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THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



“...in questions of power then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the constitution.”

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

*The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798*¹

Opening Statement

Yes, respected reader! You read the title correctly! Read the title of this essay again and never forget it! Now compare the title *The Constitution for the United States of America* with the title *The Constitution of the United States of America*. You can readily see that the difference in the two titles is **for** and **of**. Consequently, there should be at least two questions that should arise in the reader's mind. Let us examine them.

Questions and Etymology

Question One: What is the difference in using **for** or **of**?

This is an easy question to answer, but the answer has not imprinted itself in the minds of pupils, high school graduates, students, teachers, educators, publicly elected officials, leftists, progressives, obots, and their like. This is the problem in the education status of the American public: they are befooled.

¹ <http://www.constitution.org/cons/kent1798.htm>. Often the quotation is wrongly paraphrased and written as "The two enemies of the people are criminals and government, so let us tie the second down with the chains of the Constitution so the second will not become the legalized version of the first." This version is not to be found in any of Thomas Jefferson's writings.

The truthful answer lies in the meaning of the words **for** and **of**. Any English dictionary will tell you the exact, possible meaning of these two prepositions, depending on how they are used in a sentence.²

The Etymology Relevant to the Preposition **For**.

The Indo-Germanic roots for the preposition **for** are **per/peri/pro/perā*, all of which mean *for, on account of*.³ The word **for** came into the English language in about 725 via *Beowulf*, an Old English, heroic, epic poem with 3182 long lines of alliteration. *Beowulf* is one of the most famous and most important works in Anglo-Saxon literature.⁴ The preposition *for* most likely emerges as a shortened form out of the Old English (ca. 450-ca.1150) *þon þy*, meaning *therefore*, literally translated into Modern English (c. 1550-the present) as *for the reason that*.⁵

The meaning of the preposition **for**: *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* lists 28 definitions regarding the preposition **for**. The definitions with their respective numbers that apply in this essay are:

17. Intended to be used as
18. With a desire or longing toward
19. So as to obtain
20. On behalf of
23. In favor, defense, or support of

² The author has used *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, edited by William Morris, Houghton Mifflin, Boston: 1976.

³ Julius Pokorny, *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, Vol. I, Francke Verlag, Tübingen and Basel: 2005, entry 2. per, p. 810.

⁴ Robert K. Barnhart, *Chambers Dictionary of Etymology*, Chambers Harrap Publishers, Ltd., Edinburgh: 2008. The literal translation of *Beowulf* is *bee hunter* or *bee wolf*. It is thus a carried-over meaning of bear, the animal that searches for honey.

⁵ <http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=for&searchmode=term>.

The Etymology Relevant to the Preposition **Of**

The Indo-Germanic root for the preposition **of** is *apo*, meaning *of(f)* or *away*.⁶ Developing from Old English *of*, which had the meaning of *away* or *away from*, the preposition **of** indicating *possession*, *belonging to*, came into the English language in about 1100 in the *Peterborough Chronicle*,⁷ also known as the *Laud Manuscript* and the *E. Manuscript*. The *Peterborough Chronicle* is one of the famous *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* that contains important information about English history after the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. In approximately 1250 the spelling *of* changed to *off*. The major sense continued to be the Old English *off* until sometime during the development of Middle English in the High and Late Middle Ages, approximately 1150/1250 to 1550/1600. The spelling then shifted to *of* in order that the English language would have a word signifying the translation regarding the Latin *de* and *ex*, as well as the Old French *de*, which had become the word to indicate the genitive (possessive) case.⁸

The meaning concerning the preposition **of**: *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* lists 19 definitions pertaining to the preposition **of**. The definitions with their respective numbers that apply in this essay are:

1. Derived or coming from; originating at or from
2. Caused by, resulting from
5. From the total or group comprising
6. Composed or made from
7. Associated with or adhering to
8. Belonging to; indicating possession
13. Produced by; issuing from

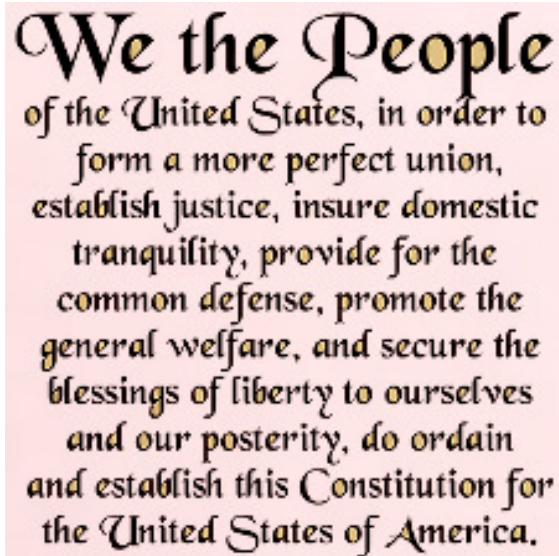
⁶ Julius Pokorny, *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, Vol. I, Francke Verlag, Tübingen and Basel: 2005, entry *apo*, p. 53.

⁷ Robert K. Barnhart, *Chambers Dictionary of Etymology*, Chambers Harrap Publishers, Ltd., Edinburgh: 2008.

⁸ <http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=of&searchmode=term>.

Question Two: What does the *Constitution* say?

The answer to this question is in the preamble to the *Constitution* that was written by the American Founding Father and statesman Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), a native of New York City and representative from Pennsylvania at the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Gouverneur Morris has been called the *Penman of the Constitution*.⁹ He wrote:



We the People
of the United States, in order to
form a more perfect union,
establish justice, insure domestic
tranquility, provide for the
common defense, promote the
general welfare, and secure the
blessings of liberty to ourselves
and our posterity, do ordain
and establish this Constitution for
the United States of America.

(Source: http://robert2010.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/27801630v1_225x225_Front_padToSquare-true.png.)

Reading the original preamble to the American *Constitution* tells us directly at the beginning of the *Constitution* that "We the People... **ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.**" It is this statement that tells us the true title of America's foundation document. The preamble does not say "We the People... **ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America**", as the great majority of Americans quote and think. Indeed, people all over the world maintain that the title is with **of**, and not **for**. A small poll of this author's academic colleagues with the question *What is the correct title of the American Constitution?* resulted in answers that contained the preposition **of** being in the title, or the answer was

⁹ <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/continental/constit.html>.

simply: U.S. Constitution. None of the answers stated that **for** is in the title. Yet, that is what the Founding Fathers from *We the People* wrote. Furthermore, should the reader google "The Constitution for the United States of America" there will be only one exact hit having **for** in the title.¹⁰ The other 48,200,000 hits are those that redirect the reader to internet sites with the title *The Constitution of the United States of America*.

There is a great deal of difference in the two statements. That small word **for** is exceedingly important. It underscores the fact that the power lies in *We the People* because *We the People* at the Constitutional Convention¹¹ outlined the powers of the states and the federal government. The powers of the federal government come from *We the People* – then and now! The other formulation with *of* would indicate that the ultimate power comes from the United States federal government. The following schematic presentations make this aspect-definition apparent.

The Meaning of the Title with the Preposition **for**

We the People

- **intend** this *Constitution to be used for* founding The United States of America.
- write this *Constitution* because we **have a desire or longing toward** founding The United States of America.
- write this *Constitution so as to obtain* the founding of the United States of America.
- write this *Constitution on behalf of* founding the United States of America.
- write this *Constitution in favor of, in defense of, or in support of* founding the United States of America.

There are no other meaningful sentence constructions possible.

¹⁰ <http://www.constitution.org/constit .htm>.

¹¹ The Constitutional Convention is also known as the Philadelphia Convention, the Federal Convention, or the Grand Convention. It convened in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from May 14 to September 17, 1787.

The meaning of the Title with the Preposition of

- We the People*
- have this *Constitution* **derived or coming from; originating at or from** The United States of America.
 - have this *Constitution* **caused by, resulting from** The United States of America.
 - have this *Constitution* **from the total or group comprising** The United States of America.
 - have this *Constitution* **composed or made from** The United States of America.
 - have this *Constitution* **associated with or adhering to** The United States of America.
 - have this *Constitution* **belonging to; indicating possession by** The United States of America.
 - have this *Constitution* **produced by; issuing from** The United States of America.

There are no other meaningful sentence constructions possible.

If the true title had the preposition **of**, it would mean that all of the powers originate in political construction The United States of America.

Therefore, it obvious that the title *The Constitution for the United States of America* is the true title because all of the meanings with **for** originate in the source of power: *We the People*, who wrote this *Constitution* to establish the United States of America in order to protect *We the People*. All justices in the United States of America, especially the Supreme Court Justices should never forget this fact. They should write it indelibly between their ears and on their foreheads and engrave it in their spines, which the majority of them do not have(!) and know that *We the People* always have standing(!) because *We the People* are the source of all governmental power and the source of the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States of America.

Not only did the drafters and the signers of the *Constitution for the United States of America* know their English grammar, they also knew that the *Constitution* is the supreme law of the land. There are not many Americans today who know what the document represents, to say nothing of its content. An exceedingly large majority of American citizens do not know what the *Constitution* is. The illegal aliens do not care about the *Constitution* as long as they are supported by the Barack Hussein Obama regime and can continue to live illegally in the United States of America on the government dole. Indeed, in the year 2011 there are 70 percent of American citizens who cannot answer the question *What is the supreme law of the land?* Another survey in 2011 by the National Assessment of Educational Progress shows that 75 percent of American high-school seniors cannot name "a power granted to Congress by the Constitution." Moreover, not even one-third can name the three branches of government.¹² Add to this reality the complementary fact that more American citizens know more about the Simpson Family than they know about the *Constitution* and its heritage and the result is that there is a dumbed-down United States of America.¹³ The majority of Americans, particularly those clinging to anti-Americanism and who voted for and support Barack Hussein Obama, including the lamestream media, are people who know practically nothing of importance, but are crapulous with ignorance.

The *Constitution for the United States of America* is not alive and well. Some authoritative sources claim that it is dead! In their book *Who Killed The Constitution? The Fate of American Liberty from World War I to George W. Bush*, Thomas E. Woods, Jr. and Kevin R. C. Gutzman prove that "government officials – Democrats and Republicans, presidents, judges, and congresses alike – long ago rejected the idea that the Constitution possesses a fixed meaning limiting the U.S. government's power."¹⁴

¹² <http://www.wnd.com/index.php?pageId=300197>, August 5, 2011.

¹³ Read this very carefully! "Recently, a survey showed that more people know about the Simpsons than our Constitution, specifically the Bill of Rights. Said survey, conducted by McCormick Tribune Freedom Museum, explains that more than 50 percent are able to name two or more of the five family members - Homer, Marge, Bart, Lisa, and Maggie. However, only one in one-thousand Americans are able to name all five freedoms guaranteed by the first amendment to the United States Constitution." www.simpsoncrazy.com/articles/constitution.

¹⁴ *Who Killed The Constitution? The Fate of American Liberty from World War I to George W. Bush*, Thomas E. Woods, Jr. and Kevin R. C. Gutzman, Crown Forum/Random House Publishing, New York: 2008. <http://superstore.wnd.com/books/Who-Killed-the-Constitution-Book>.

An Example of the Destruction of the *Constitution*

There is no better example of the danger to the continuation of constitutional viability than the presidential eligibility crisis that has been most newsworthy, except to America's lamestream media. That crisis concerns Barack Hussein Obama's non-eligibility to become President of the United States of America, the qualifications of which are in Article II, Section 1, Clause 5, of the *Constitution*, which states that to be a candidate for the Office of President "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."

In the Reconstruction Period after the Civil War (1861-1865) there were four Congressional resolutions introduced that argued the position that naturalized citizens should be eligible to be President. This means, of course, that the Congressional lawmakers in the Reconstruction Era (1865-1877)¹⁵ must have known that the definition of *natural born citizen* was *born to two American citizenship parents on American soil*, otherwise why would they have wanted to change the constitutional requirements of *natural born citizen*?¹⁶ Within the last generation there have been concerted efforts by Democrat Party members as well as Democrats in Congress with some assistance from the Republicans in Congress to argue for and to change the constitutional requirements for presidential candidates.

The *natural born citizen clause* has an important impact on constitutional law today because of the illegal election of Barack Hussein Obama instigated against the American people by the Democrat Party Mafia in 2008. Evidently, the Democrat Party Mafia took

¹⁵ The American Civil War was fought between eleven Southern slave states that declared their secession and independence from the United States of America and formed the Confederate States of America, and twenty Northern slave-free states, in which slavery had already been abolished. Added to these twenty states were also five border slave states that sided with the federal government in the Civil War. These twenty-five states are called the Union. The Civil War lasted four years with the surrender of the Confederate States (Confederacy). Slavery was outlawed throughout the United States of America. The Reconstruction Era's main concern was the reintegration of the eleven seceding states into the federal union with respect to congressional representation, self-government, the civil status of the former Confederate leaders, and the constitutional and legal status of freedmen relating to their civil rights, particularly their voting rights.

the position that if there is not a constitutional change, then we will effect a *de-facto*-election-fraud change of the requirement. We all know what has happened since then.

Throughout the last two generations the Democrats and liberals have argued that the *natural born citizen clause* is discriminatory because it prevents approximately 13 million Americans from becoming President. Since the 1960s there have been twenty-three Congressional Resolutions to cause the deletion of the *natural born citizen clause* via a constitutional amendment process, or by its circumvention by Congressional legislation, which itself is contrary to the *Constitution*.¹⁷ These initiatives have been accompanied by a number of articles in legal journals that argue the case that the *natural born citizenship* requirement should be amended or struck from the *Constitution*. Of note are the following presentations:

1. 1988 (April). Jill Pryor, *The Natural-Born Citizen Clause and Presidential Eligibility: An Approach for Resolving Two Hundred Years of Uncertainty*.¹⁸ Ms. Pryor does not mention the Swiss jurist *Emmerich de Vattel* (1714-1767) who authored *The Law of Nations or the Principles of Natural Law (Le Droit des gens)* (1758) and the definition therein of a *natural born citizen* as being *one who is born in the country to parents that are citizens of the country*. Ms. Pryor's conclusion is:

“Under the *naturalized born approach* (By twisting terms and logic she arrives at this new terminology.), any person with a right to American citizenship under the *Constitution*,

¹⁷ H.R.J. Res. 547, 86th Cong. (1960); H.R.J. Res. 127, 87th Cong. (1961); H.R.J. Res. 397, 88th Cong. (1963); H.R.J. Res. 16, 89th Cong. (1965); H.R.J. Res. 511, 90th Cong. (1967); H.R.J. Res. 795, 90th Cong. (1967); S.J. Res. 161, 92d Cong. (1971); H.R.J. Res. 1220, 92d Cong. (1972); H.R.J. Res. 1245, 92d Cong. (1972); H.R.J. Res. 1255, 92d Cong. (1972); H.R.J. Res. 491, 93d Cong. (1973); S.J. Res. 137, 93d Cong. (1973); H.R.J. Res. 589, 93d Cong. (1973); H.R.J. Res. 896, 93d Cong. (1974); H.R.J. Res. 993, 93d Cong. (1974); H.R.J. Res. 1051, 93d Cong. (1974); H.R.J. Res. 33, 94th Cong. (1975); H.R.J. Res. 127, 94th Cong. (1975); H.R.J. Res. 38, 95th Cong. (1977); S.J. Res. 15, 108th Cong. (2003); H.J.R 59 108th Cong, (2003); H.R.J. Res. 104, 108th Cong. (2004); S. 2128, 108th Cong. (2004). The exact content can be accessed by googling the internet site <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/bills/search.html>, and searching by clicking *select a Congress*. (H.R.J. = House of Representatives Joint Resolution. S.J.=Senate Joint Resolution. S.=Senate).

¹⁸ Yale Law Journal (vol. 97, No. 5. (April 1988). http://yalelawjournal.org/images/pdfs/pryor_note.pdf.

laws, or treaties of the United States at the time of his or her birth is a natural-born citizen for purposes of presidential eligibility.”

Now that is nothing but a heap of verbal crap.¹⁹ Ms. Pryor has redefined *natural born* without knowing what it means in the first place.

2. July 24, 2000. *No Americans Should be Second-Class Citizens* is a prepared statement by John Yinger, Professor of Economics and Public Administration Center for Policy Research at Syracuse University, Before the House Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution.²⁰

Mr. Yinger argues for the acceptance of House Resolution 88 to amend the *Constitution* so that naturalized citizens can become President of the United States of America. The argumentation revolves around the opinion that all Americans are not equal under law because some are hindered in becoming President. Moreover, the Founding Fathers were not accurate in what they meant with the *natural born citizen clause*. Mr. Yinger, who makes absolutely no reference to Emmerich de Vattel, summarizes and concludes:

"The principle of equal rights for all citizens is one of the central themes of our democracy. The constitutional provision that limits presidential eligibility to natural born citizens is a direct assault on this principle, and it should be amended to make all citizens eligible to be President. The amendment in H. J. Res. 88 accomplishes this objective and indeed would significantly expand the rights of millions of Americans." ... "This limitation on presidential eligibility was of secondary concern to the Founders, who relied on presidential elections and on the Electoral College to limit foreign and other undesirable influence. Today, this limitation is simply an anachronism that undermines the principle of equal rights while serving no useful purpose." ... "The amendment in H. J. Res. 88 also unambiguously meets the thoughtful guidelines for constitutional

¹⁹ The author tried to find a better word to describe the intellectual products coming from Ms. Pryor and the following leftist, progressive opinions. He settled with the word *crap* because that is what their conclusions are.

²⁰ <http://faculty.maxwell.syr.edu/jyinger/citizenship/testimony.htm>.

amendments laid out by Citizens for the Constitution. Most importantly, this amendment would make an abiding contribution to the principle of equal rights." ... "All it takes to support H. J. Res. 88 is a belief in the principle of equal rights for all Americans."

Mr. Yinger's position is intellectual crap because:

- The United States of America is not a democracy.
- The limitation on presidential eligibility was **not** of secondary concern to the Founders. If it had been, it would not have been stated in an article to the *Constitution*. Therefore, it was of primary concern to the Founding Fathers.
- The limitation of the *natural born citizen clause* is not an anachronism.
- The extension of equal rights does not encompass the Presidency due to the fact that it was necessary for the Founding Fathers that the candidate to be President was born with allegiance to the United States of America.

3. 2000-2001. Christina S. Lohman, J.D., *Presidential Eligibility: The Meaning of the Natural Born Citizen Clause* in *Gonzaga Law Review*.²¹

Ms. Lohman does not mention Emmerich de Vattel either. Her conclusion is:

"Under English Common law (no mention of Emmerich de Vattel's definition), from which the constitutional Framers apparently derived the words 'natural-born citizen,' at least some foreign born children of American citizen parents are 'natural-born.' Included are children born within the allegiance or jurisdiction of the United States. Children born to citizen parents who are in a foreign land as a result of United States government employment undoubtedly fall within the allegiance of the United States, and, therefore, are eligible for the Office of the Presidency. The Framers, however, had an even broader understanding of 'natural-born.' This understanding was reflected in a statute passed by the First Congress, of which twenty constitutional Framers were a part, that defined 'natural-born' as including all foreign-born children of American citizen parents. Through this statute, the First Congress interpreted, at least in part, the constitutional meaning of

²¹ <http://www.scribd.com/doc/9571722/Presidential-Eligibility-The-Meaning-of-the-NaturalBorn-Citizen-Clause-C-Lohman>.

'natural-born.' As a result, all foreign-born children of United States citizen parents are eligible for the Office of the Presidency."

Ms. Lohman's statement that the Framers had a broader understanding is proof that she does not understand the meaning and importance of *natural born citizen*. Furthermore, the law she refers to that stated a further definition of *natural born citizen* in which Congress "defined 'natural-born' as including all foreign-born children of American citizen parents" was passed in 1790. It was rescinded in 1796. Evidently, Ms. Lohman does not comprehend that Congress cannot pass a law that changes the meaning of Article II, Section I, Clause 5. Only a constitutional amendment can do that. This author's statement is that this paper is a lot of footnoted crap.

4. October 5, 2004. Again, Professor John Yinger, now Trustee Professor of Public Administration and Economics, The Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, testifies before the *United States Senate Judiciary Committee Hearings on Maximizing Voter Choice: Opening the Presidency to Naturalized Americans* and delivers the following paper *A Simple Matter of Equal Rights: Let Naturalized Citizens Run for President*.²²

Professor Yinger claims that the Founding Fathers themselves had doubts about the correctness of the *natural born citizen clause* and argues that if the Grandfather Clause gave non-Americans the right to become President, then there is no reason to eliminate naturalized citizens from becoming President. Mr. Yinger, not making any reference whatsoever to Emmerich de Vattel, basically reiterates the argumentation noted in number 2 above. He concludes

"The principles on which our democracy is founded need to be protected, extended, and reaffirmed. The Equal Opportunity to Govern Amendment (July 2003) (with a 20-year time-of-citizenship requirement) introduced by Senator (Orin) Hatch (R-UT) and Representative (Dana) Rohrabacher (R-CA) and the President and Vice President Eligibility for Office Bill (July 2003) (with a 35-year time-of-citizenship requirement) introduced by Representatives (Victor) Snyder (D-AR), (Darrell) Issa (R-CA), and

²² <http://faculty.maxwell.syr.edu/jyinger/citizenship/testimony.htm>.

(Barney) Frank (D-MA) provide an opportunity to protect, extend, and reaffirm one of our most fundamental principles, namely, the principle that all American citizens should have equal rights."

Mr. Yinger can argue all the crap that he wants to argue. He will never refute the fact that it is of utmost importance that the President of the United States of America have a born allegiance to this country. Otherwise we will end up as we have ended:

- No one knows where Barack Hussein Obama was born.
- No one knows Barack Hussein Obama's citizenship.
- No one knows Barack Hussein Obama's allegiance.

These three matters are paramount to execute the Office of President of the United States of America. They are exactly what the *natural born citizenship clause* requires.

5. 2005 (November 18). Malinda L. Seymore, *The Presidency and the Meaning of Citizenship in Brigham Young University Law Review*, Nr. 4, 2005.²³

Ms. Seymore makes absolutely no mention of Emmerich de Vattel and his definition of *natural born citizen*. Ms. Seymore maintains that the *natural born citizen clause* has its origins in English common law. However, the origin and definition that has always been accepted by the law of nations is from and by Emmerich de Vattel. (See Number 1!) Ms. Seymore supports a change of the *natural born citizen* requirement based upon the argumentation that the present process is discriminatory against foreign-born American citizens. Indeed, Ms. Seymore argues that the *natural born citizen clause* is an example of ethnic cleansing! Ms. Seymore concludes that Americans who are not natural born citizens have "Second-class citizenship, as preserved in different legal treatment of birthright citizens and naturalized citizens, in the identity of naturalized citizens as not quite American, and in the restrictions on full political participation by naturalized citizens, is justified by the continued existence of the Natural-Born Citizen Clause." ... "When a country's founding document privileges natural-born citizens by reserving the presidency for them, it would not be surprising for naturalized citizens to feel that they still do not

²³ <http://www.law2.byu.edu/lawreview4/archives/2005/4/2SEYMORE.FINcorrected.pdf>, pp. 947-997ff.

quite belong to America." ... "Perhaps the problem of a tiered citizenship has already been addressed through the Fourteenth Amendment. A close examination of the broad purposes of the Fourteenth Amendment, together with an understanding that the Framers expected rules of statutory construction to apply to constitutional interpretation, demonstrates an irreconcilable conflict between the amendment and the Natural-Born Citizen Clause and indicates that the Clause was repealed by implication. Despite the compelling evidence that the clause has been impliedly repealed—that after the Fourteenth Amendment, it is a dead letter—history has shown that the specter of second-class citizenship still remains; thus, formal repeal through a new constitutional amendment is both practically and symbolically important." ... "If the Fourteenth Amendment has not already removed this vestigial excrescence, then all political action necessary should be taken to promptly amend the Constitution to do so." ... "Just as the Constitution was defective in having excluded African Americans from personhood, it was defective in making the presidency the exclusive province of the natural-born. We recognize the role of the Civil War amendments in removing one terrible exclusion. The time has come to recognize the role of the Fourteenth Amendment in removing another.

This author's opinion is that Ms. Seymore has written 70 pages with 372 footnotes that document arguments that are based on fallacies:

- The origin of the concept of *natural born citizen* is not in English common law, unless the argumentation undergoes quite a bit of unusual twisting and expansion.
- To allow non-*natural born citizens* to become President to give them a feeling of being welcomed in the United States of America is not logical.
- To contend that the *natural born citizen clause* is a form of ethnic cleansing is the sign of a warped logic. Furthermore, Ms. Seymore does not understand ethnic cleansing, which is an intended policy by one ethnic group or religious group to remove another ethnic or religious group from the geographical region in question by means of violence and terrorism.
- To maintain that the Fourteenth Amendment has already made the *natural born citizen clause* a "dead letter" is not to understand the intent and logic of the Fourteenth Amendment, which dealt with the citizenship of former slaves only.

These are only four examples of crappy logic contained in Ms. Seymore's article.

6. 2006 (February). Sarah P. Herlihy, *Amending the Natural Born Citizen Clause Requirement: Globalization as the Impetus and the Obstacle*.²⁴ Ms. Herlihy undertakes no investigation of Emmerich de Vattel whatsoever. Ms. Herlihy's conclusion is that Americans should give up constitutional sovereignty and become globalized and allow non-*natural born citizens* to become President. That is absolute crap.²⁵

7. 2008 (May). Rebekka S. Bonner, *Who May Be President? Constitutional Reinterpretation of Article II's Natural Born Presidential Eligibility Clause*, Information Society Project Yale Law School.²⁶ Ms. Bonner does not mention Emmerich de Vattel either. Her conclusion is:

"The Founders sought to launch a nation founded upon principles of equality, political freedom, and broad political participation. The Fourteenth Amendment and the subsequent broadening of eligibility for the presidency are consistent with this original vision. We must acknowledge that the effect of the Fourteenth Amendment's Citizenship Clause was to reinforce the Congress's ability to regulate *juri sanguinis* birthright citizenship while at the same time absolutely protecting a minimum level of *jus soli* birthright citizenship.²⁷ As we continue to evolve toward a more liberal and inclusive polity and to realize a social contract based more upon the mutual consent of the government and the governed than by ascription by geographic birth, we may expect Congress to continue to broaden the eligibility of American citizens for natural born status." ... "In the end, perhaps the Framers' explicit fears that foreigners might manage to ascend to the fledgling nation's highest political office will always absolutely preclude

²⁴ <http://www.scribd.com/doc/12873456/Amending-the-Natural-Born-Citizen-Requirement-Sarah-p-Herlihy-Feb-22-2006>.

²⁵ This author agrees with <http://www.thepostemail.com/?s=Herlihy>.

²⁶ <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1133663>.

²⁷ *Juri sanguinis* means citizenship through blood ancestry. *Jus soli* means citizenship by being born on the soil of a country.

us from extending natural born status and eligibility for the presidency to newly arrived aliens in our country, but we have always allowed their children born in this country thus eligible to do so. This guarantee of jus soli natural born-ness, coupled with an expansive interpretation of the natural-born clause to encompass other birthright citizens as allowed by the people through their Congress, will help to ensure the broadest possible Constitutional participation in our nation's government, consistent with the original intent of the clause, while giving greatest emphasis to the egalitarian principles that we all hold as our common heritage as full and equal citizens of the American political community."

Ms. Bonner places emphasis on the Fourteenth Amendment. However, this amendment has nothing to do with the *natural born citizen clause*. She twists logic to make the connection. The telling thought is this:

"This guarantee of jus soli natural born-ness, coupled with an expansive interpretation of the natural-born clause to encompass other birthright citizens as allowed by the people through their Congress, will help to ensure the broadest possible Constitutional participation in our nation's government, consistent with the original intent of the clause, while giving greatest emphasis to the egalitarian principles that we all hold as our common heritage as full and equal citizens of the American political community."

The underlined emphasis is the present author's, who reads it to mean that as long as the people decide in their government participation (elections) that anyone who is not a *natural born citizen* can be elected to the Presidency, then Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 in its core meaning will be upheld, because the people will have participated in the broadest sense of responsible government (egalitarian principles) possible under the *Constitution*.

This is verbal crap, too. Yet it is exactly what happened in the 2008 presidential election: an illegal candidate was elected (as a putative) President because according constitutional deconstructionists the people participated in the broadest sense of responsible government (egalitarian principles) possible under the *Constitution*. This is the argumentation of a number of Barack Hussein Obama eligibility court cases: the electorate has decided in the broadest sense of governmental participation possible

under the *Constitution*. They decided in a general election. Therefore the election cannot be altered or retroactively cancelled.

8. 2008 (September). Lawrence Friedman*²⁸, *An Idea Whose Time Has Come The Curious History, Uncertain Effect, And Need for Amendment of the "Natural Born Citizen" Requirement for the Presidency.*²⁹

Mr. Friedman makes no mention of Emmerich de Vattel. Part of Mr. Friedman's conclusion is what Senator Thomas Eagleton (D-MO) stated in 1983:

"Today, as we approach the 200th anniversary of the Constitution,³⁰ we should be concerned instead about the unfairness of a provision which denies to some of our citizens the opportunity to aspire to the Nation's highest offices. We should be concerned about a provision which says, in essence, that we are not self-confident enough as a nation to leave the choice of President and Vice President to our citizens, without imposing arbitrary bars on those who are eligible. We should also be embarrassed by the continued existence of such a provision given the historic contributions made in all fields of endeavor by foreign-born citizens since the time the Republic was founded."

Mr. Friedman's closing statement is, "I hope that this resolution will prove to be an idea whose time has come."

Since Lawrence Friedman's essay in September of 2008, there have been no further warped argumentations of importance against Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 of the *Constitution for the United States of America*. There has been no need for such further argumentation because the illegal election of Barack Hussein Obama as putative president has made the respective article and the *Constitution* become nothing more

²⁸ (The asterisked footnote to his name is as follows: * Partner, Thompson Coburn LLP; J.D., Columbia University; M.P.A., Princeton. I am grateful to Brenda Foote, Assistant Reference Librarian at Thompson Coburn LLP, for her assistance with the research required for this article.)

²⁹ https://law.slu.edu/journals/LawJournal/pdfs/Lawrence_Friedman.pdf.

³⁰ September 17, 1987.

than words on paper. Since these words have not been enforced in a court of law, the article is essentially null and void, unless Barack Hussein Obama is removed from office in this present, putative term of usurped office.

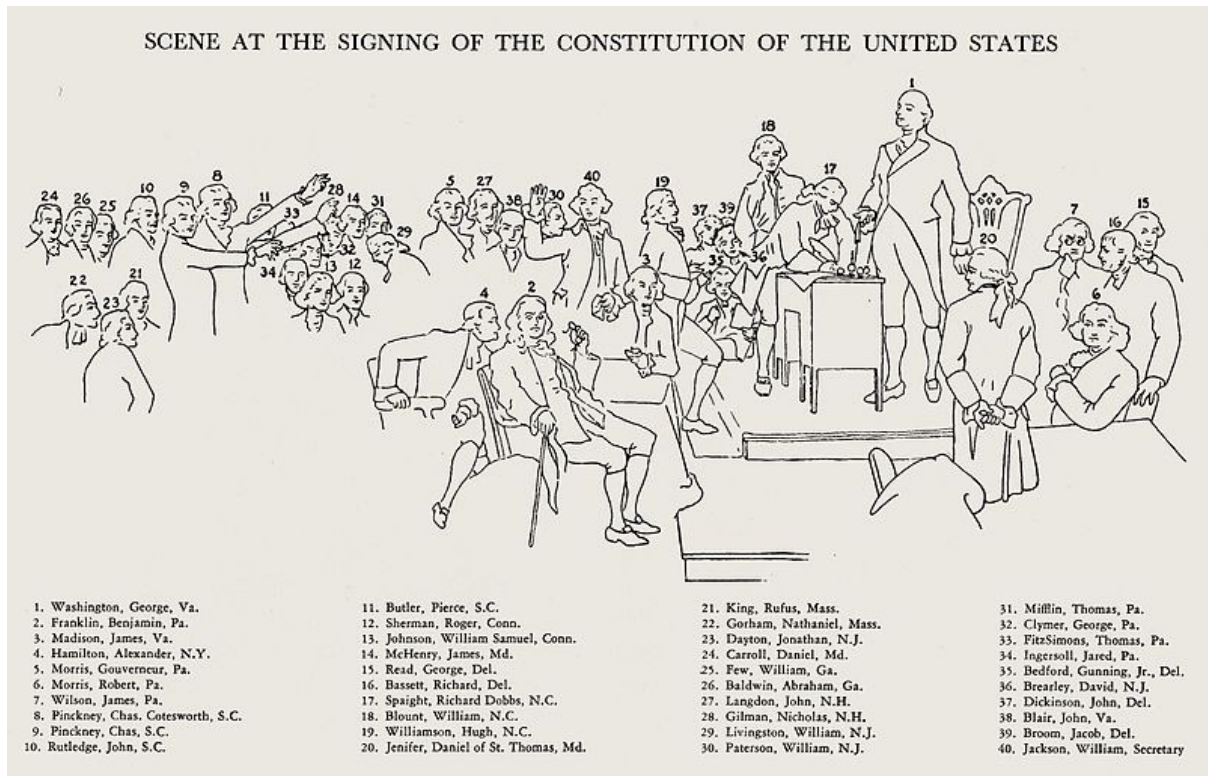
This author's statement concerning the above attempts to argue against *natural born citizenship* is that such positions are futile because the *natural born citizenship* clause is superior. *Natural born citizenship* occurs at conception and exists from conception to election to the Office of the Presidency as a sovereign. The completeness of the *natural born citizenship clause* is that the condition of having a *natural born citizenship* is inclusive in a person's birth. Therefore, it is impossible to legislate a person's *natural born citizenship*. This is the supreme law as it emanates from *We the People*.



Constitution Day is observed on September 17 of every year. It was on this day that the members of the Constitutional Convention signed the document in 1787 as depicted in the painting by Howard Chandler Christy (1873-1952). Only 40 of the 55 delegates are pictured in the painting. Not included are the delegates who left the Constitutional Convention early and those who refused to sign the *Constitution*. The delegates who left the Constitutional Convention early are William Richardson Davie (North Carolina), Oliver Ellsworth (Connecticut), Elbridge Gerry (Massachusetts, refused to sign because it did not then contain the Bill of Rights), William Houston (New Jersey), John Lansing Jr. (New York), Alexander Martin (North Carolina), Luther Martin (Maryland, refused to sign because he felt that the *Constitution* violated states' rights), George Mason (Virginia, refused to sign because there was no enunciation of state and individual rights in the *Constitution*), James McClurg (Virginia), John Francis Mercer (Maryland), William Pierce (Georgia), Edmund Randolph (Virginia, refused to sign because he felt that the *Constitution* did not have enough checks and balances), Caleb Strong (Massachusetts), George Wythe (Virginia), and Robert Yates (New York, refused to sign because he felt that he did not have the authority to establish a new constitution).



(Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Scene_at_the_Signing_of_the_Constitution_of_the_United_States.png).) The image is in the public domain.)



(Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KeySceneAtTheSigningOfTheConstitutionOfTheUnitedStates.jpg>.)

Constitution Day and Citizenship is the official name of the observed holiday since 2004. This holiday is not observed by granting time off from work for federal employees. *Constitution Day and Citizenship Day* celebrates the adoption of the *Constitution* and the people who have become legal United States citizens.³¹ Every American President since Calvin Coolidge (1872-1933, 1923-1929) has made yearly speeches and issued presidential resolutions commemorating the signing of the *Constitution for the United States of America* on September 17, 1787. However, Constitution Day was not always celebrated as a national holiday, as the following timeline shows.

Constitution Day and Citizenship Day Timeline

1911. The schools in the state of Iowa are the first to recognize Constitution Day.³²

1917. The Sons of the American Revolution form a committee to promote the national acceptance of Constitution Day. Well-known Americans on the committee are Calvin Coolidge, John D. Rockefeller, and General John J. Pershing.³³

1939. The American newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst in his daily newspaper chain advocates a national holiday to celebrate the *Constitution* and American citizenship.³⁴

1940. Congress designates the third Sunday in May as *I am an American Day*³⁵

1949. All 48 state governors have issued Constitution Day proclamations.³⁶

³¹ http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=browse_usc&docid=Cite:+36USC106.

³² Winston C., Williams, editor, *Centennial History of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution 1889-1989*, Turner Publishing Company, Paducah, Kentucky: p. 9.

³³ http://www.archive.org/stream/nationalyearbook1919sons/nationalyearbook1919sons_djvu.txt, passim.

³⁴ http://www.netglimse.com/holidays/citizenship_day_of_usa/citizenship_day_celebrations.shtml.

³⁵ <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.5af9bb95919f35e66f614176543f6d1a/?vgnnextoid=f6010876342f3210VgnVCM100000082ca60aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=a2dd6d26d17df110VgnVCM1000004718190aRCRD>.

³⁶ Winston C., Williams, editor, *Centennial History of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution 1889-1989*, Turner Publishing Company, Paducah, Kentucky: p. 9.

February 29, 1952. Congress moves that observation to September 17th and renames it *Citizenship Day*.³⁷

1952. Olga T. Weber, resident of Louisville, Ohio petitions municipal officials to establish Constitution Day, in honor of the ratification of the *Constitution* in 1789.³⁸

September 17, 1952. Mayor Gerald A. Romary proclaims Constitution Day in Louisville, Ohio.³⁹

April, 1953. Olga T. Weber requests that the Ohio General Assembly proclaim September 17 as state-wide Constitution Day. Governor Frank J. Lausche signs her request into law.⁴⁰

August 1953. Olga T. Weber takes her case to the United States Senate. The Senate passes a resolution designating September 17-23 as Constitution Week. The Senate and House approve her request and President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969, 1951-1963) signs it into law.⁴¹

April 15, 1957. The City Council of Louisville, Ohio declares the city Constitution Town. Later in the year The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society donate four historical markers and place them at the four main entrances to the city. The markers explain Louisville's role as originator of Constitution Day.⁴²

2000. President William J. Clinton's Proclamation 7343 announces Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, Sept. 17, 2000⁴³

³⁷ Anne Edwards, *Early Reagan: The Rise to Power*. William Morrow and Company, New York City: 1987, p. 267.

³⁸ <http://www.louisvilleohio.com/community/history>.

³⁹ <http://www.louisvilleohio.com/community/history>.

⁴⁰ <http://www.louisvilleohio.com/community/history>.

⁴¹ <http://www.louisvilleohio.com/community/history>.

⁴² <http://www.louisvilleohio.com/community/history>.

⁴³ 3 C.F.R. 7343 (2000) at http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=2001_cfr_3v1&docid=3CFR7343.pdf.

2004. Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia⁴⁴ attaches an amendment to the Omnibus Spending Bill. The amendment renames the former holiday known as *Citizenship Day* to *Constitution Day and Citizenship Day* and "mandates that all publicly funded educational institutions provide educational programming on the history of the American *Constitution* on that day."⁴⁵

May 24, 2005. - Notice of Implementation of Constitution Day and Citizenship Day on September 17 of Each Year.⁴⁶ The United States Department of Education announces the enactment of this law and that it will apply to any school receiving federal funds of any kind.⁴⁷

Closing Statement

Start patriotic action and get involved! Become involved every day! Why? Because the United States of America is being ruled by a regime of Marxists-Leninists and traitors. The traitor-in-chief, Barack Hussein Obama, from the political gutters of Chicago, Illinois has besotted American heritage, American culture, American history, and America's position as a global political and economic power. Barack Hussein Obama has destroyed in thirty months what almost four hundred years of American history has established. Barack Hussein Obama and his regime have thrown our freedoms into their leftist, socialist, communist, Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist-Hitlerist-Maoist sewer. Rise up patriots and grasp hold of our freedoms and resurrect them from suffocation. Throw

⁴⁴ Robert Carlyle Byrd (née Cornelius Calvin Sale, 1917-2010), United States Representative (1953-1959) and Senator (1959-2010), was the longest-serving senator and longest-serving member in the history of the United States Congress. Upon the death of his mother in the 1917 flu pandemic, Byrd was renamed after being adopted by his Aunt and Uncle, Vlurma and Titus Byrd.

⁴⁵ Constitution Day is not a holiday that gives time off for federal employees. §106. Constitution Day and Citizenship Day. http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/36/usc_sec_36_0000106----000-.html.

⁴⁶ Notice of Implementation of Constitution Day and Citizenship Day on September 17 of Each Year. <http://www2.ed.gov/legislation/FedRegister/other/2005-2/052405b.html>.

⁴⁷ 70 Fed. Reg. 29727 at <http://www2.ed.gov/legislation/FedRegister/other/2005-2/052405b.pdf>.

Barack Hussein Obama and his cronies into the political cloaca of oblivion from whence they came and where they belong. Weld a lid over them!

On September 17, 2010, in the presidential proclamation of Constitution Day, Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, Barack Hussein Obama, the putative president mentioned his solemn oath "to support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America." Barack Hussein Obama understands this oath of office as being nothing more than a means to an end.⁴⁸ That end is the usurpation of the Office of the Presidency of the United States of America. Therefore, the oath of office means nothing! In achieving this goal Barack Hussein Obama committed treason against the blood-ransomed *Constitution* and the American people. In one illegal swoop Barack Hussein Obama and the Democrat Party Mafia placed the American supreme law on the chopping block. The *Bill of Rights*, the First Ten Amendments to the *Constitution*, guarantees pre-existing, individual rights. They are now in danger of being chopped away, even though Amendment Nine states "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." American citizens have other rights not stated in the *Constitution* and the *Constitution* does not give the federal government any powers to deny American citizens other rights that are not stated in the *Constitution*.

American Patriots! Consult the Appendix to this essay! Exercise your Patriotic Duty! Take an active part in Constitution Day and Citizenship Day this year and every year! Sound your voices throughout the land! It is time for American patriots to resurrect the *Constitution* and take it off Barack Hussein Obama's chopping block! Respected Patriots!

- Tell your fellow Americans you know what the true title of the *Constitution* is.
- Tell your fellow Americans what the true title means.
- Tell your fellow Americans that the name is the message.

⁴⁸ <http://www.patriotactionnetwork.com/profiles/blogs/sept-17-constitution-day-and>.

- Blast out all over the land that the Founders of America designed the *Constitution* not to empower the federal government, but to empower the inalienable rights of *We the People* and to protect *We the People*.
- Tell your fellow Americans that the *Constitution* is the guarantee of our heritage and the guarantee for the continuation of our culture, our political system, and our economic system.
- Tell your fellow Americans that the *Constitution* is the song of freedom.
- Tell your fellow Americans that they have been dumbed down by leftists, progressives, communists, socialists, obots, and their like to believe that the *Constitution of the United States of America* is the title. Dumbed-down people are easily propagandized and controlled.
- Tell your fellow Americans that the *Constitution* belongs to *We the People*.
- Do not allow Barack Hussein Obama to destroy our *Constitution*.
- Bind government officials to the *Constitution* and their oaths.
- Make a difference and never forget that the difference is:

THE CONSTITUTION **FOR** THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Frederick William Dame

Patriotic, Steadfast, and True

August 10, 2011

Appendix

All links cited in this essay were accessed on August 10, 2011.

In addition to the respective links in the footnotes of this essay, some background information concerning Constitution Day can be found at the following links:

<http://archive.fairvote.org/?page=1560>.

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/uscode/36//A/1/106>.

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ447.108.

<http://public.findlaw.com/constitution-day/>.

<http://www.archives.gov/>.

<http://www.constitutioncenter.org/timeline/html/index.htm>.

http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode36/usc_sec_36_00000106----000-.html.

http://www.msoe.edu/life_at_msoe/campus_activities/events/citizenship_week.shtml.

<http://www.ourdocuments.gov/index.php?flash=true&>.

If the reader is an educator, the following links will assist you in celebrating Constitution Day:

<http://thinkfinity.org>.

<http://www.apples4theteacher.com/holidays/constitution-day/printables/>.

http://www.constitutioncenter.org/ncc_progs_Constitution_Day.aspx.

<http://www.crf-usa.org/constitution-day/constitution-day.html>.

http://www.educationworld.com/a_lesson/lesson/lesson347.shtml.

<http://www.k12.com/>.

<https://www.billofrightsinsitute.org/sslpage.aspx?pid=593>.