

stricting access to the communication and to meetings and hearings thereon (H. Res. 525, Sept. 11, 1998, p. 20020). Later, the House adopted a privileged resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary authorizing an impeachment inquiry by that committee and investing it with special investigative authorities to facilitate the inquiry (H. Res. 581, Oct. 8, 1998, p. 24679). The Committee on the Judiciary filed with the House a privileged report accompanying a resolution containing four articles of impeachment against President Clinton that alleged: (1) the President gave perjurious, false, and misleading testimony to a grand jury; (2) the President gave perjurious, false, and misleading testimony in a Federal civil action; (3) the President prevented, obstructed, and impeded the administration of justice relating to a Federal civil action; and (4) the President abused his office, impaired the administration of justice, and contravened the authority of the legislative branch by his response to 81 written questions submitted by the Committee on the Judiciary (H. Res. 611, Dec. 17, 1998, p. 27819). The chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary called up the resolution on December 18, 1998 (p. 27828).

A resolution offered from the floor to permit the Delegate of the District of Columbia to vote on the articles of impeachment was held not to constitute a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX (Dec. 18, 1998, p. 27825). To a privileged resolution of impeachment, an amendment proposing instead censure, which is not privileged, was held not germane (Dec. 19, 1998, p. 28100).

For further discussion of impeachment proceedings, see §§ 601-620, *infra*; § 31, *supra*, and Deschler, ch. 14.

### ARTICLE III.

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

§ 177. The judges, their terms, and compensation.

**SECTION 2.** <sup>1</sup>The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the

§ 178. Extent of the judicial power.

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.

§ 178a. Decisions of the Court on legislative standing. Decisions of the Supreme Court involving legislative standing to bring cases in Federal court include *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 U.S. 433 (1939); *Goldwater v. Carter*, 444 U.S. 996 (1979); *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737 (1984); *Whitmore v. Arkansas*, 495 U.S. 149 (1990); and, most recently, *Raines v. Byrd*, 521 U.S. 811 (1997), holding that Member plaintiffs must have alleged a “personal stake” in having an actual injury redressed, rather than an “institutional injury” that is “abstract and widely dispersed.”

§ 179. Original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. <sup>2</sup>In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be 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 the Congress shall make.

§ 180. Places of trial of crimes by jury. <sup>3</sup>The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any

State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. <sup>1</sup>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.

§ 181. Treason against the United States.

<sup>2</sup>The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person Attainted.

§ 182. Punishment for treason.

#### ARTICLE IV.

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

§ 183. Each State to give credit to acts, records, etc., of other States.

SECTION 2. <sup>1</sup>The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

§ 184. Privileges and immunities of citizens.

<sup>2</sup>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

§ 185. Extradition for treason, felony, or other crime.