. Commissioner of Tenement Houses.

8. City Magistrates, etc.

Qualification for voting in New York State: A citizen can vote who shall have been a citizen for ninety days and shall have resided in the State one year, in the county four months, in the election district thirty days.

The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4th, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be attained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliance, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested, CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

RHODE ISLAND.
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

NEW YORK.
William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Haywood, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntingdon,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

NEW JERSEY.
Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

DELAWARE.
Caesar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

The Articles of Confederation

In Congress, July 9th, 1778.

Articles of confederation and perpetual union, between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE I.

The style of this confederacy shall be The United States of America.

ARTICLE II.

Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in congress assembled.

ARTICLE III.

The said states hereby severally enter in a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks

made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1.

The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states (paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted), shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states, and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions, as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state, of which the owner is an inhabitant: Provided also, that no imposition, duties, or restriction, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

Section 2.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

Section 3.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states, to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1.

For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, of every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

Section 2.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Section 3.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of these states.

Section 4.

In determining questions in the United States in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Section 5.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their person from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1.

No state, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty, with any king, prince, or state, nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

Section 2.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

Section 3.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States in congress assembled, with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties, already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

Section 4.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in congress assembled, for the defence of such state or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up, by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

Section 5.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a

resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war, by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

When land forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII.

All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the building and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1.

The United States in congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article, of sending and receiving embassadors; entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures;

provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

Section 2.

The United States in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they can not agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot; and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges, who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear to defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned: Provided, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward;" Provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

Section 3.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such

grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

Section 4.

The United States in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States; excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

Section 5.

The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated, "A committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm, and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number

of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number can not be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

Section 6.

The United States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of the majority of the United States in congress assembled.

Section 7.

The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegate of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislature of the several states.

ARTICLE X.

The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with: provided that no power be delegated to the said committee for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

ARTICLE XI.

Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII.

All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII.

Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas, it hath pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in congress.

Done at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, the ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the following states:

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jr. (August 8, 1778).

Massachusetts Bay.—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.—William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adams.

New York.—James Duane, Francis Lewis, William Duer, Gouv. Morris.

New Jersey.—John Witherspoon, Nath. Scudder, (Nov. 26, 1778).

Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jona. Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed, (July 22, 1778).

Delaware.—Thomas M'Kean (February 12, 1779), John Dickinson (May 5, 1779), Nicholas Van Dyke.

Maryland.—John Hanson, (March 1, 1781), Daniel Carroll, (March 1, 1781).

Virginia.—Richard Henry Lee, John Banister, Thomas Adams, Jno. Harvie, Francis Lightfoot Lee.

North Carolina.—John Penn, (July 21, 1778), Corns. Harnett, John Williams.

South Carolina.—Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Jno. Matthews, Richard Hudson, Thos. Heywood, Jr.

Georgia.—Jno. Walton, (July 24, 1778), Edward Telfair, Edward Langworthy.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

PREAMBLE.

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 ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1.

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.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 choose 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.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

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

5. The Senate shall choose 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

1. 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 choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5.

1. 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 small 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

1. 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.

2. 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.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. 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, 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.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the 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.

Section 8.

The Congress shall have power:

1. 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.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. 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.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulations of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts 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.

17. 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, be

come the seat of 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, dockyards, and other needful buildings;—and

18. 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.

Section 9.

1. The immigration 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 be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. 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.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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 Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything 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.

2. No State shall, without the consent of 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 control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any

duty on 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.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1.

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 Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. 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 Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall 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 the persons voted for, and of the 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 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 shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, 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, choose a 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. In every case after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Before he enters 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 will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2.

1. 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 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 the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. 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 and 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.

3. The President shall have the power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to 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 the laws be faith-

fully executed; and shall commission all officers of the United States.

Section 4.

1. 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.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as 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.

1. 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; 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.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the 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 Congress shall make.

3. 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 Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.

1. 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.

2. 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 attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. 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.

3. No person held to service or labor 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 labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

1. New States may be admitted by 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 Congress.

2. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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 parts of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths

thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by 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.

1. 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.

2. 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, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all the executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the 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.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

Compare this to Page 19

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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.

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.

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.

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 persons or things to be seized.

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 put twice in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be 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.

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.

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 a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

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.

ARTICLE XI.

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.

ARTICLE XII.

1. 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 the 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 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 death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. 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.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a 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.

ARTICLE XIV.

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; or 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 or 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 to 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.

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.

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.

ARTICLE XV.

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.

ARTICLE XVI

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.

ARTICLE XVII

1. 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 the State Legislatures.

2. 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 appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. 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.

ARTICLE XVIII

Declared in effect January 16, 1920

Sec. 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.

Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 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 the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

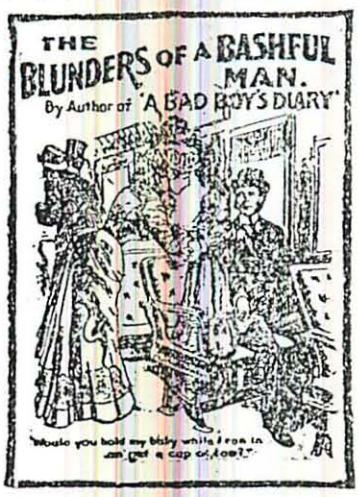
ARTICLE XIX

Declared in effect August 26, 1920

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 sex.

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

THE BIG NOISE! THE LOUD SCREAM! THE TALL HOLLER!



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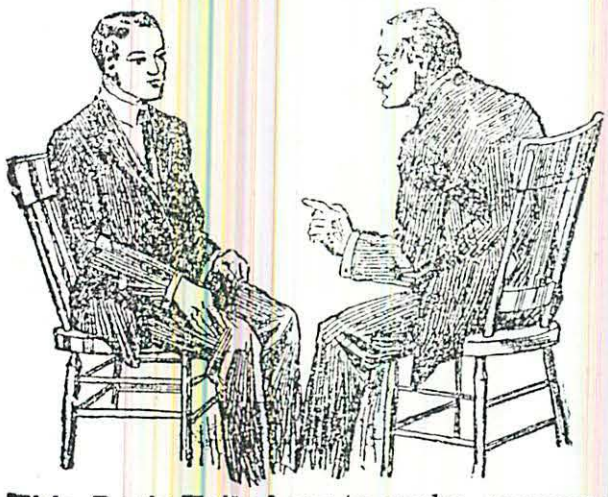

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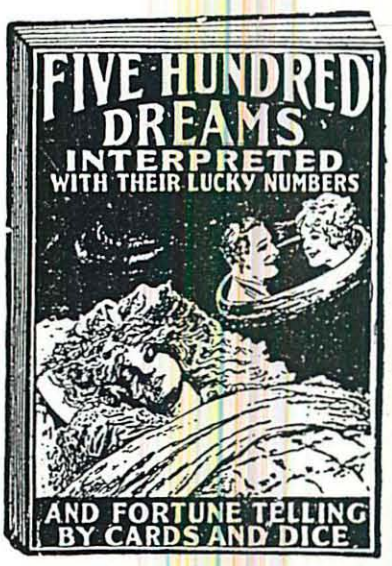

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