



## THE INTRINSIC PROVISIONS OF THE DUAL SYSTEM OF LAW EFFECTUATED BY THE 14TH AMENDMENT ©

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This article will cover the particulars of the “dual legal system” that has been established by the Fourteenth Amendment in the United States Constitution. Its subject matter will encompass a general overview of adverse conditions of which said amendment has set forth in regard to the Freedom and Liberty of Americans. Matters included herein will be in reference to the police power of the state in relation to its application to the several citizen members—referred to as *residents*—of any given state; moreover, any relations to other citizen and/or nationals with such states of the American union.

To set premise of this legal matter, the following is set forth and discussed—

### NATIONALITY DE JURE

To establish the true international premise of the American governmental system in its original premise, one must imagine that the government of the federation—the United States of America—does not exist. In such case, that would make each state in the American union a separate country;<sup>1</sup> accordingly, under rules set forth by international law, a state is a nation. See such terms defined below:

- **STATE.** A people permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common law habits and custom into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe.<sup>2</sup>
- **NATION.** Nations or *states* are independent bodies politic; societies of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength.<sup>3</sup>

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1 **COUNTRY.** By country is meant the state of which one is a member. Every man's country is in general the state in which he happens to have been born. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*

2 **STATE, GOVERNMENT.** This word is used in various senses. In its most enlarged sense, it signifies a self-sufficient body of persons united together in one community for the defence of their rights, and to do right and justice to foreigners. State also means the section of territory occupied by a state, as the state of Pennsylvania. By the word state is also meant, more particularly, one of the commonwealths which form the United States of America. The constitution of the United States makes the following provisions in relation to the states—The several states composing the United States are sovereign and independent, in all things not surrendered to the national government by the constitution, and are considered, on general principles, by each other as foreign states, yet their mutual relations are rather those of domestic independence, than of foreign alienation. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*

3 **NATION.** Every combination of men who govern themselves, independently of all others, will not be considered a nation; a body of pirates, for example, who govern themselves,

The foregoing are the international definitions of “state” and “nation” by Black’s and Bouvier’s, respectively. Now, adding the federal government back into the equation, the constitution for the [U]nited States of America is nothing more than an international agreement between the American republics and their respective nations. Accordingly, in the forming of the American federation each state of the Union gave up some of *their* inherent rights of statehood that they possessed under general principles of international law.<sup>4</sup> However, one such right they did not give-up is their respective and individual nations. This is further found exemplified in the protectoral provisions that are set forth by the Ninth and Tenth Articles in Amendment in the federal constitution.

To further expand on these premises, a citizen member of any particular nation carries the quality of nationality. See such defined below:

- **NATIONALITY.** The state of a person in relation to the nation in which he was born.<sup>5</sup> A man retains his nationality of origin during his minority, but, as in the case of his domicil of origin, he may change his nationality upon attaining full age; he cannot, however, renounce his allegiance without permission of the government. *Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1856*

In reference to domicile, such is in direct relation to one’s presence in a country, *see* national domicile. In reference to one’s allegiance,<sup>6</sup> such is to the nation or state of origin, or his membership thereof. In further reference to the issue of nationality and allegiance that is inherent to the American system of law, an American living in one of the several states in the Union has always been able to change his *nationality* within the Union; the terms listed below encompass this particular legal issue:

- **EXPATRIATION.** The voluntary act of abandoning one’s country<sup>1</sup> and becoming the citizen or subject of another. *Bouvier’s Law, 1856*
- **NATURALIZATION.** The conferring of the *nationality* of a *state* upon a person after birth, by any means whatsoever.<sup>7</sup> *Ballentine’s Law, 1969*

Unknown to most Americans, such matter of right is available; however, for political reasons, it has been kept a secret, which will be briefly discussed in the next parts.

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are not a nation. *To constitute a nation another ingredient is required.* The body thus formed must respect other nations in general, and each of their members in particular. Such a society has her affairs and her interests; she deliberates and takes resolutions in common; thus becoming a moral person who possesses an understanding and will peculiar to herself, and is susceptible of obligations and rights. *Vattel, Prelim.*

- 4 Such relinquishments can be found throughout the Constitution which terms the United States as a “national” government in regard to any such issues; such matters put the states into a condition that is referred to as clipped sovereignty.
- 5 **NATIVE.** A natural-born subject or citizen; a citizen by birth; one who owes his domicile or citizenship to the fact of his birth within the country referred to. *Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, see the true definition of country in footnote 1 above.*
- 6 **NATURAL ALLEGIANCE.** Allegiance to the sovereign or government of one’s native state or country; allegiance by birth. *Ballentine’s Law Dictionary, 1969. See also the terms of Citizen; Domicil; Expatriation; Naturalization.*
- 7 The current *rule of naturalization* (within the American union) that is vested to the United States Congress by Article I, section 8, of the Constitution (which is considered public law) currently purviews through Title 8 United States Code section 1101(a)(23); see other factors under Title 8, section 1481 of the United States Code.

IN CONCLUSION: In sense, all such qualities makeup the international, and constitutional de jure, premise of the Union—that is—each state is clearly a nation by right. The United States has the power to create a “*uniform rule of naturalization*” (Article I, section 8); that language in itself is proof that each state is a nation and carries a nationality. Accordingly, the United States of America in pure legal sense, which is based on the law of nations, is not a state, nation or country; hence, one cannot have the *nationality* of such. To truly maintain nationality land is required. The “United States” does (did) not possess land to support premise of nationality; hence, the “United States” is not a state or a nation,<sup>8</sup> in regards to its composite stature as the *government* of the Union.<sup>9</sup> The entity known as the “United States” in most simple sense is a “corporate body” that has been contracted by the several American nations to handle certain affairs.<sup>10</sup>

### THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

It is of common knowledge that after the American Civil War (*so-called*) the Union went through some dramatic changes. Among these changes was a dominant makeover of the Union’s constitutional system. Such changes included amendments to be made to the federal Constitution, which are commonly known as the reconstruction amendments; they are the 13th, 14th and 15th. As the people of America have been *taught*, they believe that the purpose of these amendments were of purpose to administer *civil rights* to the freed slaves. All such amendments have apparently seemed to serve such purpose; however, such measures have eroded the proper ‘civil law’ of America: the common law.<sup>11</sup>

Consequently, over the past 130+ years, such civil law has been destroyed and has been tacitly transferred to the *police power* of the federal and state governments. This has been implicitly accomplished by Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment; of and which such operation of law is set forth: “*All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof,*”<sup>12</sup> *are citizens of the United States and of the State*

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8 Applying the term *nation* loosely, without destroying the original premise of the constitutional federation, in example the Union is a nation only in regard to the military defense of the Union from foreign nations and in regard to treaties.

9 See compilation document: “*In Their Own Words*” by Gerald Alan Brown, Ed. D.

10 **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.** The United States of America are a corporation endowed with the capacity to sue and be sued, to convey and receive property. 1 Marsh. Dec. 177, 181. *Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1856*

11 **COMMON LAW.** As distinguished from statutory law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from *usages* and *customs* of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such *usages* and *customs*. It consists of those principles, usage and rules of action applicable to government and security of persons and property which do not rest for their authority upon any express and positive declaration of the will of the legislature. *Black’s Law, sixth edition.* See also the definition of “Police Power” and what follows this hidden authority.

12 Statement by Justice Fuller in U.S. v Wong Kim Ark referencing comments made by Justice Miller in another case: “*Mr. Justice Miller, indeed, while discussing the causes which led to the adoption of the 14th Amendment, made this remark: “The phrase ‘subject to its jurisdiction’ was intended to exclude from its operation children of ministers, consuls, and citizens or subjects of foreign states, born within the United States.”* 16 Wall. 73. [ *i.e.* the several States are part of the new political system and all their *inhabitants.* ]

*wherein they reside.*” This clause is referred to as the “naturalization clause”.<sup>13</sup> In legal operation, it collectively *naturalizes* everyone one born in America to be *federal citizens* at birth; however, such *de facto* citizenship is voluntary.

It must be established that the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship develops a character that is fully repugnant to natural and international law.<sup>14</sup> In fact, said amendment induced a *commercial based* constitutional system of law;<sup>15</sup> that is to say everything that is encompassed in the governmental *de facto* system is of a *contractual* or commercial nature. This imports the creation of legal fictions and also creates several conflicts of law.<sup>16</sup> Another *repugnant* factor that coexists with this citizenship *de facto* is the *unnatural allegiance* to the “United States” that is imposed.<sup>17</sup>

Accordingly, Americans do not realize that they have given up their liberties by not expressly terminating the *de facto* citizenship at their age of majority; moreover, they further consent (in a *tacit* agreement) to the induced constitutional system and unnatural franchised citizenship by voting; such being set-up under the operations of law under section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. Conformably, said section of the amendment further establishes the “new apportionment” of federal representation, amongst the states of the Union, and also sets-up the “new, or rather, *alternate*” state governments. Such governments are referred to as *de facto*.<sup>18</sup> As Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment effectively preserves the original citizenships, all the law that is established under the Fourteenth Amendment is effectively private law in regard to U.S. citizens; hence, the states, and federal government, only represent *voting* federal citizens, and the ones that have not claimed their rightful nationalities. Consequently, this is where the dual system of law is created: 1) The private law that is caused by the Fourteenth Amendment; and, 2)

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13 **NATURALIZATION CLAUSE.** The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, Section 1, provides that 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 wherein they reside. *Black’s Law Dictionary, sixth edition*

14 Under the rules of international law as set forth by Vattel, *residents are distinguished from citizens; residents are aliens who are permitted to take up permanent abode in a country.* Accordingly, a Fourteenth Amendment citizen is considered a “resident” alien in his state of domicile; hence, he is not a true citizen/national of his country, but rather a resident living in that country/*de facto* area (see Buck Act codified under Title 4 of the United States Code).

15 These premises were brought forth in the Slaughter-House cases, 16 Wall. U.S. 36 (1872).

16 Pursuant to such, it has been held that corporations, which are legal entities created by the state, are citizens of their state of creation. Such leads one to believe that federal citizens are considered the same; that is to say: such citizens are a legal entity created by law under the Fourteenth Amendment. This is the only way that government can interact with the people: turn them into legal entities to be dealt with. The original constitution did not allow this type of general interaction with the people, see *Body Politic* in Bouvier’s 1856

17 Preamble of Public Law, 15 United States Statutes at Large, Chapter 249, pps 223-224 (1868): “. . .it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary, to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed.” The renouncing of allegiance is to American’s *de jure* governments; the federal government was inferring that it be placed with the United States over their state; consequently, this is repugnant to the inherent premises of the makeup of the American Union as set forth by the law of nations (and the rightful nationalities of all Americans).

18 See the current *state governments* defined by Title 18 United States Code § 11: they are referred to as *insurgent factions*.

The public law that is inherent in the original form of the American constitutional system, which includes—as nothing has been repealed—the public law of each state—which is encompassed in their respective constitutions—and the public law that is set forth by the original form (*organic*) of the Constitution for the United States of America.

To further illustrate the establishment of the *dual system of law*, we must undertake what has truly transpired in relation to Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment:

Based on the rules which are set forth and established by the law of nations (and the *alternate* Thirteenth Amendment),<sup>19</sup> one cannot be subordinate to the “*dominion*” of another without his consent;<sup>20</sup> hence, by using syntax—or applying sentence structure—to section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment you will find the following relevant wording set forth in stealthiness:

“...*the right to vote... is denied... except for participation in rebellion, or other crime.*”

In essence, what this accomplishes is an unwitting *contractual agreement* by a *denized citizen of the United States* (federal citizen) to unwittingly give-up his *de jure law form* and accept the *de facto law form*,<sup>21</sup> which is in essence the police power<sup>22</sup> of the federal and state legislatures, *i.e.* voluntary servitude; such as being established by the *diabolical* 14th Amendment political system. In reference to said system, the state legislatures are acting in a *quasi-war mode* due to the induced *voting rebellion*, *i.e.* police state.<sup>23</sup> An American is in *breach of allegiance*<sup>24</sup> to his *native state* by unwittingly declaring that he accepts this *alternate* governmental system; he is then controlled by *statutory law* at the whim of the state and federal governments over his *de jure law form*, which is the common law. All such citizens are considered *belligerents*; the nationals that run the state governments *de facto* are deemed factions or insurgents;<sup>18</sup> in rudimentary form of the *constitutional system* of the American union, the legislatures could not create law that

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19 **AMENDMENT XIII – Sec. 1.** Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, *except as a punishment for crime* whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. [NOTE: notice the usage of *their* instead of *ITS* in the authority. The *insurgent* United States refers to itself as IT in most acts of law.]

20 **SERVITUS.** Servitude; slavery; a state of bondage. Servitude is a disposition of the law of nations, by which, against common right, one man has been subjected to the dominion of another. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*

21 Further agreements have further tied most Americans to the federal government; in a prime example: Social Security. Such is voluntary; it cannot be forced on anyone; only the ones claiming to be U.S. citizens maintain the “duty” (26CFR301.6109-1(b)) to have the number.

22 **POLICE POWER.** The power of the State to place restraints on the personal freedom and property rights of persons for the protection of the public safety, health, and morals or the promotion of the public convenience and general prosperity. The police power is subject to limitations of the federal and State constitutions, and especially to the requirement of due process. *Black's Law Dictionary, sixth edition*

23 **POLICE STATE.** State in which the government exercises rigid and repressive controls over the social, economic, and political life of the people, especially by means of a *secret* police force. *American Heritage Dictionary* [ This author submits to you the CIA, amongst other agencies of the government of the United States. ]

24 **TREASON.** This word imports a betraying or breach of allegiance. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856.* Further note the “*pledge of allegiance*”, which is blatant *socialist and/or communist* propaganda; it violates international law in reference to the constitutional system.

effected citizens at large; hence, some of the law established by the statutory scheme is pursuant to international rules of war.<sup>25</sup>

As the law as applied is fundamentally followed, the general constitutional provisions that have been craftily utilized to create this ‘quiet war’ can be found in the body of the original Constitution in Article IV, section 4: “*The United States shall. . . protect each of them (several states) against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, against domestic Violence.*”<sup>26</sup> The problem is the states in the South did not apply to Congress; hence the United States had no constitutional authority to institute the so-called Civil War against the Southern States; what was birthed from the war was a system of law based on territorial principles.<sup>27</sup> Accordingly, unknown to Americans all courts of the United States, state and federal, are being operated under principles of such law. One should note that, generally, all the courts in the [U]nited States of America have military flags in them (which are regular flags with gold fringe).

In essence, the states (governments) are acting in a *quasi-de jure* capacity and asserting their sovereignty over their *citizens de facto*. All voting Americans—or all United States citizens<sup>28</sup> that have accepted this system by benefiting from it—have voluntarily been

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25 **LICENSE** is a term of war - **PASSPORT** is a term of war. License and passport in their pristine state are as follows: **LICENSE, INTERNATIONAL LAW.** An authority given by one of two *belligerent\** parties, to the citizens or subjects of the other, to carry on a specified trade; **PASSPORT, MARITIME LAW.** A paper containing a permission from the *neutral state\** to proceed on the voyage proposed. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856.* \*Language of War! SO, what definition or type of license are they referring to? A license of war?

26 **NATIONAL EMERGENCY.** A state of national crisis; a situation demanding immediate and extraordinary national or federal action. Congress has made little or no distinction between a “state of national emergency” and a “state of war.” *Black's Law Dictionary, sixth edition.* Preamble of Public Law, 15 United States Statutes at Large, Chapter 249, pps 223-224 (1868): “...whereas it is necessary, to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed.” There is the declaration of emergency made by Congress (due to the *orchestrated* Civil War); accordingly, the Fourteenth Amendment creates the new *perpetual* state of war in the several States.

27 See Title 18 USC § 7. *Special* maritime and *territorial* jurisdiction of the United States defined. Such section of the United States Code allows agencies such as the FBI to handle matters which involve United States citizens; moreover, the Fourteenth Amendment governmental system allows agencies, such as OSHA—a federal agency, strong-arm companies in the several states under the *de facto* system.

28 Such factors were discussed in the dissenting opinion of Wong Kim Ark by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, with Mr. Justice Harlan concurring, in *Wong Kim Ark* (169 U.S. 649, 42 L Ed 890, 18 S. Ct. 456). This case goes over the citizenship of *foreigners* born in the United States. Chief Justice Fuller, in his infinite wisdom, further posed this question in his dissenting opinion in regard to the 14th Amendment: “*Was it intended by this amendment to tear up parental relations by the roots?*” Such comment was in relation to citizenship being determined by birth of land, which is of feudal origin (*jus soli*), over parents citizenship (*jus sanguinis*). The right of parent’s citizenship is revered as proper under the law of nations set forth by Vattel. Accordingly, Americans are now being granted citizenship of their state of birth (aside the 14th Amendment) over their parents *native* citizenship. Justice Fuller further stated: “...*the views of the publicists had been thus put by Vattel: “The natives, or natural-born citizens, are those born in the country, of parents who are citizens. As the society cannot exist and perpetuate itself otherwise than by the children of the citizens, those children naturally follow the condition of their fathers, and succeed to all their rights. The society is supposed to desire this, in consequence of what it owes to its own preservation; and it is presumed, as matter of course, that each citizen, on entering into society, reserves to his children the right of*

*induced* to unwittingly: 1) Become *traitors* to the de jure State; 2) Become *residents* of their states (hence, are not true *citizens* under the law of nations); 3) Accept a *feudal system* of law (and land ownership);<sup>29</sup> thus, 4) Give up their *natural right* to sovereignty that is protected by the United States constitution (and by the law of nations).

IN CONCLUSION: Although the American governmental system is currently de facto, the de jure system of law, along with its several nationalities, is preserved. This is evident as nothing in the original federal constitution has been repealed; thus, it is still in full force and effect. Furthermore, under the rule of international law of *servitus*, the *de facto governmental system* cannot be forced on people of America that wish not to participate in it; thus, the de facto statutory construction can only be applied to *consenting* U.S. citizens;<sup>30</sup> hence, is not *mandatory* for, thus cannot be forced on, those who wish not to rebel against their *de jure law* to partake in the *insurgent* governmental system.<sup>31</sup>

### FEDERALISM VERSES NATIONALISM

In *planned* effect, these matters have created a legal—or rather—an *induced* political phenomena: Federalism.<sup>32</sup> The antithesis of federalism is: Nationalism.<sup>33</sup>

To give a general background of the reasoning behind the two terms, the founding fathers, such as Thomas Jefferson, were concerned with the Federalists ulterior motives. Jefferson sensed that the Federalists were primarily interested in turning America into one big *commercial plantation* under their rule. The original Constitution axiomatically reflects the concerns of Jefferson: it is overtly obvious that said document being that of a general commercial purpose due to predominate commerce clauses.

If one would observe the political scheme of which evolved in America, he would establish that Jefferson ultimately over-threw the Federalist Party with his Democratic Republican Party, in the early 1800's. This took the Union of the control of the elite factions (the Federalists) and put it back in the control of the American peoples. Soon after its establishment the party then split into two parties, which happened during the mid-1800's. The two parties are still in their same existence today: they are known as the

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*becoming members of it. The country of the fathers is therefore that of the children; and these become true citizens merely by their tacit consent."* "In due course, see America's social deterioration under this secular government under the 14th Amendment.

29 Senate Document # 43; SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 62 (Page 9, Paragraph 2) April 17, 1933. "The ultimate ownership of all property is in the State; individual so-called "ownership" is only by virtue of government, *i.e.* law, amounting to mere user; and use must be in accordance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State." [ Under legal fiction, Americans technically own nothing due to the bankruptcy of the United States. ]

30 Further info: "*No Treason*" (1870), Lysander Spooner; and, "*Treason by Design*" by LB Bork.

31 Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment mandates that the *insurgents* (Title 18 USC § 11) uphold the *whole* constitution; nor can they render aid and comfort to enemies (United States citizens) involved in the rebellion; hence they mandate statute law on them.

32 **FEDERALISM.** 1. A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and constituent political units. 2. Federalism. Doctrine of Federalist Party. *American Heritage*

33 **NATIONALISM.** 1. Devotion to the interests or culture of a particular nation. 2. The belief that nations will benefit from acting independently rather than collectively, emphasizing national rather than international goals. 3. Aspirations for national independence in a country under *foreign* domination. *American Heritage Dictionary*

Republicans and Democrats. Unbeknownst to most all Americans, these two parties are performing in a stealth manner as the *Federalists*.<sup>34</sup>

It is estimated that the real system of American law allowed too much freedom. People were not controllable on a mass basis to direct their labors toward the goals of the power elite. The current feudal system has been *induced* by the unwitting voluntary system set forth by the operations of the Fourteenth Amendment.<sup>35</sup> To keep matters in perpetual control of the Federalists (Elitists), socialism was introduced.<sup>36</sup> Drafter of the Communist Manifesto (1848), Karl Marx, said: “*Socialism leads to Communism.*” To implement socialism on a *Union-wide* basis, the Fourteenth Amendment was enrolled—via the *force* of the *so-called* Civil War. Such obvious—and yet covert—measures were of general purpose to tame and train the masses toward a commercialistic, economic slave force.

IN CONCLUSION: COMMUNISM is nothing more than another name for Federalism,<sup>37</sup> or—if you will—*so-called* Democracy. It is basically a government that centrally controls many *nations* with the aim of COMMERCIALISM as the ultimate goal. Accordingly, if one would investigate, all 10 Planks of the *Communist Manifesto* are applied in America.

#### **CODIFIED REMEDY OF NATURAL RIGHT AND PROTECTIONS**

When societies, which are small local communities, are not allowed to govern themselves through their customs under the rule of natural law, social breakdown is prone. As many would agree, America is seeing a total breakdown in society.<sup>38</sup> This is largely due to the combining of states (nations) to act as one under the dictatorial control of the *so-called* federal government.<sup>39</sup> If America is to repair its apparent social degeneration, the current

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34 Most believe that the Democrats are for the working man, who generally like government benefits; and that Republicans are for the upper classes, who tend to be Capitalistic. Intelligent Americans believe that there is no difference between the two parties. They are correct; actually both are the Federalists Party; they are being used as puppets by the World Elite. If you have noticed, neither party wants to do away with Income Tax, which is Plank 2 of the Communist Manifesto. Communism, in its true form, is everyone being trained, in government schools, to work in a [comm]ercialistic world. The purpose of the Communist Manifesto was to *equalize* the lower and middle classes. Note that all women are *commercially* working today, where they *did not* in the past.

35 This has allowed the federal government to control or seize state lands and other property of private or national (by which is meant by *national* is: state) nature. See the Act passed by the United States Congress of 1917 “*Dealing wit the Control and Taking of Private Property for the Public, Use, Benefit, or Welfare.*” Communist Manifesto, Plank 1: “*Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes.*” [ see footnote 29 for the congressional evidence of this particular Plank of the Manifesto. ]

36 “*I place economy among the first and important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers. To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our choice between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we can prevent the government from wasting the labours of the people under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy.*” Thomas Jefferson speaking out against socialism.

37 See Clinton’s Executive Order 14083 on Federalism. These Executive Orders are *prima facie* evidence of dictatorship in America. Such orders are a de facto function.

38 “*There are, besides, eternal truths, such as Freedom, Justice, etc., that are common to all states of society. But communism abolishes eternal truths, it abolishes all religion, and all morality, instead of constituting them on a new basis; it therefore acts in contradiction to all past historical experience.*” That is taken word-for-word from the Communist Manifesto, 1848

39 Socialist factions are responsible for the breakdown. Such people are referred to as: liberals.

police power of the states has to be negated. Thus the proper societal law, the common law, may be restored to the several nations<sup>40</sup> (or peoples) of the American union.

As the real intent and purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment took well over a century to accomplish, we can find that Congress passed law that made America one nationality.<sup>41</sup> Such is found codified in Title 8 USC § 1401. Nationals and citizens of United States at birth [in part]: “*The following shall be nationals and citizens of the United States at birth: A person born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.*”<sup>42</sup> Such language is derived from the Fourteenth Amendment. Fortunately—as this *politically imposed* nationality is a fraud under international law—a remedy is provided; in regard to the lawful nationality, you may reference Title 8 of the United States Code—specifically section 1481—therein is the personal cure. The federal nationality de facto can be *legally terminated* under said section of Title 8. This puts a man (or woman) back to his original status under the principles of the original constitutional system.

Then—under de jure constitutional premise—personal interference by the United States is protected by the 9th and 10th Amendments in the federal constitution. Such is set forth and exemplified in the following legal definitions found in Black’s Law, sixth edition:

- **Constitutional Liberty or Freedom.** Such freedom as is enjoyed by the citizens of a *country* or *state* under the protection of its constitution. *The aggregate of those personal, civil, and political rights of the individual which are guaranteed by the Constitution and secured against invasion by the government or any of its agencies.*
- **Constitutional Right.** A right guaranteed to the citizens<sup>43</sup> by the United States Constitution and state constitutions and so guaranteed as to prevent legislative interference therewith.

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40 **SOCIETY.** A society is a number of persons united together by mutual consent, in order to deliberate, determine, and act jointly for some common purpose. 2. Societies are either incorporated and known to the law, or unincorporated, of which the law does not generally take notice. 3. By *civil society* is usually understood a state, (q.v.) a nation, (q.v.) or a body politic. *Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1856*

41 Did you know your native state is your nation, and accordingly, that is your birth nationality? See this quote: “*The Communists are further reproached with desiring to abolish countries and nationality.*” That is taken word-for-word from the Communist Manifesto. Strange, the *Civil War* happened soon after the Manifesto of Karl Marx was released to the world.

42 Some believe that “*subject to the jurisdiction*” means that it precludes them and only includes blacks; this is a misconception: Below is an exact quote from a US Document: GN 00303.100 U.S. Citizenship. SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Individuals under the purview of the Fourteenth Amendment (which states that all individuals born in the U.S. and to whom U.S. laws apply are U.S. citizens). Acquisition of citizenship is not affected by the fact that the alien parents are only temporarily in the U.S. at the time of the child's birth. Under international law, children born in the U.S. to foreign sovereigns or foreign diplomatic officers listed on the State Department Diplomatic List are not subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. [*Also see footnote 12 on this issue.*]

43 In Title 8 USC there are ‘nationals’ (Title 8 USC § 1101(a)(21)) and ‘citizens of the United States’ (Title 8 USC § 1101(a)(22)(A)). Citizens of the United States have *privileges* granted by the state and federal governments. In a large sense, ‘citizens of the United States’ do not have natural rights under the Fourteenth Amendment political system, see *feudal*.

Once the correction of one's status is accomplished, he is no longer under the jurisdiction of the private and special law of the federal *or* state governments. Under the principles of international law, one is then considered to be an *alien*<sup>44</sup> as to the federal government; moreover, one is also an *alien* in every state he is not a citizen of. This plays an important part in reference to the U.S. Code in reference to protections and remedies. As one is no longer in breach of political allegiance to his rightful (de jure) state government after the correction of status, he is then protected under its unlawful actions. Such are called actions done under *color of law*. The term color of law is another way of saying private law, or the law created at the whim of the state legislature, *i.e.* not of the common law.

## SYLLABUS

IN FINAL CONCLUSION: The state governments are fundamentally political subdivisions of the "United States". These *insurgent* state governments have been given their authority by *rebellious* state nationals, *i.e.* the true belligerents. These *government de factos* cannot violate the rights of a *non-participatory* state national; if any such governments do violate anyone's rights, they and their employees may be held liable for their actions.

As the states are not paying their debts pursuant to money based on substance,<sup>45</sup> as largely caused by the socialist system of government, the United States is *insolvent*, and has been. All activity that they are involved in is fundamentally *commercially based*, such as their money systems, traffic citations, taxes, etc., etc. Accordingly, it has been held that such governments are not immune from their commercial activities.<sup>46</sup>

American's problems will not see any rectification until the Quiet War is ceased and the original system is put-back in place. Until then, Americans must enforce their natural rights that are held under the *law of nations* and claim their true nationalities. It is the duty of every American to enforce this right and make others aware of the hidden agenda that has been inflicted on all of us; the agenda that is purely that of a commercial interest held by the World Elite. In due course, as Paul Volcker—who *was* paid to look out for the World Elites' interests that own the Federal Reserve—stated at one time:

*"The standard of living of the average American has to decline, I don't think you can escape that."*

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44 **ALIEN.** Owing political allegiance to another country *or* government; foreign. *alien residents.* An unnaturalized foreign resident of a country; also called noncitizen. *American Heritage*

45 By what is meant *lawful* money: Article I - Section 10, No State shall make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts. See all *legal tender* cases.

46 See Title 28 USC § 1602. Findings and declaration of purpose. The Congress finds that. . . under international law, states are not immune from the jurisdiction of foreign courts insofar as their commercial activities are concerned, and their commercial property may be levied upon for the satisfaction of judgments rendered against them in connection with their commercial activities.