

RECLAIMING OUR RADICALIZED AMERICA:

The Constitution Reclamation Amendments

(Compiled from scholarly discussions of the 1980s forward;
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The Reclamation and Protection of Personhood Amendment

1. For all legal purposes in the United States, the word “person” or any derivative thereof, denotes the individual living human being, uniquely created, from the moment of conception to the point of natural death.
2. Abortion illegitimately takes away an innocent human life and is unconstitutional.
3. References to “evolution,” evolutionary theory, or any derivative denoting the theory of origins of man and the universe by Charles Darwin, reduce “persons/men” to animals. Therefore:
 - a. Positive references to evolution/Darwinism with no reference to problems or possible alternatives to this theory are to be expunged from the public schools and the public square in general (e.g., pro-evolution postings in national parks presented as “historical explanations” for the sights being viewed by visitors); OR
 - b. Any reference to “evolution” as defined as above must be couched in a context making it clear that Darwinism and related theories are just that - “theories” only, with major scientific weaknesses, and facing challenges from non-evolutionary thought, scientific evidence, etc.; OR
 - c. Positive references to Darwinianism may be legally valid IF accompanied by accurate statements of Creationism (including reference to “God,” with or without reference to “intelligent design”) and with a context positive toward Creationism that makes the two concepts of origins equivalent in their presentation.
4. No federal court may rely on any foreign or international source. And no federal court may interpret the terms/phrases of this Amendment in any sense other than the common understanding of the words in English constitutional and common law and American law at the time of the adoption of the United States Constitution, or (re: post-Constitutionally developed terms/phrases) in a sense consistent with the Constitution Era understanding of terms relevant to newer terms/phrases.

The Reclamation and Protection of Religious Liberties Amendment

1. The U. S. Constitution protects the public acknowledgement of “God” as understood in English and American founding legal documents, including but not limited to, displays of the Ten Commandments, public recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance, and use of the motto, “In God we trust.”
2. In addition to these religious liberties, rights secured elsewhere in the U. S. Constitution and involving both private and public expressions of faith in “God” are constitutionally protected by such existing Constitutional provisions as (including but not limited to) the Establishment Clause, the Free Exercise Clause, the various Freedom of Expression Clauses, and the Equal Protection Clause.
3. The United States Supreme Court shall have no appellate jurisdiction, and no lower federal court shall have any jurisdiction, to hear challenges to this Amendment already decided in favor of this Amendment (as by a state court).
4. No federal court may rely on any foreign or international source. And no federal court may interpret the terms/phrases of this Amendment in any sense other than the common understanding of the words in English constitutional and common law and American law at the time of the adoption of the United States Constitution, or (re: post-Constitutionally developed terms/phrases) in a sense consistent with the Constitution Era understanding of terms relevant to newer terms/phrases.

The Reclamation and Protection of Human Sexuality Amendment

1. For all legal purposes in the United States, the term “sex” or any derivative thereof – and only this term - is to be used where such a term is needed. More contemporary constructs, such as those related to “gender” or derivatives thereof, have no legal validity.
 2. “Sex” is biological and binary in nature. A person’s sex is determined by physical characteristics with which he/she is born; no one can “choose” his/her “sex.” “Sex” exists in only two forms – male and female.
 3. In American law, any usage of the term “marriage” refers only to a legal union between one man and one woman as husband (the male) and wife (the female); and the word “spouse” refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or wife.
 4. “Same sex marriage” is an oxymoron and is unconstitutional. No “alternative arrangement” such as a “civil union,” nor any grant to any unmarried person of the legal rights or status of a spouse is constitutional.
 5. Neither the term “transgenderism” nor any of its derivatives thereof, nor any other construct included now or in the future in the “LGBTQ” formulation, has any legal validity under American law.
 6. No “sex change” procedure can legally require any third party to bear any expense related to any transgendering procedure, either during said procedure(s) or after said procedure(s).
 7. No federal court may rely on any foreign or international source. And no federal court may interpret the terms/phrases of this Amendment in any sense other than the common understanding of the words in English constitutional and common law and American law at the time of the adoption of the United States Constitution, or (re: post-Constitutionally developed terms/phrases) in a sense consistent with the Constitution Era understanding of terms relevant to newer terms/phrases.
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