

1 JOSHUA D. HESS, SBN 244115
 JHess@gibsondunn.com
 2 One Montgomery Street
 Suite 3100
 3 San Francisco, California 94104
 Telephone: (415) 393-8200
 4 Facsimile: (415) 986-5309

5 [additional counsel listed on signature page]

6 Attorney for Defendants
 SENATOR JOHN MCCAIN and THE
 7 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 10 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

11
 12 MARKHAM ROBINSON,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 SECRETARY OF STATE DEBRA BOWEN,
 THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL
 16 COMMITTEE, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY
 OF CALIFORNIA, SENATOR JOHN
 17 MCCAIN,

18 Defendants.

CASE NO. C 08-03836 WHA

**OPPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS
 SENATOR JOHN MCCAIN, THE
 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
 AND THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN
 PARTY TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
 A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Judge: Hon. William H. Alsup
 Hearing Date: September 11, 2008
 Time: 7:30 a.m.
 Courtroom: 9

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 DEFENDANTS JOHN MCCAIN, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AND CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN
 PARTY'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

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1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2 **INTRODUCTION**

3 Defendants Senator John McCain, the Republican National Committee (“RNC”), and the
4 California Republican Party (“CRP”) (collectively, “defendants”) respectfully submit this Opposition
5 to plaintiff’s Motion for a Preliminary Injunction. In the event that this Court does not dismiss
6 plaintiff’s Complaint pursuant to defendants’ pending Motion to Dismiss, the Court should deny
7 plaintiff’s motion because plaintiff cannot satisfy any of the criteria that govern the issuance of a
8 preliminary injunction.

9 Plaintiff brought the instant complaint alleging that Senator John McCain is not a “natural
10 born Citizen” within the meaning of the United States Constitution and is therefore ineligible for the
11 Presidency because he was born on a U.S. military base in the Panama Canal Zone to U.S. citizen
12 parents, including one who was serving his country on active duty with the United States Navy.
13 Plaintiff seeks a preliminary injunction prohibiting: (1) Secretary of State Bowen from placing
14 Senator McCain’s name on the State’s general election ballot; (2) Senator McCain from running for
15 President; and (3) California’s as-yet-unnamed Republican presidential electors from casting their
16 ballots for Senator McCain in the Electoral College, in the event that Senator McCain wins
17 California’s general election for President.¹

18 As set forth in defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, plaintiff’s claims fail as a matter of law
19 because plaintiff lacks standing, seeks resolution of a nonjusticiable political question, and has failed
20 to state a claim for which relief can be granted. Moreover, even if plaintiff’s Complaint could
21 survive the pending Motion to Dismiss, plaintiff would not be entitled to a preliminary injunction
22 because he has not established any of the prerequisites to the issuance of a preliminary injunction.

23 Plaintiff has *no* likelihood of succeeding on the merits of his claims because Senator McCain
24 is a “natural born Citizen” within the meaning of Article II of the United States Constitution. All the

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26 ¹ By stipulation and order dated September 2, 2008, the Court dismissed plaintiff’s claims for
27 injunctive relief prohibiting the RNC and CRP from naming Senator McCain as the
28 Republican Party’s nominee for President, and also dismissed in their entirety plaintiff’s third
and fifth causes of action, based on Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions
Code.

1 available historical evidence—including the citizenship statute enacted by the First Congress and
2 longstanding British tradition at the time of the Founding—demonstrates that the Framers considered
3 children born overseas to U.S. citizen parents to be “natural born Citizens.” Moreover, even if, as
4 plaintiff contends, the question whether a person is a “natural born Citizen” were determined solely
5 by the Fourteenth Amendment and federal statutes, Senator McCain obtained U.S. citizenship at birth
6 under the Act of May 24, 1934, Pub. L. No. 73-250, § 1, 48 Stat. 797, because he was born to U.S.
7 citizen parents in the Panama Canal Zone, which—if not sovereign U.S. territory—was an area “out
8 of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States” within the meaning of that statute.

9 This Court, however, need not—indeed, it should not—address the merits of plaintiff’s claims
10 because plaintiff also fails to meet each of the other prerequisites to the issuance of a preliminary
11 injunction and the Court should therefore dispose of his request for injunctive relief without reaching
12 the novel constitutional questions he raises. *See County Court v. Allen*, 442 U.S. 140, 154 (1979)
13 (federal courts have a “strong duty to avoid constitutional issues that need not be resolved in order to
14 determine the rights of the parties to the case under consideration”). Plaintiff cannot demonstrate, for
15 example, that he would suffer irreparable harm in the absence of a preliminary injunction because
16 defendants have already made clear that they “do not object to according this case some manner of
17 expedited treatment.” D.E. 19, at 3. In the event that plaintiff’s Complaint is not dismissed outright,
18 defendants would not oppose a reasonably expedited schedule for resolving his claims on the merits
19 before the general election in November. Indeed, it is defendants who would be irreparably harmed
20 by a preliminary injunction prohibiting Senator McCain from continuing his candidacy for the
21 Presidency with less than two months to go in the closely contested general election campaign. The
22 injunction could deprive Senator McCain of invaluable and irreplaceable time on the campaign trail
23 and cast a cloud of uncertainty over his candidacy. The balance of hardships therefore weighs
24 strongly against the issuance of an injunction. Moreover, the public—and, more specifically, the
25 millions of voters who supported Senator McCain during the primary election and who will likely
26 support him again during the general election—has a substantial interest in ensuring that Senator
27 McCain’s candidacy is not derailed by a preliminary injunction that plaintiff has requested on the
28 strength of nothing more than a single, as-yet-unpublished law review article. The drastic and

1 unprecedented step of granting plaintiff's request for injunctive relief should not even be seriously
2 considered until this Court has conducted a full hearing on the merits of plaintiff's claims.

3 ARGUMENT

4 **PLAINTIFF CANNOT SATISFY ANY OF THE PREREQUISITES TO THE** 5 **ISSUANCE OF A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.**

6 A preliminary injunction is an "extraordinary remedy" to which a plaintiff is entitled only
7 when it can meet a heavy burden of persuasion. *Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 487 F.3d 701,
8 714 (9th Cir. 2007). In the Ninth Circuit, there are "two different"—but closely interrelated—
9 "criteria for preliminary injunctive relief." *Ranchers Cattlemen Action Legal Fund United*
10 *Stockgrowers of Am. v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*, 415 F.3d 1078, 1092 (9th Cir. 2005). "Under the
11 traditional test, a plaintiff must show: (1) a strong likelihood of success on the merits, (2) the
12 possibility of irreparable injury to plaintiff if preliminary relief is not granted, (3) a balance of
13 hardships favoring the plaintiff, and (4) advancement of the public interest (in certain cases)." *Id.*
14 (internal quotation marks omitted). Under the "alternative test," a plaintiff must "demonstrate either
15 a combination of probable success on the merits and the possibility of irreparable injury or that
16 serious questions are raised and the balance of hardships tips sharply in his favor." *Id.* (internal
17 quotation marks and emphases omitted). Far from being completely distinct, "[t]hese two
18 formulations represent two points on a sliding scale in which the required degree of irreparable harm
19 increases as the probability of success decreases." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

20 Plaintiff cannot satisfy either of these tests because he has no likelihood of succeeding
21 on the merits of his claims and because the balance of hardships and public-interest
22 considerations weigh sharply in favor of Senator McCain and the other defendants.

23 **A. Plaintiff Has No Likelihood Of Succeeding On The Merits Of His Claims.**

24 Plaintiff contends that Senator McCain is not a "natural born Citizen" because he was born in
25 the Panama Canal Zone in 1936 and allegedly did not become a citizen of the United States until
26 Congress passed a 1937 statute conferring U.S. citizenship on persons born in the Canal Zone to one
27 or more U.S. citizen parents. Prelim. Inj. Mtn. 10-11. Plaintiff further contends that Senator
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1 McCain's birth in the Canal Zone categorically disqualifies him from the Presidency because the
2 "one way to become a 'natural born' citizen is to be born in the United States." *Id.* at 3.

3 As an initial matter, plaintiff concedes that "the issue of Senator McCain's eligibility to be
4 President is novel" (Prelim. Inj. Mtn. 21) and that the only authority that he has been able to muster
5 in support of his request for a preliminary injunction is the academic speculation of a still-
6 unpublished law review article. *See id.* at 10 ("Plaintiff's argument here rests on the recent law-
7 review article, Gabriel J. Chin, *Why Senator John McCain Cannot Be President: Eleven Months and*
8 *a Hundred Yards Short of Citizenship*, Ariz. Legal Studies Discussion Paper No. 08-14"). The
9 novelty of the question—and the paucity of support for plaintiff's reading of the Natural Born Citizen
10 Clause—counsel strongly against the issuance of a preliminary injunction. *See* 11A Charles Alan
11 Wright et al., *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2948.3 (1995) ("In many cases the existence . . . of
12 difficult questions of law[] may create sufficient doubt about the probability of plaintiff's success to
13 justify denying a preliminary injunction.").

14 In any event, plaintiff's request for injunctive relief is authoritatively foreclosed by his
15 erroneous reading of both the Natural Born Citizen Clause and the citizenship statute in force at the
16 time of Senator McCain's birth.

17 1. Plaintiff incorrectly assumes that the question whether a person is a "natural born Citizen"
18 is to be decided exclusively by reference to the Fourteenth Amendment and acts of Congress. Prelim.
19 Inj. Mtn. 10. But the phrase had an established meaning at the time the Framers included it in the
20 Constitution, and all the available evidence suggests that Senator McCain falls squarely within its
21 scope.

22 It is generally accepted that the Framers included the Natural Born Citizen Clause in the
23 Constitution in response to a 1787 letter from John Jay (then serving as the Continental Congress's
24 Minister of Foreign Affairs) to George Washington (then presiding over the Constitutional
25 Convention at Philadelphia) that suggested that the new Constitution prohibit "Foreigners" from
26 attaining the position of Commander in Chief. *See* Charles Gordon, *Who Can Be President of the*

1 *United States: The Unresolved Enigma*, 28 Md. L. Rev. 1, 5 (1968).² Although he was born in the
2 Panama Canal Zone, Senator McCain is hardly a “Foreigner[].” He was born to two U.S. citizens,
3 and Congress has recognized in successive federal statutes since the Nation’s Founding that children
4 born abroad to U.S. citizens are themselves U.S. citizens. 8 U.S.C. § 1401(c); *see also* Act of May
5 24, 1934, Pub. L. No. 73-250, § 1, 48 Stat. 797, 797. In fact, the statute that the First Congress
6 enacted on this subject in 1790 not only established that such children are U.S. citizens, *but also*
7 *expressly referred to them as “natural born citizens.”* 1 Stat. 103, 104 (1790) (emphasis added); *see*
8 *also id.* (“And the children of citizens of the United States, that may be born beyond sea, or out of the
9 limits of the United States, shall be considered as natural born citizens.”); *Bowsher v. Synar*, 478 U.S.
10 714, 723 (1986) (the views of the First Congress provide “contemporaneous and weighty evidence of
11 the Constitution’s meaning”) (internal quotation marks omitted). And the First Congress’s statutory
12 recognition that persons born abroad to U.S. citizens were “natural born citizens” itself was in accord
13 with the British tradition that necessarily informed the Framers’ understanding of the Natural Born
14 Citizen Clause. *See, e.g.*, British Nationality Act, 1730, 4 Geo. 2, c. 21 (children born abroad to
15 parents who were “natural-born Subjects” were also “natural-born Subjects . . . to all Intents,
16 Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever”).

17 It is inconceivable that the Framers intended to exclude a child born of two U.S. citizens from
18 holding the Office of President simply because of the historical accident that he or she happened to be
19 born in a place that was not a State of the Union. And it is doubly inconceivable that the Framers
20 intended to exclude such a child from holding the Office of President when he or she was born
21 outside the continental United States only because the then-President dispatched his or her parents to
22 that foreign location in the service of the United States. Put another way: Is there any reason to

24 ² Jay wrote:

25 Permit me to hint, whether it would not be wise & seasonable to provide a . . . strong check to
26 the admission of Foreigners into the administration of our national Government; and to
27 declare expresly that the Command in chief of the american army shall not be given to, nor
devolve on, any but a natural *born* Citizen.

28 ³ Max Farrand, *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787*, at 61 (1911) (emphasis in original).

1 believe that Minister of Foreign Affairs Jay, who spent several years abroad in the service of his
2 country and during those years welcomed into the world three of his six children, could have meant
3 that another child born to him and his wife in Madrid or Paris should be ineligible to hold the Office
4 of President? Of course not.

5 2. The citizenship statutes in force at the time of Senator McCain's birth confirm that he is a
6 "natural born Citizen" eligible for the Presidency.

7 Senator McCain was born in the Panama Canal Zone in 1936 to two U.S. citizen parents, one
8 of whom was then on active duty with the United States Navy. If, as plaintiff contends, the Panama
9 Canal Zone was not sovereign U.S. territory, then Senator McCain attained U.S. citizenship at birth
10 under the Act of May 24, 1934, Pub. L. No. 73-250, § 1, 48 Stat. 797 ("Revised Statutes § 1993"),
11 which granted citizenship to "[a]ny child hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the
12 United States, whose father or mother or both at the time of the birth of such child is a citizen of the
13 United States." Because Revised Statutes § 1993 conferred U.S. citizenship on Senator McCain by
14 virtue of his birth in the Panama Canal Zone to two U.S. citizen parents, he is a "natural born
15 Citizen" eligible for the Office of President and cannot plausibly be considered a "Foreigner[]"
16 against whom the Natural Born Citizen Clause was directed.³

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19 ³ There is no reason to suspect that Congress would have intended to exclude from the
20 Presidency those persons denied U.S. citizenship through a scrivener's error or through a
21 court's misreading of a citizenship statute. The Natural Born Citizen Clause must therefore
22 encompass not only persons who are U.S. citizens *at the time of* their birth but also persons
23 who are U.S. citizens *by virtue of* their birth. If an agency or court were to misconstrue a
24 statute to deny citizenship at birth to a class of persons to whom Congress intended to grant
25 citizenship at birth, Congress would therefore have the power to give effect to its earlier intent
26 by granting that class citizenship at birth retroactively. Thus, even if there were ambiguity as
27 to whether Revised Statutes § 1993 applied to the Canal Zone, there would still be no question
28 that Senator McCain was a "natural born Citizen" because Congress's enactment of 8 U.S.C.
§ 1403(a) in 1937 authoritatively granted him citizenship by virtue of his birth in the Canal
Zone. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1403(a) ("Any person born in the Canal Zone on or after February 26,
1904, and whether before or after the effective date of this Act, whose father or mother or
both at the time of the birth of such person was or is a citizen of the United States, is declared
to be a citizen of the United States."). Of course, there is no such ambiguity in this case.
Indeed, the resolution passed unanimously by the Senate expressing its belief that Senator
McCain is a "natural born Citizen" would seem fairly to indicate that Congress did not, in
1934, intend to deprive persons in Senator McCain's position of eligibility to hold the Office
of President. *See* S. Res. 511, 110th Cong. (2008).

1 In the face of this plain statutory text and unambiguous historical record, plaintiff contends
2 that Senator McCain was not a citizen at the time of his birth because birth in the Panama Canal Zone
3 purportedly did not fall within the scope of Revised Statutes § 1993 and that, even if Senator McCain
4 is a citizen by virtue of his birth to U.S. citizen parents, his birth outside of the United States
5 categorically excludes him from the Presidency. Plaintiff does not make a plausible showing—let
6 alone, the requisite showing of a “strong likelihood of success”—as to either argument.

7 a. Plaintiff’s reading of Revised Statutes § 1993 rests on the illogical proposition that the
8 Panama Canal Zone was a “no man’s land” at the time of Senator McCain’s birth in 1936 and that—
9 unlike children born to U.S. citizens in Panama itself—children born to U.S. citizens in the Canal
10 Zone did not at that time obtain U.S. citizenship at birth. Under the plain terms of Section 1993,
11 however, Senator McCain was a U.S. citizen upon his birth to U.S. citizen parents in the Canal Zone
12 because, if the Canal Zone was not sovereign U.S. territory, then it was “out of the limits and
13 jurisdiction of the United States” within the meaning of the 1934 statute. As the Supreme Court has
14 recognized (and plaintiff himself acknowledges), the phrase “out of the limits and jurisdiction of the
15 United States” is “the converse of” the language of the Fourteenth Amendment, which grants U.S.
16 citizenship to all persons “born . . . in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.” U.S.
17 Const. amend. XIV, § 1; *see also United States v. Wong Kim Ark*, 169 U.S. 649, 687 (1898) (“The
18 words ‘in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof,’ in the first sentence of the
19 Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, must be presumed to have been understood and intended
20 by the Congress . . . [as] the converse of the words, ‘out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United
21 States’”); Prelim. Inj. Mtn. 16 (same). Section 1993 therefore encompassed all persons born to U.S.
22 citizen parents who did not become U.S. citizens through force of the Fourteenth Amendment—that
23 is, all persons who were not born in territory that was both part of “the United States and subject to
24 the jurisdiction thereof” within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. If the Panama Canal
25 Zone was not part of the United States, then Senator McCain must have become a citizen at birth
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1 under Section 1993 because he was born to U.S. citizen parents in a territory that was not within both
2 the “limits and jurisdiction of the United States.”⁴

3 Plaintiff’s “no man’s land” argument not only disregards the plain language and constitutional
4 context of Section 1993, but also effectively denies U.S. citizenship to all persons born to U.S. citizen
5 parents in unincorporated U.S. territories—such as the Philippines and other Pacific Islands—that
6 were considered to be outside of the United States but under U.S. jurisdiction. Thus, under plaintiff’s
7 reasoning, a child born to U.S. citizen parents would have been a citizen at birth if born in a foreign
8 country—like Panama—but would have been denied citizenship if born to parents serving their
9 country in an unincorporated territory governed by the United States—like the Canal Zone. Such an
10 untoward result defies logic and Congress’s plain intent to bestow citizenship upon *all* children born
11 overseas to U.S. citizen parents.

12 The fact that Congress in 1937 enacted a statute that explicitly grants U.S. citizenship to
13 children born in the Canal Zone to U.S. citizen parents does not alter this conclusion. 8 U.S.C.
14 § 1403(a). That statute was enacted by Congress in an abundance of caution to dispel any
15 conceivable suggestion that children born to U.S. citizens in the Canal Zone were not U.S. citizens at
16 birth. Although ultimately unnecessary, the statute merely confirms that Congress never intended to
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20 ⁴ Alternatively, if the Panama Canal Zone was both part of “the United States and subject to the
21 jurisdiction thereof,” then Senator McCain acquired citizenship at birth under the Fourteenth
22 Amendment—which even plaintiff acknowledges would make him a “natural born Citizen.”
23 Prelim. Inj. Mtn. 3. Both the U.S. Supreme Court and the other branches of the federal
24 government have suggested that the Panama Canal Zone was sovereign U.S. territory when
25 Senator McCain was born there. *See, e.g., O’Connor v. United States*, 479 U.S. 27, 28 (1986)
26 (“[f]rom 1904 to 1979, the United States exercised sovereignty over the Panama Canal and
27 the surrounding 10-mile-wide Panama Canal Zone”); *The President—Government of the*
28 *Canal Zone*, 26 Op. Att’y Gen. 113, 116 (1907) (recognizing that the 1904 treaty between the
United States and Panama “imposed upon the United States the obligations as well as the
powers of a sovereign within the [Canal Zone]”). *But see Vermilya-Brown Co. v. Connell*,
335 U.S. 377, 381 (1948). To the extent that the *Insular Cases* may be read as being
inconsistent with the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Canal Zone, the
reasoning of those decisions has been called into question by the Supreme Court’s recent
holding in *Boumediene v. Bush*, 128 S. Ct. 2229 (2008), that the constitutional guarantee of
habeas corpus applies with full force to the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, even though
Cuba retains ultimate sovereignty over that U.S. military base. *Id.* at 2240.

1 deny U.S. citizenship to children born in the Canal Zone to U.S. citizen parents—and that any
2 reading of Section 1993 that endorsed such a result would be truly absurd.⁵

3 b. Plaintiff further argues that, even if Senator McCain did acquire citizenship by virtue of his
4 birth to two U.S. citizen parents, his birth outside of the United States categorically excluded him
5 from the scope of the Natural Born Citizen Clause.

6 Plaintiff's argument that birth within the United States is the sole means of attaining natural
7 born citizenship is flatly at odds with the historical underpinnings of the Natural Born Citizen Clause.
8 Indeed, plaintiff does not even attempt to demonstrate that the Framers would have intended to
9 exclude from the Presidency a child born overseas to U.S. citizen parents or that children born
10 overseas to British subjects at the time of the Founding were not natural born subjects of Great
11 Britain. Plaintiff's artificially narrow reading of the Natural Born Citizen Clause instead rests on the
12 proposition that there are "only two ways to become a citizen"—by birth in the United States under
13 the Fourteenth Amendment and by statute—and that only persons who attain citizenship under the
14 Fourteenth Amendment are "natural born Citizens." Prelim. Inj. Mtn. 10. But plaintiff's attempt to
15 link natural born citizenship to the Fourteenth Amendment and to exclude from the Presidency
16 anyone who obtained citizenship under a statute is deeply flawed because it disregards the fact that,
17 before the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868, the *only* way to become a citizen of the
18 United States was through a statute. It therefore cannot be the case that natural born citizenship is
19 limited to persons who acquire citizenship under the Fourteenth Amendment—if it were, many of our
20 Nation's early Presidents would have been constitutionally ineligible for office.

21 As the historical record indicates, the Natural Born Citizen Clause was intended to exclude
22 from the Presidency "Foreigners" who obtained U.S. citizenship not by virtue of their birth but

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24 ⁵ Plaintiff's reliance on Section 1993 to support his request for a preliminary injunction is
25 misplaced for the additional reason that plaintiff's Complaint alleges that "Senator McCain
26 was born in the Commonwealth of Panama in 1936," rather than in the Canal Zone. Compl.
27 ¶ 17. Although Senator McCain was indeed born in the Canal Zone, plaintiff's request for
28 injunctive relief should be evaluated based on the allegations in his Complaint, and because
the Complaint alleges that Senator McCain was born in a territory that was indisputably "out
of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States," those allegations are inconsistent with
plaintiff's argument that Senator McCain would not have acquired citizenship at birth under
Section 1993.

1 through a naturalization process that conferred citizenship on them without regard to the
2 circumstances of their birth. Senator McCain—the child of two U.S. citizens stationed on a U.S.
3 military base on the Canal Zone—acquired U.S. citizenship by virtue of his birth and is therefore
4 unquestionably a “natural born Citizen” eligible for the Presidency.

5 **B. Plaintiff Will Not Be Irreparably Harmed By The Denial Of A Preliminary**
6 **Injunction.**

7 Even if plaintiff could demonstrate the requisite “strong likelihood of success on the merits”
8 of his claims, he still would not be entitled to a preliminary injunction because he has not established
9 the “possibility of irreparable injury . . . if preliminary relief is not granted.” *Ranchers Cattlemen*,
10 415 F.3d at 1092 (internal quotation marks omitted).

11 Plaintiff alleges that, in the absence of a preliminary injunction, he will be irreparably harmed
12 because “there is no way to monetarily compensate plaintiff for facing the prospect of losing his
13 electoral vote” to a purportedly illegal campaign. Prelim. Inj. Mtn. 19. While plaintiff may be
14 correct that monetary damages would not adequately compensate him for the illegal deprivation of
15 his electoral vote, he has not demonstrated that the imposition of a preliminary injunction is
16 necessary during the pendency of this case to prevent plaintiff from suffering that alleged harm.
17 Indeed, this supposed harm—the loss of his right to cast a vote as a member of the Electoral
18 College—will be inflicted on plaintiff only *after* the State of California holds its general election on
19 November 4, 2008 (and only if Senator McCain wins that election).

20 Defendants have already made clear, however, that they “do not object to according this case
21 some manner of expedited treatment” that would permit a final resolution in advance of the general
22 election. D.E. 19, at 3. In the event that plaintiff’s Complaint is not dismissed, defendants would not
23 oppose a reasonably expedited briefing and hearing schedule for resolving plaintiff’s claims on the
24 merits. A preliminary injunction is therefore unnecessary to prevent irreparable harm to plaintiff
25 because, if this case proceeds to the merits, the Court will be able to grant plaintiff the injunctive
26 relief that he seeks after a full hearing on the merits. *See* 11A Wright et al., *supra*, § 2948.1 (“Only
27 when the threatened harm would impair the court’s ability to grant an effective remedy is there really
28

1 a need for preliminary relief. Therefore, if a trial on the merits can be conducted before the injury
2 would occur there is no need for interlocutory relief.”).

3 **C. The Balance Of Hardships Weighs Strongly In Favor Of Denying Plaintiff’s**
4 **Request For A Preliminary Injunction.**

5 The Motion for a Preliminary Injunction should also be denied because the balance of
6 hardships unquestionably tips in favor of defendants. Indeed, it is Senator McCain—not plaintiff—
7 who is confronted with the prospect of irreparable harm based on the Court’s disposition of
8 plaintiff’s request for a preliminary injunction.

9 Senator McCain is currently engaged in a vigorous and closely contested campaign for the
10 Presidency. With the general election only two months away, each day before the election presents
11 Senator McCain with an invaluable opportunity to connect with voters on the campaign trail, in the
12 media, and through campaign advertisements. The entry of a preliminary injunction prohibiting
13 Senator McCain from continuing his candidacy for the Presidency at this critical juncture would
14 irreparably harm his prospects of being elected by denying him the opportunity to communicate his
15 campaign message to voters and by generating uncertainty in voters’ minds as to whether Senator
16 McCain will ultimately appear on the November ballot. Even if the preliminary injunction were
17 later dissolved by this Court or reversed on appeal, Senator McCain’s candidacy might never recover
18 from the harm occasioned by that injunction.

19 Accordingly, in the event that plaintiff’s Complaint is not dismissed, this Court should allow
20 Senator McCain’s campaign to proceed while the merits of this case are being resolved. Indeed, the
21 “basic function of a preliminary injunction is to preserve the *status quo* pending a determination of
22 the action on the merits.” *Chalk v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 840 F.2d 701, 704 (9th Cir. 1988). Because a
23 preliminary injunction prohibiting Senator McCain from continuing his candidacy would obliterate,
24 rather than preserve, the status quo, a preliminary injunction is plainly inappropriate.

25 **D. The Public Interest Unquestionably Favors Denying Plaintiff’s Request For A**
26 **Preliminary Injunction.**

27 Finally, a preliminary injunction is inappropriate for the additional reason that the public
28 interest weighs strongly in favor of allowing Senator McCain to continue his candidacy for the

1 Presidency. There is a significant public interest in ensuring that—except in the most compelling
2 and necessary circumstances—courts refrain from interfering in an ongoing election process.
3 Millions of voters supported Senator McCain during the Republican primaries, and millions more
4 are expected to support him during the upcoming general election. The Court should not deny these
5 citizens their constitutional right to vote for the candidate of their choosing in the absence of
6 indisputable legal and factual proof that Senator McCain is ineligible for the Presidency. Plaintiff’s
7 motion—which presents little more than speculation and conjecture to support its extraordinary
8 request for a preliminary injunction—does not even come close to meeting that high threshold.

9 For all these reasons, Senator McCain’s candidacy for the Presidency should be allowed to
10 continue pending final resolution of this case on the merits.

11 **CONCLUSION**

12 In the event that plaintiff’s Complaint is not dismissed, plaintiff’s Motion for a Preliminary
13 Injunction should be denied.

14 Respectfully submitted,

15 DATED: September 4, 2008

17 By: /s/Joshua D. Hess
Joshua D. Hess

18 Theodore B. Olson, SBN 38137
19 Matthew D. McGill (*pro hac vice* admission pending)
20 1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 887-3680

21 *Attorneys for Defendants*
22 SENATOR JOHN MCCAIN AND THE
23 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

24 BELL, McANDREWS & HILTACHK, LLP

25 By: /s/Charles H. Bell, Jr.
26 Charles H. Bell, Jr.

27 *Attorney for Defendant*
28 CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY

1 **ATTESTATION OF PERMISSION TO ELECTRONICALLY SIGN FOR OTHER PARTIES**

2 I, Joshua D. Hess, am the ECF User whose identification and password are being used to file
3 this document, Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction. I hereby
4 attest that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from each of the other
5 signatories, and that each of the signatories has provided me with written permission to sign their
6 names to this document.

7 /s/ Joshua D. Hess

8 Joshua D. Hess