## The Constitution of the People

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## Abstract

Once the exclusive expressions of the few, modern constitutions have long been a world prose genre. In Western intellectual, political and imperialist discourse the global present of constitutions represents a proliferation of superior practices and universal values born uniquely of European thought and culture. This thesis proposes that constitutions derive their universal truths and their powers not from this (a) historical centre, but in contingent relation to the beliefs, experiences, exigencies and aspirations of the cultures they address and form (as the People). Constitutions function in this respect as rhetorical argumentation. As culturally informed, constitutional history embodies a dynamic, contested and uneven space of relationships not explicated by a linear evolution. Thus, I propose an interwoven and unpredictably circulating world space of knowledge continually shifting its shape throughout the modern era. These propositions are explored through four constitutional texts. Chapter 2 is a genealogy of "the People" in the US Constitution(s), concentrating on the constitutional sanction of slavery, the abolition amendments and civil rights court cases. Chapter 3 elucidates the interrelationship between the declaration of enlightened autonomy in the 1827 Cherokee Constitution and the consequent re-writing of US constitutional law and history required to disguise avarice beneath moral superiority. Chapter 4 considers the constitutions of Vietnam and the creation of a national People as inseparable from struggles against external forces. Chapter 5, on the 2004 Interim Constitution of Iraq, examines the Western creation of an abstract "Iraqi People," kept distinct from the divisions and aspirations of actual peoples. As read texts and as cultural objects constitutions exist in multitudinous, simultaneous, social, legal, political and intellectual realms of interpretation and perceived value. The interdisciplinary approach taken here is therefore essential and demanded. I conclude that the struggle of human communities has brought progress

in world constitutionalism; power reluctantly accommodates the expectations of those that				
sustain it.				

## Contents

1. Introduction: The Writing of Humanity 7

	A Modern World Prose
	Context and Approach
	The Experiences of a World Space
	The Writing of Difference
	Writing the Performance
	Arguments of Truths
	A Necessarily Interdisciplinary Study
	Choices
2.	The Spirit of the People: The Constitution(s) of the United States 66
	The Ideal "People"
	"People" and People of the 1787 Constitution
	The Rhetorical Invention of "the People"
	The Exclusionary Narrative of "the People"
	Amendments, "Spirit" and the Many Constitutions
	Interpreting "1808"
	Legal Intervention
	Many Peoples, Many Stories
3.	Imperium in Imperio? The 1827 Constitution of the Cherokee Nation 115
	Conditional Forever
	Two Policies
	Two Policies?
	Rethinking the Present

Rethinking the Past and the Future

Refusal

The End of Forever

**Continuing Humanity** 

4. Cultural Universal: The Making of the Revolutionary People of Vietnam 151

Whose Freedom? The Visible People

Our Freedom: The 1945 Declaration of Independence

All the People: The Constitution of 1946

Certainty in Uncertainty: The Constitution of 1959

The Empty People: South Vietnam's 1965 Charter

Peace, Long-Awaited and Inevitable

The Voice of the People

5. The People of the Transition: The Interim Constitution of Iraq 182

Spoken For

**Experimental Subjects** 

From Invasion to Transitional Administrative Law

Disqualifying History

World Law

"Conversational Constitutionalism" and "Lost Opportunity"

Conclusion – Expectations of the People 210

Works Cited 219