

Document A

The Government of the Republic, in accordance with the Constitutional statute of June 3rd 1958, has proposed,

The French people have adopted,

The President of the Republic hereby promulgates the Constitutional statute worded as follows :

PREAMBLE

The French people solemnly proclaim their attachment to the Rights of Man and the principles of national sovereignty as defined by the Declaration of 1789, confirmed and complemented by the Preamble to the Constitution of 1946, and to the rights and duties as defined in the Charter for the Environment of 2004.

By virtue of these principles and that of the self-determination of peoples, the Republic offers to the overseas territories which have expressed the will to adhere to them new institutions founded on the common ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity and conceived for the purpose of their democratic development.

ARTICLE 1. France shall be an indivisible, secular, democratic and social Republic. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, race or religion. It shall respect all beliefs. It shall be organised on a decentralised basis.

Statutes shall promote equal access by women and men to elective offices and posts as well as to professional and social positions.

Title I

ON SOVEREIGNTY

ARTICLE 2. The language of the Republic shall be French.

The national emblem shall be the blue, white and red tricolour flag.

The national anthem shall be *La Marseillaise*.

The maxim of the Republic shall be "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

The principle of the Republic shall be: government of the people, by the people and for the people.

ARTICLE 3. National sovereignty shall vest in the people, who shall exercise it through their representatives and by means of referendum.

No section of the people nor any individual may arrogate to itself, or to himself, the exercise thereof.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect as provided for by the Constitution. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All French citizens of either sex who have reached their majority and are in possession of their civil and political rights may vote as provided for by statute.

ARTICLE 4. Political parties and groups shall contribute to the exercise of suffrage. They shall be formed and carry on their activities freely. They shall respect the principles of national sovereignty and democracy.

They shall contribute to the implementation of the principle set out in the second paragraph of article 1 as provided for by statute.

Statutes guarantee the pluralistic expression of opinions and the equitable participation of political parties and groups in the democratic life of the Nation.

Title II

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

ARTICLE 5. The President of the Republic shall ensure due respect for the Constitution. He shall ensure, by his arbitration, the proper functioning of the public authorities and the continuity of the State.

He shall be the guarantor of national independence, territorial integrity and due respect for Treaties.

ARTICLE 6. The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of five years by direct universal suffrage.

No one may carry out more than two consecutive terms of office.

The manner of implementation of this article shall be determined by an Institutional Act.

ARTICLE 7. The President of the Republic shall be elected by an absolute majority of votes cast. If such a majority is not obtained on the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the fourteenth day thereafter. Only the two candidates polling the greatest number of votes in the first ballot, after any withdrawal of better placed candidates, may stand in the second ballot.

The process of electing a President shall commence by the calling of said election by the Government.

The election of the new President shall be held no fewer than twenty days and no more than thirty-five days before the expiry of the term of the President in office.

Should the Presidency of the Republic fall vacant for any reason whatsoever, or should the Constitutional Council on a referral from the Government rule by an absolute majority of its members that the President of the Republic is incapacitated, the duties of the President of the Republic, with the exception of those specified in articles 11 and 12, shall be temporarily exercised by the President of the Senate or, if the latter is in turn incapacitated, by the Government.

In the case of a vacancy, or where the incapacity of the President is declared to be permanent by the Constitutional Council, elections for the new President shall, except in the event of a finding by the Constitutional Council of force majeure, be held no fewer than twenty days and no more than thirty-five days after the beginning of the vacancy or the declaration of permanent incapacity.

In the event of the death or incapacitation in the seven days preceding the deadline for registering candidacies of any of the persons who, fewer than thirty days prior to such deadline, have publicly announced their decision to stand for election, the Constitutional Council may decide to postpone the election.

If, before the first round of voting, any of the candidates dies or becomes incapacitated, the Constitutional Council shall declare the election to be postponed..

In the event of the death or incapacitation of either of the two candidates in the lead after the first round of voting before any withdrawals, the Constitutional Council shall declare that the electoral process must be repeated in full; the same shall apply in the event of the death or incapacitation of either of the two candidates still standing on the second round of voting.

All cases shall be referred to the Constitutional Council in the manner laid down in the second paragraph of article 61 or in that laid down for the registration of candidates in the Institutional Act provided for in article 6.

The Constitutional Council may extend the time limits set in paragraphs three and five above, provided that polling takes place no later than thirty-five days after the decision of the Constitutional Council. If the implementation of the provisions of this paragraph results in the postponement of the election beyond the expiry of the term of the President in office, the latter shall remain in office until his successor is proclaimed.

Neither articles 49 and 50 nor article 89 of the Constitution shall be implemented during the vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic or during the period between the declaration of the permanent incapacity of the President of the Republic and the election of his successor.

ARTICLE 8. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Prime Minister. He shall terminate the appointment of the Prime Minister when the latter tenders the resignation of the Government.

On the recommendation of the Prime Minister, he shall appoint the other members of the Government and terminate their appointments.

ARTICLE 9. The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 10. The President of the Republic shall promulgate Acts of Parliament within fifteen days following the final passage of an Act and its transmission to the Government.

He may, before the expiry of this time limit, ask Parliament to reopen debate on the Act or any sections thereof. Such reopening of debate shall not be refused.

ARTICLE 11. The President of the Republic may, on a recommendation from the Government when Parliament is in session, or on a joint motion of the two Houses, published in the *Journal Officiel*, submit to a referendum any Government Bill which deals with the organization of the public authorities, or with reforms relating to the economic or social policy of the Nation, and to the public services contributing thereto, or which provides for authorization to ratify a treaty which, although not contrary to the Constitution, would affect the functioning of the institutions.

Where the referendum is held on the recommendation of the Government, the latter shall make a statement before each House and the same shall be followed by a debate.

ARTICLE 11⁽¹⁾. The President of the Republic may, on a recommendation from the Government when Parliament is in session, or on a joint motion of the two Houses, published in the Journal Officiel, submit to a referendum any Government Bill which deals with the organization of the public authorities, or with reforms relating to the economic, social or environmental policy of the Nation, and to the public services contributing thereto, or which provides for authorization to ratify a treaty which, although not contrary to the Constitution, would affect the functioning of the institutions.

Where the referendum is held on the recommendation of the Government, the latter shall make a statement before each House and the same shall be followed by a debate.

A referendum concerning a subject mentioned in the first paragraph may be held upon the initiative of one fifth of the members of Parliament, supported by one tenth of the voters enrolled on the electoral lists. This initiative shall take the form of a Private Members' Bill and may not be applied to the repeal of a legislative provision promulgated for less than one year.

The conditions by which it is introduced and those according to which the Constitutional Council monitors the respect of the provisions of the previous paragraph, are set down by an Institutional Act.

If the Private Members' Bill has not been considered by the two Houses within a period set by the Institutional Act, the President of the Republic may submit it to a referendum.

Where the Private Members' Bill is not passed by the French people, no new referendum proposal on the same subject may be submitted before the end of a period of two years following the date of the vote.

Where the outcome of the referendum is favourable to the Government Bill or to the Private Members' Bill, the President of the Republic shall promulgate the resulting statute within fifteen days following the proclamation of the results of the vote.

ARTICLE 12. The President of the Republic may, after consulting the Prime Minister and the Presidents of the Houses of Parliament, declare the National Assembly dissolved.

A general election shall take place no fewer than twenty days and no more than forty days after the dissolution.

(1) See Warning.

The National Assembly shall sit as of right on the second Thursday following its election. Should this sitting fall outside the period prescribed for the ordinary session, a session shall be convened by right for a fifteen-day period.

No further dissolution shall take place within a year following said election.

ARTICLE 13. The President of the Republic shall sign the Ordinances and Decrees deliberated upon in the Council of Ministers.

He shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.

Conseillers d'État, the Grand Chancelier de la Légion d'Honneur, Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary, Conseillers Maitres of the Cour des Comptes, Prefects, State representatives in the overseas communities to which article 74 applies and in New Caledonia, highest-ranking Military Officers, Recteurs des Académies and Directors of Central Government Departments shall be appointed in the Council of Ministers.

An Institutional Act shall determine the other posts to be filled at meetings of the Council of Ministers and the manner in which the power of the President of the Republic to make appointments may be delegated by him to be exercised on his behalf.

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An Institutional Act shall determine the other posts to be filled at meetings of the Council of Ministers and the manner in which the power of the President of the Republic to make appointments may be delegated by him to be exercised on his behalf.

An Institutional Act shall determine the posts or positions, other than those mentioned in the third paragraph, concerning which, on account of their importance in the guarantee of the rights and freedoms or the economic and social life of the Nation, the power of appointment of the President of the Republic shall be exercised after public consultation with the relevant standing committee in each assembly. The President of the Republic may not make an appointment when the sum of the negative votes

(1) See Warning.

Document B

POLITICO



POLITICO

MAGAZINE

THE AGENDA

PRO



Mandel Ngan/AFP/Getty Images

Full text: Trump's executive order ending family separations

By POLITICO STAFF | 06/20/2018 04:12 PM EDT

President Donald Trump's executive order: Affording Congress an Opportunity to Address Family Separation

Issued on: June 20, 2018

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq., it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. It is the policy of this Administration to rigorously enforce our immigration laws. Under our laws, the only legal way for an alien to enter this country is at a designated port of entry at an appropriate time. When an alien enters or attempts to enter the country anywhere else, that alien has committed at least the crime of improper entry and is subject to a fine or imprisonment under section 1325(a) of title 8, United States Code. This Administration will initiate proceedings to enforce this and other criminal provisions of the INA until and unless Congress directs otherwise. It is also the policy of this Administration to maintain family unity, including by detaining alien families together where appropriate and consistent with law and available resources. It is unfortunate that Congress's failure to act and court orders have put the Administration in the position of separating alien families to effectively enforce the law.

Sec. 2. Definitions. For purposes of this order, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Alien family" means

(i) any person not a citizen or national of the United States who has not been admitted into, or is not authorized to enter or remain in, the United States, who entered this country with an alien child or alien children at or between designated ports of entry and who was detained; and

(ii) that person's alien child or alien children.

(b) "Alien child" means any person not a citizen or national of the United States who

(i) has not been admitted into, or is not authorized to enter or remain in, the United States;

(ii) is under the age of 18; and

(iii) has a legal parent-child relationship to an alien who entered the United States with the alien child at or between designated ports of entry and who was detained.

Sec. 3. Temporary Detention Policy for Families Entering this Country Illegally.

(a) The Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary), shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, maintain custody of alien families during the pendency of any criminal improper entry or immigration proceedings involving their members.

(b) The Secretary shall not, however, detain an alien family together when there is a concern that detention of an alien child with the child's alien parent would pose a risk to

the child's welfare.

(c) The Secretary of Defense shall take all legally available measures to provide to the Secretary, upon request, any existing facilities available for the housing and care of alien families, and shall construct such facilities if necessary and consistent with law. The Secretary, to the extent permitted by law, shall be responsible for reimbursement for the use of these facilities.

(d) Heads of executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent consistent with law, make available to the Secretary, for the housing and care of alien families pending court proceedings for improper entry, any facilities that are appropriate for such purposes. The Secretary, to the extent permitted by law, shall be responsible for reimbursement for the use of these facilities.

(e) The Attorney General shall promptly file a request with the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California to modify the Settlement Agreement in *Flores v. Sessions*, CV 85-4544 ("Flores settlement"), in a manner that would permit the Secretary, under present resource constraints, to detain alien families together throughout the pendency of criminal proceedings for improper entry or any removal or other immigration proceedings.

Sec. 4. Prioritization of Immigration Proceedings Involving Alien Families. The Attorney General shall, to the extent practicable, prioritize the adjudication of cases involving detained families.

Sec. 5. General Provisions.

(a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof;
or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP
THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 20, 2018

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Exsurge Domine

Condemning the Errors of Martin Luther

Pope Leo X - 1520

Arise, O Lord, and judge your own cause. Remember your reproaches to those who are filled with foolishness all through the day. Listen to our prayers, for foxes have arisen seeking to destroy the vineyard whose winepress you alone have trod. When you were about to ascend to your Father, you committed the care, rule, and administration of the vineyard, an image of the triumphant church, to Peter, as the head and your vicar and his successors. The wild boar from the forest seeks to destroy it and every wild beast feeds upon it.

Rise, Peter, and fulfill this pastoral office divinely entrusted to you as mentioned above. Give heed to the cause of the holy Roman Church, mother of all churches and teacher of the faith, whom you by the order of God, have consecrated by your blood. Against the Roman Church, you warned, lying teachers are rising, introducing ruinous sects, and drawing upon themselves speedy doom. Their tongues are fire, a restless evil, full of deadly poison. They have bitter zeal, contention in their hearts, and boast and lie against the truth.

We beseech you also, Paul, to arise. It was you that enlightened and illuminated the Church by your doctrine and by a martyrdom like Peter's. For now a new Porphyry rises who, as the old once wrongfully assailed the holy apostles, now assails the holy pontiffs, our predecessors.

Rebuking them, in violation of your teaching, instead of imploring them, he is not ashamed to assail them, to tear at them, and when he despairs of his cause, to stoop to insults. He is like the heretics "whose last defense," as Jerome says, "is to start spewing out a serpent's venom with their tongue when they see that their causes are about to be condemned, and spring to insults when they see they are vanquished." For although you have said that there must be heresies to test the faithful, still they must be destroyed at their very birth by your intercession and help, so they do not grow or wax strong like your wolves. Finally, let the whole church of the saints and the rest of the universal church arise. Some, putting aside her true interpretation of Sacred Scripture, are blinded in mind by the father of lies. Wise in their own eyes, according to the ancient practice of heretics, they interpret these same Scriptures otherwise than the Holy Spirit demands, inspired only by their own sense of ambition, and for the sake of popular acclaim, as the Apostle declares. In fact, they twist and adulterate the Scriptures. As a result, according to Jerome, "It is no longer the Gospel of Christ, but a man's, or what is worse, the devil's."

Let all this holy Church of God, I say, arise, and with the blessed apostles intercede with almighty God to purge the errors of His sheep, to banish all heresies from the lands of the faithful, and be pleased to maintain the peace and unity of His holy Church.

For we can scarcely express, from distress and grief of mind, what has reached our ears for some time by the report of reliable men and general rumor; alas, we have even seen with our eyes and read the many diverse errors. Some of these have already been condemned by councils and the constitutions of our predecessors, and expressly contain even the heresy of the Greeks and Bohemians. Other errors are either heretical, false, scandalous, or offensive to pious ears, as seductive of simple minds, originating with false exponents of the faith who in their proud curiosity yearn for the world's glory, and contrary to the Apostle's teaching, wish to be wiser than they should be. Their talkativeness, unsupported by the authority of the Scriptures, as Jerome says, would not win credence unless they appeared to support their perverse doctrine even with divine testimonies however badly interpreted. From their sight fear of God has now passed.

These errors have, at the suggestion of the human race, been revived and recently propagated among the more frivolous and the illustrious German nation. We grieve the more that this happened there because we and our predecessors have always held this nation in the bosom of our affection. For after the empire had been transferred by the Roman Church from the Greeks to these same Germans, our predecessors and we always took the Church's advocates and defenders from among them. Indeed it is certain that these Germans, truly germane to the Catholic faith, have always been the bitterest opponents of heresies, as witnessed by those commendable constitutions of the German emperors in behalf of the Church's independence, freedom, and the expulsion and extermination of all heretics from Germany. Those constitutions formerly issued, and then confirmed by our predecessors, were issued under the greatest penalties even of loss of lands and dominions against anyone sheltering or not expelling them. If they were observed today both we and they would obviously be free of this disturbance. Witness to this is the condemnation and punishment in the Council of Constance of the infidelity of the Hussites and Wyclifites as well as Jerome of Prague. Witness to this is the blood of Germans shed so often in wars against the Bohemians. A final witness is the refutation, rejection, and condemnation no less learned than true and holy of the above errors, or many of them, by the universities of Cologne and Louvain, most devoted and religious cultivators of the Lord's field. We could allege many other facts too, which we have decided to omit, lest we appear to be composing a history.

In virtue of our pastoral office committed to us by the divine favor we can under no circumstances tolerate or overlook any longer the pernicious poison of the above errors without disgrace to the Christian religion and injury

PAOLO VI

LETTERA APOSTOLICA IN FORMA DI MOTU PROPRIO

SOLLICITUDO OMNIUM ECCLESiarUML'UFFICIO DEI RAPPRESENTANTI
DEL PONTEFICE ROMANO

La sollecitudine di tutte le Chiese, alla quale siamo stati chiamati per arcano volere di Dio e della quale dovremo un giorno render conto, esige che, inviati quali rappresentanti di Cristo a tutte le genti, Ci rendiamo presenti in modo adeguato in tutte le regioni della terra e Ci procuriamo una conoscenza accurata e completa delle condizioni delle singole chiese.

Il Vescovo di Roma, infatti, in virtù del suo ufficio, *ha su tutta la Chiesa una potestà piena, suprema e universale, che può sempre esercitare liberamente* (Cf CONC. VAT. II, Cost. dogm. sulla Chiesa *Lumen Gentium*, n. 22: AAS 57 (1965), p. 26), essendo essa ordinaria e immediata (Cf CONC. VATIC. I, Cost. dogm. sulla Chiesa di Cristo *Pastor aeternus*: Denz. 1821 - 3055s); egli inoltre, *come successore di Pietro è il perpetuo e visibile principio e fondamento dell'unità sia dei Vescovi, sia della moltitudine dei fedeli* (Cf CONC. VAT. II, Cost. dogm. sulla Chiesa *Lumen Gentium*, n. 23: AAS 57 (1965), p. 27); e pertanto ha come funzione precipua nella Chiesa *il tenere unito e indiviso il Collegio episcopale* (Cf CONC. VAT. II, Cost. dogm. sulla Chiesa *Lumen Gentium*, n. 18: AAS 57 (1965), p. 22). Con l'affidare al suo Vicario la potestà delle chiavi e con il costituirlo pietra e fondamento della sua Chiesa (Cf *Mt* 16, 18), il pastore eterno gli attribuì pure il mandato di *confermare i propri fratelli* (Cf *Lc* 22, 32): ciò si avvera non solo col guidarli e tenerli uniti nel suo nome, ma anche col sostenerli e confortarli, certamente con la sua parola, ma in qualche modo anche con la sua presenza.

Né possiamo passare sotto silenzio l'impegno che Ci deriva dal richiamo del buon Pastore verso quei suoi seguaci che non sono di questo ovile: il Nostro pensiero e la cura pastorale è rivolta pure a loro, perché si compia il desiderio del Signore, *che si costituisca un solo gregge, un solo Pastore* (*Gv* 10, 16). Invero, *Gesù Cristo, mediante la fede le predicazione del Vangelo, dell'amministrazione dei sacramenti e del governo amorevole da parte degli Apostoli e dei loro successori, cioè i Vescovi con a Capo il Successore di Pietro, sotto l'azione dello Spirito Santo, vuole che il suo popolo cresca e perfezioni la sua comunione nell'unità* (Cf CONC. VAT. II, Decr. sull'ecumenismo *Unitatis redintegratio*, n. 2: AAS 57 (1965), p. 92). Inoltre,

la carità di Cristo Ci sprona, e il mandato ricevuto da Dio Ci impegna a *diffondere la fede e la salvezza del Cristo* (Cf CONC. VAT. II., Decr. sull'attività missionaria della Chiesa *Ad gentes divinitus*, n. 5: AAS 58 (1966), p. 952): abbiamo infatti il dovere di annunziare a tutti *incessantemente Cristo, che è via, verità e vita* (Cf CONC. VAT. II, Dich. Sulle relazioni della Chiesa con le religioni non cristiane *Nostra aetate*, n. 2: AAS 58 (1966), p. 741).

L'esercizio di questa nostra multiforme missione impone un intenso scambio di relazioni tra Noi e i Nostri Fratelli nell'Episcopato e le Chiese locali loro affidate: relazioni che non si possono intrattenere soltanto per mezzo della corrispondenza epistolare, ma che si esplicano mediante la visita dei Vescovi *alla Sede Apostolica* e mediante l'invio da parte Nostra di quegli ecclesiastici che ci rappresentano per l'adempimento di uno speciale incarico o per una stabile permanenza presso i Vescovi delle varie Nazioni. È ben vero che il moderno progresso Ci ha offerto provvidenzialmente di portarCi di persona anche in lontani continenti, a visitare i Nostri figli e Fratelli, dando una nuova espressione al Nostro operato apostolico. Ma questa felice esperienza, che i molteplici e gravi impegni nella Sede Apostolica non Ci consentono di ripetere con la desiderata frequenza, Ci ha confermato ancor più l'importanza dei mezzi di cui si sono serviti i Nostri Predecessori e di cui abbiamo fatto sopra menzione.

Anche il Concilio Vaticano II ha riconosciuto il valore di questa prassi e, nel suo duplice aspetto, l'ha confermata, quando ha richiesto, da una parte, una maggiore presenza nella Curia Romana di persone - siano essi Vescovi, o Sacerdoti, o Laici - provenienti dalle varie Nazioni, e dall'altra, ci ha domandato di meglio precisare l'ufficio e le funzioni dei Nostri Rappresentanti (CONC. VAT. II, Decr. sulla missione pastorale dei Vescovi nella Chiesa *Christus Dominus*, n. 9: AAS 58 (1966), pp. 676-677).

Volendo pertanto corrispondere alle istanze della Chiesa, abbiamo costituito il Sinodo dei Vescovi, i quali, rispondendo a un Nostro invito, vengono a offrirCi l'ausilio dei loro saggi consigli e di quelli dei loro Fratelli, dei quali sono rappresentanti, e vengono altresì a informarci sullo stato e le condizioni delle singole Chiese (Cf Lett. Ap. sotto forma di Motu proprio Apostolica sollicitudo: AAS 57 (1965), pp. 775-780); similmente abbiamo voluto corrispondere alle aspettative del Concilio, quando abbiamo emanato una Costituzione per rendere stabilmente membri dei consigli dei Dicasteri e Uffici della Nostra Curia Romana, Vescovi di varie parti del mondo (Cf Lett. Ap. sotto forma di Motu proprio *Pro comperto sane*: AAS 59 (1967), pp. 881-884).

Così, ora riteniamo di portare a compimento, in questa parte, le giuste aspettative dei Nostri Fratelli nell'Episcopato, emanando un Documento che riguarda i Nostri Rappresentanti presso le Chiese locali e presso gli Stati, in ogni parte dell'orbe. È,

Cost. past. sulla Chiesa nel mondo contemporaneo *Gaudium et spes*, nn. 1-3: AAS 58 (1966), pp. 1025-1027).

Questo dialogo, dunque, mentre mira a garantire alla Chiesa il libero esercizio della sua attività, perché sia in grado di corrispondere alla missione da Dio affidatale, rende certa l'Autorità civile degli scopi sempre pacifici e proficui intesi dalla Chiesa, e offre l'ausilio prezioso delle sue energie spirituali e della sua organizzazione, per il raggiungimento del bene comune della società. Il fiducioso colloquio che così si instaura, quando interviene un rapporto ufficiale tra le due società, sancito dal complesso di usi e consuetudini, raccolto e codificato nel diritto internazionale, dà modo di stabilire una fruttuosa intesa e di organizzare un'opera veramente salutare per tutti.

Il vivo desiderio di tutti gli uomini di buona volontà, che vi sia una pacifica convivenza fra le Nazioni e si dia incremento al progresso dei popoli, è oggi espresso anche per mezzo delle Organizzazioni Internazionali, le quali, ponendo a disposizione di tutti la propria scienza ed esperienza e il proprio prestigio, non risparmiano sforzi per tale servizio in favore della pace e del progresso. I rapporti tra la Santa Sede e gli Organismi Internazionali sono molteplici e di varia natura giuridica; presso alcuni di essi Noi abbiamo istituito delle Missioni permanenti, per testimoniare l'interesse della Chiesa per i problemi generali del vivere civile e per offrire l'ausilio della sua collaborazione.

Per mettere, dunque, in giusta luce, nel contesto degli organi di governo della Chiesa, le funzioni dei Nostri Rappresentanti, e per dare al loro ufficio un ordinamento più adeguato alle esigenze dei tempi nuovi, tenendo conto anche del ministero pastorale dei Vescovi (CONC. VAT. II, Decr. sulla missione pastorale dei Vescovi nella Chiesa *Christus Dominus*, n. 9: AAS 58 (1966), pp. 676-677), abbiamo deliberato di emanare le seguenti norme sull'ufficio e le competenze dei Rappresentanti Pontifici, abrogando in pari tempo, disposizioni in vigore che siano ad esse contrarie.

I

1. Col nome di Rappresentanti Pontifici si indicano qui gli ecclesiastici, ordinariamente insigniti della dignità Episcopale, che ricevono dal Romano Pontefice l'incarico di rappresentarlo in modo stabile nelle varie Nazioni o Regioni del mondo.

2. Essi esercitano la legazione pontificia o soltanto presso le Chiese locali, o congiuntamente presso le Chiese locali e gli Stati e i rispettivi Governi. Quando la loro legazione è soltanto presso le Chiese locali, prendono il nome di Delegati Apostolici; quando a tale legazione, di natura religiosa ed ecclesiale, si congiunge anche quella diplomatica, presso gli Stati e i Governi, ricevono il titolo di Nunzio,

1. Scopo primario e specifico della missione del Rappresentante Pontificio é di rendere sempre più stretti e operanti i vincoli che legano la Sede Apostolica e le Chiese locali.
2. Egli inoltre interpreta la sollecitudine del Romano Pontefice per il bene del Paese in cui esercita la sua missione; in particolare deve interessarsi con zelo dei problemi della pace, del progresso e della collaborazione dei popoli, in vista del bene spirituale, morale e materiale dell'intera famiglia umana.
3. Al Rappresentante Pontificio incombe pure il dovere di tutelare in concorde azione con i Vescovi, presso le Autorità civili del territorio in cui esercita il suo ufficio, la missione della Chiesa e della Santa Sede. Tale compito appartiene anche a quei Rappresentanti pontifici che sono privi di carattere diplomatico: questi, pertanto, avranno cura di intrattenere amichevoli rapporti con le medesime autorità.
4. Nella sua qualità di inviato del Supremo Pastore delle anime, il Rappresentante Pontificio promuoverà, in armonia con le istruzioni che riceve dai competenti Uffici della Santa Sede e d'accordo con i Vescovi del luogo, soprattutto con i Patriarchi in territorio orientale, opportuni contatti tra la Chiesa Cattolica e le altre comunità cristiane, e favorirà cordiali rapporti con le Religioni non cristiane.
5. La multiforme missione del Rappresentante Pontificio è svolta sotto la guida e secondo le istruzioni del Cardinale Segretario di Stato e Prefetto del Consiglio per gli Affari pubblici della Chiesa, verso la quale egli è direttamente responsabile nell'esecuzione del mandato affidatogli dal Romano Pontefice.

V

1. Il Rappresentante Pontificio ha come sua funzione ordinaria di tener regolarmente e obiettivamente informata la Santa Sede circa le condizioni delle comunità ecclesiali presso le quali è stato inviato, e circa quanto può avere riflesso sulla vita della Chiesa e sul bene delle anime.
2. Egli, da una parte, fa conoscere alla Santa Sede il pensiero dei Vescovi, del Clero, dei Religiosi e dei fedeli del territorio dove svolge il suo mandato, e ne inoltra a Roma le proposte e istanze; dall'altra si rende interprete con chi di dovere degli atti, documenti, informazioni e istruzioni che promanano dalla Santa Sede.
3. Perciò, ogni Ufficio e Dicastero della Curia non ometterà di comunicargli le decisioni prese e, ordinariamente, si varrà dei suoi buoni uffici per farle pervenire a destinazione; inoltre, chiederà anche il suo parere su gli atti e i provvedimenti da adottarsi nel territorio in cui egli svolge la sua mansione.

VI

1. Scopo primario e specifico della missione del Rappresentante Pontificio é di rendere sempre piú stretti e operanti i vincoli che legano la Sede Apostolica e le Chiese locali.
2. Egli inoltre interpreta la sollecitudine del Romano Pontefice per il bene del Paese in cui esercita la sua missione; in particolare deve interessarsi con zelo dei problemi della pace, del progresso e della collaborazione dei popoli, in vista del bene spirituale, morale e materiale dell'intera famiglia umana.
3. Al Rappresentante Pontificio incombe pure il dovere di tutelare in concorde azione con i Vescovi, presso le Autorità civili del territorio in cui esercita il suo ufficio, la missione della Chiesa e della Santa Sede. Tale compito appartiene anche a quei Rappresentanti pontifici che sono privi di carattere diplomatico: questi, pertanto, avranno cura di intrattenere amichevoli rapporti con le medesime autorità.
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2. Egli, da una parte, fa conoscere alla Santa Sede il pensiero dei Vescovi, del Clero, dei Religiosi e dei fedeli del territorio dove svolge il suo mandato, e ne inoltra a Roma le proposte e istanze; dall'altra si rende interprete con chi di dovere degli atti, documenti, informazioni e istruzioni che promanano dalla Santa Sede.
3. Perciò, ogni Ufficio e Dicastero della Curia non ometterà di comunicargli le decisioni prese e, ordinariamente, si varrà dei suoi buoni uffici per farle pervenire a destinazione; inoltre, chiederà anche il suo parere su gli atti e i provvedimenti da adottarsi nel territorio in cui egli svolge la sua mansione.

VI

informato, in tempo utile, dell'ordine del giorno dell'assemblea, e riceverà copia dei verbali, per prenderne conoscenza e trasmetterli alla Santa Sede.

IX

1. Data la natura giuridica delle Comunità Religiose di diritto pontificio e la convenienza di rafforzare la loro unione interna e la loro associazione in campo nazionale e internazionale, il rappresentante del Romano Pontefice è chiamato a dare consiglio e assistenza ai Superiori Maggiori residenti nel territorio della sua missione, allo scopo di promuovere e consolidare le Conferenze dei Religiosi e delle Religiose, e di coordinare la loro attività di apostolato educativa, assistenziale e sociale, in accordo con le norme direttive della Santa Sede e con le locali Conferenze Episcopali.
2. Egli, pertanto, sarà presente alla seduta iniziale delle Conferenze dei Religiosi e delle Religiose, e prenderà parte a quegli atti che, d'intesa coi Superiori Maggiori, richiedessero la sua presenza. Sarà inoltre informato, in tempo utile, dell'ordine del giorno della riunione, e riceverà copia dei verbali, per prendere conoscenza e trasmetterli al competente Dicastero della Curia Romana.
3. Il voto del Rappresentante Pontificio, insieme a quello dei Vescovi interessati, è necessario, quando una Congregazione religiosa avente la sua Casa Generalizia nel territorio di competenza del rappresentante medesimo, si propone di ottenere l'approvazione della Santa Sede e il titolo di «diritto pontificio».
4. Il Rappresentante Pontificio esercita le stesse funzioni di cui ai paragrafi 1, 2, 3, nei riguardi degli Istituti Secolari, applicando ad essi ciò che è loro applicabile.

X

1. I rapporti tra Chiesa e Stato sono, normalmente, coltivati dal Rappresentante Pontificio, al quale è affidato l'incarico, proprio e peculiare, di agire in nome della Santa Sede: *a)* per promuoverne e favorirne i rapporti con il Governo della Nazione presso cui egli è accreditato; *b)* per trattare questioni concernenti le relazioni tra Chiesa e Stato; *c)* per occuparsi in particolare della stipulazione di «modus vivendi», di accordi e di concordati, nonché di convenzioni che si riferiscono a questioni della sfera del diritto pubblico.
2. Nello svolgere tali trattative, conviene che il Legato Pontificio, nel modo e nella misura che le circostanze permetteranno, chieda il parere e il consiglio dell'Episcopato e lo tenga informato dello sviluppo dei negoziati.

XI

1. Il Rappresentante Pontificio ha l'incarico di seguire con cura programmi disposti dalle Organizzazioni Internazionali, quando presso di esse non vi sia un Delegato o un Osservatore permanente della Santa Sede. È inoltre sua funzione di: a) informare regolarmente la Santa Sede sulla attività di tali organizzazioni; b) agevolare, d'accordo con l'Episcopato locale, l'intesa per una proficua collaborazione tra gli Istituti assistenziali ed educativi della Chiesa e gli analoghi Istituti intergovernativi e non-governativi; c) sostenere e favorire l'attività delle Organizzazioni Internazionali Cattoliche.

2. I Delegati e gli Osservatori della Santa Sede presso Organismi Internazionali svolgono la loro missione d'intesa con il Rappresentante Pontificio nella Nazione in cui si trovano.

XII

1. La sede della Rappresentanza pontificia è esente dalla giurisdizione dell'Ordinario del luogo.

2. Il Rappresentante Pontificio, nell'Oratorio della propria sede può concedere ai sacerdoti la facoltà di ascoltare le confessioni, può esercitare le facoltà sue proprie, e compiere atti di culto e cerimonie sacre, sempre però in armonia con le disposizioni vigenti nel territorio, ed informata, quando conviene, l'autorità ecclesiastica interessata.

3. Egli può, dandone, per quanto possibile, preavviso agli Ordinari del luogo, benedire il popolo e compiere le sacre funzioni, anche pontificali, in tutte le chiese del territorio della propria legazione.

4. Nell'ambito del territorio in cui svolge la sua missione, il Rappresentante Pontificio ha diritto di precedenza sugli Arcivescovi e Vescovi, non però sui Membri del Sacro Collegio, né sui Patriarchi delle Chiese Orientali, nel loro territorio, e anche fuori di esso ogni qualvolta questi celebrano nel proprio rito.

5. I diritti e i privilegi inerenti alla sede e alla persona del Rappresentante Pontificio sono concessi affinché, facendone egli uso discreto e prudente, meglio si manifesti il carattere della sua legazione e gli sia reso più facile il servizio che deve prestare.

Tutto quanto è stato da noi stabilito con il presente Motu proprio, ordiniamo che abbia pieno e stabile valore, nonostante qualsiasi disposizione contraria, pur meritevole di speciale menzione.

Dato a Roma, presso S. Pietro, il 24 giugno dell'anno 1969, settimo del Nostro Pontificato.

PAOLO PP. VI

~~Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to the East India Company.~~

Dated the 31st December, in the 43rd year of Her Reign. Anno Domini, 1600.

ELIZABETH, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects, and to all other People, as well within this our Realm of England as elsewhere, under our Obedience and Jurisdiction, or otherwise, unto whom these our Letters Patents shall be seen, shewed, or read, greeting. Whereas our most dear and loving Cousin, George, Earl of Cumberland, and our well-beloved Subjects, Sir John Hart, of London, Knight, Sir John Spencer, of London, Knight, Sir Edward Michelborne, Knight, William Cavendish, Esq. : Paul Banning, Robert Lee, Leonard Hollyday, John Watts, John Moore, Edward Holmeden, Robert Hampson, Thomas Smith, and Thomas Campbell, Citizens and Aldermen of London ; Edward Barker, Esq. ; Thomas Marsh, Esq.; Samuel Backhouse, Esq. ; James Lancaster, Richard Staper, Thomas Cordell, William Garway, Oliver Stile, William Quarts, Bartholomew Barnes, William Offely, Robert Chamberlain, John Harvey, Richard Wiseman, William Stone, Francis Cherry, Thomas Allabaster, Richard Barrett, John Swinnarton the Younger, Thomas Garway, William Romney, James Bean, John Eldred, Andrew Banning, Edward Leaving, Thomas Juxon, Nicholas Leat, John Woollestenholm, Nicholas Pierd, William Chamber, Rowland Blackhouse, Humphrey Smith, Robert Sandye, Henry Robinson, Richard Pointell, John Heylord, William Harrison, Humphrey Stile, Humphrey Robinson, Nicholas Ferror, Thomas Farrington, John Comb, Robert Offely, Roger How, John Hewitt. James Turner, Mor- rice Abbott, Robert Carrell, Robert Brooke, Richard Chamberlaine, George Chamberlaine, Leonard White, John Cor- nelius, Ralph Busby, William Jenning, Giles Parslow, Robert Bell, Thomas White Nicholas Ling William Palmer, Ellis, Cripps, George Bowles, Nicholas Cripps, John Merrick, Hum- phrey Handford, Thomas Simmons, Robert Cocks, William W^alstall, John Humphrey, Thomas Bostock, Bartholomew- Holland, Richard Cock, William Walton. William Freeman, Thomas Southake, John Frier, Francis Dent, Richard Ball, Richard Pears, Roger Henning, Robert Cobe, Robert Robin- son, Francis Evington, Francis Taylor, Thomas Westrowe, John Middleton, Robert Gore, Ralph Gore, William Cater, George Cater, John Busbridge, Thomas Hauton, William Bond, Merchant Taylor of London, William Cotton, John Stockley, Roger Arfield, Ausgustine Skinner, Richard Wiche, Robert Towertson, Richard Tailby, Robert Middleton; Robert Bateman, Richard Costam, Robert Walldoe, Richard Wragge, John Wragge, William Dale, Lawrence Walldoe Henry Bridgman, Samuel Armitage, Edward Harrison, Edmund Nicholson, Clement Moseley, John Newman, Humphrey Wallcot, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Bothby, John Cowchman, Reginald Green, Richard Burrell, Robert Mildmay, William Hind, George Chandler, Edward Lutterford, William Burrell, Stephen Harvey,. Thomas Henshaw, William Ferris, William Addarlye, William Hewit, William Fisher, Joseph Talbanck, Nicholas Manley, Nichloas Salter, William Willaston, William Angell, Nicholas Barnsley, John Hawkins, Roger Dye, Richard

(6)

Clarke, Thomas Hevvit, George Whitemore, Henry Pols- tead, William Grenwell, Robert Johnson, Bartholomew Hag- gett, Humphrey Bass, Robert Buck, Ambrose Wheeler, Wil- liam Hale, Richard Hall, jun., John Hodgson, Alphonsus Fowl, Edmud Spencer, Robert Dewsey, Riceard Piott, Wil- liam Bonham, Edward Barkliam, George Coles, Ralph Hay- mor, James Cullymer, Samuel Hare, George Utley, Gregory Allen, Henry Archer, Jeffery Kuby, John Cason, Richard Beale, Thomas Shipton, John Fletcher, Thomas Talbot, Robert Pennington, Humphrey Milward, Richard Hearne, Ralph Allyn, John Brooke, Anthony Gibson, Robert Kayes, Hugh Crompton, Richard Washer, George Holman, Morrice, Luelling,

Richard Parsons, Francis Barker, William Turner, John Greenwood, Richard Dean, Richard Ironside, George Smythe, James Dunkin, Edward Walter, Andrew Chamberlain, Robert Stratford, Anthony Startford, William Millett, Simon Laurence, Thomas Liddall, Stephen Hodson, Richard Wright, William Starkey, William Smith, John Ellecot, Robert Bailey, and Roger Cotton, have of our certain knowledge been Petitioners unto us, for our Royal Assent and Licence to be granted unto them, that they, at their own Adventures, Costs, and Charges, as well for the Honour of this our Realm of England, as for the Increase of our Navigation, and Advancement of Trade of Merchandize, within our said Realms and the Dominions of the same, might adventure and set forth one or more Voyages, with convenient Number of Ships and Pinnaces, by way of Traffic and Merchandize to the East-Indies, in the Countries and Parts of Asia and Africa, and to as many of the Islands, Ports and Cities, Towns and Places, thereabouts, as where Trade and Traffic may by all likelihood be discovered, established or had ; divers of which Countries, and many of the Islands, Cities and Ports thereof, have long since been discovered by others of our Subjects, albeit not frequented in Trade of Merchandize. KNOW YE THEREFORE, that we, greatly tendering the Honour of our Nation, the Wealth of our People,

(7)

and the Encouragement of them, and others of our loving Subjects in their good Enterprizes, for the Increase of our Navigation, and the Advancement of lawful Traffick, to the Benefit of our Common Wealth, have of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant unto our said loving Subjects, before in these Presents expressly named, that they and every of them from henceforth be, and shall be one Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and them by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, one Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, really and fully, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do order, make, ordain, constitute, establish and declare, by these Presents, and that by the same Name of *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, they shall have Succession, and that they and their Successors, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, be and shall be, at all Times hereafter, Persons able and capable in Law, and a Body Corporate and Politick, and capable in Law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain, Lands, Rents, Priviledges, Liberties, Jurisdictions, Franchises and Hereditaments of whatsoever Kind, Nature, and Quality so ever they be, to them and their Successors. And also to give, grant, demise, alien, Assign and dispose Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and to do and execute all and singular other Things, by the same Name that to them shall or may appertain to do. And that they and their Successors, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and Places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices, and other Persons and Officers, in all and singular Actions, Pleas, Suits,

(8)

Quarrels, Causes and Demands whatsoever, of whatsoever Kind, Nature or Sort, in such Manner and Form, as any other, our liege People of this our Realm of England, being Persons able and capable in Law, may or can have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign, dispose, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, release and be released, do permit and execute. And that The said *Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies*, and their Successors, may have a Common Seal, to serve for all the Causes and Business of them and their Successors. And that it shall and may be lawful to The said *Governor and Company*, and their Successors, the same Seal, from Time to Time, at their Will and Pleasure, to break, change, and to make new or alter, as to them shall seem expedient. And further, we will, and by these presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do ordain, that there shall be from henceforth one of the same Company to be elected and appointed, m

Predecessor or his Deputy, and any Six or more of the Committees of the said Company for the Time being, that he shall, from Time to Time, well and truly execute the Office of Governor of the said Company, in all things concerning the same; and that immediately after the said Oath so taken, he shall and may execute and use the said office of Governor of the said Company, for one whole Year, from thence next following : And in like Sort we will and grant, that as .well every one above-named to be of the said Company fellowship as all others hereafter to be admitted, or free of the said Company, shall take a Corporal Oath before the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy for the Time being, to such Effect, as by the said Governor and Company, or the more Part of them, in any publick Court to be held from the said Company, shall be in reasonable Manner set down and devised, before they shall be allowed, or admitted to trade or traffick, as a Freeman of the said Company. And further we will and grant, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and successors, unto The said

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Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and their Successors, that the said Governor, or the Deputy of the said Governor, and the Company and their Successors, for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor, or the Deputy of the Governor, from Time to Time, to be one, shall and may, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, have Authority and Power, yearly and every Year, on the first Day of July, or at any time within Six Days after that Day, to assemble and meet together, in some convenient place, to be from Time to Time appointed, by the said Governor of the said Company, or in his Absence, by his Deputy : And that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Governor or his Deputy, and the Company for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, which then shall happen to be present, whereof the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy for the Time being, to be one, to elect and nominate Twenty-four of the said Company, which shall be Committee of the said Company, for One whole Year, from thence next ensuing- which Person being so elected and nominated to be Committees of the said Company, as aforesaid, before they be admitted to the Execution of their said Offices, shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor or his Deputy, and any Six or more of the said Committees of the said Company, being their last Predecessors for the Time being, that they and every of them shall well and faithfully perform their said Office of Committees, in all things concerning the same, and that immediately after the said Oath so taken, they shall and may execute and use their said Offices of Committees of the said Company, for One whole Year, from thence next following; and more over our Will and Pleasure is, and by these Presents, for us our Heirs and Successors, we do grant unto The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and to their Successors, that when and as often as shall happen, the Governor of the said Company for the Time being, at any Time within One Year, after that he shall

(12)

be nominated, elected and sworn to the office of Governor of the said Company, as is aforesaid, to die or to be removed from the said Office, which Governor, not demeaning himself well in his said Office, we will to be removable at the Pleasure of the said Company, or the greater Part of them, which shall be present, at any of their publick Assemblies, commonly called their General Court, holden for the said Company, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Residue of the said Company for the Time being, or the greater Part of them, within convenient Time after the Death or removing of any such Governor, to assemble themselves in such convenient Place as they shall think fit, for the Election of the Governor of the said Company : and that the said Company, or the greater Part of them, being then and there present, shall and may, then and there, before their Departure from the said Place, elect and nominate one other of the said Company, to be Governor of the same Company, in the Place or Stead of him that so died or was so removed, which Person, being so elected, and nominated to the Office of Governor of the said Company, shall have and exercise the

such Form, as hereafter in these Presents is expressed, which shall be called The Governor of the said Company, and that there shall be from henceforth Twenty- Four of the said. Company, to be elected and appointed in such Form, as hereafter in these presents is expressed, which shall be called The Committees of the said Company, who, together with the Governor of the said Company for the Time being, shall have the direction of the Voyages, of or for the said Company, and the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereto belonging, and also the sale of all Merchandizes returned in the Voyages, of or for the said Company, and the manag- ing and handling of all other Things belonging to the said com- pany and for the better Execution of this our Will and Grant in this Behalf W[^]e have assigned, nominated, constituted and made, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Succes- sors, we do assign, nominate, constitute and make, the said Thomas Smith, Alderman of London, to be the First and present Governor of the said Company, to continue in the said Office, from the Date of these presents, until another of the said Company shall in due Manner be chosen

(9)

and sworn unto the said Office, according to the Ordinances and Provisions hereafter in these Presents expressed and declared, if the said Thomas Smith shall so long live ; and also we have assigned, nominated and appointed, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do assign, nominate, constitute and make, the said Paul Banning, Leo- nard Hollyday, John Moore, Edward Holmeden, Richard Staper, Thomas Cordell, William Garway, Oliver Style, James Lan- caster, Richard Wiseman, Francis C herry, Thomas Allabaster, William Romney, Roger How, William Chambers, Robert San- dye, John Eldred, Richard Wiche, John Hylord, John Middleton, John Comb, William Harrison, Nicholas Ling and Robert Bell, to be the Twenty-Four First and Present Committees of the said Company, to continue in the said office of Committees of the said company from the Date of these Presents, for One whole year next following. And further we will and grant, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, unto The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful to and for The said Governor and Company, for the Time being, or the more part of them, present at any publick Assembly, commonly called the Court, holden for the said Company, the Governor of the said Company being always one, from Time to Time, to elect, nominate and appoint one of the said Company, to be Deputy to the said Governor, which Deputy shall take a Corporal Oath, before the Governor and Five or more of the Committees of the said Company for the Time being, well, faithfully and truly to execute his said Office of Deputy to the Governor of the said Company, and after his oath, so taken, shall and may from Time to Time, in the Absence of the said Governor, exercise and execute the Office of Governor of the said company, in such Sort as the said Governor ought to do : And further we will and grant, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trad- ing into the East-Indies, and their Successors, that they or the greater Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time

(10)

being or his Deputy to be one, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter shall and may have Authority and Power, yearly and every year, on the First Day of July, or at any Time within Six Days after that Day, to assemble and meet together, in some convenient Place, to be appointed from Time to Time by the Governor, or in his Absence by the Deputy of the said Governor for the Time being, and that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Governor, or Deputy of the said Governor, and the said Company for the Time being or the greater Part of them, which then shall happen to be present, whereof the Governor of the said Company or his Deputy for the Time being, to be one, to elect and nominate one of the said Company, which shall be Governor of the said Company for one whole Year, from thence next following, which Person, being so elected and nominated to be Governor of the said Company, as is afore- said before he be admitted to the Execution of the said Office, shall take a Corporal Oath before the last Governor, being his

we may not spare the said Six Ships and Six Pinnaces, and the Mariners requisite for them, to be out of our Realm during the Time that our Navy shall be upon the Seas, that then the said Governor and Company shall forbear to send Six such Ships and Six Pinnaces, for their Trade and Merch- andize, until that we shall revoke or withdraw our said Navy from the said Service : and we of our further Royal Favour, and of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motions have granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to The said Governor and

(23).

Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East- Indies, and to their Successors that the said East-Indies, nor the Islands, Havens, Ports, Cities, Towns or Places thereof nor any part thereof shall not be visited, frequented or haunted by any of the Subjects of us, our Heirs or Successors, during the same Term of Fifteen Years, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents : And by Virtue of our Prerogative Royal, which we will not in that behalf have argued, or brought in Question we straitly charge, command and prohibit, for us, our Heirs and Successors, all the Subjects of us, our Heirs and Successors, of what Degree or Quality soever they be, that none of them, directly or indirectly do visit, haunt, frequent or trade, traffick or adventure, by way of merchandise into or from any of the said East-Indies, or into or from any the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, other than the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and such particular Persons as now be, or hereafter shall be of that Company, their Agents, Factors and Assigns during the said Term of Fifteen Years, unless it be by and with such License and Agreement of the said Gover- nor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, in writing first had and obtained, under their Common Seal to be granted, upon Pain that every such Per- son or Persons that shall trade or traffick into or from any of the said East-Indies, other than the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East- Indies, and their Successors, shall incur our Indignation, and the Forfeiture and Loss of the Goods, Merchandizes, and • other Things whatever, which so shall be brought into this Realm of England, or any the Dominions of the same, con- trary to our said Prohibition, or the Purport or true Meaning of these Presents, as also the Ship and Ships with the Fur- niture thereof, wherein such Goods, Merchandizes, or Things shall be brought; the One Half of all the said Forfeitures to be to us, our Heirs and Successors, and the other Half of all

(24)

and every the said Forfeitures, we do, by these Presents, of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, clearly and wholly for us, our Heirs and Successors, give, and grant unto The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies : And further all and every the said Offenders, for their said Contempt, to suffer Imprisonment during our Pleasure, and such other Punishment, as to us, our Heirs or Successors, for so high a Contempt, shall seem meet and convenient, and not to be in anywise delivered, until they and every of them shall become bound unto the said Governor for the Time being in the sum of £1,000 at the least, at no Time then after, during this Present Grant, to sail or traffick into any of the said East- Indies, contrary to our express Commandment in that Behalf herein set down and published: And further, for the better Encouragement of Merchants,' Strangers or others, to bring in Commodities into our Realm, we for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, that they and their Successors, may, from Time to Time, for any Consideration or Benefit, to be taken to their own Use, grant or give License, to any the Person or Persons to sail, trade or Traffic into or from any the said East-Indies, so as such Li- cense be granted or given, before such Goods. Wares and Merchandizes be laid on Land, and so as such License be made by the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, for the Time being, under their Common Seal : And further of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, we have condescended and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we do condescend and grant

unto The said Governor and Company of merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and their Successors that we, our Heirs and Successors, during the said Term of fifteen Years, will not grant Liberty, License or Power to any Person or Persons whatsoever, contrary to the Tenor

(25)

of these our Letters Patents, to sail, pass, trade or traffick, to the said East-Indies, or into or from the Islands, Ports, Havens, Cities, Towns or Places aforesaid, or any of them, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents, without the Consent of The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, or the most Part of them : And our Will and Pleasure is, and hereby we do also ordain, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, or the more Part of them, whereof the Governor for the Time being, or his Deputy, to be one, to admit into and to be of the said Company, all such Apprentices, to any of The said Fellowship or Company, and all such Servants and Factors, of and for the said Company, and all such other, as to them, or the most Part of them, present at any Court, held for- the said Company, the Governor, or his Deputy, being one, shall be thought fit and agreeable, with the Orders and Ordinances to be made for the Government of the said Company. Provided always, that if any of the Persons, before named and appointed, by these Presents, to be free of The said Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, shall not before the going forth of the Fleet, appointed for this First Voyage, from the port of London, bring in and deliver to the Treasurer or Treasurers appointed, or which, within the Space of Twenty Days next after the Date hereof, shall be appointed, by the said Governor and Company, or the more Part of them, to receive the Contributions and Adventures, set down by the several Adventurers, in this last and present Voyage, now in hand, to be set forth, such Sums of Money as have been, by any of the said Persons, by these presents, nominated to be of the said Company, expressed, set down and written in a Book for that Purpose, and left in the Hands of the said Thomas Smith, Governor of the said Company, or of the said Paul Banning, Alderman of London, and subscribed with the Names of the same Adventurers, under their Hands, and agreed

(26)

upon to be adventured in the said First Voyage, that then, it shall be lawful for The said Governor and Company, or the more Part of them, whereof the said Governor or his Deputy, to be one, at any their General Court, or General Assembly, to remove, disfranchise and displace him or them at their Wills and Pleasures. And the said Governor and Company, of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, for them and their Successors, do, by these Presents, covenant, promise and grant, to and with us, our Heirs and Successors, that they The said Governor and Company, and their Successors, in all and every such Voyages, as they at any Time or Times hereafter, during the said Term, shall make out of this Realm, by Virtue of this our Grant and Letters Patents, the First Voyage only excepted, shall and will, upon every Return which shall be made back again into this Realm, or any of our Dominions, or within Six Months next after every such Return, bring into this our Realm of England, from the said East-Indies, or from some other Parts, beyond the Seas, out of our Dominions as great or greater Value in Bullion of Gold or Silver, or other foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, respectively, for every Voyage, the First Voyage only excepted, as shall be by Force of these Presents transported and carried out of this Realm, by them or any of them, in any Kind of Silver abovesaid whatsoever, in any of the said Voyages ; and that all such Silver, as by Virtue of this our Grant and Letters Patents, shall be shipped or laden by The said Governor and Company, or their Successors, to be transported out of this Realm, in any of the said Voyages, shall from Time to Time, at the setting forth of every such particular Voyage, be shipped and laden at the Ports or Havens of London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth, or at some of the same Ports or Havens, and at no other Port or Haven whatsoever, within this our Realm, or the Dominions thereof ; and that all and every such Silver, as from Time to Time shall be shipped and laden in the said Ports of London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth, or any of them, to be

(27)

by Force of these Presents transported out of this Realm, as is aforesaid shall from Time to Time be duly entered by the Customer, Controller, Collector or other Officer to whom it shall appertain, of every such Port or Haven, where the same shall happen to be shipped or laden, in the Custom-Book belonging to the said Port or Haven, before such Time as the same shall be shipped or laden, to be transported as is aforesaid, without any Custom or Subsidy, to be paid for the same ; and that in like Manner, all and all Manner of Gold and Silver whatsoever which shall be brought into this Realm, or any of our Dominions, by The said Governor and Company, or any of them, according to the true Meaning of these Presents, shall likewise be, from Time to Time, duly entered by the Customer, Controller, or other Officer of every such Port, Creek or Place, where the same Gold or Silver shall happen to be unshipped, or brought to Land, before such Time as the same Gold or Silver or any Part thereof, shall be unshipped or brought to Land, as is aforesaid. Provided always, nevertheless, and our Will and Pleasure is, that these our Letters Patents, or any Thing therein contained, shall not in any Sort extend to give or grant any License, Power or Authority unto The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, or to any of them to undertake or address any Trade unto any Country, Port, Island, Haven, City, Creek, Town or Place, being already in the lawful and actual Possession of any such Christian Prince or State, as at this present is, or at any Time hereafter shall be in League or Amity, with us, our Heirs or Successors, and which doth not, or will not accept of such Trade, but doth overtly declare and publish the same, to be utterly against his or their Good-Will and Liking, any Thing before in these presents contained, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. Provided also, that if it shall, hereafter appear to us, our Heirs or Successors, that this Grant or the Continuance thereof, in the Whole or in any Part thereof, shall not be profitable to us, our Heirs and Successors, or to this

(28 :)

our Realm, that then, and from thenceforth, upon and after Two Years Warning, to be given to the said Company, by us, our Heirs or Successors, under our or their Privy Seal, or Sign Manual, this present Grant shall cease, be void and determined, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes : And further of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, we have condescended and granted, and by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors, do condescend and grant to The said Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, and their Successors that if at the End of the said Term of Fifteen Years, it shall seem meet and Convenient unto The said Governor and Company, or any the Parties aforesaid, that this present Grant shall be continued, and if that also it shall appear unto us, our Heirs and Successors, that the Continuance thereof shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to this our Realm, but that we shall find the further Continuance thereof profitable for us, our Heirs and Successors, and for our Realm, with such Conditions as are herein mentioned, or with some Alteration or Qualification thereof, that then we, our Heirs or Successors, at the Instance and humble Petition of The said Governor and Company, or any of them, to be made unto us, our Heirs and Successors, will grant and make unto The said Governor and Company, or any of them, so suing for the same ; and such other Person and Persons, our Subjects, as they shall nominate and appoint, or shall be by us, our Heirs or Successors, newly nominated, not exceeding in Number Twenty-Four, new Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of England, in due Form of Law, with the like Covenants, Grants, Clauses and Articles, as in these Presents are contained, or with Addition of other necessary Articles, or changing of these into some other Parts, for and during the full Term of Fifteen Years, then next following ; willing hereby and straitly charging and commanding all and singular our Admirals, Vice-Admirals Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheators, Constables, Bailiffs, and all and singular other our Officers, Ministers, Liege Men

(29)

and Subjects whatsoever, to be aiding, favouring helping and assisting unto The said Governor and Company, and to their Successors, and to their Deputies, Officers, Factors, Servants Assigns and Ministers and every of them, in executing and enjoying the Premises, as well on Land as on Sea, from Time to Time, when you or any of you shall thereunto be required, any Statue, Act, Ordinance, Proviso, Proclamation or Re-straint, heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained, or provided, or any other Matter, Cause or Thing whatsoever, to the contrary in any way notwithstanding ; although express Mention of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premises, or of any of them, or of any other Gifts or Grants, by us, or any of our Progenitors, to the said Governor and. Company of Merchants of London, Trading into the East-Indies, or to any of them, before this Time made, in these Presents is not made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision Proclamation or Restraint, to the contrary heretofore had made, ordained or provided, or any other Thing, Cause or Matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents : Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the Thirty-first Day of December, in the Three and Fortieth Year of our Reign.

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