

the Senate, Judge Claiborne was convicted on three of the four articles of impeachment and removed from office on October 9, 1986.

In 1988, the House agreed to a resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary and called up as a question of the privileges of the House impeaching Federal district judge Alcee L. Hastings for high crimes and misdemeanors specified in 17 articles of impeachment, some of them addressing allegations on which the judge had been acquitted in a federal criminal trial (H. Res. 499, 100th Cong., Aug. 3, 1988, p. 20206). No trial in the Senate was had before the adjournment of the 100th Congress. In the 101st Congress, the House reappointed managers to conduct this impeachment in the Senate (Jan. 3, 1989, p. 84); the Senate began its deliberations on March 15, 1989 (p. 4219); conviction and removal from office occurred on October 20, 1989 (p. 25335). Also in the 101st Congress, the Senate convicted Federal district judge Walter L. Nixon on two of the three impeachment charges brought against him (Nov. 3, 1989, p. 27101). For further discussion of the continuance of impeachment proceedings in a succeeding Congress, see § 620, *infra*.

For further discussion of impeachment proceedings, see Deschler's Precedents, vol. 3, 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. ¹The 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 admi-

§ 178. Extent of the judicial power.

rality 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.

§ 179. Original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. ²In 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. ³The 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.

§ 181. Treason against the United States. SECTION 3. ¹Treason 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 The Congress shall have Power to declare the
§ 182. Punishment for Punishment of Treason, but no At-
treason. tainder of Treason shall work Cor-
ruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the
Life of the Person Attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be
§ 183. Each State to given in each State to the Public
give credit to acts, Acts, Records, and judicial Proceed-
records, etc., of other ings of every other State. And the
States. Congress may by general Laws prescribe the
Manner in which such Acts, Records and Pro-
ceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. ¹ The Citizens of each
§ 184. Privileges and State shall be entitled to all Privi-
immunities of citizens. leges and Immunities of Citizens in the several
States.

² A Person charged in any State with Treason,
§ 185. Extradition for Felony, or other Crime, who shall
treason, felony, or flee from Justice, and be found in
other crime. 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 Labour in one
§ 186. Persons held to State, under the Laws thereof, es-
service or labor. caping into another, shall, in Con-
sequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be
discharged from such Service or Labour, but
shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to
whom such Service or Labour may be due.