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STERN EXTRA
Tatort Großstadt

who Belongs
To America?

Präsident Bill Clinton

Hoffnung für Amerika, Hoffnung für die Welt

002594 AUG 18 93



**Krisenkabinett Kohl
Gute Nacht
Kanzler**

The following is a letter that I have written to various agencies of the U.S. government. Please note, any Attorney that is reading my letter, that there will likely be a good chance of prosecuting any organization that is found guilty of violating these civil rights. Therefore, I think that if you are interested in defending my case you should contact me immediately.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

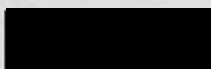
According to immigration laws in the United States I was never recognized as a first class citizen because I was naturalized by my American father in Canada. The Constitution in regards to citizenship states that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property. Liberty means that every American is treated equally for their rights to citizenship. This concludes that there is a strong connection between a naturalized child in accordance with the equal rights and protections of a child who was native through birth.

Here is a perfect example to show that the laws which discriminate against adopted children are unconstitutional. For one, the precise meaning of father states that a child can be adopted by a male parent for a father to become a father. It is also said that "the child is of the man." This automatically says that a child, regardless of adoption, is bound to become nationalized to his or her father's country within the upbringing, and this is the process that develops a real American. Because one may be native to a parent through birth does not mean that they are necessarily more nationalized than someone who was adopted. Consider the fact that I was baptized by my grandfather who was a minister for the Methodist church in Kingston, Pennsylvania. The word nationalization means that you are raised with a patriotic feeling for a country; trust for a country; something in common with the whole nation; patriotism and loyalty for a country. Only a true American like myself would feel this way because these factors make us who we are, not whether or not we were naturalized. Therefore when a child is adopted at an early age the only love an adopted child first learns to recognize is love of their adoptive parents and American relatives, and the love for America. It is the love within the upbringing that helps create a real American; don't ever judge a book by its cover or an adoptee from the outside.

How does it feel when the country you trust turns to you and says, "I never loved you?" It feels like the closest friend I have has just knifed me in the back with the intention of hurting me. In this case some branch of American government has created laws that have invaded an individual's rights to privacy, protection of the laws, of race which is a lot more than skin deep, liberty and one's equal rights to citizenship, based upon naturalization, thus violating American relatives and my father as American tax payers and the rights of the family and family citizenship to be carried on after relatives are deceased. There are so many reasons that we can easily prosecute someone and we will because the American public supports the idea of looking into this matter with great concern.

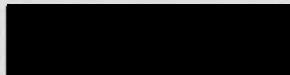
The Civil Rights Department doesn't know if my Civil Rights were violated or not. If my rights were not violated then why do the majority of Americans and Canadians strongly believe that both my father and I are victims of discrimination by the American government? Can you answer? The Supreme Court said to me that the above issue will become their jurisdiction after an appeals court. The appeals court of civics thinks I should be in another court. The Department of Justice has been giving my complaints back to Immigration and Naturalization. Immigration and Naturalization is slow to respond and sometimes feels that I should resort to Congress. I don't care who is to blame; the fact is I am running out of patience and I want something to be done now. I deserve the right to an Attorney and to claim compensation for myself and for Attorney fees. The laws have violated my Civil Rights and those of many adoptees. Either you as a government protect me or you are going to have a lot of angry persons knocking on your door. This time I give up fighting this dispute alone. I know that the majority of the public support me and I know how to find help. These laws are uncalled for and the majority of Americans support me. Why not you also?

Please reply to:



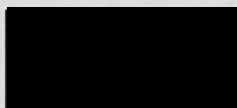
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5M 3S9

or:



Boca Raton, Florida
U.S.A. 33496

Call:



All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State where they reside.

Plainly, this provision aims at constitutionalizing the rejection of the *Dred Scott* opinion by making clear that citizenship does not depend on race. The second sentence sets out three statement of rights:



No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The text of the amendment's first section thus bears one striking similarity to the 1866 act, and one striking difference. The amendment follows the pattern of the act in declaring citizenship and then setting out a series of rights that can readily be understood as rights of citizens. But where the act proceeds from a declaration of citizenship to a detailed listing of specific rights of citizens, the amendment's three prohibitory clauses are couched in grand generalities, words obviously capable of bearing larger meanings.

The privileges and immunities clause was added to the proposed amendment late in the drafting process. Although it is scarcely a model of crisp definition, the clause does, of course, guarantee something to citizens. In the hands of a receptive judiciary it would have been an apt vessel for a constitutional protection of the citizenship rights set out in the 1866 act. But the congressional debates show that even if this clause had not been added, the framers expected the amendment to serve the purpose of guaranteeing the equal rights of citizens. There was no serious effort to differentiate the functions of the various clauses—privileges and immunities, due process, equal protection—of section 1 of the amendment. With or without the privileges and immunities clause, the section in its entirety was taken to guarantee equality in the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship.

Charles L. Black, Jr., has argued that even if all three of the prohibitions of section 1 had been omitted, most of what has been done in their names might have been accomplished on the basis of the section's first sentence. Black's argument of chief concern to us is that the conferral of citizenship empowers Congress, in enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment, to forbid racial discrimination both public and private. But he also draws from this same sentence in section 1 a wide range of rights of citizens, including those due

Formula fixes pensions for those leaving Canada

Q My husband and I are both Canadian citizens. I am also a Maltese citizen. He is also a British citizen. I was 18 when I came to Canada. My husband was 15. We have lived here 30 years. We are planning to move to Malta for good in the fall. What would happen to our Canada pension and old age security pension when we are living in Malta permanently at age 65? We are leaving money invested here. Do we have to file our income tax returns annually? Do we have to notify the government before leaving Canada?

A You don't have to tell anyone you're leaving Canada.

You will have to file a Canadian income tax return because of your financial investments in Canada. Tax information may be obtained from any Revenue Canada office, preferably before you go away.

You don't have to do anything about pension benefits. As early as age 60, you may apply for Canada pension benefits at a reduced rate, based on your contributions during your employment years in Canada. The old age pension is payable at age 65. You will be entitled to 1/40th for each year you lived in Canada after age 18. You get a three-quarter pension (30/40ths), and your husband 27/40ths, because he was under 18 when he came to Canada.

Q My sister, divorced and child-

Immigration

Joe Serge



less, cannot be sponsored under Canada's immigration law. Recently, you told a man whose wife may be inadmissible because of a conviction not to worry because he may obtain a minister's permit to allow her to come to Canada. Can this permit also be obtained for my sister?

A Unlike a spouse, a sister is not considered "family class" for immigration purposes. A minister's permit may be granted in the case of a sponsorable family member deemed inadmissible. This is done on "humanitarian and compassionate grounds," so as not to keep, in this case, a married couple apart for a long time. Normally, sponsorship would be considered only after five years have passed since the end of any sentence given, and provided there is satisfactory evidence the applicant has been rehabilitated.

Q I am a dual citizen of American birth. My adopted daughter is having a few problems trying to find her citizenship status. She is Canadian-born. She was adopted at 4 months. She is

now 44. I am assuming my natural sons can have dual citizenship. They are 46 and 48. If they are dual citizens, will their children also be considered U.S. citizens?

A Your adopted daughter is not a U.S. citizen. Your sons are, but not their children. For their children to be bestowed with U.S. citizenship, your sons must have lived in the U.S. at least 10 years, including five years after age 14, prior to the birth of their children in Canada. U.S. citizenship law applies differently depending on dates of birth, whether one or both parents are U.S. citizens, period of residence in the U.S. and other factors. The U.S. consulate may best determine citizenship matters.

Q How long does the visa office keep records? In 1980, I tried to sponsor my son, who was then 12, but was rejected because he had a different last name. My last name was changed when I married a Canadian citizen in 1975. At the time I was sponsored by my husband, I never mentioned my son in the application because he was illegitimate and living with his father. Now that he's grown up and wants to come to Canada, what can I do to help him? Could I get into trouble for not telling immigration I had an illegitimate child at the time of my sponsorship?

A Immigration records are kept in computers indefinitely. False declarations may cause problems, but in the case of citizens they're usually overlooked.

Anyway, you can't sponsor your son. Until early 1992, never-married children of any age were sponsorable. Not any more. He must apply as an independent immigrant and obtain the necessary 70 points and meet other conditions. Having a mother in Canada will earn him a 5-point bonus, but he must also have a skill needed in Canada, or an arranged employment approved by a Canada Employment Centre.

□ Joe Serge welcomes your letters but regrets he cannot reply to every one. All letters will be kept confidential. Write c/o The Toronto Star, One Yonge St., Toronto M5E 1E6.

Lung transplant program gets boost with surgeon

By Barbara Turnbull
TORONTO STAR

Toronto's lung transplant program has received a desperately needed breath of fresh air in the form of a surgeon named Dr. Tom Todd.

Last February, The Star ran a story about Ann Harrison, the longest-living, double-lung transplant patient who was leading a campaign to help Toronto Hospital's world-renowned program.

The program had been critically short of surgeons for almost two years — the once-strong team of five having dwindle

dled to only one surgeon.

Last week marked the return of Todd, who left Toronto's program three years ago to head the surgery department at Ottawa Civic Hospital.

Last winter, Todd was being recruited by Dr. Joel Cooper, the Toronto program's founder who was building a prestigious transplant program in the United States.

But Harrison started a campaign from the heart, getting transplant patients from all across Canada to write to Todd and plead for him to return to Toronto.

Brian Lamb
OF C-Span

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Washington D.C.

U.S.A.



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