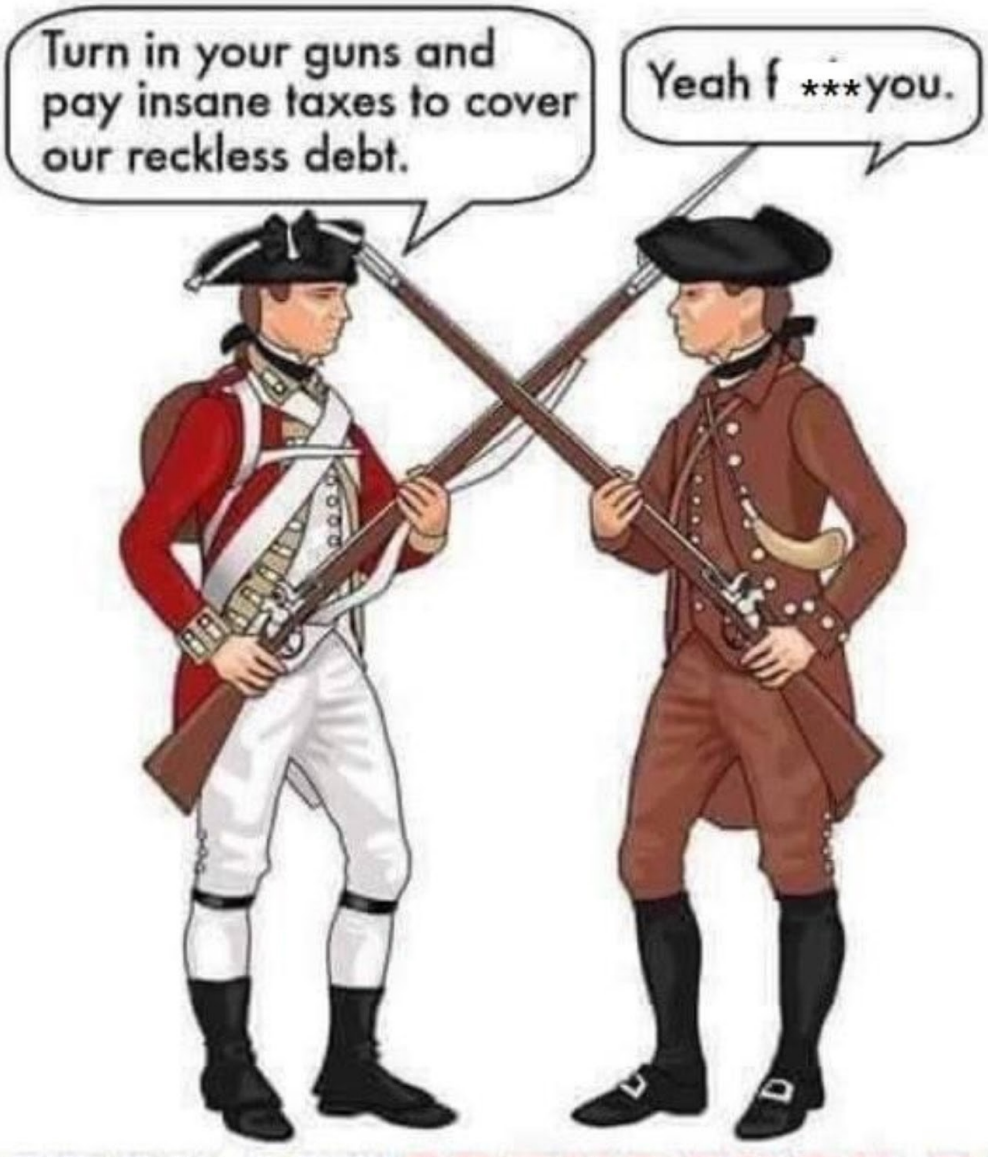

Turn in your guns and pay insane taxes to cover our reckless debt.
Yeah f ***you.

In addressing matters of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 Madison said in the Federalists Papers #39:

"... its jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects." -- (1/26/1788)

Just 85 years later, nearly immediately following our Civil War, in U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873) ***"The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress."***

If Congress, in all its grotesque wisdom, decides to prohibit federal citizens from using a particular brand of toothpaste or require them to be vaccinated, Federal courts will think they are authorized to enforce that municipal law inside all 50 States of the Union.

Once We Were Colonists – Subject to a King

Jurisdiction Explained and Understood

THIS IS AMERICA's EXCEPTIONISM !

Then, we made a Declaration of Independence and immediately formed a Body Politic under the Articles of Confederation.

Under the AoC, we established ONE type of land divided into 13 separate, sovereign units we called "states". The Perpetual Union of freely associated compact states, is a feature of the Original Jurisdiction found under the Articles of Confederation, which established "the United States of America" as a national entity. Within this establishment we have "Land" and we have "People". Under the AoC we have the understanding of Land held in Allodium and People sharing co-sovereignty.

To Further Clarify: The several united States, or States united, are considered foreign to each other except in regards to their relations as common members of the Union. The term "foreign nations", as used in a statement of the rule that the laws of foreign nations should be proved in a certain manner, should be considered to mean all nations and states other than that in which the action is brought; and hence one state of the Union is foreign to another, in the sense of that rule. This comes into clarity when you remember that a fugitive from justice is extradited from one State to another. And a recent federal statute proves that The Congress still refers to the 50 States as "countries". When a State court in Alaska needed a federal judge to handle a case overload, The Congress amended Title 28 to make that possible. In its reference to the 50 States,

the statute is titled the "Assignment of Judges to courts of the freely associated compact states." Then, The Congress refers to these freely associated compact states as "countries". See: " (b) The Congress consents to the acceptance and retention by any judge so authorized of reimbursement from the countries referred to in subsection (a) . . ."

Finding that the AoC was not sufficient to organize and run a nation, The Founders met again in Philadelphia where the AoC was amended and re-named a Constitution FOR the United States of America. Herein our Founders carved out bits of land under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 and gave "exclusive jurisdiction" to The Congress assembled to manage. These bits of land comprise "10 miles within the seat of power, all territories, possessions and enclaves". Under this exclusive venue, both land and people are under the sole authority of The Congress Assembled no different than the Colonists before, only this time Subject to The Congress rather than Subject to a King.

Here are a few interesting court cases that outline the differences between one class of land and people and the other. I have copied and pasted an article I wrote in response to Hillsdale College's comments regarding "Civil Rights".

AmericanByBirth:

Law of The Land / Law of The People

it"s ALL about Jurisdiction

Hillsdale College releases its latest free online course: "Civil Rights in American History,"

I think Hillsdale College ought to address this question first.

Why there are Civil Rights and Natural Rights and what are the differences?

For the same reason there is The Land and The People of the several "states in perpetual union" that came into existence with the Articles of Confederation by their respective state Citizens who enjoy Rights and Immunities from the All Mighty ONE as differentiated from The Peoples creation, The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, In Congress, July 4, 1776, the US Constitution, found in Article 1, §8, Clause 17 where this bits of lands - "ten miles within the seat of power, all Territories, Possessions and Enclaves" is under the sole delegated authority of The People to The Congress where these citizens only receive One Right, Privileges and Immunities from The Congress. Although The U.S. Constitution never explicitly mentions The Divine by Name, but references The Divine as "Nature's God", "Creator", "Supreme Judge" and "Divine Providence", however, the same cannot be said of the nation's state constitutions. In fact, YaHuWaH or The Divine Name is mentioned at least once in

each of the 50 state constitutions and nearly 200 times overall, according to a Pew Research Center analysis.

These Territorial citizens literally exist at the pleasure of The Congress just as The Colonists existed at the pleasure of The King of England before our Declaration of Independence.

You know who these territorial citizens are by the prima facie evidence of them asking The Congress or a derivative of The Congress, city, county, or state, for permission to do a given thing such as To Drive, or To Hunt or Fish, or To Pilot a boat or airplane or get Married . . .

Look at these court cases and tell me what you think.

EVERYTHING, you think of what relates to "freedom" is ensconced in these specific and unique people.

The Co-Sovereignty of the American People was first recognized by the high Court in this case.

So much for the idea of "Sovereign-Citizen" . . .

CHISHOLM, Ex"r. versus GEORGIA.

SCOTUS: SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, 2 U.S. 419;

1 L. Ed. 440; 1793 U.S. LEXIS 249; 2 Dall. 419

"To the Constitution of the United States the term SOVEREIGN, is totally unknown. There is but one place where it could have been used with propriety. But, even in that place it would not, perhaps, have comported with the delicacy of those, who ordained and established that Constitution. They might have announced themselves "SOVEREIGN" people of the United States: But serenely conscious of the fact, they avoided the ostentatious declaration."

"*As the State has claimed precedence of the people; so, in the same inverted course of things, the Government has often claimed precedence of the State; and to this perversion in the Second degree, many of the volumes of confusion concerning sovereignty owe their existence*."

Sovereignty was defined and those who are sovereign were identified by this case; and, it is the standing law on sovereignty today.

Supreme Court in DRED SCOTT v. JOHN F. A. SANDFORD, 60 U.S. 393 (1857), where the High Court stated, in relevant part: "…The words "people of the United States" and "citizens" are synonymous terms, and mean the same thing. They both describe the political body who, according to our republican institutions, form the sovereignty, and who hold the power and conduct the Government through their representatives. They are what we familiarly call the 'sovereign people', and every citizen is one of these people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty..." "It is true, every person, and every class and description of persons, *who*

were at the time of the adoption of the Constitution recognized as Citizens in the several States, became also Citizens of this new political body; but none other; it ***was formed by them, and for them and their posterity, but for no one else****. And the personal rights and privileges guaranteed to citizens of this new sovereignty were intended to embrace* ***those only who were then members of the several State communities****, or* ***who should afterwards by birthright or otherwise*** [Naturalization] ***become members, according to the provisions of the Constitution and the principles on which it was founded.****" (Emphasis added) Scott v. Sanford, 60 U.S. 393, at 406.*

You will find further astonishing revelations within 'The Slaughterhouse Cases' and 'The Legal Tender Cases'.

What are the possible classifications of people here on the American soil?

1. Americans in co-sovereignty with one another – are not a part of the citizenry

2. state Citizens as the product of The Articles of Confederation are subject to The Congress, *ONLY* with The Congress 'bound by the Chains of The Constitution'.

3. Territorial citizens as the product of The Constitution for the united States of America, Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 17, are subject to The Congress, with The Congress having sole sovereignty over *this* land and *this* people ***only***.

4. legal aliens

5. illegal aliens

In which Jurisdiction do you live?

U S v. CRUIKSHANK, 92 U.S. 542 (1875) "*We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several States*. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own who owe its allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a citizen of a State, but his rights of citizenship under one of these governments will be different from those he has under the other.

As stated in LEGAL TENDER CASES, 110 U.S. 421 (1884) (also referred to as Julliard v Greenman); In the united States of America "We The People" are sovereign over and above that of the government. As such, the government only has the authority to have those specific powers that have been delegated to it through our constitutions.

But, be that as it may, there is no such thing as a power of inherent sovereignty in the government of the United States. It is a government of delegated powers, supreme within its prescribed sphere (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17), but powerless outside of it. In this country,

sovereignty resides in the people, and congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their constitution, entrusted to it; all else is withheld.

What is the meaning behind these specific court decisions?

Remember at the beginning of this writing, I wrote: in U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873) ***"The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished*** [meaning different] ***from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress."*** ?

Now, let's look how this has played out in the following court decisions . . .

Maxwell v Dow, 20 S.C.R. 448, at pg 455; "…the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States do not necessarily include all the rights protected by the first eight amendments to the Federal constitution against the powers of the Federal government."

US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957 "The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States,"

Is Florida or any of the other 50 States a territory of the United States?

Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773. "Therefore, the U.S. citizens [citizens of the District of Columbia] residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an "individual entity."

Involuntary Servitude was abolished with the 13th Amendment. However, did you know you may Voluntarily *surrender* to Servitude by contracts and agreements?

Hendrick v. Maryland S.C. Reporter's Rd. 610-625. (1914) "A "US Citizen" upon leaving the District of Columbia becomes involved in "interstate commerce", as a "resident", does not have the common-law right to travel, of a Citizen of one of the several states."

If you are a Law Enforcement Officer – LEO – had you ever considered to determine if the subject you had pulled over was involved in interstate commerce as a resident or were they someone else with the 'common-law' Right to Travel?

City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944 "The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the "citizenship" to the agencies of government."

Wadleigh v. Newhall, Circuit Court N. Dist. Cal., Mar 13, 1905 "Civil rights under the 14th amendment are for Federal citizens and not State Citizens; Federal citizens, as parents, have no right to the custody of their infant children except subject to the paramount right of the State."

Might this be how a government agency may come and take your children from you?

Perry v. United States, 294 US 330, 353 (1935), “The Congress, as the instrumentality of sovereignty, is endowed with certain powers to be exerted on behalf of the people in the manner and with the effect the Constitution ordains. The Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the people to override their will as thus declared.”

Would these differences be important to express? Well, if you were having any issues with the IRS, you might think that be important.

In U.S. v. Slater, 545 Fed. Supp. 179,182 *(1982).* ***"Unless the defendant can prove he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS has the right to inquire and determine a tax liability.***"

- Houston v. Moore 18 U.S. 1, 33 (1820) ”Every citizen of a State owes a double allegiance; **he enjoys the protection** and participates in the government **of both** the State and the United States.”

- Moore v Illinois 55 U.S. 13, 20 (1852) ”Every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of a State or territory. He may be said to owe allegiance to two sovereigns and ***may*** [not Shall] **be liable** to punishment for an infraction of the laws of either.”

- United States v Cruikshank 92 U.S. 542, 551 ”It is the natural consequence of a **citizenship** which owes allegiance to two sovereignties, and **claims protection from both**...He owes allegiance to the two departments, so to speak, and within their respective spheres **must pay the penalties** which each exacts for disobedience to its laws. In return, he can demand protection from each **within its own jurisdiction**.”

Crosse v. Bd. of Supervisors, 221 A.2d 431 (1966) which says: "Both before and after the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, it has not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the United States in order to be a citizen of his state." Citing U.S. v. Cruikshank, supra

“**The acceptance of a license**, in whatever form, **will not impose** upon the licensee **an obligation** to respect or to comply with any provision of the statute or with the regulations prescribed that are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States." W. W. CARGILL CO. v. STATE OF MINNESOTA, 180 U.S. 452 (1901) 180 U.S. 452

Everything we read above demonstrates TWO governments – one with Rights unalienable from The Supreme Judge and the other with Privileges offered by The Congress.

My take on the above court cases is that there are TWO classes of people here “south of Canada and north of Mexico, i.e. Union state Citizens and United State citizens. The former enjoy Rights and Immunities granted and guaranteed, as expressed by The All Mighty ONE in our Declaration of Independence, i.e. by Nature’s God, the Creator, Supreme Judge, and Divine Providence while the latter enjoy mere privileges granted and revocable by The Congress.

“Rights” are not up for negotiation or discussion while mere “Privileges”, on the other hand, are granted and revoked by The Congress at the Will of The Congress. These “grants” are evidenced by a “Subject to The Congress” via a licensing scheme. Have YOU asked for permission to do something that is a Right?

Catha v United States , 152 US , at 215 U.S. Code, Title 28 – JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, (Chapter 176) § 3002 (15) (a, b, & c) THINK ART1, SEC.8, CL17.
“The laws of Congress in respect to those matters *do not extend into the territorial limits* of the states, but *have force only in the District of Columbia*, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government.”

There are two SCOTUS decisions that deal with 2 of the 5 status types of people on the soil South of Canada and North of Mexico; illegal alien, legal alien, *American, territorial citizen, and State Citizen. The particular cases in which the Supreme Court defined the two “United States” were, in 1901, Downes v Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 and, upheld in 1945 by Hooven and Allison Co. v. Evatt, 324 U.S. 652. are the controlling definitions, in law, of U.S. citizens.

The 1901 Bidwell decision and later the 1945 Hooven decision addressed the latter two classes of (c)Citizenship.

A state Citizen of one of the several states in perpetual union, of the freely associated compact states, on the other hand, has Rights provided by YaHuWaH, The All Mighty ONE, Whom our Founding Fathers called “Nature’s God”, “Creator”, ”Supreme Judge” and “Divine Providence”. State Citizens are differentiated from territorial citizens in legal writings by the capitalization of the letter “C” in Citizenship for a state Citizen and the use of a lower case “c” for territorial citizens. Simply read the many court cases prior to the Civil War and those following it.

One of these “United States” is the one that most of us as Americans think of when we say that we are US Citizens. That is the one in which we the people are sovereign. Unfortunately, most Americans have been fooled into transferring themselves into the second United States in which the federal government is the sovereign and ”We The People” are not. The method of transfer is usually done through signing an IRS form, a SS-5 form, petitioning and possessing a license and/or using a SSN.

The Downes v. Bidwell case was brought when the United States was attempting to charge a higher tariff to goods imported from Puerto Rico which the U.S. had recently acquired. Article 1, §8, Clause 1 states; “The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States (emphasis added); The plaintiff was arguing that it was unconstitutional for there to be higher tariffs charged for imports from Puerto Rico since it was now a territory of the United States of America. With a vote of 5 to 4, the judges ruled;

"Constitutional restrictions and limitations were not applicable to the areas of lands, enclaves, territories and possessions over which the Congress had exclusive legislative authority." Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244

This opened the devils lair to the biggest scam that anyone has ever been able to pull off in history. It enabled the United States federal government to start passing "municipal" law that has no Constitutional impact in the united States of America, but is enforceable in the federal government's United States where the federal government is the sovereign instead of We The People. It is also fully consistent with Article 1, §8, Clause 17.

The Dissenting Opinion

The dissenting opinion was delivered by **Justice John Marshall Harlan** in which he **predicted much of what has occurred.**

"The idea prevails with some, indeed it has found expression in arguments at the bar, that we have in this country substantially two national governments; one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all of the restrictions; the other to be maintained by the Congress outside and independently of that instrument, *by exercising such powers as other nations of the earth are accustomed to...* I take leave to say that, if the principles thus announced should ever receive the sanction of a majority of this court, a radical and mischievous change in our system of government will result. We will, in that event, pass from the era of constitutional liberty, guarded and protected by a written constitution into an era of legislative absolutism...It will be an evil day for American liberty if the theory of government outside the Supreme law of the land finds lodgment in our Constitutional jurisprudence. No higher duty rests upon this court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violation of the principles of the Constitution." Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244

The result of this opinion is a legislature that passes laws for two separate countries. *They just do not expose which one they are in session for during a given session*. The intent is to fool Americans into believing they have jurisdiction where they do not. And it is just about the money.

The Other Case

In 1945, a second case was brought, the result of which was to uphold the first case. In Hooven and Allison Co. V. Evatt, 34 U.S. 652 the Supreme Court defined the two separate "United States" and stated that it would be the last time that it would address the "official definitions" of the United States. The thought here is the Supreme Court justices did not want to make it too obvious that there were two different United States, since the result would be an exposure of the fraudulent income tax system.

The ruling in part stated;

The term "United States" may be used in any one of several senses. It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations. It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends, or it may be the collective name of the states which are united by and under the Constitution.

This opinion resulted in a legal definition as found in Black's Law Dictionary 6th edition to be;

1. It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations
2. It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends
3. It may be the collective names of the states which are united by and under the Constitution.

The reader should note this definition has since been removed. It does not appear in the Black's Law Dictionary 8th edition and thereafter.

So, how do the above definitions play out with regards to citizenship for those 'south of Canada and north of Mexico?

1. "It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations". This reference is referring to: 'We The People', quoting Scott v. Sanford: ". . . *who were at the time of the adoption of the Constitution recognized as Citizens in the several states, became also Citizens of this new political body; but none other; it* ***was formed by them, and for them and their posterity, but for no one else****. And the personal rights and privileges guaranteed to citizens of this new sovereignty were intended to embrace* ***those only who were then members of the several State communities****, or* ***who should afterwards, by birthright or otherwise become members, according to the provisions of the Constitution and the principles on which it was founded.****" (Emphasis added) Scott v. Sanford, 60 U.S. 393, at 406.*"
2. It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends: **these persons are <u>United States citizens</u>**. Reference the 14th Amendment with a 'democratic' form of government. Have you ever heard it said: "We must make this world a safe democracy"?
3. It may be the collective names of the states which are united by and under the Constitution. These People are, quoting an IRS W8-BEN form: "**<u>Union state</u>**

Citizen" or the term **American National** as found in 8 U.S.C. § 1502 with a guaranteed Republican form of government.

Just to clarify what the second definition means, we can refer to The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, In Congress, July 4, 1776 US Constitution Article 1, §8, Clause 17 "To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;--And..."

You will note that the "United States" only has sovereignty over those specific areas and an approval of the state legislatures is required for the federal government to purchase space from the states. That is because in the states, the states are sovereign over the federal government. That is why the state can determine what the speed limits are, the drinking age is and a criminal has to be extradited to another state where a crime is committed just like a criminal would have to be extradited from Canada to a state of the union if that is where he was found.

It is important to note which is the case when, for example, the United States is suing an individual in civil court. The "United States" argued in We the People Foundation, Inc. v. United States of America, "The United States, as a sovereign, may not be sued without its consent, the terms of which determine the court's jurisdiction." However, in the united States of America, which is the "collective name of the states which are united by and under the Constitution", the "United States" is not the sovereign, because The People are the sovereigns in those "united States", not the "United States". There cannot be two different sovereigns occupying the same space. When We The People are the sovereigns, we are the highest authority and our permission is required before we can be sued. In We the People Foundation, Inc. vs. the United States of America, the United States is the sovereign, because We the People Foundation is an organization granted "tax exempt" status by an organization that only exists in the "United States" that falls under the second definition above.

This just served as further evidence of the two "United States".

Since Bob Schulz had applied to the IRS for "tax exempt" status for his organization, the IRS presumed that they had jurisdiction over him and that he was a subject of the second "United States" (the corporation). Bob Schulz did not challenge this jurisdictional authority and actually waive his rights of sovereignty by applying for the tax exempt status. In the "united States of America" in which The People are the sovereigns, there is no income tax, because the Constitution still does not allow for a direct unapportioned tax to be laid upon the states by the federal government.

Anna Von Reitz offers a unique perspective when she writes: "We know that both corporate and incorporated entities have to be created by living people or Lawful Persons. These things don't just get it on in a file drawer and procreate on their own.

We know there is no provision for a Municipal Corporation to charter other Municipal Corporations, except as franchises. So, a Municipal Corporation has to be incorporated by a Territorial Corporation or other charter agent."

The Territorial U.S. Government presumed to act "for" us and undertake the duties of our American Federal Republic, which the Territorial Government was never authorized to do --- and, the specific unauthorized power that they seized upon in 1870 was the power to charter corporations.

So, they usurped upon an instrumentality of our actual Government in Breach of Trust and commercial service contract by failing to observe the limitations of The Constitution of the United States of America, and to add insult to injury, they began creating British Territorial Corporations for themselves instead of American Corporations ---even though they were purportedly exercising our power "for" us as faithful Trustees and acting in our best interests, etc., etc., etc. Hmmm.

The next thing we notice is that the Territorial (also known as Commonwealth) Corporation chartered in Scotland in 1868 and doing business as "The United States of America" --- Incorporated, converted what remained of The United States Congress into its own Board of Directors, and passes an "Act" claiming the right to charter corporations in our name, abusing our sovereign powers under conditions of fraud and semantic deceit, without any valid claim to such empowerment ----and there we have The Corporations Act of 1870.

The next year these same players and interlopers passed the infamous Act of 1871 seeking to create Municipal Corporations for their own benefit. That got shot down and repealed in 1874, but the rats kept at it and by 1878, the Municipal Corporation of the District of Columbia was formed under the auspices of the Scottish Territorial Corporation doing business as "The United States of America" --- Inc.

> The Legislative Act of February 21, 1871, Forty-first Congress, Session III, Chapter 62, page 419, Congress chartered a Federal Company entitled "United States," a/k/a "US Inc.," a "Commercial Agency" originally designated as "Washington, D.C.," in accordance with the 14th Amendment which the record indicates was never ratified (see Utah Supreme Court Cases, Dyett v. Turner, (1968) 439 P2d 266, 267; State v Phillips, (1975) 540 P 2d 936; as well as Coleman v. Miller, 307 U.S. 448, 59 S. Ct. 972; 28 Tulane Law Review, 22; 11 South Carolina Law Quarterly 484; Congressional Record , June 13, 1967, pp. 15641-15646). ***A "citizen of the United States" is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the PCT, the private constructive, cestui que trust of***

US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc. in § 4.

Now all of this is constructive fraud and fraud accomplished by semantic deceit and nondisclosure, identity theft, credit fraud, and Breach of Trust --- and it is all built upon sand, just waiting for a good tide to wash it away. And now, the tide has come.

The Territorial United States Government acted in fraud to pass The Corporations Act of 1870 and acted "in our name" ---it impersonated us to do this and pretended to be an Agent of our sovereignty--- without our knowledge, consent, or delegated authority to do so.

Using that initial fraud, the Scottish Interloper created Municipal CORPORATIONS of all kinds seeking to benefit itself --- but pretending the whole time to "represent" us.

The Municipal US CORPORATIONS that were created via this criminal enterprise all function under foreign law --- Roman Civil Law, not American Public Law.

The next thing we notice is that all these US CORPORATIONS can lie, cheat, steal, and promote all kinds of fraud and crime --- as long as they don't get caught, because they function under Roman Civil Law.

And then, we notice that these US CORPORATIONS are included as US CITIZENS under the Diversity of Citizenship Clause. This saddles all US CORPORATIONS with the obligations and debts of Municipal citizens of the United States. Oh, my . . .

The Corporations Act of 1870 is null and void for lack of standing to enact it and also for constructive fraud, impersonation, and semantic deceit which led to other crimes of personage, identity theft, credit fraud, unlawful conversion, kidnapping, trafficking of Lawful Persons in violation of Article IV of both The Constitution of the United States and The Constitution of the United States of America, inland piracy, and fraud, fraud, fraud.

That means that the Act of 1871 (repealed in 1874) and all subsequent acts eventually creating the Municipal Corporation of the District of Columbia are null and void from inception.

That means that all these corporations, both the US CORPORATIONS and the Territorial USA, Incorporated entities, were and are operating under invalid charters and don't have any right to exist under international and global law. And neither do any of the US CORPORATIONS and franchises they have subsequently incorporated have any right to exist --- including all those incorporated under the State of Delaware operating as a Territorial franchise corporation.

La-Dee-Dah. These organizations are stateless and baseless and return by Operation of Law to the benefit of the American Government in liquidation.

Our Employees explicitly did all this $%#@$^@ "in our names" and that means that we have the only valid ownership interest in all these creations and that the only way out of this situation --

for the corporations -- is to accept amnesty as lawful American Corporations, subject to the Public Law of this country, or face immediate and permanent liquidation. All of them, Both USA Territorial Charters and US Municipal Charters are void.

They have only one (1) option -- to come home and be re-chartered under our lawful international jurisdiction, and stand under the Public Law, or be liquidated.

To give you a high speed history of how we got here, in 1871, The Congress passed what's called the Organic Act of Columbia. In 1871, after The Civil War, we were broke. We needed money and the central bankers, the Rothschild central bankers in London talked our President into creating the United States Corporation.

That United States Corporation is a corporation that is designed to govern this nation, the land of the United States. Moving forward, over the next number of years, by the time we hit about 1910, -11 or -12, we had sold enough bonds to be able to have money to run the Government. The Rothschild central bankers bought up all of these bonds and when it came time to pay the bonds, about 1910, 1911, [the US government] couldn't. The money wasn't there. We were insolvent.

So, they talked our criminal president [Woodrow Wilson] and Congress into creating the Federal Reserve Bank, where they would simply write a number on a piece of paper, call it "money"; it's not backed by anything, hand it off to our Government and we had to pay them interest.

They had us buried...

By the time we hit 1934, there was the Bretton Woods Act. Again, the criminal Congress, the traitors in Congress, then quit-claimed the United States Corporation to the International Monetary Fund.

This country has been ruled by a foreign power for a very long time.

Remember, however, the Organic documents are still in full force and effect - The Original Compacts, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution for the United States of America, and the Northwest Ordinance.

After all, This United States, Inc. is just a corporation, a bankrupt one at that.

All of what I've shared with you is for one purpose: So, you know that as a 'territorial citizen' domiciled in Washington, D.C., you ARE subject to The Congress. And if The Congress wants to poison the water you drink, the food you eat, and turn you into a mobile Wi-Fi transmitter/receiver, they have every right to do that to their property. Remember the Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox I shared with you earlier: "*Therefore, the U.S. citizens [citizens of the District of Columbia] residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an "individual entity*." I don't make this stuff up, folks.

THE SOLUTION

The solution is simply to force The State through Criminal Complaints, Title 42, 1983, 1985, 1986 and Title 18, 242, to evidence the Land and the People to the matter of law they are attempting to enforce. Government has no right – only their incentive for profits – to mislead you into believing you are a citizen of the United States, when, in truth, you are a Union state Citizen of one of the ". . . *states which are united by and under the Constitution*".

THE 14th AMENDMENT

Remember Wadleigh v. Newhall, Circuit Court N. Dist. Cal., Mar 13, 1905?

> *"**Civil rights under the 14th amendment are for Federal citizens and not State Citizens**; **Federal citizens, as parents, have no right to the custody of their infant children except subject to the paramount right of the State."***

Remember Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L.Ed. 1143, 56 S.Ct. 773.

> ***"Therefore, the U.S. citizens [citizens of the District of Columbia] residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an "individual entity."***

So . . . Do you think the federal government may force you to vaccinate your children – their property?

So, here's something for you to think about . . .

The 14th Amendment - One Slave Master Traded for Another

Let's talk about Americans of African descent.

Firstly, The Emancipation Proclamation wasn't Law.

It wasn't apportioned among The State's - only The South. Northern States and Border States were not included.

It was only until The 13th Amendment did 'freedom' for African Slaves become Law.

It wasn't until the 14th Amendment that these former slaves became 'Persons' in the Law with the ability to 'Sue and be Sued'.

No American of European descent gave a second thought to the 14th Amendment. As state Citizens of these "freely associated compact states", they enjoyed *Natural* Rights. Newly made U.S. citizens only enjoyed 'civil rights'.

[Investigate state Citizens versus U.S. citizens]

Any child born of a slave before the 14th Amendment, as did their parents, needed to have the 14th Amendment to have 'equal rights', as, at least the appearance of, Natural Rights.

Any child born to a former slave after the 14th Amendment, didn't need the 14th Amendment as these Americans of African descent enjoyed the same Natural Rights as Americans of European descent as state Citizens.

So, the question begs: "Why hasn't the 14th Amendment been repealed"?

Could it not have been repealed because it was highly profitable not to?

Was one plantation of a few thousand acres successfully traded for a plantation of a few billion acres?

Today, sadly, via their gross ignorance, both aforementioned parties have totally missed this most important part to Standing in Law - i.e. JURISDICTION - both Personam as well as Territorium.

Go back and review the above interesting court cases again that outline the differences between one class of land and people and the other class of land and people.

Have you ever wondered why your "Right to keep and Bear Arms shall not be infringed", is infringed with licenses and all so many stipulations - you can't have a fully automatic battle rifle, ect. ?

That's because you are deemed a 14th Amendment citizen with ONLY ONE RIGHT, to live among state Citizens within "*the collective names of the states which are united by and under the Constitution*" who enjoy Natural Rights from The Creator and not civil rights from The Congress. Again, remember US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957

> "The ***only*** absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States,"

Also remember that this 'Right' came from The Congress and not "The Supreme Judge" as acknowledged in our Declaration of Independence.

It's as simple as that.

Each and every criminal court hearing should begin with The State entering Evidence of the Land jurisdiction as well as the Personam jurisdiction of the defendant. Otherwise, how could one possibly know what defenses to mount?

United States Code that uses "American national"

while maintaining no such status as 14th Amendment "naturalized citizen of the United States".

8 U.S.C. § 1502: Certificate of nationality issued by Secretary of State for person not a naturalized citizen of United States for use in proceedings of a foreign state

The Secretary of State is authorized to issue, in his discretion and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by him, a certificate of nationality for any person not a naturalized citizen of the United States who presents satisfactory evidence that he is an AMERICAN NATIONAL and that such certificate is needed for use in judicial or administrative proceedings in a foreign state. Such certificate shall be solely for use in the case for which it was issued and shall be transmitted by the Secretary of State through appropriate official channels to the judicial or administrative officers of the FOREIGN STATE in which it is to be used.

19 Corpus Juris Secundum § 883, [t]he United States government is a FOREIGN CORPORATION with respect to a state.

8 USC § 1101(a)(21), [t]he term "national" means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state."

8 USC § 1101(a)(22), [t]he term "national of the United States" means

> (A) a citizen of the United States, or
>
> (B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

CONCLUSION

Question: Is the 'created' ever equal to or greater than its creator?

If you are a 14th Amendment citizen -- you are not free. You are property of the U.S.

You've traded Natural Rights for civil rights.

The perversion of this 'trade' is that "Providence", "The Creator" gave us this as an inalienable Right versus The Congress grants Privileges and, lying, calls these privileges a Right. This is proven by you being required to have a license, after you've asked for permission, to exercise their 'Right'. As said differently, "The State", instead of recognizing and submitting to The All Mighty ONE's authority, peacock's around as if THEY are giving you this 'Right', which from them is actually a mere privilege.

EXAMPLE:

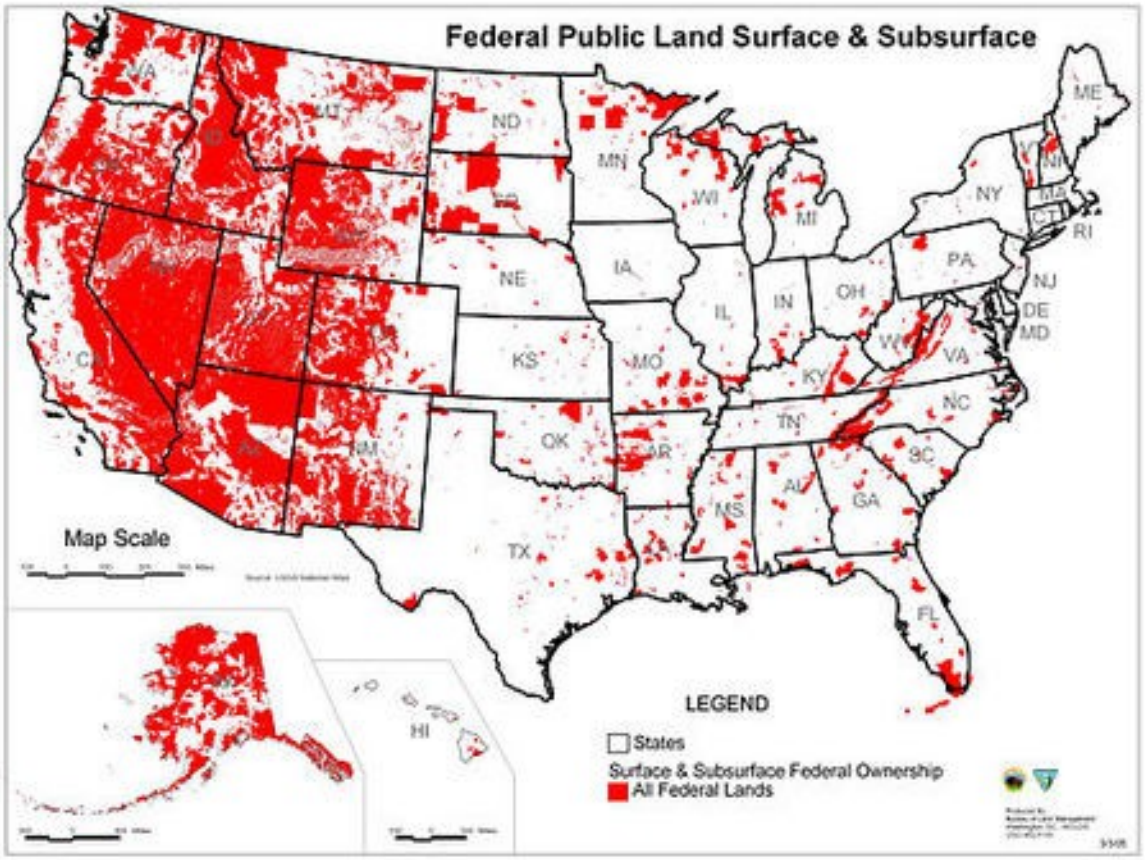
"The State of Texas" and "Texas" are two different entities.

"Texas" is one of ". . .*the collective names of the states which are united by and under the Constitution*".

"The State of Texas" "*may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends*" . . . a federal territory operating and masquerading as "Texas", *one of the collective names of the states which are united by and under the Constitution*". Reference: The Buck Act of 1940, wherein The Congress passed the "Buck Act" at 4 U.S.C.S. 104-113. In § 110(e), this Act allowed *any* department of the federal government to create a "Federal Area" for imposition of the Public Salary Tax Act of 1939, the imposition of this tax is at 4 U.S.C.S. § 111, and the rest of the taxing law is in Title 26, The Internal Revenue Code. The Social Security Board had already created an overlay of a "Federal Area." **These venues are for 'federal citizens' only and not the "Union state Citizens".**

The Map of All Federally Claimed Land

Not to be confused with Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17



CASES ON JURISDICTION

"*Once jurisdiction is challenged, the court cannot proceed when it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction, the court has no authority to reach merits, but, rather, should dismiss the action."* Melo v. US, 505 F2d 1026.

"***The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings**."* Hagans v Lavine 415 U. S. 533.

In US v Lopez and Hagans v Levine both void because of lack of jurisdiction. In Lopez the circuit court called it right, and in Hagans it had to go to the Supreme court before it was called right, in both cases, void. In the case of Lopez it was a jury trial which was declared void for want of jurisdiction. If it doesn't exist, there can be no conviction or judgment. Without which power (jurisdiction) the state CANNOT be said to be "sovereign." At best, to proceed would be in "excess" of jurisdiction which is as well fatal to the State's/USA's cause.

See: Broom v. Douglas, 75 Ala 268, 57 So 860) the same being jurisdictional facts FATAL to the government's cause (e.g. see In re FNB, 152 F 64).

"*Once jurisdiction is challenged, the court cannot proceed when it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction, the court has no authority to reach merits, but rather should dismiss the action*." Melo v. U.S. 505 F 2d 1026

A judgment rendered by a court without personal jurisdiction over the defendant is void. It is a nullity. [A judgment shown to be void for lack of personal service on the defendant is a nullity.] Sramek v. Sramek, 17 Kan. App. 2d 573, 576-77, 840 P.2d 553 (1992), rev. denied 252 Kan. 1093 (1993).

"*A court cannot confer jurisdiction where none existed and cannot make a void proceeding valid. It is clear and well established law that a void order can be challenged in any court*", OLD WAYNE MUT. L. ASSOC. v. McDONOUGH, 204 U. S. 8, 27 S. Ct. 236 (1907).

"*There is no discretion to ignore lack of jurisdiction*." Joyce v. U.S. 474 2D 215.

"*The burden shifts to the court to prove jurisdiction*." Rosemond v. Lambert, 469 F 2d 416

"*Court must prove on the record, all jurisdiction facts related to the jurisdiction asserted."* Latana v. Hopper, 102 F. 2d 188; Chicago v. New York 37 F Supp. 150

"*The law provides that once State and Federal Jurisdiction has been challenged, it must be proven."* 100 S. Ct. 2502 (1980)

"*Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time*." Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co. 495 F 2d 906, 910.

"*Defense of lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter may be raised at any time, even on appeal*." Hill Top Developers v. Holiday Pines Service Corp. 478 So. 2d. 368 (Fla 2nd DCA 1985)

"*Court must prove on the record, all jurisdiction facts related to the jurisdiction asserted."* Lantana v. Hopper, 102 F. 2d 188; Chicago v. New York, 37 F. Supp. 150.

"*Once challenged, jurisdiction cannot be assumed, it must be proved to exist."* Stuck v. Medical Examiners 94 Ca 2d 751. 211 P2d 389.

"*Jurisdiction, once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided*." Maine v Thiboutot 100 S. Ct. 250.

Where there is no jurisdiction over the subject matter, there is, as well, no discretion to ignore that lack of jurisdiction. Joyce v. U. S. of A 474 F.2d 215 (1973)

"*The burden shifts to the court to prove jurisdiction*." Rosemond v. Lambert, 469 F2d 416.

"*Court must prove on the record, all jurisdiction facts related to the jurisdiction asserted."* Lantana v. Hopper, 102 F2d 188; Chicago v. New York, 37 F Supp 150.

"*A universal principle as old as the law is that a proceedings of a court without jurisdiction are a nullity and its judgment therein without effect either on person or property."* Norwood v. Renfield, 34 C 329; Ex parte Giambonini, 49 P. 732.

"*Jurisdiction is fundamental and a judgment rendered by a court that does not have jurisdiction to hear is void ab initio."* In Re Application of Wyatt, 300 P. 132; Re Cavitt, 118 P2d 846.

"*Thus, where a judicial tribunal has no jurisdiction of the subject matter on which it assumes to act, its proceedings are absolutely void in the fullest sense of the term."* Dillon v. Dillon, 187 P 27.

"*A court has no jurisdiction to determine its own jurisdiction, for a basic issue in any case before a tribunal is its power to act, and a court must have the authority to decide that question in the first instance."* Rescue Army v. Municipal Court of Los Angeles, 171 P2d 8; 331 US 549, 91 L. ed. 1666, 67 S.Ct. 1409.

"*A departure by a court from those recognized and established requirements of law, however close apparent adherence to mere form in method of procedure, which has the effect of depriving one of a constitutional right, is an excess of jurisdiction*." Wuest v. Wuest, 127 P2d 934, 937.

"*Where a court failed to observe safeguards, it amounts to denial of due process of law, court is deprived of juris."* Merritt v. Hunter, C.A. Kansas 170 F2d 739.

"*the fact that the petitioner was released on a promise to appear before a magistrate for an arraignment, that fact is circumstance to be considered in determining whether in first instance there was a probable cause for the arrest."* Monroe v.Papa, DC, Ill. 1963, 221 F Supp 685.

CASES ON REMEDIES

"*US Supreme Court held that state officials acting by "color of law" may be held personally liable for the injuries or torts they cause and that official or sovereign immunity may not be asserted.*"*; Scheuer v. Rhodes, 416 US 232 (1974), 94 S. Ct. 1683, 1687 (1974),*

"*When a state officer acts under a state law in a manner violative of the Federal Constitution, he comes into conflict with the superior authority of that Constitution, and he is in that case stripped of his official or representative character and is subjected in his person to the consequences of his individual conduct. The State has no power to impart to him any immunity from responsibility to the supreme authority of the United States.*"*; Warnock v Pecos County, Texas, 116 F. 3d 776 – No.96-50869 Summary Calendar. July 3, 1997.*

Think "Depravation of Rights under Color of Law . . .

I know of someone who has appeared, upon occasion, before a court, "**amicus curiae**".

. . . . . ***your Honor, Permission to approach Amicus Curiae? Would it please this Honorable Court to be made aware of something that could have negative repercussion of a substantial nature upon either the Court or the Bench?***

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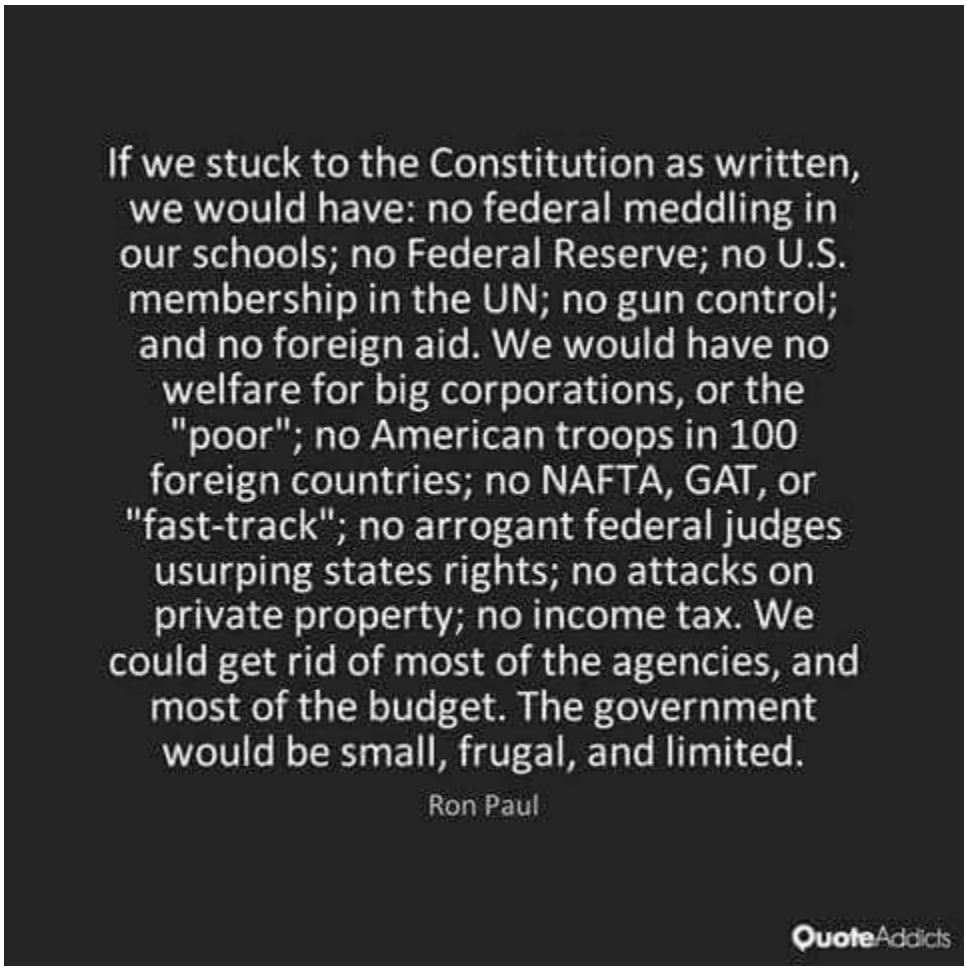
If we stuck to the Constitution as written, we would have: no federal meddling in our schools; no Federal Reserve; no U.S. membership in the UN; no gun control; and no foreign aid. We would have no welfare for big corporations, or the "poor"; no American troops in 100 foreign countries; no NAFTA, GAT, or "fast-track"; no arrogant federal judges usurping states rights; no attacks on private property; no income tax. We could get rid of most of the agencies, and most of the budget. The government would be small, frugal, and limited.
Ron Paul
QuoteAddicts