The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the United States of America. This founding document, originally comprising seven articles, delineates the national frame of government. Its first three articles embody the doctrine of the separation of powers, whereby the federal government is divided into three branches: the legislative, consisting of the bicameral Congress (Article I); the executive, consisting of the president and subordinate officers (Article II); and the judicial (Article III). Getting Started. All federal legislation of a “general and permanent nature” which is currently in force is codified in the official U.S. Code (U.S.C.), which is published every six years with annual supplements. The current U.S.C. is available in the Law Library’s Stevens Federal Area (Level 3), as well as online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office’s GovInfo site, and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel. The bill number for a law enacted since 1903 can be found with its text in the appropriate volume of the Statutes at Large. Federal Legislative Histories: An Annotated Bibliography and Index to Officially Published Sources (Ref. KF42.2 .F42) is an annotated bibliography of sources published from 1862-1990. The Court held that United States citizenship was enjoyed by only two classes of people: (1) white persons born in the United States as descendants of persons who became citizens of the United States of America, and (2) those of the citizenship of the parents. Citizens of the United States within the meaning of Amendment must be natural and not artificial persons; a corporate body is not a citizen of the United States. In Afroyim v. Rusk, a divided Court extended the force of this first sentence beyond prior Federal Statutes Annotated book. Read reviews from worldâ€™s largest community for readers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally imp... Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. Start by marking as Want to Read: Want to Read: Want to Read.