

THE FOREIGN POLICY CONSTITUTION

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 the actual Service of the United States ... He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law **(Article 2, Section 2)**
2. The Congress shall have the power ... To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes ...To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States ...To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations ...To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water ...To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years ... To provide and maintain a Navy; To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces **(Article 1, Section 8)**
3. 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. **(Article 1, Section 9)**
4. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. **(Article 6)**
5. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility. **(Article 1, Section 10)**
6. 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. **(Article 2, Section 1)**
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 the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state. (Article 1, Section 9)