

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

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INTRODUCTION

This article will view the particulars of the "dual system of law" 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. The matters included herein will reference the police power of the state in relation to its application to the several citizen members – referred to as residents (i.e., the law of the foreigner) – of any given State; and also relations to the nationals of the states (or disenfranchised de jure citizens) in regard to such States of the Union.

NATIONALITY DE JURE

To establish the true international premise of the American governmental system in its original foundation, one must imagine that the government of the federation – the United States, or *The United States of America* – does not actually exist. In such case, that would make each state in the American union a separate country; ² accordingly under rules set forth by international law, a state is a nation. See such terms defined below as they illustrate the principle:

- **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.³
- **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.⁴

¹ Note: **RES** means "thing" in law. "Res-ident" = legal *ident-ity* of the *thing*. In law, "things" are property.

² **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 See law of jus sanguinis.

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

⁴ **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, are not a nation. *To constitute a nation another ingredient is required.* The body thus formed must respect other nations in general, and

The foregoing are related to the international definitions of "state" and "nation" by Black's and Bouvier's, respectively. Now, let us add 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 our federation, each state of the Union gave up some of their inherent rights of *statehood* that they possessed under general principles of international law. However, one right the states did not *give-up* is their respective and individual *nations*. This principle of law is exemplified in the provisions set forth by the Ninth and Tenth Articles in Amendment in the Constitution.

To expand on the premises of each state in the Union being a nation, 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. A man retains his nationality of origin during his minority, but, as in the case of his domicile 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 premise of national domicile. In reference to allegiance, such is to the nation or state of origin, or his membership thereof (which is referred to as *natural born*, in *our* constitutional law). In further reference to the issue of nationality and *allegiance* 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 country² 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. ⁸ —*Ballentine's Law, 1969*

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

In Conclusion: In pure 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 of law. The United States has the authority to create a "uniform rule of naturalization" (Article I, Section 8). That language in itself is positive confirmation that each state *is a nation* and carries a nationality. Accordingly, the United States of America in pure sense, which is based on the law of nations,

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.

- 5 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*.
- 6 **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, Sixth Edition See the true definition of country in footnote 2 above.
- 7 **NATURAL ALLEGIANCE.** Allegiance to the sovereign or government of one's native <u>state or country</u>; allegiance by birth. *Ballentine's Law Dictionary*, 1969. See also the terms of Citizen; Domicil; Expatriation; Naturalization.
- 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.

<u>is not</u> a state, nation or country, but merely a corporate body. Therefore one cannot have the nationality of such. To truly maintain nationality, land is required. The "United States" does or did not possess land to support premise of nationality; wherefore the "United States" is not a state or a nation, in regard to its composite stature as the government of the Union. In a pure legal sense, the entity known as the "United States" is simply considered a "corporate body" that has been contracted by the several American nations to handle certain affairs.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

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, 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 seemingly served such purpose; however, such measures have eroded the proper 'societal law' of America: the common law. 12

Consequently, over the past 140+ years, such societal law has been destroyed and 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. This operation of law is set forth:

• "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, ¹³ are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

That clause is referred to as a "naturalization clause". ¹⁴ In operation it collectively naturalizes everyone born in America to be federal citizens at birth; however, such *de facto* citizenship is, unbeknownst to most, voluntary in nature; however, one has to terminate it *by law*. ¹⁵

It must be established that the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship develops a character fully repugnant to *natural* and *international* law. ¹⁶ In fact, said amendment induced a commercial

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ See compilation document: "In Their Own Words" by Gerald Alan Brown, Ed. D.

¹¹ **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.** The United States of America <u>are a corporation</u> endowed with the capacity to sue and be sued, to convey and receive property. 1 Marsh. Dec. 177, 181. —*Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*

¹² **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 Dictionary, Sixth Edition Deluxe*

See also the definition of "Police Power" and what follows this hidden authority.

¹³ 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, or "residents". see footnote 1]

¹⁴ **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*

¹⁵ **EXPATRIATION**. The voluntary act of abandoning one's country and becoming the citizen or subject of another. —*Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*

based constitutional system of law; ¹⁷ that is everything encompassed in the *governmental de facto* system is of a *contractual* or a *commercial nature*. This imports the creation of *legal fictions* and also creates several *conflicts of law*. ¹⁸ Another repugnant factor that coexists with this *citizenship de facto* is the *unnatural* allegiance to the "United States" that is imposed. ¹⁹

Accordingly, Americans fail to understand they have given up their liberties by not expressly terminating the *de facto citizenship* at their age of majority (18 in *our* legal system); 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*. As Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment preserves the original citizenships, all the law that is established under the Fourteenth Amendment is effectively *private law* in regard to Americans and can truly only apply to *United States citizens*, i.e., *citizens and nationals of the United States*; therefore, ultimately the states and federal government only represent voting federal citizens, and the ones that *have not* claimed their rightful nationalities. ²²

Consequently, this is where the *dual system of law* is created:

- 1) The *private law* caused by the Fourteenth Amendment; and,
- 2) The *public law* 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 [*quasi*]public law set forth by the original form (*organic*) of the Constitution for the United States of America.

THE REBELLION(S)

To further illustrate the *dual system of law* that is present, we must undertake an understanding of what has transpired in relation to Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. Americans are totally oblivious of the *quiet wars* established by operation of law. Simply, it is pure evil.

- 16 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.
- 17 These premises were brought forth in the Slaughter-House cases, 16 Wall. U.S. 36 (1872).
- 18 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
- 19 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).

- 20 See the current *state governments* defined by Title 18 United States Code § 11: They are referred to as *insurgent factions*.
- 21 The citizenship is **DEAD**, as it cannot be used. In essence, there is no "state citizenship".
- 22 He who is silent appears to consent. {Qui tacet consentire videtur}

The principle that governs this evil action is noted in the Declaration of Independence as, "*The Consent of the Governed*." Americans consent to be *slaves* or *property* to an unknown faction. Moreover – on the foundations that are set forth by the *law of nations* (and the alternate or *new* Thirteenth Amendment) ²³ – one cannot lawfully be subordinate to the "dominion" of another without his consent. ²⁴ Such matters noted, using syntax – or sentence diagramming – you will find the following in Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment set forth in stealth:

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

What this operation of law accomplishes is an unwitting contractual agreement by a *denizened* citizen of the United States (*federal citizen*). They unwittingly give-up a *de jure law form* and accept the *de facto law form*, ²⁵ which is in essence the police power ²⁶ of the federal and state legislatures, *i.e.*, voluntary servitude. This unwitting servitude is established by the diabolical Fourteenth Amendment political system. In reference to said system, the legislatures are acting in a *quasi-war mode* due to the induced voting rebellion ²⁷ creating a progressive police state. ²⁸

An American is in breach of allegiance ²⁹ 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; ²⁰ in rudimentary form of the constitutional system of the American Union, the legislatures could not create private law that affected "citizens" at large, *i.e.*, so-called *Public Law*. Also, one can observe that some law established by the *statutory scheme* is pursuant to international rules of war. ³⁰ Because the law as applied is fundamentally followed, the general constitutional provisions that have been craftily utilized to create these *quiet wars* 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."

^{23 &}lt;u>AMENDMENT XIII</u> – Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, <u>except as</u>
<u>a punishment for crime</u> whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall
exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

NOTE: The usage of THEIR instead of ITS, in the authority. The United States refers to itself as IT in acts of law.

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*

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 United States citizens maintain the "duty" (26CFR301.6109-1(b)) to have the number.

²⁶ 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

²⁷ Americans must be US citizens to politically participate, see: www.pacinlaw.us/voter

²⁸ **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/jurist submits to you the CIA, amongst other agencies of the government of the United States.

²⁹ **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. See, The Pledge of Allegiance, at: www.pacinlaw.us/pledge

³⁰ **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?

This is what is termed National Emergency, *so-called*.³¹ 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.³² Accordingly, unknown to Americans all courts of the United States, both state and federal, are being operated under the principles of such law. Moreover, one should note that, generally, all the courts in the [U]nited States of America have military flags in them. These look like *regular flags* but have *gold fringe* on them.

In essence, the states – that is their 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 citizens³³ that have accepted this system by benefiting from it – have voluntarily been 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*); ¹ 3) Accept a feudal system of law (and *land ownership*) as slaves; ³⁴ thus, 4) Give up their natural right to sovereignty that is protected by the Constitution for the United States of America (*and* by the *law of nations*).

PART 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 evidenced by the fact that nothing in the original *Federal Constitution* has been repealed; thus it is still in full *force* and *effect*. In addition, under the rule of international law of *servitus*, ²⁴ 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 of this system can only be applied to consenting *United States citizens*;

³¹ **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 (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 so-called Civil War); accordingly, the Fourteenth Amendment creates the new perpetual state of war within the several States.

³² See Title 18 USC § 7. <u>Special</u> 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.

³³ 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:

[&]quot;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 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.

³⁴ 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 insolvency of the United States.

hence, is not mandatory for – thus cannot be forced upon – those who wish not to rebel against their *de jure law* to partake in the insurgent governmental system and its benefits.³⁵

FEDERALISM VERSES NATIONALISM

In *planned* effect, these orchestrated legal measures have created – or rather – have *induced* political phenomena: Federalism. ³⁶ The antithesis of federalism is: Nationalism. ³⁷

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 the [U]nited States of America into one big *commercial plantation* under their rule. The original Constitution axiomatically reflects the concerns of Jefferson: it is obvious that said document being that of a general commercial purpose due to predominate commerce clauses incorporated into it. If one would observe the political scheme that has evolved in America, he would see that in the early 1800's Jefferson ultimately over-threw the Federalist Party with his *Democratic Republican Party*. This took the Union under 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 became splintered by President Andrew Jackson and his Democrats. Later, during the mid-1800's, a group called the "*Radical Republicans*" created the Republican party. The two parties are still around today known as the Republicans & Democrats: the latter being *commie fodder* of the former. One must understand the Republicans are the true *RED* party. The two parties are acting in a stealth manner as the original *Federalists*³⁸ ...as they have the same ideals of centralized government.

It is estimated that the real system of American law allowed too much freedom. People were not controllable on a mass scale and the powers elite were unable to direct their labors toward their desired goals. As discussed herein, the current *feudal system* has been induced by the unwitting voluntary system established by the *operations* of the Fourteenth Amendment.³⁹ To keep the matters for Americans in perpetual control of the Federalists (*Elitists*), socialism was introduced.⁴⁰ Karl Marx, the creator of the Communist Manifesto (1848, *declaration of economic war on the world*), and other Communists will tell you that, "Socialism leads to Communism."

³⁵ 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, *i.e.*, United States citizens, involved in the rebellion; hence they mandate statute law on them.

³⁶ **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 Dictionary*

³⁷ **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*

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ This has allowed the federal government to control or seize state lands and other property of private or national (meaning *national* is: state) nature. See the information by the Congress of 1917 "Dealing with 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 34 for the congressional evidence of this particular Plank of the Manifesto.

⁴⁰ Thomas Jefferson speaking <u>against socialism</u>? "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

To implement socialism on a Union-wide basis, the Fourteenth Amendment was established via the force of the *so-called* Civil War. Such obvious – *yet covert* – measures were of general purpose to *tame and train* the masses toward a commercialistic, economic slave force.

PART CONCLUSION

COMMunism is nothing more than another name for Federalism, ⁴¹ 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. If one would investigate, he would find that all Ten Planks of the Communist Manifesto have been progressively applied in America since 1868.

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 inevitable. As many would concur with, America is seeing a total breakdown in society. ⁴² This is largely due to the combining of states (*nations*) to act as one under the dictatorial control of the *so-called* federal government. If America is to reverse its apparent social degeneration, the current police power of the states has to be negated. By doing so ⁴³ the proper societal law – the *common law* – may be restored to the several nations (or *peoples*) ⁴⁴ of the American union.

As the full intent of the Fourteenth Amendment took well over a century to *PROGRESSIVELY* accomplish, we can find Congress passed law that made America one nationality.⁴⁵ 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." 46

Of course, that language is from the Fourteenth Amendment. Fortunately – as this politically imposed nationality is a fraud under the law of nations – a remedy is provided; in regard to the

- 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."
- 41 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.
- 42 "There are, besides, eternal truths, such as Freedom, Justice, etc., that are common to all states of society.

 <u>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."</u>
 - That is taken word-for-word from the Communist Manifesto, 1848. See, Your Marxism, at: www.pacinlaw.us/marxism
- 43 Socialist factions are responsible for the breakdown. Such people are referred to as: Liberals. see footnote 42
- **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*
- 45 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 <u>abolish countries and nationality."</u> That is taken word-for-word from the Communist Manifesto. Strange, the so-called *Civil War* happened soon after the Manifesto of Karl Marx was released to the world. A *manifesto* is a declaration of war.
- 46 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 United States Document:

 GN 00303 100 U.S. Citizenship, Subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States, Individue.
 - **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 United States 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 14 on this issue]

lawful nationality, you may reference Title 8 of the United States Code – specifically section 1481 – therein is the personal cure by permission of government, the federal nationality de facto can be terminated under that noted section of Title 8. By giving-up benefits, this puts the men and women of America back to their original status under the original Constitution.

Under *de jure constitutional premise*, personal interference by the United States and its system is then protected by the 9th & 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 citizens⁴⁷ by the United States Constitution and state constitutions and <u>so guaranteed as to prevent legislative interference therewith.</u>

Once the correction of one's status is accomplished, he is no longer under the mandates of the private and special law established by the federal or state governments. Under the principles of international law, one is deemed to be an alien ⁴⁸ as to the *political system* of the United States; moreover, one is also an *alien* in every state of which he is not a national (dead *citizen*) of. This plays an important part in reference to the United States 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 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 the *common law*.

SYLLABUS

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

Due to the fact the States haven't been paying their debts with money based on substance ⁴⁹ – 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 by Congress of the United States that such governments *are not* immune from their commercial activities. ⁵⁰

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ ALIEN. Owing political allegiance to another country or government; foreign. alien residents. An unnaturalized foreign resident of a country; also called noncitizen. —American Heritage Dictionary

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ Rudolf Sohm relates in his treatise, *Institutes of Roman Law*, that private law is commercial. Accordingly, 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.

The problems of Americans will not see any rectification until the *Quiet War* is ceased and a true *national* system is put-back in place. Until that time Americans must enforce their natural rights held under the law of nations and claim their *true nationalities*. It is the God given duty of every American to enforce this right and make others aware of the hidden agenda 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 <u>has</u> to <u>decline</u>, I don't think you can escape that."

Seriously, *Paul*!?! – Sounds like the *middle class* must *go away* – Smells like *Communism*.

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**AUTHORED** BY: LB Bork, founder of the People's Awareness Coalition.

- \* Also see these articles on Section 2 of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution:
  - www.pacinlaw.us/error
- ♦ www.pacinlaw.us/usage
- ♦ www.pacinlaw.us/treason
- ❖ Also see this information in addition : www.pacinlaw.us/expatriation



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## ISLAND MAKERS PROJECT

People who are dividing *the movement* need to be exposed. The purpose of the *Island Makers Project* is to accomplish such measure and also show people where they are in their quest.

◆ IMP Site: www.islandmakers.us

◆ PAC Unification Project : www.pacalliance.us/unification



The book titled *The Red Amendment* is an in law exposé. It centers on legal operations of the 14th Amendment put into the Constitution in 1868 which caused the usurpation of the original governmental system. Remedies are also discussed.

◆ Visit The Red Amendment WebSite at: www.redamendment.net