

WHO I AM AND WHO I AM NOT

In Terms of the Laws and Statutes of the united States of America

My understanding of the Terms 'State', 'United States' and of the 'Jurisdiction' Pertaining Unto said Terms
as Used Within the Constitution for the United States of America and the U.S. Statutes Respectively

I am One among We the People

[I am a 'natural born Citizen of the United States']
[I am a 'Resident within the United States']

as those terms are used within the Constitution for the United States of America
though evidently said terms either are not used, or are misapplied,
by the executive administrative agencies of the Government

I am NOT a United States [Fourteenth Amendment] 'citizen' and/or 'national'
I am NOT a 'resident' within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government
I am NOT an 'alien' nor a 'person'

I am a 'separate foreign state'

as those terms are defined and used within the U.S. statutes

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CONTENTS

1. My Understanding of the Terms ‘State’, ‘United States’ and of the ‘Jurisdiction’ Pertaining Unto said Terms as Used Within the Constitution for the United States of America and the U.S. Statutes Respectively.	5
1.1 Constitutional usage of the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ and the jurisdiction associated with such entities	5
1.2 Bill of Rights definitions for the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ and the jurisdiction associated with such entities.....	7
1.3 Statutory definitions for the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ and the jurisdiction associated with such entities in general terms.....	9
1.3.1 Statutory definitions for the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ as used within the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101-1537. (See more under Sections 2.4.3, 2.7.2 and 2.12 below!)	10
1.3.2 United States Passports and the term ‘United States’ as used within 22 U.S.C. 211a & 212	12
1.3.3 General U.S. statutory usage of the term ‘include’. (Statutory definitions for the terms ‘United States’ and ‘State’ within Title 26 of the US Code.).....	13
1.4 <i>The Fourteenth Amendment is fraudulently, even treasonously, used by and against most Fourteenth Amendment citizens. Intentional? OR Due to ignorance, rumors and progressive confusion? False pretense? OR False assumptions that TWO distinct and separate entities ARE ONE? Two entities: Each named the ‘United States’. Each with its own citizenship. (See ‘authorities’ under Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 4!)</i>	15
1.4.1 Fourteenth Amendment citizens and nationals are being used as slaves by the owners - and by each other! When is this citizenship a crime?	15
1.4.2 <u>Who is ever born</u> in an <i>inter-State</i> geographical area? What area is that? Is Fourteenth Amendment citizenship based upon a [false or misunderstood or irrelevant] claim of birth? What does it mean to be ‘born... <u>in</u> the United States, and <u>subject to</u> the jurisdiction thereof? When is such citizenship good and when is it bad? The problem and the solution.	18
1.4.3 Hope for the U.S.?? - A Lamb like Beast Eating the Offspring out of a Woman, OR a Woman Giving Birth to the Sons and Daughters of Joy?.....	20
2. WHO I AM, AND WHO I AM NOT - In Terms of the Laws and Statutes of the united States of America	22
2.1 My nature and the nature of my relationship unto the United States of America.....	22
2.2 No valid contract ever existed subjecting myself and/or my offspring unto the jurisdiction of the United States and every document used for such a purpose has been rescinded <i>ab initio</i>	24
2.3 As One among We the People I am NOT a ‘person’ as that term is construed and/or interpreted <u>within</u> the U.S. statutes	25
2.3.1 Definitions of the term ‘person’ and related considerations	25
2.3.2 Applying the concepts of the term ‘person’ upon myself and my own life	27
2.3.3 The term ‘Sovereign’ defined. By making certain choices I am forever a Sovereign, One among We the People , under the Creator of Mankind Who “made heaven, and earth, the sea, and the fountains of waters” Revelation 14:7 (KJV)	28
2.3.4 Sovereignty through and for each One among a diversified We the People (!) - OR is sovereignty only for the Body Politic as expressed through the ‘mask’ or ‘person’ of one(!) artificial servant, slave, created entity, named ‘Government’?.....	29
2.3.5 Conclusion: I am Sovereign , AND as One among We the People I am recognized by the U.S. government as a Sovereign.....	31
2.4 As One among We the People born within one of the sovereign States in the Union I am NOT born in the United States as the term ‘United States’ is defined by the context of Amendment XIV. and the U.S. statutes	31
2.4.1 Use of the term ‘United States’ within the Constitution for the United States of America	31
2.4.2 Use of the term ‘United States’ within the Bill of Rights as provided in Amendment XIV. unto the Constitution for the United States of America	31
2.4.3 Definition of the term ‘United States’ within the U.S. statutes	31
2.5 As One among We the People I am NOT ‘subject to the jurisdiction thereof’ [i.e. NOT subject to the jurisdiction of the United States]. 33	33
2.6 As One among We the People I am NOT a [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen of the United States	35
2.7 As One among We the People I am NOT a ‘national of the United States’ as the term ‘national of the United States’ is defined within the U.S. statutes.....	37
2.7.1 The terms ‘national’ and ‘nationality’ are <u>not found</u> within the Constitution, nor are those terms used within the KJV of the Bible! (Compare Section 2.10 below!).....	37
2.7.2 I am NOT a ‘national of the United States’ per definition of the term ‘national’ within 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22)	37
2.7.3 I am NOT a ‘national of the United States’ per definition within 8 U.S.C. 1401 [TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended]	38
2.8 As One among We the People I am NOT a ‘citizen of the United States’ as the term ‘citizen of the United States’ is defined within the U.S. statutes	39
2.9 As One among We the People I am a ‘Citizen of the United States’ as the term ‘Citizen of the United States’ is used within the Constitution for the United States of America	39
2.10 Every Nation is by definition Foreign unto We the People. We the People are Not a ‘Nation’ . We the People are ‘the People’ of God... 40	40
2.10.1 The term ‘nation’ is NOT used in reference unto ‘We the People’ or the ‘United States’ within the Constitution for the United States of America, within the Articles of Confederation or within the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.	40
2.10.2 The term ‘nation’, as defined within Black’s Law Dictionary, v. ‘We the People of God’	40
2.10.3 The term ‘nation’, as defined within Webster’ Dictionary, v. ‘We the People of God’	41
2.10.4 The term ‘nation’, as used within the Holy Scriptures, v. ‘We the People of God’	42
2.11 As One among We the People I am NOT an ‘alien’	44
2.12 As One among We the People I am a ‘separate foreign state’ as perceived out of the jurisdiction of the United States.....	44

3. In summary -
As One among We the People [a 'natural born Citizen of the United States]
I am NOT a United States [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen and/or national,
nor am I an 'alien',
nor a 'person' though
I am a 'separate foreign state'
 - as those terms are defined and used within the U.S. statutes 47

4. APPENDIX - Who has what powers over United States citizenship and nationality? 48

4.1 *Some 'authoritative' quotes from Congress, the Judiciary and the Executive branches of the United States Government..... 48*

4.1.1 Did anyone ever before refer unto two distinct 'citizenships of the United States'? 48

4.1.2 First usage of the term 'nationals' in the United States. 48

4.1.3 Before the Fourteenth Amendment, United States citizenship was based upon a primary State citizenship.
 The U.S. Government hold *one* citizenship *power only*: "to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" 48

4.1.4 The purpose and nature of the Fourteenth Amendment: 50

4.1.5 Section one within the Citizenship Clause "will leave citizenship where it now is..." - Which U.S. Citizenship?!! 54

4.1.6 "Constitutional premises... have... been entirely abandoned..." - For what citizenship and for which U.S. citizens?!!!!: 54

4.2 *Parting Thoughts* 55

4.2.1 About the importance of recognizing the DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN the 'Creator' and the 'created thing'!..... 55

4.2.2 GET OUT from under the curse and the suffering brought upon us all by our blind participation in government programs
 and activities never authorized by We the People! Never mind the superficial and very fleeting 'good' that may have trapped us! 55

4.2.3 Some characteristics of two separate 'United States' citizenships 56

4.2.4 There are Laws governing the Rights and Immunities of every Sovereign among We the People 57

5. WHO I AM and WHO I AM NOT - In Terms of the New Testament 58

6. WHO I AM and WHO I AM NOT - In Terms of the TaNaCh - the O.T..... 59

7. TABLE OF AUTHORITIES 61

8. INDEX..... 65

The issue of State Identity

Apples are not oranges
Peter's apples are not Paul's oranges
The state of each fruit may be given a name
perhaps in terms of ripe, rotten, fresh, or green,
perhaps in terms of a simple label.
Let's call each fruit a State.
Peter labels his apples State P1, State P2 and State P3.
Paul labels his oranges State P1 and State P2.
But State P1 is not the same as State P1
since that which belongs to Peter does not belong to Paul
and because an apple is not an orange.

The big question is:

Are the States (e.g. Alaska and Hawaii) the same as the States (e.g. Alaska and Hawaii)?

- as labeled within the Constitution by We the People
- and as labeled within the U.S. statutes by Congress

(Congress is not We the People because Congress *is created by* We the People)
(Just as Paul *happens to be created by* Peter (on authority of the author and creator of this page))

The Constitution is created by We the People.
We the People created thirteen States that have now become fifty States.
We the People also created the 'United States' but never named it among the thirteen nor among the fifty,
because the 'United States' is of a different nature than the fifty.

The U.S. statutes are created by Congress.
Congress created four States (as found within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(36)).
Congress also created a 'United States' (as found within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(38)) but never named it among the four,
because it is of a different nature than the four.

Among the oranges (four States) of Congress are found Guam and the District of Columbia.
There are no such oranges among the apples (fifty States) of We the People.

**Thus I conclude that
the 'States' of Congress are not the same, nor of the same nature, as the 'States' of We the People.**

**Furthermore I conclude that
the apples of We the People characterized as 'the continental United States', **Alaska and Hawaii,**
are NOT the same as
the oranges of Congress characterized as 'the continental United States', **Alaska and Hawaii.****

The little question is:

Is the United States the same as the United States?

- as labeled within the Constitution by We the People
 - and as labeled within the U.S. statutes by Congress
- (Congress is not We the People because Congress *is created by* We the People)
(Just as Paul *happens to be created by* Peter)

The term 'United States' created by We the People is in reference to a 'body politic', a 'Government', or,
when used in a geographical sense, is in reference to fifty characterized States, ***none of which are*** named Puerto Rico, Guam or the Virgin Islands.
The 'United States' created by Congress,
when used in a geographical sense, is in reference to six characterized States, ***among which are*** Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Thus I conclude that,
when used in a geographical sense,
the 'United States' of Congress is not the same animal,
nor of the same nature,
as the 'United States' of We the People.

And, lastly, the smallest question of all:

Of which 'United States' do I choose to be a citizen?
Because it is up to me to choose!

And - as a consequence - which State *may* I choose for my residence, after having already chosen ***either*** the group of four ***or*** the group of fifty
- because ***I CANNOT be a citizen of both, I cannot be the slave of my own servant!*** To whom do I pledge my allegiance? Who is my maker? From whom do I receive my pay?
Do I pledge allegiance to, and obey every whim of, my own servant, the one whom I have inherited from our founding fathers who wrote his job description?

1. My Understanding of the Terms ‘State’, ‘United States’ and of the ‘Jurisdiction’ Pertaining Unto said Terms as Used Within the Constitution for the United States of America and the U.S. Statutes Respectively.

1.1 Constitutional usage of the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ and the jurisdiction associated with such entities

Whereas, the term ‘State(s)’ as used within the Constitution for the United States of America, when outside of the term ‘United States’, never includes the United States [Compare e.g. Article III. Section 2.];

THEREFORE, the term ‘United States’, *as used in any sense*, - as a body politic, as a Government, a geographic area, etc. - must NOT be considered a ‘State’ [among the others] within the Union; and,

Whereas, within the Constitution for the United States of America, the term ‘Seat of the Government of the United States’ is never referred unto as a ‘State’ but only as a “District (not exceeding ten Miles square)”, a geographical area; and,

Whereas, “no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State” per Article IV. Section 3. of the Constitution for the United States of America;

THEREFORE, the United States, *when used in a geographical sense*, is NOT considered a ‘State’ within the Union; and,

Whereas, the term ‘United States’ as used in the Constitution for the United States of America is always¹ in reference unto ‘the several States in the Union’² and/or unto ‘the Government of the United States’; and,

¹ In the preamble of the Constitution we find the expression “We the People *of* the United States”. This expression can only be understood in terms of “The Creators *of* the United States” and/or “The Sovereigns *of* the United States”, that is in terms of ownership as in “The Owners *of* the United States”. Because We the People are distinct and separate entities from such entities as are created by We the People [e.g. ‘the State(s)’ and ‘the United States’], one cannot be, and is not, the other.

“The Constitution was ordained by the citizens of the several States; that they were “the people of the United States,” *for whom and whose posterity the government was declared in the preamble of the Constitution to be made*; that *each of them was “a UcitizenU of the UUnited StatesU at the time of the adoption of the Constitution,” Uwithin the meaning of those words in that instrumentU*; that by them the government was to be and was in fact organized; and that no power is conferred on the Government of the Union to discriminate between them, or to disfranchise any of them - the necessary conclusion is, that those persons born within the several States who, by force of their respective constitutions and laws, are citizens of the State, are thereby citizens of the United States.” Dred Scott v. John Sandford, 19 How 393, 581-2, 15 L.Ed.691, 774 (1856)

Whereas, no contract can ever include, as a subject or party, a Sovereign not subscribing unto such contract; and,

Whereas, by One carrying a brother's burden voluntarily, neither party incurs any obligation, beyond what is being done or agreed upon then and there, and neither party is being subjected unto an[y] obligation or contract entered into by the other; and,

Whereas, many receive benefit out of a contract between others, while no one, by receiving such benefit, incurs any obligation beyond what is openly agreed upon, and no beneficiary is given [automatic] credit as being one of the parties of such contract;

THEREFORE, the term 'United States', when used within the Constitution for the United States of America, a contract NOT subscribed unto by every single One among We the People, is always in reference unto *a creation*³ of [some among] We the People while NEVER in reference unto any One⁴ among We the People, *the Creators and [intended] Beneficiaries*⁵ of the United States; and,

Whereas, 'the Government of the United States' is a jurisdiction quite different in nature from the jurisdictions of 'the several States'; and,

Whereas, 'the Government of the United States' is strictly limited by the Constitution for the United States of America as an *inter*-State jurisdiction that never extends into an[y] *intra*-state jurisdiction of any One(s) among We the People [State for a named State in the Union etc., state for e.g. One among We the People OR for a body politic]; and,

Whereas, the only permanent geographical area over which jurisdiction is ever granted unto the Government of the United States by We the People, and even then only for specific and limited purposes, is exactly defined within Article I. Section 8. Paragraph 17. of the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

Whereas, said geographical area of the United States of America is characterized as "the Seat of the Government of the United States" and [geographically] defined as "such District (not exceeding ten

² See Article II. Section 1. "throughout the United States" [used in a geographic sense while referring unto the States in the Union], "Citizen of the United States" [i.e. One among the body politic OR One among the Owners of the Government of the United States], "a Resident within the United States" [used in a geographic sense while referring unto the States in the Union], "from the United States, or any of them"[referring unto the Government of the United States, or any of the Governments within the Union of States].

³ e.g. an artificial person such as one of the States in the Union or [the Government of] the United States.

⁴ Because no Sovereign may ever make a contract on behalf of another without specific authorization, and even if possible temporarily this would quickly prove futile since such a contract can never be kept current relative unto each Sovereign currently alive. Thus the Constitution must be perceived as a Contract such that the intended Beneficiaries will always benefit as intended while never incurring any obligations, all necessary support being already provided for within the contract itself, yet control over the creation must always be accessible unto We the People 'and our Posterity' lest the creation will become a curse rather than a blessing.

⁵ We the People never provided for or desired receiving from our servant Government any such 'privileges' and/or 'benefits', as are currently being provided exclusively unto Fourteenth Amendment citizens and other subjects of the United States, as are expressly forbidden by, or powers never granted by, the Constitution. Compare also footnote 59 on page 53, as well as footnote 4 on page 6, footnote 59 on page 53, the paragraph starting "Its *sole purpose was* " on page 53 and the paragraph starting "**Whereas**, the United States is being used " on page 46!

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,

Whereas, said geographical area is known presently as ‘the District of Columbia’ and/or ‘Washington D.C.’;

THEREFORE, as defined by the Constitution for the United States of America, the jurisdiction of [the Government of] the United States is an *inter*-State jurisdiction only, the one and only exception being a geographical “District (not exceeding ten miles square)” over which [the Government of] the United States is granted permanent, though limited, jurisdiction^{6, 7}; and,

1.2 Bill of Rights definitions for the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ and the jurisdiction associated with such entities

Whereas, Article XIV. within the Bill of Rights was authored almost exactly ninety years after the Constitution for the United States of America was authored; and,

Whereas, the Founding Fathers of the Constitution were long dead while the authors of the Amendment must have been greatly tainted by the developments of their times while largely having forgotten the Powers behind and the Fundamental Principals empowering the Authors of the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

Whereas, the construction of the Amendment may be such that terms and language used does not agree with corresponding terms and language of a ninety years older document; and,

Whereas, the Authors of the Amendment were Agents and servants of the slave entity we know of as ‘the Government of the United States’ created by the job description we know of as ‘the Constitution for the United States’; and,

Whereas, the framers of the Constitution were Free and servants of no one but the ‘Laws of Nature’ and ‘Nature’s God’; and,

Whereas, the creativeness of the servant mind is much different from that of one free from bondage of any kind; and,

Whereas, ninety years of exposure to the minds of British schools of thought is bound to create inroads of British power into a Congress of the Country of the Free; and,

⁶ As limited by the last two paragraphs within Article I. Section 8. within the Constitution for the United States of America.

⁷ “The Territory or other Property belonging unto the United States” as referred unto within Article IV. Section 3. Paragraph 2. has been deemed as referring only unto such “territory which [at the time of the writing of the Constitution] belonged to, or was claimed by, the United States, and was within their boundaries as settled by the Treaty with Great Britain, and can have no influence upon a territory afterwards acquired from a foreign government. It was a special provision for a known and particular Territory, and to meet a present emergency, and nothing more.” Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford S.C. 19 How. 393, 432 15 L. Ed. 691, 712 (1856)

Whereas, the authors of the Amendment are the same as the authors of the Acts of Congress at the time, thus *the language and terms used will be of same or similar construction, NOT as the Constitution, but as the U.S. statutes*; and,

Whereas, for all the above reasons (under Section 1.2) we should find the definitions for the terms used in the Amendment within the corresponding Acts of Congress, and we do; and,

Whereas, Congress authored “An Act to protect all Persons in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the Means of their Vindication” April 9, 1866 (14 Stat. 27); and,

Whereas, “The same congress, shortly afterwards, evidently thinking it unwise, and perhaps unsafe, to leave so important a declaration of rights to depend upon an ordinary act of legislation, which might be repealed by any subsequent congress, framed the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, and on June 16, 1866, by joint resolution, proposed it to the legislatures of the several states; and on July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued a proclamation showing it to have been ratified by the legislatures of the requisite number of states. 14 Stat. 358; 15 Stat. 708.” (U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456,467 (1898)); and,

Whereas, the words of the corresponding Act of Congress are: “*That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power... are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color... shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States...*”; and,

Whereas, the words of Amendment XIV. Section 1. are: “*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...*”; and,

Whereas, by comparing the last two prior paragraphs we find that all essential elements and terms are present in both documents; and,

Whereas, it would be highly unlikely that the *italicized* words corresponding within the two documents were not construed to be identical;

THEREFORE, I conclude that the terms ‘*person(s)*’, ‘*citizen(s)*’, ‘*State*’ and ‘*United States*’ as used within Amendment XIV. Section 1. all have the same meaning, construction and interpretation as said terms within the U.S. statutes; and,

THEREFORE, I refer the reader unto Section 1.3 (below) for further discussion of said terms; and,

Whereas, I find that the construction of the Amendment is apparently inconsistent with itself in that it is using the same term simultaneously in two distinctly different senses. The term ‘United States’ when first used within the first sentence of Section 1. is apparently used in a geographic sense (i.e. born in... the United States - if at all possible considering the pertinent definitions. See more under Section 1.3 below!), then (by referring back to the same ‘United States’ using the word ‘thereof’) in the sense of ‘the Government of the United States’ (i.e. in the sense of an artificial person, representing the

Governmental structure created for serving We the People, and NOT in a geographic sense. Compare definition and usage of the term ‘person’ under Section 2.3.1 below!);

THEREFORE, I find it entirely possible, even probable that - even at this early time - said construction is intentional and with the hidden purpose of having the people, one by one, claiming to have been born, as in attributing their source and their beginnings, not within any of the geographic areas attributed unto the sovereign States within the Union, but within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, and NOT in a[ny] geographic sense, thus justifying the claims of dominion over the people by the foreign financial powers engaged in a coup d’etat, perpetrated by stealth over an expanse of years, upon the United States Government; and,

1.3 Statutory definitions for the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ and the jurisdiction associated with such entities in general terms

Whereas, the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’, as used in a geographical sense within the statutes of the United States, are defined in different ways within different parts of the US statutes; and,

Whereas, the definitions found within the U.S. statutes for the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ are very different from the usage of said terms within the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

Whereas, the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ when used within the statutes of the United States must *never* extend the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States outside of the Powers granted unto the Government of the United States within the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

Whereas, Congress has been careful in limiting legislation unto such as is ‘*internal*’ unto the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, for instance by labeling Title 26 of the U.S. statutes ‘the *Internal* Revenue Code’; and,

Whereas, the term ‘state’ may be used in many different ways, e.g. ‘state of mind’, ‘state of health’, while yet consistent with the definition as found within the Consolidated-Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary (1958):

“**State**, n. [O.Fr. *estat*, state, condition &c. (Fr. *état*); from L. *status*, state, position, from *sto*, to stand (seen also in *station*, *status*, *statue*, *stage*, *rest*, *arrest*, *constant*, *extant*, &c.). STAND.] Condition as determined by whatever circumstances; the condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time; situation; position; rank, condition, or quality; royal or gorgeous pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; grandeur; a certain division of the community partaking in the government of their country; an estate (of the realm); a whole people united into one body politic; a commonwealth; the power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power (the union of church and *state*); one of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic. - *v.t.* - *stated*, *stating*. To express the particulars of; to set down in detail; to explain particularly; to narrate; to recite.); and,

Whereas, the [physical/geographical] state of the District of Columbia is the ‘Seat of the Government of the United States’, and vice versa; and,

Whereas, [the Government of] the United States has the freedom of labeling the seat, as provided [by We the People for the Government of] the United States, by using, for internal purposes *only*, the term ‘State’, though such usage of the term ‘State’ is inappropriate and incorrect for every purpose *outside* of the *internal* affairs of [the Government of] the United States;

THEREFORE, when the term ‘State’ is used, e.g. within a particular passage of the U.S. statutes, in reference unto the District of Columbia and/or unto any territory/ies and/or possession(s) within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, said term ‘State’, as used within that particular passage, cannot be construed as giving at the same time reference also unto a different class of States, e.g. unto one or more of the several ‘States’ within the Union, i.e. in the sense the term ‘State’ is used within the Constitution for the United States of America - lest confusion and anarchy shall be our Master; and,

THEREFORE, in every United States statute using and/or building upon the term ‘State’ where the term ‘State’ is defined as including among other ‘States’ the District of Columbia and/or a[ny] Territory/ies and/or a[ny] Possession(s) under the jurisdiction of [the Government of] the United States such statute cannot be construed as giving reference unto any ‘State’ referred unto within the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

THEREFORE, when, as in 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(38), I find within the very same definition “the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States” I conclude that reference is not unto any of the fifty [sovereign] Republics within the Union, but only unto some other entities *internal* unto the entity sitting upon the Seat we know of as the District of Columbia; and,

THEREFORE, when reference is made, within the statutes of the United States, unto an[y] entity foreign and/or external unto the jurisdiction of the United States, for instance when using such terms as ‘Alaska’, ‘Hawaii’, ‘the continental United States’ [as used within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(38)⁸] and etc., care must be taken in the construction and interpretation of the statutes such that the enumerated *inter*-State powers are never trespassed nor extended.

1.3.1 Statutory definitions for the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ as used within the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101-1537. (See more under Sections 2.4.3, 2.7.2 and 2.12 below!)

Whereas, the wording within the definition found within 8 U.S.C. 1101:

“CHAPTER 12. IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

“GENERAL PROVISIONS

⁸ 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(38): “The term “United States”, except as otherwise specifically herein provided, when used in a geographical sense, means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.”

“Sec. 1101. Definitions

“(a) As used in this chapter -

“(36) The term “State” includes...

“(38) The term “United States,” except as otherwise specifically *herein* provided”

indicates that the general definition here provided for “United States”, as well as for “State” does not extend beyond⁹ Chapter 12. Immigration and Nationality Act, i.e. 8 U.S.C. §§1101-1537; and,

Whereas, for purposes of the subject matter within this document entitled “Who I Am and Who I am Not” I have found no exceptions “specifically *herein* provided”;

THEREFORE, I am satisfied that the definitions used within this document is relevant unto the subject matter discussed; and,

⁹ However, it is not impossible that the term ‘herein’ is referring unto more than the ‘Immigration and Nationality Act’ which comprises 8 U.S.C. Chapter 12, i.e. §§1101-1537. I am not aware of any passage within Chapter 12 unto which the words “except as otherwise specifically *herein* provided” could be pointing. If there is no such passage, and in the absence of more specific instructions as to the construction of these definitions, I find such absence supportive of the idea that more may be covered than only Chapter 12, perhaps even the fifty titles of the United States Code taken as a whole.

1.3.2 United States Passports and the term ‘United States’ as used within 22 U.S.C. 211a & 212

Whereas, the Government of the United States has an obligation “in Order to... insure domestic Tranquillity... promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to...” “We the People... and our Posterity” [See the preamble to the Constitution for the United States of America]; and,

Whereas, the Government of the United States has been granted no power for restricting the free and unlimited travel by any One Sovereign among We the People of the united States of America; and,

Whereas, 22 U.S.C. 211a. allows [and an order issued by One Sovereign among We the People *obligates*] “The Secretary of State... [to] grant and issue passports... under such rules as the President *shall* designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States...”; and,

Whereas, 22 U.S.C. 212 is applicable unto U.S. ‘persons’ only and thus not unto any One Sovereign among We the People;

THEREFORE, the term ‘United States’, as used within 22 U.S.C. 211a. “The Secretary of State may... cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified... under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and *on behalf of the United States...*”, is [necessarily] in reference unto either of 1. ‘the Government of the United States’, a political entity [not in a geographical sense], or 2. any One Sovereign among We the People whether as an individual [living breathing] entity or as a ‘body politic’ [e.g. one among the fifty States], lest the primary objective of the Constitution for the United States of America be compromised.

1.3.3 General U.S. statutory usage of the term ‘include’. (Statutory definitions for the terms ‘United States’ and ‘State’ within Title 26 of the US Code.)

Whereas, the reader may take notice that the term ‘*include(s)*’ as used within statutory definitions is commonly misunderstood as meaning ‘also including’ while leaving an open field unto anyone’s false assumptions for what else might be included [see e.g. usage within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(36) and 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(9) &(10)]; and,

Whereas, Title 26 of the US Code is using a definition for the term ‘United States’ different than definition found for the term ‘United States’ within Chapter 12 of Title 8 of the US Code; and,

Whereas, 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(9) provides:

“CHAPTER 79. DEFINITIONS

“Sec. 7701. Definitions.

“(a) When used *in this title* [Title 26], where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof...

“(9) **United States**. The term “United States” when used in a geographical sense *includes* only *the States* and *the District of Columbia*.”; and,

Whereas, in the construction of a statute one must not superimpose a false assumption upon any particular term, whether such [ab]use be common or not; and,

Whereas, the term “include” is defined by Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, as “(Lat. Includere, to shut in, keep within.) To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve...” [all emphasis added]; and,

Whereas, the maxim “Expressio unius est exclusio alterius” is defined by Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, as “A maxim of statutory interpretation meaning that *the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another*. *Burgin v. Forbes*, 293 Ky. 456, 169 S.W.2d 321, 325; *Newblock v. Bowles*, 170 Okl. 487, 40 P.2d 1097, 1100. *Mention of one thing implies exclusion of another*. When certain persons or things are specified in a law, contract, or will, an intention to exclude all others from its operation may be inferred...”; and,

Whereas, “While the maxim ‘expressio unius est exclusio alterius’ is not of universal application, it is never more applicable than in the construction and interpretation of statutes.” *Whitehead v. Cape Henry Syndicate*, 54 S.E. 306, 105 VA. 463; and,

Whereas, “When certain persons or things are specified in a law, contract, or will, an intention to exclude all others from its operation may be inferred.” *Little v. Town of Conway*, 171 S.C. 27, 170 S.E. 447, 448; and,

Whereas, in accordance with 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(10):

“(a)When used in this title [Title 26 of the U.S.C]...

“(10) **State.** The term “State” shall be construed to **include** the District of Columbia...” [NOTE: the District of Columbia is a geographical area!]; and,

Whereas, in accordance with 1 U.S.C. 1 “In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, unless the context indicates otherwise... words importing the plural include the singular...”; and,

Whereas, in accordance with 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(9) “When used in this title [Title 26 of the U.S.C.]... The term “United States” when used in a geographical sense includes only the States and the District of Columbia”; and,

Whereas, thus, for purposes of such jurisdiction as is governed by Title 26 of the U.S. statutes, the term “United States” when used in a geographical sense includes **only** the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia (sic) [combining 1 U.S.C. 1, 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(9), 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(10) and the definition for the term “include” within the above references]; and,

THEREFORE, the term ‘United States’, when used in a geographical sense within the Internal Revenue Code [Title 26], means the District of Columbia exclusively(!), “where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof”; and,

1.4 The Fourteenth Amendment is fraudulently, even treasonously¹⁰, used by and against most Fourteenth Amendment citizens. Intentional? OR Due to ignorance, rumors and progressive confusion? False pretense? OR False assumptions that TWO distinct and separate entities ARE ONE? Two entities: Each named the 'United States'. Each with its own citizenship. (See 'authorities' under Sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 4!)

1.4.1 Fourteenth Amendment citizens and nationals are being used as slaves by the owners - and by each other! When is this citizenship a crime?

Whereas, the Government of the United States is granted by We the People a well delineated jurisdiction as defined within the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

Whereas, Congress is never granted authorization for obtaining foreign loans denominated in worthless paper currency while repayable with interest in gold; and,

Whereas, every action, as on behalf of the Government of the United States, when outside of the enumerated powers granted unto the Government of the United States, is an action under false color of Law and may be cause for praise or punishment as the case may be; and,

Whereas, the Government of the United States was proclaimed bankrupt March 6, 1933; and,

Whereas, the Government of the United States is now, since March 6, 1933, under the conservatorship of foreign Bankers via the Federal Reserve Corporation (a foreign corporation reportedly owned largely by the City of London, i.e. by the Bankers located in Great Britain); and,

Whereas, the Government of the United States is now under the [perpetual] conservatorship of its 'conservators'/lenders/'owners' [i.e. under the share holders of the Federal Reserve Corporation] because of unpayable loans never authorized by We the People; and,

Whereas, Bankers are providing a potentially valuable service unto human beings [as illustrated by one beautiful children's story - a story of great blessings springing forth out of one person's unselfish act of responsibility beyond the common. See <http://www.chabad.org/child/secret-of-success/06.htm>]; and,

Whereas, Bankers, like most other professionals, are failing the guidance provided within the Covenant between Man and the God of Liberty by not finding ever better ways for effectively obviating the need for the services provided; and,

Whereas, by learning and promoting the principles of Freedom and Liberty, as taught within the Ten Commandments within the Covenant between God and Man, suffering and every unnecessary need may be soon eliminated while making each human being One among We the People, a living, breathing Sovereign, a Judicial Power Occupant within the Universe; and,

¹⁰ **Warning!** Please see footnote 24 on page 42 below!

Whereas, the *swearing of an[y] oath*¹¹ before a[n]y Court of the United States of America, an entity under the [perpetual] conservatorship of a foreign nation, is used for *making the swearer a slave* under perpetual subservience under an entity other than the Creator of the Universe; and,

Whereas, the *swearing of an oath of allegiance* before a Consul of the United States of America, an entity under the [perpetual] conservatorship of a foreign nation, is used for *making the swearer a slave* under perpetual subservience under an entity other than the Creator of the Universe; and,

Whereas, *signing a 1040 form and/or a W-4 form* of the Internal Revenue Service is an oath of perjury *used for making the signatory* a cosigner onto the unpayable loans of the United States Government and *a slave* under perpetual subservience under an entity other than the Creator of the Universe and under an entity which may be characterized as the foreign collection Agency of the Federal Reserve Corporation, a foreign corporation owned by foreign financial powers; and,

Whereas, *an act of ‘voluntary’* subscription onto a contract for life long participation in a (Ponzi type) ‘insurance’ program (such as SSI) by the *application for* a SSN, aka a *Taxpayer Identification* Number, administrated by the Social Security Administration, an Agency working hand in hand with the Internal Revenue Service, *is used for making the NH*, (Number Holder) a ‘taxpayer’ and *a slave* under perpetual subservience under an entity other than the Creator of the Universe; and,

Whereas, *mankind*, as created and named upon the sixth day of Creation, *is not* [as listed within the Hebrew original of Genesis 1:26 & 28] *among such as anybody, besides the Creator of the Universe, is ever granted dominion over*;

THEREFORE, *slavery, as also identified within this Section, is ab initio a trespass upon the Covenant between Mankind and the Creator of Mankind*; and,

Whereas, We the People are ‘subject to the jurisdiction’ of the Creator of the Universe; and,

Whereas, We the People are the Creators and Sovereigns *over* the Government of the United States;

THEREFORE, no One among We the People is ever an entity subject *under* the jurisdiction of the Government of United States; and,

THEREFORE, *slavery, as also identified within this Section, is prohibited ab initio by the Constitution*; and,

Whereas, *slavery is prohibited by the Bill of Rights* as provided in Amendment XIII. and Amendment XIV. Section 4.;

THEREFORE, *slavery, as also identified within this Section, is prohibited ab initio by the Bill of Rights*; and,

¹¹ “But I [Jesus] say unto you, Swear not at all... But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.” Matthew 5:33-37 (KJV).

Whereas, Congress is not, and cannot ever be, granted a[ny] power for signing up a[ny] human being for perpetual subservience, slavery and/or as a ‘person’ ‘subject to the jurisdiction’ of the United States and/or as a ‘person’ ‘subject to the jurisdiction’ of foreign financial powers; and,

Whereas, a [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen and national of the United States is defined as being ‘subject to the jurisdiction thereof’ and therefore within said jurisdiction of the Government of the United States; and,

Whereas, a Sovereign among We the People may expatriate out of the protection granted Him under His Covenant with the King of Kings, the Creator of the Universe, by trespassing upon His Covenant with the King of Kings, the Creator of the Universe; and,

Whereas, a Sovereign stepping out of His unalienable Rights of birth may become a ‘person’ ‘subject to the jurisdiction’ of the Government of the United States and a Sovereign no longer; and,

Whereas, Congress has been granted the power “to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization”¹² [for the admission of new Citizens and Sovereigns among We the People into the Union of States]; and,

Whereas, “new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union” [where more ‘natural born Citizens’ and/or ‘Citizens admitted into the Union by Treaty’ may be admitted as Sovereigns among We the People of the United States]; and,

Whereas, Congress has defined the *inter-State only* jurisdiction of the Government of the United States within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(36) & (38) as discussed under Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 above; and,

Whereas, *Congress has no jurisdiction over any thing outside of the jurisdiction granted the Government of the United States by We the People as authorized under the Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Creator of the Universe*; and,

Whereas, when a human being retains a Fourteenth Amendment citizenship and/or nationality beyond that necessary for getting through the gate AND across the border AND across the *inter-State only* jurisdiction as necessary for regaining His unalienable Rights as One among We the People such a person will suffer the natural consequences of such retained status outside the Protection of the King of Kings and the Creator of the Universe; and,

Whereas, prolonging anyone’s Fourteenth Amendment citizenship and/or nationality, by any means whatsoever, beyond what is necessary is a trespass upon the powers granted the Government of the United States;

THEREFORE, *Congress has been granted NO POWER for admitting anyone for an extended time period as a Fourteenth Amendment citizen and/or national*; and,

THEREFORE, *Congress is expressly FORBIDDEN to keep anyone for an extended time period as a Fourteenth Amendment citizen and/or national*; and,

THEREFORE, “Since Congress has the express power to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, it is untenable to hold that it has no power whatsoever to address itself to the manner or means by which

¹² Compare page 49, paragraph starting “Among the powers expressly granted”.

Fourteenth Amendment citizenship may be relinquished”¹³ *Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State of the United States v. Laurence J. Terrazas*, 444 U.S. 252, 266, 62 L.Ed.2d 461, 100 S.Ct. 540, 548 (1980)

1.4.2 Who is ever born in an *inter*-State geographical area? What area is that? Is Fourteenth Amendment citizenship based upon a [false or misunderstood or irrelevant] claim of birth? What does it mean to be ‘born... in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof’? When is such citizenship good and when is it bad? The problem and the solution.

Whereas, a jurisdiction which is exclusively *inter*-State in character cannot possibly extend into a[ny] sovereign *intra*-state jurisdiction(s), external unto [the Government of] the United States, nor into any geographical area(s) [i.e. ‘State(s)’] claimed by a[ny sovereign] State jurisdiction(s), nor into any *inter*-state area, such as relationships between individual human beings and/or families and/or associations between human beings, outside of an[y] *inter*-State area; and,

Whereas, I am not aware of any significant *inter*-State geographic area(s)¹⁴ suited for labor and/or delivery of a[ny] newborn infant(s); and,

Whereas, *no One can be simultaneously delivered out of their mother’s womb within two distinct and separate geographical areas*; and,

Whereas, *no One can be delivered out of their mother’s womb within a jurisdiction covering a non-existent geographic area*; and,

Whereas, *there is very limited space within an inter-State jurisdiction and unless the ones moving in promptly move onward and out, the gate will be plugged and totally jammed*; and,

Whereas, every newborn human being ever born is forever the sole property of the Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind who is Himself forever free of debt; and,

Whereas, the Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind has never authorized the transfer of any One among Mankind out of His Jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, every purported transfer of any One among Mankind out of the Jurisdiction of the Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind is a fraud, a trespass against the Covenant of God, the consequences of which are inevitable and natural; and,

Whereas, every claim of extended Fourteenth Amendment citizenship and/or nationality is a fraud of an *inter*-State character, because the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship and nationality is used for large scale *inter*-State commerce of chattel in the form of United States subjects/servants/slaves; and,

¹³ [Since the powers granted Congress in regards to Citizenship includes Naturalization only and no more, this statement can only be true when the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship is perceived as something of an entirely different and separate nature than such Citizenship as is spoken of within the Constitution for the United States of America.]

¹⁴ I.e. outside of the geographic areas defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(36) and the District of Columbia, while yet within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States. 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(36): “The term “State” includes

Whereas, extended Fourteenth Amendment citizenship and/or nationality is one major Cause for human suffering and death; and,

Whereas, participation in said Cause implies responsibility for all Consequences whether for good or for bad, whether for praise or for punishment; and,

Whereas, extended Fourteenth Amendment citizenship and/or nationality, when participated in intentionally, willingly and knowingly¹⁵, is in effect an act of “adhering to [United State’s] Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort” [Article III. Section 3. within the Constitution for the United States of America]; and,

Whereas, such an act in itself subjects one unto the *inter*-State jurisdiction of the Government of the United States;

THEREFORE, the claim of extended Fourteenth Amendment citizenship and/or nationality is in and of itself the conviction of a crime against every Covenant and every Constitution and every Law of any significance; and,

Whereas, the only way of avoiding, eliminating and/or minimizing the consequences of a criminal act is the undoing of said criminal act, ab initio, unto the extent of one’s ability and promptly upon the realization of the nature of the problem; and,

Whereas, such undoing is possible, legal and advisable unto the extent of one’s own participation in said crime;

THEREFORE, such undoing, of my participation in the Fourteenth Amendment and other crimes committed in the name of United States, is herein and hereby completed, unto the best of my ability, by the rescission and revocation, ab initio, of every subjugation of myself and/or of my offspring under the United States and/or under any authority whatsoever other than the Creator of the Universe!

[only] the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.” Compare also footnote 8 and Section 1.3 above!

¹⁵ “My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge: because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me: seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children.” Hosea 4:6 (KJV).

1.4.3 Hope for the U.S.?? - A Lamb like Beast Eating the Offspring out of a Woman, OR a Woman Giving Birth to the Sons and Daughters of Joy?

Whereas, a XIV. Amendment national in the U.S. may be seen as within a Temporary Holding area waiting and waiting and waiting... for Constitutional Citizenship among We the People in the Country of the Free; and,

Whereas, such a Temporary Holding area could be seen as a step within the Powers granted Congress “to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization”¹⁶; and,

Whereas, Congress was never granted authority for transforming a Temporary Holding area of Naturalization¹⁷ into a permanent State of Slavery and Deceit under any Foreign King; and,

Whereas, responsible parents - and governments - provide for the needs of their offspring, creating environments of safety, rich in opportunities for good; and,

Whereas, irresponsible parents - and governments - perceives children merely as expendable items to [ab]use, or even as an unfortunate side-effect from an unavoidable escapade or out of an exercise of escape; and,

Whereas, subtle differences in attitude is all that may be seen; and,

Whereas, such attitudes impact greatly upon the joy of every future generation; and,

Whereas, the history of civilization is as a being alive; and,

Whereas, a committee is like the beast that never lived, now briefly lives, while tomorrow dead forever more; and,

Whereas, the love and safety of a loving family is like an expectant mother; and,

Whereas, a short-lived beast not caring for tomorrow gobbles up every sweet little thing in sight; and,

Whereas, loving parents care and nurture each offspring with an eye towards every tomorrow; and,

Whereas, governments are nothing but endless committees, endless generations of short-lived beasts; and,

Whereas, a true Republic built upon the family unit is like a happy, joyful, pregnant wife; and,

Whereas, the 14th amendment citizen, like the 14th part of Tammuz, will never recognize the warmth as that of a stomach of a beast - while not a womb of a loving wife or mother; and,

Whereas, before being aware enough to notice the baby seedling is dissolved into nothing but manure at the trail end of the beast; and,

Whereas, a subtle change in attitude and awareness will place the baby seedling, not in the stomach of a beast, but in the womb of a happy and healthy wife; and,

Whereas, its not always easy to tell which end is up and which is down; and,

¹⁶ Compare page 49, paragraph starting “Among the powers expressly granted”.

¹⁷ Compare page 49, paragraph starting “Among the powers expressly granted”.

Whereas, superficial attractions do not tell which entry is leading in a heavenly direction, whether the shallow tongue of public persons or the mysteries found between such tools as are used for walking step by little step; and,

Whereas, it is up to you and I - *top hat* and *door mat* alike; and,

Whereas, when you and I stand up for each our neighbor's rights: e.g. 'liberty' and 'freedom to grow', the result will tend towards elimination of pain, suffering, and the screams of destruction; and,

Whereas, when you and I stand up for each our neighbor's rights: e.g. 'liberty' and 'freedom to grow', the result will be many a joyful quickening and painless, timely births; and,

Whereas, ultimate liberty and freedom is granted unto each Citizen of the united States - unto each Sovereign among We the People; and,

Whereas, very limited liberty and freedom is granted unto a Fourteenth Amendment citizen of the United States as 'subject to the jurisdiction' of the City of London, the British Crown; and,

Whereas, the choice is one of ultimate Liberty or Bondage; and,

Whereas, its upon each One among us to bring back, for ourselves and our children, our personal Power Of Choice of Citizenship;

THEREFORE, its upon the shoulders of me and you to help our Government shrink, shrink, shrink - into ultimate oblivion - as future generations grow to the limits in the sky, by making sure we never participate, whether by our own action, by our vote, by asking for, or accepting, help which is outside the enumerated powers granted our Government, by our financial support of illegal taxes construed for our destruction, by our blind encouragement or support of family or neighbors bent upon their own destruction, by our blind participation in trespasses committed by Government, thus eventually eliminating the victimization of innocent human beings and thus finally eliminating the need for violent reactions by victims of crimes perpetrated upon us by a blind society supported blindly by you and me; and,

2. WHO I AM, AND WHO I AM NOT - In Terms of the Laws and Statutes of the united States of America

2.1 *My nature and the nature of my relationship unto the United States of America*

Whereas; We the People of the united States are the Creators of the Constitution for the United States of America. The Creator of the Universe, the Creator of each One of Mankind, the Creator of each One among We the People, is My One and Only Sovereign. Each One among We the People remains forever a subject of the Creator of Mankind. In relation unto a thing of Our Own creation each One of We the People is a Sovereign. Every thing We the People create is Our property and Our subject, Our servant, Our Agent, Our person, Our government and/or Our thing, but no such creation is ever sovereign in relation unto any One among We the People. When a creation of Ours creates a thing, a similar relation is established between the entity creating and the thing created. The Creator of a thing created is forever the Owner and Master of the thing created unless ownership is transferred by a specific lawful contract, signed and/or authorized by the creator of the thing; and,

Whereas, I am, ab initio, One *Designed, Created and forever Owned* by the Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind, *delivered, free and clear*, out of my mother's womb upon the soil of California Republic, a State created by We the People, and upon soil of the united States of America; and,

Whereas, errors are being committed and have been committed throughout the history of mankind, by myself, by my parents, by my society, by our ancestors; and,

Whereas, by perceiving consequences one may understand the cause; and,

Whereas, by understanding the cause action may be taken for correction and prevention of recurrence, prevention being usually easier to accomplish and more effective than correction; and,

Whereas, by taking such action undesirable consequences may be minimized, even eliminated, while saving ourselves and future generations worthless suffering and grief in exchange for ever more joy, peace and prosperity; and,

Whereas, such a learning and doing process is a step by step process towards problem resolution and restitution of lost blessings - one may even use the term 'salvation'; and,

Whereas, such a process of learning and doing by each One among We the People is well described by words such as "I Am, the Way, the Truth and the Life" John 14:6; and,

Whereas, I find that each element within the statement "I Am, the Way, the Truth and the Life" is embedded within the Hebrew word translated "Jesus"; and,

Whereas, I find that every One among Mankind is empowered for learning; and,

Whereas, the substance for learning comes from outside ourselves; and,

Whereas, learning provides understanding just as olive oil in a lamp provides light; and,

Whereas, a learning and doing process is an anointing ritual - one step at a time; and,

Whereas, such anointing is the essence embedded in the term 'Messiah'; and,

Whereas, a teacher named Jesus is for me a prime pattern of 'Messiah'; and,

Whereas, before learning and doing there must be motivation and desire; and,

Whereas, the love between a father and his offspring is a powerful motivation; and,

Whereas, our Father in Heaven, our Creator, is a prime example of such love; and,

Whereas, the term 'love' is in every instance a form of 'communication'; and,

Whereas, our Father in Heaven promised: "Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord: And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, And the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Malachi 4:6 (KJV); and,

Whereas, one instance of the ‘Elijah’ message being applied before the eyes of an entire world did happen, when in the midst of the Passover week in the Year of our Lord two thousand the boy ‘Elian’ was returned unto his beloved Cuban Father; and,

Whereas, I am the father of two sons and a daughter, all of whom I dearly love; and,

Whereas, my Father in Heaven, through His patterns, His names and His Word, is teaching me step by step how my sons and daughter and I may regain full access unto each other as One Family among We the People, created by an all powerful God, in the face of every consequence keeping us apart; and,

Whereas, when we eat, the food we eat will be no more - while yet We come to life; and,

Whereas, when we analyze a word it is food for thought and our preconceived ideas of its meaning may come to naught - while yet We come to life; and,

Whereas, the meaning of ‘manna’ is ‘What!’, ‘Really!’ or ‘What is it?!’ ; and,

Whereas, learning the meaning of a Word is like the killing of a sacrificial Lamb upon the altar of our mind; and,

Whereas, such a death, such shedding of blood, the essence within, is necessary before the Promise within the Will written by our beloved Father may ever come true; and,

Whereas, “a will and testament is valid and takes effect only at death, since it has no force or legal power as long as the one who made it is alive. So even the (old) first Covenant [God’s will] was not inaugurated *and* ratified *and* put in force without the shedding of blood” Hebrews 9:17-18 (The Amplified New Testament 1958); and,

Whereas, that which may, seemingly, have been lost by consequence of our errors has been regained in advance by force of a Will - the Covenant - prepared in advance by Our Father in Heaven, the Creator of the Universe;

THEREFORE, by a process of learning, doing and correcting myself under proper guidance, I remain forever One among We the People, a Sovereign under God; and,

Whereas, We the People of the united States are the Creators, Heirs, Owners and Beneficiaries¹⁸ of the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

Whereas, the Constitution is a job-description *for* our servant, the Government We Own; and,

Whereas, We the People have a responsibility of managing our property as We see fit, wise and good; and,

Whereas, We the People are under no obligation for serving a[ny] debt incurred as a consequence of the mismanagement and trespasses of Agencies and/or Agents acting under false color of the Government of the United States; and,

Whereas, We the People have inherited a Government created by a Constitution which, as far as I am aware, has been signed by Our Founding Fathers but not by anyone now living; and,

Whereas, Agencies and Agents of the Government of the United States, by trespassing upon the Powers and limitations granted said Government, are the cause of untold suffering, death and evil upon Planet Earth; and,

Whereas, We the People named the Government We own ‘The United States of America’ [See Article 1. within The Articles of Confederation] ; and,

Whereas, the Constitution is therefore properly called ‘the Constitution *for* the United States of America’ [denoting whom the job-description is written *for*. Compare the preamble!] or ‘the

¹⁸ Please see footnote 5 on page 6!

Constitution *of the United States*’ [denoting that it is property *of* (i.e. belonging unto) “We the People of the United States”. **NOTE:** It is *never* called ‘the Constitution *of* the United States *of America*’ - because the Government named ‘The United States of America’ are not the owners of the Constitution, We the People are! Compare Article II. Section 1. last paragraph within the Constitution for the United States of America.] ; and,

Whereas, “The word “corporations,” in its largest sense, has a more extensive meaning than people generally are aware of. Any body politic (sole or aggregate) whether its power be restricted or transcendent, is in this sense “a corporation.”... In this extensive sense, not only each State singly, but even the *United States* may without impropriety be termed “corporations.”... A corporation is a mere creature of the *King*... It owes its existence, its name, and its laws... to the authority which created it. A State does not owe its origin to the Government of the *United States*, in the highest or in any of its branches. It was in existence before it. It derives its authority from the same pure and sacred source as itself: *The voluntary and deliberate choice of the people*. A corporation is altogether dependent on that Government to which it owes its existence. Its charter may be forfeited by abuse... The people of the State created, the people of the State can only change, its Constitution. Upon this power there is no other limitation but that imposed by the Constitution of the *United States*; *that it must be of the Republican form*.” Chisholm v. Georgia (US) 2 Dall 419, 447-8, 1 L Ed 440 (1793);

THEREFORE, I Am, ab initio, One among We the People, a Sovereign [relative unto the creation of We the People which We named the United States of America], a Judicial Power Occupant upon the soil of California Republic and upon the soil of the united States of America, One of the Heirs, Owners and Beneficiaries¹⁹ of the Constitution for the United States of America, but never a person or subject under the jurisdiction of the Government [of the United States] which is itself created, owned, and designed for operating forever under the control of We the People of the united States; and,

THEREFORE, as One among We the People, I have an obligation unto my Creator, unto my offspring, unto myself and unto my neighbors for taking steps for the purpose of eliminating the causes of every evil and destructive consequence incurred by property I own, whether jointly or alone, and for taking steps for the purpose of healing and correcting the damage done, unto the extent of my ability and along the guidelines I perceive out of the wisdom, the knowledge and ‘the Laws of Nature’ being constantly provided me by the Creator of Mankind; and,

2.2 No valid contract ever existed subjecting myself and/or my offspring unto the jurisdiction of the United States and every document used for such a purpose has been rescinded ab initio.

Whereas, there never was a valid contract subjugating Me and/or My offspring under the jurisdiction of the Government of United States and whereas every document purporting otherwise is a fraud and is rescinded and revoked, effective ab initio; and,

Whereas, the respondent(s) are in possession of documents, or Certified copies of documents, affirming and reestablishing, ab initio, the stated facts within the last previous paragraph while effectively removing every cloud upon My title and/or upon the titles of My offspring as Ones among We the People, the Creators and Beneficiaries²⁰ of the Constitution for the United States of America, the foundation for the Government of the United States of America: [e.g. documents entitled: *'Affirmation and Pledge of Allegiance, ab Initio, unto a Sovereign State Foreign unto the Government of the United States and Revocation and Rescission of Oath(s) and of United States [Fourteenth Amendment] Nationality, ab Initio, For Cause', 'Release of Appointment', 'Release of Power of Appointment', 'Affidavit of Occupancy', 'Revocation of Signature, for cause'* and/or *'Revocation and Rescission of Signature, for cause'* by which documents I am effectively rescinding, ab initio, every act, whether by oath or by statement as before a Consul or a Judge and/or by my signature onto a document such as an SS-5 form, a 1040 form, a W-4 form, a license application of any kind and/or an[y] act whatsoever, used for subjugating myself and/or my offspring under the United States and/or a[ny] Government and/or a[ny] human authority];

THEREFORE, all documents necessary for proving my uninterrupted legal status, ab initio, as One among We the People, a Sovereign under Nature's God, are in the possession of the respondents; and,

2.3 As One among We the People I am NOT a 'person' as that term is construed and/or interpreted within the U.S. statutes

2.3.1 Definitions of the term 'person' and related considerations

Whereas, The Consolidated-Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary provides: "**Person.** n. [L. *persona*, primarily a mask used by actors, hence, a character, a person, from *personare*, to sound through - *per*, through, and *sonare*, to sound.]...."; and,

Whereas, one may thus conclude that the term 'person' pertains unto a dead thing while any animation or appearance of life within such a 'mask' or 'person' should be attributed unto some other entity of life or authority being heard through said 'mask' or 'person'; and,

Whereas, such entities or authorities could be for instance 'Nature's God' as speaking through the mask of 'We the People of the United States', or 'We the People of the United States' as speaking through the mask of 'the Government of the United States', or 'The City of London' as speaking through 'the Federal Reserve Corporation' (a foreign corporation whose shareholders naturally are same of the most powerful Bankers on the Planet), or 'the Federal Reserve Corporation' as speaking through 'Congressmen' (e.g. by means of 'lobbying'), or 'Congress' as speaking through 'the Judiciary', or 'the Judiciary' as speaking through the mask of 'such law enforcement Agencies as Child Protective Services, the District Attorney or the local Police', or our servant 'Government' as speaking through

¹⁹ Please see footnote 5 on page 6!

²⁰ Please see footnote 5 on page 6!

the mask of its ‘subjects’, ‘nationals’, ‘Social Security Insurance contributing “tax-payers”’ (Compare Section 2.6 below!); and,

Whereas, one kind of mask is not the same as another - any more than one kind of person is the same as another; and,

Whereas, Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Ed. makes the following observation:

“**Person**... Scope and delineation of term is necessary for determining those to whom Fourteenth Amendment of Constitution affords protection since this Amendment expressly applies to “person.”...”; and,

Whereas, the U.S. statutes provides the following definition applicable also for purposes of 8 U.S.C. 1401 (the definitions found under 8 U.S.C. 1101 are “General Provisions”):

8 U.S.C. 1101:

“(b) As used in titles I and II [8 USCS §§ 1101 et seq., 1151 et seq.] -

(3) The term “person” means an individual or an organization.”; and,

Whereas, I have never found a definition for the term “individual” within the U.S. statutes; and,

Whereas, Black’s Law Dictionary 6th Ed. provides:

“**Individual**. As a noun, this term denotes a single *person* as distinguished from a group or class, and also, very commonly, a private or natural *person* as distinguished from a partnership, corporation, or association; but **it is said that this restrictive signification is not necessarily inherent in the word, and that it may, in proper cases, include artificial persons**. See also Person.

“As an adjective, “individual” means pertaining or belonging to, or characteristic of, one single *person*, either in opposition to a firm, association, or corporation, or considered in his relation thereto.” [A complete quote! Emphasis added.]; and,

Whereas, one fact is clear from Black’s definition: *An ‘individual’ is always a ‘person’* of some kind or other; and,

Whereas, the definition quoted above from 8 U.S.C. 1101 (b):

“(3) The term “person” means an *individual* or an organization.”

must therefore be understood as meaning:

“(3) The term “person” means a *person* or an organization.”

and as far as Title 8 of the U.S. statutes and Black’s Law Dictionary are concerned we are left where we started, that is we are left with the general dictionary definition of the term ‘person’ as found for instance in Webster’s Dictionary as quoted above; and,

Whereas, chapter 75 within the Internal Revenue Code covers the subject:

“**Crimes, Other Offenses, and Forfeitures**”; and,

Whereas, within the index of the Internal Revenue Code under the entry ‘Crimes’ are listed only such sections as are found within chapter 75, except for the sub-entries: ‘antitrust law violations’, firearms’ and ‘liquors’; and,

Whereas, under chapter 75 we find the following:

“Section 7343. Definition of term “person.”

“The term “person” as used in this chapter *includes* an officer or employee of a corporation, or a member or employee of a partnership, *who as such* officer, employee, or member *is under a duty to* perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs.” [Emphasis added]; and,

Whereas, considering the statutory construction and interpretation of the term ‘include’ (See Section 1.3.3 above!) it may be concluded that no crime may be committed *against any part within the Internal Revenue Code* by any *person* not included within the definition for the term ‘*person*’ as defined within the previous paragraph (the only possible exceptions being such as pertain unto ‘antitrust law violations’, firearms’ and/or ‘liquors’); and,

Whereas, while the definition for the term ‘person’ as found within chapter 75 of Title 26 of the U.S. statutes, a very limited definition indeed(!), may not be immediately applicable for purposes of Title 8, one may at least gain an understanding of how the term ‘person’ is being used within one part of the U.S. statutes, a fact which should alert one’s attention - e.g. in terms of *We the People v. person*; and,

Whereas, the definition of the term ‘person’ certainly does make sense in terms such as provided by Webster’s Dictionary above (Who is speaking through what ‘mask’?), one may realize that the usage of the term ‘person’ is not arbitrary - as construed within the U.S. statutes and as interpreted by the Judiciary; and,

Whereas, the existence of distinct and different definitions for the terms ‘*person*’ and ‘*United States person*’ within the very same list of definitions within Title 26 may help further emphasize the very specific usage of such terms within the U.S. statutes (Compare 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(1) and 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(30)!); and,

2.3.2 Applying the concepts of the term ‘person’ upon myself and my own life

Whereas; One may realize out of the above definitions for the term ‘person’ the significance of knowing who or what(!) one is or is not. One may realize the distinct and very different consequences following upon one’s free(!) choice of authority: Who is speaking through my person? Who is acting through my person? Who is providing services through my person? Unto whom is my allegiance in real terms? - As demonstrated by my actions, my time spent, my funds distributed, my priorities, my interest and attention, my devotion? Who gets the first cut out of my pay check? Is my Creator, ‘Nature’s God’, for real? Or is god (sic) lording it over me by speaking exclusively through the mask of the Government and/or through the pastor of my church (who is licensed by the Government and therefore controlled by the Government)? Who is speaking through the Government - really? Does the name of the Government make a difference if it misrepresents the real entity behind the ‘mask’? May I learn

anything about the true character of the entity I wish to serve by studying intently the meaning of its name?! Is it useful comparing actions and results in real life vs. the professed nature as displayed through a logo or name? Is there ever a difference between superficial appearances and fundamental nature or true character? Etc.; and,

Whereas; We are presently focusing upon the question of whether or not One among We the People is ever referenced within the U.S. statutes by the use of the term ‘person’. That is: Does the Government of the United States speak through the mask, the ‘person’, of We the People? Or is it the other way around? Is there a difference? Could it be either way? Or not? Can a mask speak authoritatively, or at all, through its Maker and/or Owner? Or does it make more sense if its the other way around?; and,

Whereas, I find it makes a difference recognizing who does, and who does not, have the authority of speaking and serving through my person, the mask being my physical body; and,

Whereas, I find no authorization - not even within the U.S. statutes (!) - for submitting myself, and my mask, under the many misunderstandings of other human beings (i.e. the whisperings of the neighbors, the authority of my local pastor, the Agents of the Government, whether judges, local police, medical personnel, etc.) and the many forms of bondage and suffering following without fail upon such a headless, irresponsible and stupid choice;

THEREFORE, I do find excellent authority - even within the U.S. statutes (!) - for never submitting myself under anything but ‘the Laws of Nature’ or anyone but the Creator of each One of Mankind, ‘Nature’s God’, while thus being fully responsible only for my own misunderstandings, and while retaining optimal control over whatever consequences may follow; and,

2.3.3 The term ‘Sovereign’ defined. By making certain choices I am forever a Sovereign, One among We the People, under the Creator of Mankind Who “made heaven, and earth, the sea, and the fountains of waters” Revelation 14:7 (KJV)

Whereas, by making such a choice in my daily life, in thought as well as action, I am by definition a Sovereign, One among We the People, as defined by Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Ed.:

“**Sovereign.** A person, body, or state [*a ‘person’ or ‘mask’ not of the U.S. government but of the Creator, Nature’s God, the Almighty Power of Life, Liberty and Happiness*] in which independent and supreme authority is vested; a chief ruler with supreme power [*while confining myself within the limitations provided me by my Creator*]; a king or other ruler in a monarchy.” [*Comments within brackets added*]; and,

2.3.4 Sovereignty through and for each One among a diversified We the People (!) - OR is sovereignty only for the Body Politic as expressed through the 'mask' or 'person' of one(!) artificial servant, slave, created entity, named 'Government'?

Whereas, every portion of a thing contributes to the nature of the whole; and,

Whereas, the Maxim “**Parte quacumque integrante sublata, tollitur totum.** An integral part being taken away the whole is taken away” [Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Ed.] may be applied as follows: *The sovereignty of One among We the People being taken away the sovereignty of We the People as a whole is taken away*; and,

Whereas, the Maxim “**Paria copulantur paribus.** Like things unite with like.” [Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Ed.] may be applied by the following words: *We the People, sovereigns by nature, unite with such Ones among Mankind who are sovereign by nature*; and,

Whereas, the words of Chief Justice Jay are clear: “at the Revolution, *the sovereignty devolved on the people*; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but *they are sovereigns without subjects* (unless the African slaves among us may be so called [or the SSA NH, i.e. the SSI Number Holders, i.e. those ‘nationals’ having a ‘tax identification number’ Compare 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(14)&(41) and 26 U.S.C. 6109(a)&(d). Emphasis and square bracket added.]) and *have none to govern but themselves*; the citizens of America are *equal as fellow citizens*, and *as joint tenants in the sovereignty*. ...our rulers have none but official [powers]; nor do they partake in the sovereignty otherwise, or in any other capacity, than as private citizens.” Chisholm v. Georgia (US) 2 Dall 419, 471-2, 1 L Ed 440 (1793) ; and,

Whereas, “*Citizenship is man’s basic right for it is nothing less than the right to have rights.* Remove this priceless possession and there remains a stateless person, disgraced and degraded in the eyes of his countrymen... *This government was not established with power to decree this fate.* The people who created this government endowed it with broad powers. They created a sovereign state with power to function as a sovereignty. But *the citizens themselves are sovereign, and their citizenship is not subject to the general powers of their government.*” Chief Justice Warren disagreeing with the majority decision in Perez v. Brownell, 356 U.S. 44 (1958); and,

Whereas, the status of We the People as the true Sovereigns of the United States was confirmed in the words of Chief Justice Taney: “*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 this people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty.*” Dred Scott v. John Sandford, 19 How 393, 404, 15 L.Ed.691, 700 (1856); and,

Whereas, based upon traditional thinking inherited from the colonist slave traders of Great Britain, Chief Justice Taney and the majority of the court next failed the object of their job description, as clearly

outlined within ‘the Constitution for the United States of America’, the ‘unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America’ and the fundamental principles of ‘the Holy Scriptures’, by denying that “the negro African race” “as a class of persons” “compose a portion of this people, and are constituent members of this sovereignty”, never the less the statement by Chief Justice Taney within the last previous paragraph still holds and said statement was not what caused the “infamous” decision made by the Court in the Scott v. Sandford case; and,

Whereas, in 1879 the Supreme Court again confirmed the status of each One among We the People as a sovereign with sovereign powers: At issue was a treaty between the United States and Switzerland concerning land ownership in America by a citizen of Switzerland, Hauenstein, who held a title to property in the City of Richmond. The case rested on the treaty and the power of the people to make the treaty. The Court stated:

“There can be no limitation of the power of the people of the United States, by their authority the State Constitutions were made, and by their authority the Constitution of the United States was established; and they had the power to change or abolish the state constitution or to make them yield to the general government and to treaties made by their authority.” Hauenstein v. Lynham, 100 U.S. 483.

Whereas; in 1941 the Supreme Court was facing the question whether or not a sovereign can be named and made subject unto a statute or law under the term ‘person’. The case involved the term ‘person’ as it was used in Section 7 of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The court answered:

“The precise question for decision, therefore, is whether by the use of the phrase “any person”, Congress intended to confer upon the United States the right to maintain an action for treble damages against a violator of the Act.. Since in common usage, the term “person” does not include the sovereign, statutes employing the phrase are ordinarily construed to exclude it. Citing from United States v. Fox, 94 U.S. 315 [1876-77].” United States v. Cooper Corp., 61 S.Ct. 742, 312 U.S. 600, 85 L.Ed. 1071” (1941)

The court decision was in favor of Cooper Corp. while the United States lost!; and,

Whereas, “In common usage, *the term ‘persons’ does not include the sovereign*, and statutes employing it will ordinarily not be construed to do so. United States v United Mine Workers (1947) 330 US 258, 91 L Ed 884, 67 S Ct 677”; and,

Whereas, “Since in common usage *the term ‘person’ does not include the sovereign*, statutes employing that term are ordinarily construed to exclude it. U.S. v. Cooper Corp., 61 S.Ct. 742, 312 U.S. 600, 85 L.Ed. 1071” (1941); and,

Whereas, “*Statutes* which in general term divest pre-existing rights or privileges *will not be applied to the sovereign* without express words to that effect. U.S. v. United Mine Workers of America, 67 S.Ct. 677, 330 U.S. 258, 91 L.Ed. 884” (1947); and,

2.3.5 Conclusion: I am Sovereign, AND as One among We the People I am recognized by the U.S. government as a Sovereign

Whereas, We the People, including each and every One among We the People whether separate or together, are Sovereigns as perceived out of the point of view of Our subject, Our property, the Government of the United States and the U.S. statutes; and,

Whereas, I am One among We the People;

THEREFORE, I am *not a 'person'*, as the term 'person' is construed within the U.S. statutes and interpreted by the Supreme Court Justices unless the context, while also consistent with the Constitution for the United States of America, is using "express words to that effect"; and,

2.4 As One among We the People born within one of the sovereign States in the Union I am NOT born in the United States as the term 'United States' is defined by the context of Amendment XIV. and the U.S. statutes

2.4.1 Use of the term 'United States' within the Constitution for the United States of America

Whereas, I was delivered out of my mother's womb upon soil of California Republic, one among the several [sovereign] States in the Union (See further under Section 1.1 above!);

THEREFORE, I am a "natural born Citizen of the United States" as the term "natural born Citizen of the United States" is used within the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

2.4.2 Use of the term 'United States' within the Bill of Rights as provided in Amendment XIV. unto the Constitution for the United States of America

Whereas, I am not born in an *inter*-State geographical area nor in the District of Columbia [the District of Columbia is the only geographic area over which the U.S. Government has permanent jurisdiction. See further under Section 1.1 and 1.2 above!];

THEREFORE, I am not born in [the Seat of the Government of] the United States as the term 'United States' is defined for the Government of the United States [by the enumerated powers granted The United States of America] within the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

2.4.3 Definition of the term 'United States' within the U.S. statutes

Whereas, “the term “United States”..., when used in a geographical sense, means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.”, as defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(38); and,

Whereas, the term “continental United States”, considering the jurisdiction granted the Government of the United States, can include only the District of Columbia and the *inter*-State areas between the [sovereign contiguous forty-eight continental] States in the Union and between [one of the sovereign contiguous forty-eight continental] States in the Union and a Foreign State²¹; and,

Whereas, the definition quoted above from 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(38) is construed and may only be interpreted as “Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the District of Columbia and all *inter*-State areas between the [sovereign] States in the Union and between a [sovereign] State in the Union and a Foreign State [see more under Section 1.2 above.]; and,

Whereas, I am not born in an[y] *inter*-State geographical area nor in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands of the United States;

THEREFORE, I am not born in the *United States* as the term ‘United States’, when used in a geographical sense, is defined by 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(38) for 8 U.S.C. 1401 [TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended]; and,

²¹ Perhaps someone may argue that because each One among We the People is by [U.S. statutory] definition a ‘separate Foreign State’, as is indeed also every one among the [Republic] States within the Union, the United States Courts would have jurisdiction over interaction between such parties. However, considering such a situation one must not forget that We the People are not under oath or obligation unto a creation of our own in any way whatsoever and the jurisdiction of We the People is protected by the very words granting certain limited powers unto the United States Judiciary: “The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising *under* this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, *under* their Authority” (Article III. Section 2. within the Constitution for the United States of America).

The Government of the United States, i.e. the Government owned by We the People, is created for a purpose, as amply explained within the preamble of the Constitution for the United States of America. As long as the Government does its job while confining itself in every detail within the Powers granted by the Constitution - lest it should become [as it now has. See Section 1.4.1 above!] an enemy of We the People - the objectives of the Constitution will be met and there will be no cases requiring or authorizing the compromise of anyone’s jurisdiction. Every State in the Union is property of one or more among We the People. Whereas We the People ourselves are never under the jurisdiction of our servant Government, in certain cases the subject matter of a controversy may fall within the job description of the Government and in such a case the Government is authorized for taking limited action by protecting the Rights of the Ones among We the People, the rightful Beneficiaries of the Constitution for the United States of America. In other words, to the extent a party has trespassed upon the jurisdiction of another party the first party has no sovereign rights protecting it and consequently said first party will have subjected itself unto every available righteous power of defense and corrective action. /cont.

I question whether these obvious principles were upheld in the Case of The Schooner Exchange v. M’Faddon, 7 Cranch 116 (1812 though there may be in said case a matter of improper venue or other technicalities. However, in a Case of improper venue etc. the party seeking justice should be promptly and openly informed of proper venue etc. such that the job of the Government may have such effects as was intended by the creators of the Constitution. In the Case of the Schooner Exchange it appears that the effect was just the opposite and that the Justices were siding not with the apparently rightful property owners but instead with the French peers of the United States Justices, namely the Supreme Agent and Emperor of the French government, Napoleon, Agent of a government which is also originally a creation of Mankind. The primary objective for the existence of the Supreme Court seems in said case not to have been met in that the French perpetrator of an apparent crime, the capture and theft of a merchant ship upon the high seas, was given protection from the apparently rightful owners of the ship, i.e. from the very Sovereigns among We the People whom the Government was created for protecting. Thus the integrity of the Justices involved could be questioned even at that early time in the history of the United States of America.

2.5 As One among We the People I am NOT ‘subject to the jurisdiction thereof’ [i.e. I am NOT subject to the jurisdiction of the United States]

Whereas, The Consolidated-Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary (1958) provides “[L. *jurisdictio* - *jus*, *juris*, law, and *dictio*, from *dico*, to pronounce. JURY, DICTION.] and another source provides [L. *juris*, oath, and *diction*, spoken] “an oath spoken”; and,

Whereas, I have never pronounced or spoken a[ny] valid oath and/or law subjugating me under the Government of the United States; and,

Whereas, every statement, oath and/or document used for subjugating myself and/or my offspring under the Government of the United States is a fraud and is rescinded and revoked, effective ab initio;

THEREFORE (1st independent argument), I am not ‘subject to the *jurisdiction*’ of the United States; and,

Whereas, as defined by the Constitution for the United States of America, the jurisdiction of [the Government of] the United States is an *inter*-State jurisdiction only, the one and only exception being a geographical “District (not exceeding ten miles square)” over which [the Government of] the United States is granted permanent, though limited, jurisdiction. [See more under Section 1.1 and 1.4 above]; and,

Whereas, We the People are the *Creators* of the United States, the United States being a *creation* of We the People, We the People and the United States are two distinct and separate things, one being the Owner/Master the other being property/subject, a slave entity, and NOT vice versa; and,

Whereas, in the nature of things [the Government of] the United States is subject unto We the People, the Creators and Beneficiaries²² of the Government formed by the Constitution for the United States of America - and NOT vice versa; and,

Whereas, [the Government of] the United States is never granted jurisdiction over We the People nor over any One among We the People, each One among We the People being a Sovereign as perceived out of the point of view of the United States; and,

Whereas, only “*persons*... subject to the jurisdiction [of the United States], are [Fourteenth Amendment] citizens of the United States...” [As defined within Amendment XIV. Section 1. of the Bill of Rights. Emphasis and brackets added]; and,

Whereas, being “subject to the jurisdiction [of the United States]” means the same as “being subject to...” the Government of the United States; and,

Whereas, We the People are Sovereigns of the United States and NOT ‘persons’... nor ‘subject to the jurisdiction thereof’; and,

²² Please see footnote 5 on page 6!

Whereas, in the nature of things a Part/Member/*Citizen* of One [We the People] cannot possibly be at the same time and in the same capacity a part/member/*citizen* of another [the Government of the United States] and vice versa; and,

Whereas, I am One among We the People and NOT a functionary of the Government of the United States;

THEREFORE (2nd independent argument), as One among We the People I am NOT “*subject to the jurisdiction thereof*” [i.e. as One among We the People I am NOT subject to the jurisdiction of the United States]; and,

Whereas, I am, ab initio, a creation of and *born unto*, and therefore *entirely within the jurisdiction and ownership of, the King of Kings of the entire Universe*, the Creator of the Universe; and,

Whereas, “*children, born* within the realm, of foreign ambassadors [or *of Heads of State*], or the children of alien enemies, born during and within their hostile occupation of part of the king’s dominions, *were not natural-born subjects, because not born within the allegiance, the obedience, or the power, or*, as would be said at this day, *within the jurisdiction, of the king*. This fundamental principle, with these qualifications or explanations of it, was clearly, though quaintly, stated in the leading case known as “Calvin’s Case,” or the “Case of the Postnati,” decided in 1608, after a hearing in the exchequer chamber before the lord chancellor and all the judges of England, and reported by Lord Coke and by Lord Ellesmere. Calvin’s Case, 7 Coke, 1, 4b-6a, 18a, 18b.; Ellesmere, Postnati, 62-64; s.c. 2 How. St. Tr. 559, 607, 613-617, 639, 640, 659, 679. The English authorities ever since are to the like effect. Co. Litt. 8a, 128b; Lord Hale, in Harg. Law Tracts, 210, and in 1 Hale, P. C. 61, 62; 1 Bl. Comm. 366, 369, 370, 374; 4 Bl. Comm. 74, 92; Lord Kenyon, in Doe v. Jones, 4 Term R. 300, 308; Cockb. Nat. 7; Dicey, Confl. Laws, pp. 173-177, 741...

“III. The same rule was in force in all the English colonies upon this continent down to the time of the Declaration of Independence, and in the United States afterwards, and continued to prevail under the constitution as originally established.” United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 459-460; and,

Whereas, “the only adjudication that has been made by this [the U.S. Supreme Court] court upon the meaning of the clause “and subject to the jurisdiction thereof,” in the leading provision of the fourteenth amendment is Elk v. Wilkins, 112 U. S. 94, 5 Sup. Ct. 41... That decision was placed upon the grounds that the meaning of those words was “*not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely²³ subject to their political jurisdiction, and owing them direct and immediate allegiance...*” “ United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 469.

²³ Compare footnote 54 below - and the associated argument above that footnote!

“To be “completely subject” to the political jurisdiction of the United States is to be in no respect or degree subject to the political jurisdiction of any other government”. United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 486; and,

Whereas, “Senators Trumbull and Reverdy Johnson, concurred in... saying: “*What do we mean by ‘subject to the jurisdiction of the United States’? Not owing allegiance to anybody else; that is what it means.*” And Senator Johnson: “Now, all that this amendment provides is that all persons born within the United States, and *not subject to some foreign power* (for that, no doubt, is the meaning of the committee who have brought the matter before us), shall be considered as citizens of the United States.” Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 39th Cong. 2893 et seq.” United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 484;

THEREFORE (3rd independent argument), as One among We the People I am NOT “*subject to the jurisdiction thereof*” [i.e. as One among We the People I am NOT subject to the jurisdiction of the United States]; and,

2.6 As One among We the People I am NOT a [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen of the United States

Whereas, Amendment XIV. Section 1. within the Bill of Rights declares: “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...”; and,

Whereas, I am *not a ‘person’*, as the term ‘person’ is construed and interpreted within the U.S. statutes unless the context, while also consistent with the Constitution for the United States of America, is using “express words to that effect”. [See under Section 2.3 above!]; and,

Whereas, the context of Amendment XIV. Section 1. is NOT using “express words to [the] effect” of including a Sovereign among We the People within the term ‘person’ as the term ‘person’ is used within Amendment XIV. Section 1.;

THEREFORE (1st independent argument), As One among We the People I am NOT a [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen of the United States. [As defined within Amendment XIV. Section 1. of the Bill of Rights]; and,

Whereas, I am *not ‘born or naturalized in the United States’* as the term ‘United States’ is construed within Amendment XIV. Section 1. and within the U.S. statutes [See under Section 2.4 above!];

THEREFORE (2nd independent argument), As One among We the People I am NOT a [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen of the United States. [As defined within Amendment XIV. Section 1. of the Bill of Rights]; and,

Whereas, I am NOT “*subject to the jurisdiction thereof*”, i.e. As One among We the People I am NOT subject to the jurisdiction of the United States [See under Section 2.5 above!]; and,

THEREFORE (3rd independent argument), As One among We the People I am NOT a [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen of the United States. [As defined within Amendment XIV. Section 1. of the Bill of Rights]; and,

Whereas, the term ‘nation’ means a people foreign unto the People of God (See Section 2.9 below!); and,

Whereas, We the People are the People of God (See Section 2.10 below!); and,

Whereas, One cannot be simultaneously One among We the People and One foreign unto We the People;

Whereas, “the word “*citizen*” in the Constitution of the United States conveys the idea of *membership of a nation* and nothing more” Virginia L. Minor v. Reese Happersett, S.C., 21 Wall., 162 (1874), thus in the words of Mr. Chief Justice Waite reflecting by decree the new definition of the term ‘citizen’ as of 6 years after the birth of the Fourteenth Amendment; and,

Whereas, it is noteworthy that in the same year, i.e. 1874: “the Dictionary Act’s definition (1871) of “person” as including bodies politic and corporate was retroactively withdrawn when the federal statutes were revised in 1874”; statement by dissenting Justice Brennan in Will v. Michigan Department of State Police et. al. 491 U.S., 105 L.Ed 2d 45 (1988). [Suddenly the servant Government, until then only a ‘person’ representing - as a ‘mask’ - We the People, found itself sovereign over its own servants/subjects/slaves! Compare Luke 20:1-26, especially verses 9-18 while remembering also, verses 21-26, that that which ‘is backed up by’ nothing is worth nothing, while ‘time’ and ‘work’ are things of value not created by, thus not belonging to, ‘Caesar’!] (Compare Section 2.3.1 above!); and,

Whereas, Mr. Chief Justice Waite also stated: “*The object is to designate by a title* [Compare SSN, TIN and EIN] *the person and the relation he bears to the nation*. For this purpose the words “subject,” “inhabitant” and “citizen” have been used, and the choice between them is sometimes made to depend upon the form of the government. Citizen is now more commonly employed, however... When used in this sense it is understood as conveying the idea of *membership of a nation, and nothing more.*” Virginia L. Minor v. Reese Happersett, S.C., 21 Wall., 162, 166 (1874); and,

THEREFORE (4th independent argument), As One among We the People I am NOT a [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen of the United States. [As defined within Amendment XIV. Section 1. of the Bill of Rights]; and,

2.7 As One among We the People I am NOT a ‘national of the United States’ as the term ‘national of the United States’ is defined within the U.S. statutes

2.7.1 The terms ‘national’ and ‘nationality’ are not found within the Constitution, nor are those terms used within the KJV of the Bible! (Compare Section 2.10 below!)

2.7.2 I am NOT a ‘national of the United States’ per definition of the term ‘national’ within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22)

Whereas, “The term “national” means a *person* owing permanent allegiance to a *state*.” as defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(21); and,

Whereas, as a Sovereign I am not a ‘person’ [See Section 2.3 above!]; and,

THEREFORE (1st independent argument), I am not a ‘national’ as the term ‘national’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(21); and,

Whereas, “**Definitions...** (36)The term “State” includes [only] the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.” [8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(36). Compare construction and interpretation of the term ‘include’ under Section 1.3.3 above.]; and,

Whereas, I am One among We the People and not property, chattel or a thing within the *inter-State only* jurisdiction of the Government of the United States; and,

Whereas, *I am* One among We the People and *not* property, chattel or a thing *within the ‘state’* as the term ‘state’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(36); and,

Whereas, I do not owe “permanent allegiance to a state” as the term ‘state’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(36);

THEREFORE (2nd independent argument), I am not a ‘national’ as the term ‘national’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(21); and,

Whereas, “The 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*.” [8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22)]; and,

Whereas, I am not a ‘national’ as the term ‘national’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(21) for 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22) [See above under this Section!]; and,

THEREFORE (1st independent argument), I am not a ‘national of the United States’ as the term ‘national of the United States’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22); and,

Whereas, I am not a [Fourteenth Amendment] ‘citizen of the United States’ as the term ‘citizens of the United States’ is defined for 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22) (A) within Amendment XIV. Section 1. of the Bill of Rights [See Section 2.6 above]; and,

Whereas, as One among We the People I am a ‘Sovereign’ over [the Government of] the United States and NOT a ‘person...’; and,

Whereas, I do not owe ‘permanent allegiance to the United States’ [Compare 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22) (B)]; and thus,

Whereas, neither (A) nor (B) under 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22) is satisfied;

THEREFORE (2nd independent argument), I am not a ‘national of the United States’ as the term ‘national of the United States’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22); and,

2.7.3 I am NOT a ‘national of the United States’ per definition within 8 U.S.C. 1401 [TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended]

Whereas, “The following shall be *nationals* and citizens of the United States at birth: (a) a *person* born in the *United States*, and *subject to the jurisdiction thereof*; (b) a *person...*” etc. as defined within 8 U.S.C. 1401 [TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended] Emphasis added; and,

Whereas, as a Sovereign I am not a ‘*person*’ [See Section 2.3 above!];

THEREFORE (1st independent argument), I am *not*, nor have I ever been, a ‘*national* and citizen of the United States at birth’ as the term ‘national and citizen of the United States at birth’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1401 [TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended]; and,

Whereas, the term ‘United States’, when used in a geographical sense, as *defined by* the Constitution for the United States of America may be briefly described as ‘the District of Columbia and all *inter-State* areas between the [sovereign] States in the Union and between a [sovereign] State in the Union and a Foreign State. [See under Section 1.1 above.]; and,

Whereas, I am not born in the *United States* as the term ‘United States’, when used in a geographical sense, is *defined* [whether *for* the Government of the United States within the Constitution (See under Section 1.1 above!) or *by* the Government within the U.S. statutes (See under Section 2.7.2 above!)];

THEREFORE (2nd independent argument), I am *not*, nor have I ever been, a ‘*national* and citizen of the United States at birth’ as the term ‘national and citizen of the United States at birth’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1401 [TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended]; and,

Whereas, I am NOT “*subject to the jurisdiction thereof*”, i.e. I am NOT subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States [See under Section 2.5 above!];

THEREFORE (3rd independent argument), I am *not*, nor have I ever been, a ‘*national* and citizen of the United States at birth’ as the term ‘national and citizen of the United States at birth’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1401 [TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended]; and,

2.8 As One among We the People I am NOT a ‘citizen of the United States’ as the term ‘citizen of the United States’ is defined within the U.S. statutes

Whereas, using the same three [independent] arguments as under Section 2.7.3 above: “I am *not*, nor have I ever been, a ‘national and *citizen* of the United States at birth’ as the term ‘national and citizen of the United States at birth’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1401 [TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended]”; and,

Whereas, per 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22) (A) “a citizen of the United States” is by definition [i.e. always] a “national of the United States”;

THEREFORE, being a Fourteenth Amendment citizen of the United States is impossible without being also a national of the United States - but NOT vice versa; and,

THEREFORE, I am not a [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen of the United States; and,

2.9 As One among We the People I am a ‘Citizen of the United States’ as the term ‘Citizen of the United States’ is used within the Constitution for the United States of America

Whereas, I am delivered out of my mother’s womb upon the soil of California Republic, a State subject unto its Creators while sovereign and equal in status unto the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States; and,

Whereas, California Republic is one of the States in the Union referred unto jointly with other creations of We the People under the name ‘United States’ [NOTE: The logo ‘The United States of America’ is never used, within the Constitution, in reference unto the States within the Union, always in reference unto the Government of the united States. We find the distinctly different term ‘the united States of America’ used within the Declaration of Independence.];

THEREFORE, I am a natural born Citizen of the United States, One among We the People of the United States (as the term ‘United States’ is used within the Constitution for the United States of America when in reference unto the several States within the Union, but I am not a Fourteenth Amendment citizen and/or national [of the Government] of the United States); and,

2.10 Every Nation is by definition Foreign unto We the People. We the People are Not a ‘Nation’. We the People are ‘the People’ of God.

2.10.1 The term ‘nation’ is NOT used in reference unto ‘We the People’ or the ‘United States’ within the Constitution for the United States of America, within the Articles of Confederation or within the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

Whereas, the term ‘nation’ is used only twice within the Constitution for the United States of America, both with times within Article I. Section 8.; and,

Whereas, the term ‘nation’ is used within Article I. Section 8. once within the term ‘foreign Nations’; and,

Whereas, the term ‘nation’ is used within Article I. Section 8. once within the term ‘the Law of Nations’; and,

Whereas, the term ‘nation’ is used within the Articles of Confederation once only and then within the term ‘some nation of Indians’; and,

Whereas, the term ‘nation’ is used within the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America once only and then within the phrase ‘totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation’;

THEREFORE, the term ‘nation’ is *not used*, when referring unto ‘We the People’ or the ‘United States’, *within the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America*; and,

THEREFORE, the term ‘nation’ is *not used*, when referring unto ‘We the People’ or the ‘United States’, *within the Articles of Confederation*; and,

THEREFORE, the term ‘nation’ is *not used*, when referring unto ‘We the People’ or the ‘United States’, *within the Constitution for the United States of America*; and,

2.10.2 The term ‘nation’, as defined within Black’s Law Dictionary, v. ‘We the People of God’

Whereas, Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, provides:

“**Nation.** A *people*, or *aggregation of men*, existing in the form of an organized *jural* society, usually... and generally, but not necessarily, living *under the same government and sovereignty*. Montoya v. U.S., 180 U.S. 261, 21 S.Ct. 358, 45 L.Ed. 521.

“In American constitutional law the word “state” is applied to the several members of the American Union, while *the word “nation” is applied to the whole body of the people embraced within the jurisdiction of the federal government.*”; and,

Whereas, The Consolidated-Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary (1958) provides:

“**Jurat**, Jurate, n.[Fr., from L. *juratus*, sworn, *from juro, to swear*. JURY.] A person under oath... - Juratory, a. Of or pertaining to, or comprising an oath.”; and,

Whereas, Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, provides:

“**Jural**... The term “*jural society*” is used as the synonym of “state” or “organized political community.””; and,

Whereas, I recognize no sovereignty, no government, no state, no people, no nation, no power, no god, no ‘aggregation of men, existing in the form of an organized jural society’ above a[ny] One among We the People besides the Designer and Creator of the Universe and of each One of Mankind whose name is YHWH (to exist, eternal) Elohim (the Almighty); and,

Whereas, by definition *every Fourteenth Amendment citizen* [being a ‘person’ ‘subject to the jurisdiction’ of the Federal Government of the United States] *is part of ‘a people, or aggregation of men, existing in the form of an organized jural society’... under ‘the same government* [the Federal Government of the United States] *and sovereignty’* [We the People (until March 6, 1933?) OR the Federal Reserve Corporation (effective since March 6, 1933)]; and,

Whereas, the Designer and Creator of the Universe, is not the same as either We the People or the Federal Reserve Corporation; and,

Whereas, the Government Designed and Created by the Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind is not the same as the Federal Government of the United States; and,

Thus, neither the government nor the sovereignty of a Fourteenth Amendment citizen is the same as the government and the sovereignty recognized by myself [as One among We the People]; and,

Whereas, We the people are NOT ‘*embraced within the jurisdiction of the federal government*’;

THEREFORE, We the People are NOT within the term ‘nation’ as defined by Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition; and,

THEREFORE, as One among We the People, I am not, nor can I ever be, described by a[ny] term defined as being within such as is defined by the term ‘nation’ in the last previous paragraph; and,

2.10.3 The term ‘nation’, as defined within Webster’ Dictionary, v. ‘We the People of God’

Whereas, the Consolidated-Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary (1958) provides:

“**Nation**, n. [L. *natio*, from *natus*, born, *nascor*, to be born. NATAL.]...”; and,

Whereas, that which is ‘born’ and that which is ‘to be born’ is pointing unto a *creation* and not unto the *Creator* of such creation; and,

Whereas, per the Fourth Commandment, within the Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Designer and Creator of the Universe, “*the LORD made* heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them *is*” Exodus 20:11 (KJV); and,

Whereas, per ‘the First Angel’s message’ each One of Mankind, each One among We the People, will “worship *him that made* heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters” Rev. 14:7; and,

Whereas, I recognize no sovereignty, no government, no state, no people, no nation, no power, no god, no ‘aggregation of men, existing in the form of an organized jural society’ above a[ny] One among We the People besides *the Designer and Creator of the Universe* and of each One of Mankind whose name is YHWH (to exist, eternal) Elohim (the Almighty); and,

Whereas, pledging my allegiance unto anyone and/or anything besides the Creator, YHWH Elohim, is a trespass, even Treason²⁴, against at least the First four of the Commandments within the Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Designer and Creator of Mankind; and,

Whereas, every ‘nation’ by definition is a created thing and not YHWH Elohim, the Creator of the Universe; and,

Whereas, *I recognize* no oath, no contract, *no allegiance* and no jural society *except* as consistent with the Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Designer and Creator of the Universe; and,

THEREFORE, *as One among We the People of YHWH Elohim, the Creator of the Universe, I am NOT within the term ‘nation’* as defined by the Consolidated-Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary (1958); and,

THEREFORE, as One among We the People, I am not, nor can I ever be, described by a[ny] term defined as being within such as is defined by the term ‘nation’ in the last previous paragraph; and,

2.10.4 The term ‘nation’, as used within the Holy Scriptures, v. ‘We the People of God’

Whereas, a proper, and ever expanding, understanding of the true meaning and definition of every ‘name’, every ‘term’ and every ‘word’ we use is of utmost importance for our peaceful existence. Compare John 1:1-14; and,

Whereas, the most holy name, *HaShem*, of *my Creator* is *YHWH*, a name meaning ‘Life’, ‘Exist’, ‘Association’, ‘Union’, ‘*Family*’, ‘Teach’, ‘Learn’, ‘I shall Be Whom I shall Be’, ‘I am free to build on my own unique and most heavenly dreams while contributing unto my community by defending my neighbor’s rights and abilities of Being and Acting in accordance with the same principles as I am’ etc.; and,

Whereas, the *term ‘nation’ as used within* [the KJV of] *the Holy Scriptures* [the terms ‘nationality’ and ‘national’ are never used!] *is never used in reference unto the People prevailing in YHWH Elohim*, but *only in reference unto such People* [foreign unto YHWH Elohim regardless of name or profession of belief] *as are* [persistently and progressively] *trespassing upon the Covenant of YHWH Elohim*, the Covenant comprising ‘the Laws of Nature’ while authored by ‘Nature’s God’ [Compare the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.]; and,

Whereas, the most common Hebrew term translated ‘nation’ in the KJV is ‘*goy*’ meaning “(in the sense of *massing*) a foreign *nation*; hence a *Gentile*; also (figuratively) a *troop* of animals, or a *flight* of locusts” [Strong’s Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary]; and,

Whereas, a closely related root of said Hebrew term is ‘*gevah*’ meaning “*exaltation*; (figuratively) *arrogance*” or “*back*²⁵, i.e. (by extension) the *person*”;

²⁴ **Caution!** Human ‘authorities’ are not reliable and could potentially use this treason as an excuse for mass executions! Treason carries a death penalty, and although God has instructed His people that He will Himself do all the fighting for them He will not do so when they reject Him by choosing for them selves human authorities and kings, therefore while a person is yet, though by ignorance, in effect ‘subject to the jurisdiction thereof’, because of personal oaths of allegiance, oaths of perjury, contractual obligations incurred by signatures upon IRS (e.g. 1040, W-4) and SSA documents (application for SSN) etc., he is liable for punishment, persecution and untold victimization by human beings whether ‘friends’ or ‘foes’! Compare “*Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to day*: for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to day, ye shall see them again no more for ever. *The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace...* the Egyptians said... the Lord fighteth for them against the Egyptians” Exodus 14:13, 14, 25-31 (KJV, “One man of you shall chase a thousand: for the Lord your God, he it is that fighteth for you, as he hath promised you” Joshua 23:10 (KJV, “And the Lord said unto Samuel... the people... have rejected me, that I should not reign over them... Hearken unto their voice: howbeit yet protest solemnly unto them, and shew them the manner of the king that shall reign over them. And Samuel told all the words of the Lord unto the people that asked of him a king. And he said... *And ye shall cry out in that day because of your king which ye shall have chosen you; and the Lord will not hear you in that day.*” 1 Samuel 8:7, 10, 18 (KJV).

Whereas, the name ‘Magog’ may be interpreted as ‘from Gog’, ‘out of Gog’, ‘the people of Gog’, ‘born in Gog’, ‘natives of Gog’, ‘*nationals* of Gog’ or ‘*persons* of Gog’; and,

Whereas, *the name ‘Gog’* in Hebrew is spelled ‘gimmel-vav-gimmel’²⁶ or translated ‘camel-bound unto-camel’ which *may illustrate* ‘human beings giving reference and authority unto other human beings only’ or ‘*the concept of human Traditions as ultimate authority*’²⁷; and,

Whereas, the root of the name ‘Gog’, the letter ‘vav’, i.e. *the binding between the camels, being removed*, is ‘gag’ meaning “a roof; by analogy the top of an altar^{28,29} as derived from ‘gaah’ meaning “to mount up; hence in general to rise, (figuratively) be majestic”³⁰ thus applicable unto ‘*the concept of personal accountability towards YHWH Elohim as the ultimate authority*’³¹; and,

THEREFORE; As One among We the People of God³² I am not part of a[ny] ‘nation’. I am not a national of any State. I serve no power, no god, no authority, besides YHWH Elohim. I will have no part, no membership (Compare 2.6 above!), in any state or activity not in harmony with my best understanding of the principals taught me by YHWH Elohim. I will not support it, I will not vote for it, I will not contribute unto it. But I will always contribute unto my family and unto my community of the best of my abilities while working under the direct guidance of YHWH Elohim together with, and for the benefit of, We the People of YHWH Elohim; and,

THEREFORE, I am One of the People of God, One among We the People³³ of the Universe, of Heaven, of Dreams, of Planet Earth, of the united States of true Republics, of the United States, of California Republic, of Sweden Republic and last but not least *I am one among We the People of My Own Family*; and,

²⁵ Compare footnote 28 below!

²⁶ Strong’s Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary #1463

²⁷ Compare the motto of the Catholic Church: “Semper eadem” meaning “Always the same”. Does those words pertain primarily unto the authority of the human Traditions of the church as derived from the ancient teachings of the Church Fathers? Or, does that motto pertain primarily unto the eternal Principles of the Creator as taught by YHWH Elohim within the Torah and within the ‘Laws of Nature’ as continually taught each human being by ‘Nature’s God’? Compare Matthew 22:34-40 (KJV “Then one of them, which was a lawyer, asked him a question... saying, Master, which is the great commandment in the law? *Jesus said* unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is *the first* and great commandment. And *the second* is...”. What commandments were given priority by Jesus: The first five or the last five? The five relating unto each One’s personal relationship with His Creator, or the five relating to our personal human relationships?

²⁸ Think about the fire within the mind, ‘the place of the Skull’, ‘Calvary’, upon the bony altar on top of **twelve thoracic vertebrae, twelve stones, twelve tribes of Israel, twelve apostles**, of a responsible human being, each One among We the People of God! Compare ‘the skull’ as being ‘upon the shoulders’ like a ‘yoke’: “Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. *Take my yoke upon you*, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For *my yoke is easy*, and my burden is light.” Matthew 11:28-30 (KJV).

²⁹ Strong’s Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary #1406

³⁰ Strong’s Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary #1342

³¹ Compare “And Moses... said unto... Israel [*unto We the People of God*]...The Lord our God made a covenant with us in Horeb. The Lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but *with us, even us, who are all of us here alive this day*. *The Lord talked with you face to face* in the mount out of the midst of the fire, (*I stood between the Lord and you* at that time, to shew you the word of the Lord: *for ye were afraid* by reason of the fire, and went not up into the mount;)...” Deuteronomy 5:1-5 (KJV)

³² See Section 6 on page 59!

³³ Ibid.

2.11 *As One among We the People I am NOT an ‘alien’*

Whereas, I was delivered out of my mother’s womb upon the soil of California Republic, a sovereign State, on the Third Day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Fifty; and,

Whereas, I am *not*, nor have I ever been, *an alien* delivered out of my mother’s womb outside the geographical limits of the aggregate possessions of the united States [of America]; and,

Whereas, per “US Code: Title 8

“Section 1101. Definitions....

“(a) As used in this chapter -

“(3) The term ‘alien’ means any *person* not a citizen or national of the United States”; and,

Whereas, as One among We the People I am a Sovereign and NOT a *‘person’* [See Section 2.3 above!];

THEREFORE, I am *not*, nor have I ever been, *an alien* as the term ‘alien’ is defined within 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(3) as also construed and interpreted for 8 U.S.C. 1401 [TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended]; and,

2.12 *As One among We the People I am a ‘separate foreign state’ as perceived out of the jurisdiction of the United States*

Whereas, the term “foreign” is defined within Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Ed.: “**Foreign**. Belonging to another nation or country; belonging or attached to *another jurisdiction*; made, done or rendered in *another state or jurisdiction*; subject to *another jurisdiction*; operating or solvable in another territory; *extrinsic*; *outside*; extraordinary. Nonresident person, corporation, executor, etc.” [Italics added];

Whereas, We the People are by definition *within the jurisdiction of* the Creator of each One of Mankind, “Nature’s God” [See under Section 2.10 above!]; and,

Whereas, [the Government of] the United States are *within the jurisdiction of* We the People, the creators of the United States, or else *within the jurisdiction of* such entities as are, and/or have been, transferring the proper control and ownership out of the hands of the [rightful] Owners thereof³⁴; and,

³⁴ [...by means of such actions as:

1. “An Act to protect all Persons in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the Means of their Vindication” April 9, 1866 (14 Stat. 27), “The same congress, shortly afterwards, evidently thinking it unwise, and perhaps unsafe, to leave so important a declaration of rights to depend upon an ordinary act of legislation, which might be repealed by any subsequent congress, framed the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, and on June 16, 1866, by joint resolution, proposed it to the legislatures of the several states; and on July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued a proclamation showing it to have been ratified by the legislatures of the requisite number of states. 14 Stat. 358; 15 Stat. 708.” U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456,467,

2. “the Federal Reserve Act” approved December 23, 1913,

Whereas, We the People cannot be within the jurisdiction of a creation of our own; and,

Thus, We the People are *not within the jurisdiction* of [the Government of] the United States; and,

THEREFORE (1st independent conclusion), We the People are ‘foreign’ unto [the Government of] the United States [per definition in Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Ed.]; and,

Whereas, the United States is being used for purposes *foreign* unto the express directives unto Mankind by the Creator of Mankind, purposes *foreign* also unto, and trespassing upon, the Powers granted the United States by the Constitution for the United States of America, *by interference into the exclusive jurisdiction of each Family* by controlling education for the benefit of the [foreign presumptive] owners of the bankruptcy of the United States [i.e. the bankruptcy of the Washington D.C. jurisdiction] while destructive unto the sovereignty of each Family unit, by rewarding parental absenteeism, separation and divorce, by intimidation relative to financial and social status, by fear tactics and propaganda imposing the taboos and moral values of one subculture upon another, by deception and enticement covertly supporting “legal” and illicit abuse of alcohol, drugs, the human body and certain ‘benefits, privileges and services’³⁵ provided by United States, by coercive measures, including but not limited by Court, Police and Social Service brutality, kidnapping and systematic murder, by servitude and/or enslavement under corporations and employers ultimately controlled by the [foreign presumptive] owners of the bankruptcy of the United States and by the severance of Family members one from another *and by so doing trespassing upon the powers and the authority granted the United States by We the People*;

THEREFORE (2nd independent conclusion), We the People are ‘foreign’ unto [the Government of] the United States [a fact perceived by comparing the acts of the Government of the United States with the directives and purposes specified within the Constitution for the United States of America and within the Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Creator of the Universe]; and,

Whereas, the United States is by nature, in terms of creation vs. Creator, an entity *foreign* unto We the People, the Creators of the Constitution for the United States of America;

THEREFORE (3rd independent conclusion), We the People are ‘foreign’ unto [the Government of] the United States [by nature]; and,

3. “the Trading with the Enemy Act” approved October 6, 1917,

4. Proclamation by President Franklin D Roosevelt March 5, 1933 “Convening extra session of Congress, March 9, 1933” 1933-PR-2039,

5. Proclamation by President Franklin D Roosevelt March 6, 1933 “Bank, etc., holiday declared March 6 to 9, 1933, Trading with the Enemy Act amended” 1933-PR-2040,

6. Proclamation by President Franklin D Roosevelt March 9, 1933 “Bank holiday extended beyond March 9, 1933” 1933-PR-2041,

7. An Act by Congress “National banking system. Emergency declared existing” approved March 9, 1933, 8.30 p.m. (i.e. the Bankruptcy Act).

³⁵ Please see footnote 5 on page 6!

Whereas, per the “US Code: Title 8

“Sec. 1101. Definitions.

“(a) As used in this chapter -

“(14) The term “foreign *state*” includes outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship *shall be regarded as separate foreign states.*” [i.e. 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(14)]; and,

Whereas, per the “US Code: Title 8

“Sec. 1101. Definitions.

“(a) As used in this chapter -

“(36) The term “*State*” includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.” [i.e. 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(36). Compare construction and interpretation of the term ‘include’ under Section 1.3.3 above!]; and,

Whereas, I am NOT, nor have I ever been, a resident and/or subject of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and/or the Virgin Islands of the United States; and,

Whereas, I am a “possession of”³⁶ the Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind; and thus,

Whereas, I am One of the “outlying possessions of a foreign state”; and,

Whereas, the Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind is the Creator of We the People who in our turn are the Creators of [the Government of] the United States; and,

Whereas, the Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind is a state *foreign* unto [the Government of] the United States [Compare also the type of arguments used within the last three conclusions above (i.e. under Section 2.12)!];

THEREFORE (4th independent conclusion), per the specific definitions provided within the statutory context of 8 U.S.C. 1101, I am a “foreign state” as perceived out of the point of view of the U.S. statutes and the Government of the United States; and,

Whereas, I am a “self-governing dominion... under mandate” of the Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind;

THEREFORE, per 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(14): As a “foreign... self-governing dominion... under mandate... [I] shall be regarded as [a] separate foreign state...”; and,

³⁶ I am an ‘outlying’ possession in the sense of being born within a species who are trespassing upon the Covenant granted each One among Mankind by the Creator of the Universe, a species that by so doing is outside of the protection and the protectorate of their Creator.

3. In summary - As One among We the People [a 'natural born Citizen of the United States] I am NOT a United States [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen and/or national, nor am I an 'alien', nor a 'person' though I am a 'separate foreign state' - as those terms are defined and used within the U.S. statutes

THEREFORE; I am One among We the People. I am a Sovereign over the Government of the United States and not a 'subject to the jurisdiction thereof'. I am not a 'person' nor am I an 'alien' as the terms 'person' and 'alien' are defined within the U.S. statutes though per the U.S. statutes I am defined as a 'separate foreign state'. I am not a United States [Fourteenth Amendment] citizen and/or national.

4. APPENDIX - Who has what powers over United States citizenship and nationality?

4.1 Some 'authoritative' quotes from Congress, the Judiciary and the Executive branches of the United States Government.

4.1.1 Did anyone ever before refer unto two distinct 'citizenships of the United States'?

"...*citizenship of the United States, even if that were something distinct from citizenship of the several States*, in the contemplation of the Constitution" Mr. Justice Curtis, dissenting, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, S. C. 19 How. 393, 580, 15 L.Ed. 691, 773 (1856).

"The language of the Constitution is: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." If each State may make such persons its citizens, they become, as such, entitled to the benefits of this article, *if there be a native-born citizenship of the United States distinct from a native-born citizenship of the several States.*" *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, S. C. 19 How. 393, 584, 15 L.Ed. 691, 775 (1856).

4.1.2 First usage of the term 'nationals' in the United States.

"*The term "nationals"* came into use in this country when the United States acquired *territories outside its continental limits* whose inhabitants were not at first given full political equality with citizens."³⁷

4.1.3 Before the Fourteenth Amendment, United States citizenship was based upon a primary State citizenship. The U.S. Government hold *one citizenship power only*: "to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization"³⁸.

"Under the Articles of Confederation [agreed by Congress Nov 15, 1777, ratified March 1, 1781], there was *no national citizenship, other than that produced by citizenship in a state.*"^{39, 40}

"At [the time of the framing of the Constitution] the theory largely obtained, as stated by Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution (section 1693), "that *every citizen of a state is ipso facto a citizen of the United States.*" . *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 482 (1898).

"It had been said by eminent judges that *no man was a citizen of the United States except as he was a citizen of one of the states composing the Union.*" *Slaughter-House Cases* 16 Wall. 36, 72, 83 U.S. 394, 407 (1873).

"*The power of naturalization*, vested in congress by the constitution, *is a power to confer citizenship, not a power to take it away...* The simple power of the national legislature is to prescribe a uniform rule of naturalization, and *the exercise of this power exhausts it*, so far as respects the individual" Chief Justice Marshall in *Osborn v. Bank*, 9 Wheat. 738, 827;

"[The U.S. Supreme] Court, speaking through Chief Justice Marshall, declared in what appears to be a mature and well-considered dictum that *Congress, once a person becomes a citizen, cannot deprive him of that status:*

"*[The naturalized citizen] becomes a member of the society, possessing all the rights of a native citizen*, and standing, in the view of the constitution, on the footing of a native. The constitution does not authorize Congress to enlarge or abridge those rights. The simple power of the national Legislature, is to prescribe a uniform rule of naturalization, and the exercise of this power exhausts it, so far as respects the individual." " *Osborn v. Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheat 738, 827 6 L Ed 204, 225

"*Citizens, within the meaning of art. 3, sec. 2, are citizens of the United States, who are citizens of the state in which they respectively reside.*" Messrs. H.S. Geyer and R. Johnson, for the defendant in error, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, S. C. 19 How. 393, 396, 15 L.Ed.691, 697 (1856).

³⁷ Nationality and Citizenship § 91.01[3][b] (Matthew Bender & Co., Inc. Rel. 74 - 11/96 Pub. 325)

³⁸ Compare page 49, paragraph starting "Among the powers expressly granted".

³⁹ See Gordon, *Who Can be President of the United States*, 28 Md. L. Rev. 1 (1968)

⁴⁰ Nationality and Citizenship § 91.01[3][c] (Matthew Bender & Co., Inc. Rel. 74 - 11/96 Pub. 325)

“We must not confound the rights of citizenship which a state may confer within its own limits, and the rights of citizenship as a member of the Union. ***It does not by any means follow, because he has all the rights and privileges of a citizen of a State, that he must be a citizen of the United States...*** The Constitution has conferred on Congress the right to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and this right is evidently exclusive, and has always been held by this court to be so. Consequently, no State, since the adoption of the Constitution, can, by naturalizing an alien, invest him with the rights and privileges secured to a citizen of a State under the federal government, although, so far as the State alone was concerned, he would undoubtedly be entitled to the rights of a citizen...” Mr. Chief Justice Taney for the opinion of the court in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, S. C. 19 How. 393, 405, 15 L.Ed.691, 700-701 (1856).

“The 1st clause of the 2d Section of the 3d Article of the Constitution is: “The judicial power shall extend to controversies between a State and citizens of another State; between...” Whether it is entitled to any weight in this inquiry or not, ***it refers only to citizenship of the several States; it recognizes that; but it does not recognize citizenship of the United States as something distinct therefrom.***

“As has been said, the purpose of this clause did not necessarily connect it with *citizenship of the United States, even if that were something distinct from citizenship of the several States*, in the contemplation of the Constitution. This cannot be said of other clauses of the Constitution...” Mr. Justice Curtis, dissenting, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, S. C. 19 How. 393, 580, 15 L.Ed. 691, 773 (1856).

“The Constitution having recognized the rule that persons born within the several States are citizens of the United States, one of four things must be true:

“Fourth. That ***it is left to each State to determine what free persons, born within its limits, shall be citizens of such State, and thereby be citizens of the United States.***

“...- the necessary conclusion is that ***those persons born within the several States***, who, by force of their respective constitutions and laws, ***are citizens of the State, are thereby citizens of the United States.***

“...***only such of them as may be citizens of each State, respectively, are thereby citizens of the United States. The last of these alternatives, in my judgment, contains the truth.***” Mr. Justice Curtis, dissenting, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, S. C. 19 How. 393, 577-8, 15 L.Ed. 691, 772 (1856).

“Among the powers expressly granted to Congress is “the power to establish a uniform rule of ***naturalization.***” It is not doubted that this is ***a power to prescribe a rule for the removal of the disabilities consequent on foreign birth.*** To hold that it extends further than this, would do violence to the meaning of the term naturalization, fixed in the common law (Co. Litt. 8a, 129 a; 2 Ves. Sr. 286; 2 Bl. Com. 293), and in the minds of those who concurred in framing and adopting the Constitution. It was in this sense of conferring on an alien and his issue the rights and powers of a native-born citizen, that it was employed in the Declaration of Independence. It was in this sense it was expounded in the *Federalist* (No. 42), has been understood by Congress, by the Judiciary (8 Wheat. 259, 269; 3 Wash. 313,322; 12 Wheat. 277), and by commentators on the Constitution. 3 Story’s Com. on Const. 1-3; 1 Rawle on Const. 84-88; 1 Tucker’s Bl. Com. App. 225-259.

“It appears, then, that ***the only power expressly granted to Congress to legislate concerning citizenship, is confined to the removal of the disabilities of foreign birth...***

“But ***when*** this particular subject of citizenship was under consideration, and in the [naturalization] clause specially intended to define the extent of power concerning it, ***we find a particular part of this entire power separated from the residue, and conferred on the General Government, there arises a strong presumption that this is all which is granted, and that the residue is left to the States and to the people. And this presumption is, in my opinion, converted into a certainty by an examination of all such other clauses of the Constitution as touch this subject.***” Mr. Justice Curtis, dissenting, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, S. C. 19 How. 393, 578-9, 15 L.Ed. 691, 772-3 (1856).

““The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.” ***Nowhere else in the Constitution is there anything concerning a general citizenship;*** but here, privileges and immunities to be enjoyed throughout the United States, under and by force of the national compact, are granted and secured. ***In selecting those who are to enjoy these national rights of citizenship - how are they described? As citizens of each State.*** It is to them these national rights are secured. The qualification for them is not to be looked for in any provision of the Constitution or laws of the United States. They are to be ***citizens of the several States***, and, as such, the privileges and immunities of general citizenship, derived from and guaranteed by the Constitution, are to be enjoyed by them. ***It would seem that if it had been intended to constitute a class of native born persons within the States, who should derive their citizenship of the United States from the action of the Federal Government, this was an occasion for referring to them.*** It cannot be supposed that it was the purpose of this article to confer the privileges and immunities of citizens in all the States upon persons not citizens of the United States.

“And ***if it was intended to secure these rights only to citizens of the United States, how has the Constitution here described such persons? Simply as citizens of each State.***” Mr. Justice Curtis, dissenting, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, S. C. 19 How. 393, 580-1, 15 L.Ed. 691, 773 (1856).

“Mr. Justice Curtis, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, [dissenting] 19 How. [393, 576] 577 (1856), expressed the opinion that under the constitution of the United States ***“every free person born on the soil of a state, who is a citizen of that state by force of its constitution or laws, is also a citizen of the United States.”*** And he said: “Among the powers unquestionably possessed by the several states was that of determining what persons should and what persons should not be citizens. It was practicable to confer on the government of the Union this entire power...” *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 482 (1898).

“In our country the people are sovereign and the Government cannot sever its relationship to the people by taking away their citizenship. Our Constitution governs us⁴¹ and we must never forget that our⁴² Constitution limits the Government to those powers specifically granted... ***The Constitution, of course, grants Congress no express power to strip people of their citizenship***⁴³, whether in the exercise of the implied power to regulate foreign affairs or in the exercise of any specifically granted power. And even before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, views were expressed in Congress and by this Court that ***under the Constitution the Government was granted no power***, even under its express power to pass a uniform rule of naturalization, ***to determine what conduct should and should not result in the loss of citizenship.*** On three occasions, in 1794, 1798, and 1818, Congress considered and rejected proposals to enact laws which would describe certain conduct as resulting in expatriation... ***By 1818... almost no one doubted the existence of the right of voluntary expatriation...***⁴⁴ a bill was introduced to provide that a person could voluntarily relinquish his citizenship by declaring such relinquishment in writing before a district court... The opponents of the bill argued that Congress had no constitutional authority, either express or implied, under either the Naturalization Clause or the Necessary and Proper Clause, to provide that a certain act would constitute expatriation. They pointed to a proposed Thirteenth Amendment, subsequently not ratified, which would have provided that a person would lose his citizenship by accepting an office or emolument from a foreign government. Congressman Anderson of Kentucky argued:

“The introduction of this article [XIII.] declares the opinion... that Congress could not declare the acts which should amount to a renunciation of citizenship; otherwise there would have been no necessity for this last resort...” 31 Annals of Cong. 1038-1039 (1818).

“Congressman Pindall of Virginia ***rejected the notion... that the nature of sovereignty***⁴⁵ ***gives Congress a right to expatriate citizens:***

“[A]lliance imports an obligation on the citizen or subject⁴⁶, the correlative right to which resides in the sovereign power: ***allegiance in this country is not due to Congress, but to the people***, with whom the sovereign power is found; it is, therefore, by the people only that any alteration can be made of the existing institutions with respect to allegiance.” Id., at 1045. “Beys Afroyim v. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, 387 US 253, 18 L Ed 2d 757, 762, 87 S. Ct. 1660 (1967).”

“To enforce expatriation or exile against a citizen without his consent is not a power anywhere belonging to this Government. No conservative-minded statesman, no intelligent legislator, no sound lawyer has ever maintained any such power in any branch of the Government. ***The lawless precedents created in the delirium of war...*** of sending men by force into exile, as a punishment for political opinion, ***were violations of this great law...*** of the Constitution... They failed to comprehend that it is not the Government, but that ***it is the individual, who has the right and the only power of expatriation...*** [I]t belongs and appertains to the citizen and not to the Government... There has been, and there can be, no legislation under our Constitution to control in any manner the right itself.” Cong Globe, 40th Cong, 2d Sess, 1804 (1868).

“Even Van Trump’s proposal, which went no further than to provide a means of evidencing a citizen’s intent to renounce his citizenship, was defeated. The Act, as finally passed, merely recognized ***the “right of expatriation” as an inherent right of all people.***” Cong Globe, 40th Cong, 2d Sess, 2317 (1868)

“Representative Banks of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs which drafted the bill eventually enacted into law, explained why Congress refrained from providing a means of ***expatriation:*** “It is a ***subject*** which, in our opinion, ought ***not to be legislated upon...*** [T]his comes within the scope and character of ***natural rights which no Government has the right to control and which no Government can confer.*** And wherever this subject is alluded to in the Constitution - . . . it is in the declaration that ***Congress shall have no power whatever to legislate upon these matters.***” Cong Globe, 40th Cong, 2d Sess, 2316 (1868) “Beys Afroyim v. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, 387 US 253, 18 L Ed 2d 757, 765, 87 S. Ct. 1660 (1967); and,

4.1.4 The purpose and nature of the Fourteenth Amendment:

“No act... of congress... can affect citizenship acquired as a birthright, by virtue of the constitution itself... ***The fourteenth amendment... has conferred no authority upon congress to restrict the effect of birth, declared by the constitution to constitute a sufficient and complete right to citizenship***” Mr. Justice Gray for the opinion of the court in United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 US 649, 42 L Ed 890, 18 S. Ct. 456 (1898).

“The 1st section of the 14th article... opens with ***a definition of citizenship - not only citizenship of the United States, but citizenship of the states.*** No such definition was previously found in the Constitution, nor had any attempt been made to define it by act of Congress... It had been said by eminent judges that no man was a citizen of the United States except as he was a citizen of one of the states composing the Union. ***Those, therefore, who had been born and resided always in the District of Columbia***⁴⁷ ***or in***

⁴¹ [The term ‘us’ can only be in reference unto the Government.]

⁴² [The term ‘our’ must be in reference unto the Creators as Owners and the Government as subjects.]

⁴³ [Whether the citizenship of a subject UnderU, or the Citizenship of a sovereign OverU the U.S. government!]

⁴⁴ [In 1818 every Citizenship was a sovereign Citizenship. Compare footnote 46 below!]

⁴⁵ [The ‘sovereignty’ here referred to must be governmental sovereignty, which of course can only extend over its subjects. The Government itself is subject unto its Creators, We the People.]

⁴⁶ [The only subjects of the U.S. government in 1818 were such as were ‘nationals’ within Territories of the United States who were not as yet admitted into the community of We the People and thus not Citizens of the United States.]

⁴⁷ [It is hard to perceive much space left over for residential living within the ***inter***-State jurisdiction - an area “not exceeding ten Miles square...” after “the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings”. In fact residential living within

the territories, though within the United States, were not citizens. Whether this proposition was sound or not had never been judicially decided. But it had been held by this court, in the celebrated Dred Scott Case, only a few years before the outbreak of the Civil War, that a man of African descent, whether a slave or not, was not and could not be a citizen of a state or of the United States. This decision, while it met the condemnation of some of the ablest statesmen and constitutional lawyers of the country, had never been overruled; and, if it was to be accepted as a constitutional limitation of the right of citizenship, then **all the negro race who had recently been made freemen were still, not only not citizens, but were incapable of becoming so** by anything short of an amendment to the Constitution.

To remove this difficulty primarily, and to establish a clear and comprehensive definition of citizenship which should declare what should constitute citizenship of the United States and also citizenship of a state, the 1st clause of the 1st section was framed:

“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.” “Slaughter-House Cases 16 Wall. 36, 72-73, 83 U.S. 394, 407 (1873).

Whereas, by perceiving and comparing the Problem AND the Solution the Definitions for the terms used within the Solution may be identified; and,

Whereas, by asking the question “What states?” and finding the answer “the District of Columbia, the territories, and the negro race” we may immediately recognize the significance of the definitions found within 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(36)&(38). Compare 1.3 above!; and,

Whereas, the Government of the United States is granted jurisdiction over said geographic areas by We the People; and,

Whereas, We the People have authority for delegating the management over the geographic area We own (“and let them have dominion... over all the earth” Gen. 1:26 (KJV)); and,

Whereas, We the People are our ‘brother’s keeper’ in the sense that we shall carry ‘our brother’s burdens’ (Compare Genesis 4:9, Matthew 6:38-42 and Luke 6:27-38); and,

Whereas, We the People are authorized for carrying the burdens of ‘the negro race’; and,

Whereas, the Government of the United States is authorized for ‘establish[ing] an uniform Rule of Naturalization’; and,

Whereas, the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship, when properly construed and interpreted under the ‘uniform Rule of Naturalization’, is a gate through which persons may enter into the Union; and,

Whereas, as “Mr. Justice Bradley also said: “The question is now settled by the fourteenth amendment itself, that **citizenship of the United States is the primary citizenship** in this country, and that **state citizenship is secondary and derivative**, depending upon citizenship of the United States and the citizen’s place of residence. The states have not now, if they ever had, any power to restrict their citizenship to any classes or persons.” Slaughter-House Cases 16 Wall. 36, 112, 83 U.S. 394, 420 (1873)“ United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 467-8 (1898).

Whereas, every one among mankind is granted freedom for choosing⁴⁸ while also having been given guidance⁴⁹ as unto the choice; and,

Whereas, for anyone currently within the gate the pertinent choices are: 1. exiting out of the gate into a sovereign State on ‘the other⁵⁰ side’ OR 2. squatting in the midst of the gate⁵¹ while risking, sooner or later, being trampled down by others passing through OR 3. returning back⁵²; and,

Whereas, choice #1 above provides the further choice of being ‘transformed’ into a new ‘state’, i.e. into a Sovereign under God alone. Compare Hebrews 11:5 and Colossians 1:13!; and,

Whereas, the gate alone, i.e. the *inter*-State jurisdiction, is within the domain of the United States Government while NO sovereign State, nor any Sovereign state (i.e. any One among We the People) is under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States; and,

Whereas, the Government is granted no powers for educating any One among We the People; and,

Whereas, education not solidly supported upon valid references is a power unto frustration, conflict and destruction⁵³; and,

“such District” is NOT a purpose or power granted by the Constitution for the United States of America. Thus ‘statelessness’ within the District of Columbia is a consequence of individual and/or Governmental trespass upon Constitutional powers granted. Furthermore, the Government is merely a servant establishment residing amongst its Creators and Owners, We the People, each of whom resides upon land held by allodial title. Some of We the People devote time as Agents within Our servant Government. The allodium jointly held by We the People as the District of Columbia is like any other land within Maryland Republic. The owners of each allodium decide the rules within their own jurisdiction.]

⁴⁸ “And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, **Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat...**” Genesis 2:16 (KJV).

⁴⁹ **“But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil [any teachings permissive of compromise with ultimate evil and destruction as pertaining unto our selves, our ‘Posterity’ and our fellow men], thou shalt not eat of it:** for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die [whether by a quick event or by a delayed process]” Genesis 2:17 (KJV).

⁵⁰ Compare the Hebrew word translated ‘Hebrew’ meaning “to *cross* over; used very widely **of any transition** (literally or figuratively; trans., intrans., intens. or causat.); spec. to *cover* (in copulation)” (Strong’s #5674), **“a region across... on the opposite side”** (Strong’s #5676) or **“a crossing-place”** (Strong’s #5679), i.e. a gate!

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Compare “And all the congregation lifted up their voice, and cried... and all the children of Israel murmured against Moses and against Aaron: and the whole congregation said unto them, Would God that we had died in the land of Egypt!... And wherefore hath the Lord brought us unto this land... **were it not better for us to return into Egypt?** And they said one to another, Let us make a captain, and **let us return into Egypt.**” Numbers 14:1-4 (KJV)! The Hebrew word translated ‘Egypt’ means: Strong’s #4714: “dual of 4693; *Mitsrajim*”, Strong’s #4693: “the same as 4692 in the sense of *limit*; *Egypt* (as the *border* of Palestine), Strong’s #4692: “from 6696; something *hemming* in, i.e. (obj.) a *mound* (of besiegers), (abstr.) a *siege*, (fig.) *distress*; or (subj.) a *fastness*”, or Strong’s #4694 “fem. of 4692; a *hemming* in, i.e. (obj.) a *mound* (of *siege*), or (subj.) a *rampart* (of protection), (abstr.) *fortification*” Strong’s #6696: “a primitive root; to *cramp*, i.e. *confine* (in many applications, lit. and fig., formative or hostile)”. The root of the word is found in Strong’s #4712: “from 6696; something *tight*, i.e. (fig.) *trouble*”.

⁵³ Compare footnote 49 above!

Whereas, each One among We the People must take personal responsibility for choosing proper references and then learning, then choosing again in a Step by Step process!; and,

Whereas, no One among We the People is granted permission for delegating complete responsibility for an action unto another, whether unto an individual human authority OR unto a Body Politic⁵⁴;

THEREFORE, the Fourteenth Amendment is a gate properly authorized for and by We the People - when properly construed, interpreted and applied and only then.

“The [Fourteenth Amendment Citizenship] clause thus served at the time of its passage both *to overturn Dred Scott* and to *provide a foundation for federal citizenship entirely independent of state citizenship*; in this fashion it effectively guaranteed that the Amendment’s protection would not subsequently be withheld from those for whom it was principally intended. But nothing in the history, purposes, or language of the clause suggests that it forbids Congress in all circumstances to withdraw the citizenship of an unwilling citizen. To the contrary, *it was expected, and should now be understood, to leave Congress at liberty to expatriate a citizen if the expatriation is an appropriate exercise of a power otherwise given to Congress by the Constitution*, and if the methods and terms of expatriation adopted by Congress are consistent with the Constitution’s other relevant commands.” Dissenting Justice Mr. Justice Harlan, joined by Justices Clark, Stewart and White in *Beys Afroyim v. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State*, 387 US 253, 292, 18 L Ed 2d 757, 780, 87 S. Ct. 1660 (1967).

“It is true that *the chief interest of the people in giving permanence and security to citizenship in the Fourteenth Amendment was the desire to protect Negroes*. The *Dred Scott* decision, 19 How 393, 15 L Ed 691, had shortly before greatly disturbed many people about the status of Negro citizenship... when the Fourteenth Amendment passed the House without containing any definition⁵⁵ of citizenship, the sponsors of the Amendment in the Senate insisted on inserting a constitutional definition⁵⁶ and grant of citizenship. They expressed fears that the citizenship so recently conferred on Negroes by the Civil Rights Act⁵⁷ could be just as easily taken away from them by subsequent Congresses, and *it was to provide an insuperable obstacle against every governmental effort to strip Negroes of their newly acquired citizenship that the first clause was added to the Fourteenth Amendment*. Senator Howard, who sponsored the Amendment in the Senate, thus explained the purpose of the clause:

“It settles the great question of citizenship and *removes all doubt as to what persons are or are not citizens* of the United States... We desired to put this question of citizenship and the rights of citizens... under the civil rights bill *beyond the legislative power...*” Cong Globe, 39th Cong., 1st Sess., 2890, 2896 (1866)” *Beys Afroyim v. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State*, 387 US 253, 262-3, 18 L Ed 2d 757, 764, 87 S. Ct. 1660 (1967); and,

“The distinction between citizenship of the United States and citizenship of the state is clearly recognized and established. Not only may a man be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of a state, but an important element is necessary to convert the former into the latter. He must reside within the state to make him a citizen of it, but *it is only necessary that he should be born or naturalized in the United States to be a citizen of the Union*.⁵⁸”

⁵⁴ Compare the context of footnote 23 above with the Principals taught within the First, Second and Third Commandments within the Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Creator of the Universe as found in Exodus 20:2-7 and Deuteronomy 5:2-11! Within the name of God is found ‘the Principal of Freedom’ as based upon ‘the Principal of *Personal* Choice’ as based upon the obvious, e.g. ‘I am whom I am’ (as in ‘I am just me’, ‘I am a unique creation’ ‘I would be foolish thinking I can ever pretend to be as good as, or better than, someone else in being like him’) and ‘I will be whom I will be’ (as in ‘by making a choice I will change my future’ - a passive choice of ‘no choice’ being always a choice by default and more commonly a choice towards deterioration!).

⁵⁵ [The definitions are available by analysis as demonstrated under Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 above!]

⁵⁶ [Considering the necessary meaning of the terms ‘State’ and ‘United States’ as used within the very limited (*inter*-State) jurisdiction of the Government and as defined within the U.S. statutes it is doubtful that Congress had any real desire or need for including a definition within Amendment XIV.. Compare analysis of meaning of said terms under Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 above!]

⁵⁷ [An Act to protect all Persons in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the Means of their Vindication” approved April 9, 1866 (14 Stat. 27).]

⁵⁸ [The term ‘a citizen of the Union’ cannot be construed as the same as a Fourteenth Amendment citizen of the Government of the United States. The latter is a citizen who is permanently “*not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely subject to their political jurisdiction, and owing them direct and immediate allegiance...*” (*United States v. Wong Kim Ark*, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 469). A person not previously One among We the People may become a Citizen ‘of the Union’ by entering through the proper gate. Because the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship is such a gate, a person on the outside, and presumably under a greater bondage, may enter through the gate by submitting under a lesser bondage by submitting temporarily and to a minimum degree under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government. For the sake of illustration: Anyone entering through a gate is by necessity ‘completely subject’ unto whatever laws or conditions making such an entry possible. A colored slave, born in a State not granting him legal citizenship, was not granted Citizenship within the Union under the Justices of the *Dred Scott* decision of 1856, but a gate was opened for him towards Constitutional Citizenship by means of the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship. The impossible became possible by dividing the insurmountable obstacle into more than one step. Likewise anyone born abroad of alien parents would have to enter through the proper gate of the fold as provided by the Naturalization Clause within the Constitution. (Compare also the Principles taught within John 10:1-21 while applying also the Principles taught within John 14:6-7 specifically in terms of a step by step process or ‘way’ towards a more ‘harmonious’ or ‘truth[ful]’ ‘life’.) Or we may apply the (same) Principals taught by the events necessary before a sperm becomes a separate human being. The sperm, and the egg, must submit under the ‘jurisdiction’, and the ‘confinement’ within the uterus, of the woman, the mother, for a certain time period before life is possible in the outside world among the members of the family, among We the People. However, the more careless and self-abusive the mother is, for whatever reason, the less likely the unborn baby will be born as a live, healthy and successful human being. Yes, the mother, as the head of her body, has a limited degree of ‘complete... political jurisdiction’. If she does not care about her own health and for the well-being of her unborn baby both will die sooner or later. Likewise for the ‘mother hood’ of our society and our Government when the decision makers adheres to gossip, tradition and ‘case-law’ more than to solid fundamental principals. Solid fundamental principles are based upon ultimate Causes in contradistinction to the Consequences of Human traditions of status quo: The *Dred Scott*

“It is quite clear, then, that there is a *citizenship* of the United States and a *citizenship* of a state, which are distinct from each other and which *depend upon different characteristics or circumstances in the individual*.

“We think this distinction and its explicit recognition in this Amendment of great weight in this argument, because the next paragraph of this same section... speaks only of *privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States*⁵⁹, and does not speak of those of citizens of the several states. The argument, however..., rests wholly on the assumption that the citizenship is the same and the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the clause are the same.

“The language is: “No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.” *It is a little remarkable*, if this clause was intended as a protection to the citizen of a state against the legislative power of his own state, *that the words “citizen of the state” should be left out* when it is so carefully used, and used in contradistinction to “citizens of the United States” in the very sentence which precedes it. *It is too clear for argument that the change in phraseology was adopted understandingly and with a purpose*”...

“In the Constitution of the United States... the... provision is found in section two of the 4th article, in the following words: The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all *the privileges and immunities* of citizens of the several states...

“The constitutional provision... did not create those rights, which it called *privileges and immunities* of citizens of the states. It threw around them in that clause no security for the citizen of the state in which they were claimed or exercised. Nor did it profess to control the power of the state governments over the rights of its own citizens.

“*Its sole purpose was to declare to the several states, that whatever those rights, as you grant or establish them to your own citizens, or as you limit or qualify, or impose restrictions on their exercise, the same, neither more nor less, shall be the measure of the rights of citizens of other states within your jurisdiction.*” Slaughter-House Cases Wall. 36, 73-77, 83 U.S. 394, 408-9 (1873).

Whereas, it is easy to mix up the distinct and separate terms ‘unalienable Rights’, ‘privileges and immunities’ and ‘benefits and privileges’; and,

Whereas, by falling for the temptation of taking the bait of the ‘benefits and privileges’ offered by the U.S. Government it is quite impossible to enjoy the full blessings of the ‘unalienable Rights’ due each One among We the People;

THEREFORE, prudence dictates that one should avoid said bait⁶⁰ - as a deadly temptation - at all costs while walking promptly all the way through the gate known as the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship!

decision upheld the practice of slavery, because slavery was practiced in the States of the Union at the time of the framing of the Constitution, a Consequence of a British colonial tradition which in turn was a Consequence of the decisionmaker’s failure to recognize slavery as a trespass upon the Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Creator of Mankind, the God of Liberty for each One among We the People (Compare the First Commandment: “I *am* the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.” Exodus 20:2 (KJV). Compare also ‘the whoredoms of Aholah and Aholibah’ as described in Ezekiel 23. The more unfaithful the woman the more likely a miscarriage, whether spontaneous or induced. Likewise, when the Agents of the U.S. Government pays allegiance unto foreign financial powers, by following decadent foreign value systems, the likelihood that a Fourteenth Amendment citizen will be carried through a full pregnancy unto successful birth as a Sovereign among the Family we know as We the People is next to nil. - After all, even when a mother wants to keep her baby, the unborn baby cannot possibly stay forever inside the uterus of his mother without eventually dying. Perhaps the mother is too afraid of giving birth? Or too afraid of the ‘anarchy’ of the Sovereign baby? Nine months is par for the fetus, nine decades seems to be par for human beings within confinement of human Governments...!?! (Just like it took almost exactly nine decades for the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship to ‘be born’ - or is the beginning of this 14th Amendment citizenship better represented by the term ‘menarche’? - of a lamb initially pure but increasingly ‘deca’-dent, born July 4, 1776 out of a State named Virgin[ia]. Coincidental parallels? Yea, sure...) Staying pure is not easy for the wealthy! “How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God! For it is easier for a camel [one walking step by step through a desert of ignorance] to go through a needle’s eye [the gate towards personal creativity, e.g. stitching, and ultimate Liberty, Health, Eternal Life], than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.” Luke 18:24-25 (KJV, brackets added. Yet there is a pure society. There is a ‘virgin’ society. Such a society may not be physically definable in terms of membership or citizenship though perhaps in terms of desire towards worthwhile goals. Of such a woman, whomever, wherever found it has been said: “Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain: *but* a woman *that* feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates.” Proverbs 31:30-31 (KJV)]

⁵⁹ [The ‘*privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States*’ as discussed within this and the next following paragraphs are clearly not the same as that which is covered by the term ‘unalienable Rights’ as used within ‘the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America’, nor are they the same as ‘*the benefits and privileges*’ being used as a bait unto such as subject themselves under a jurisdiction of foreign financial powers by contracting ‘voluntarily’ with the Federal Reserve Corporation, the Social Security Administration and/or the Internal Revenue Service. How could said terms mean the same thing? Not possible, because we are dealing here with two distinct and separate entities, though both are named the ‘United States’! Isn’t the first entity created for the purpose of “Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness” for “all” as declared in the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America? Isn’t the second created for the purpose of bondage, as expressed by the term “and *subject* to the jurisdiction thereof”, a term which has since become expanded into *national ‘allegiance’* under and unto the ‘*conservatorship*’ of foreign financial powers through the Federal Reserve Corporation? (Compare usage of terms such as ‘conservatorship’ within the Bankruptcy Act of March 9, 1933!). Is it possible for a citizen of a nation of slaves not to be a slave? Is it possible being not a slave while at the same time, and in the same capacity, being a slave? “The borrower is servant to the lender” (Proverbs 22:7 (KJV). Is it possible for a bankrupt ‘nation’ such as the U.S. Government is, to be free and not a slave while yet under the complete jurisdiction of such as are the ‘conservators’ of the bankrupt servant, the U.S. Government? Are the ‘privileges’ and ‘benefits’ provided as a minimum sustenance unto a slave for the purpose of bare survival and optimal productivity the same as the ‘unalienable Rights’ and the ‘Immunities’ of Sovereigns among We the People - a People forever free from debt and free from slavery?]

⁶⁰ Compare the basis for the Passover tradition! “Seven days shall ye eat *unleavened* bread; even the first day ye shall put away leaven out of your houses: for *whosoever eateth leavened bread* from the first day until the seventh day, *that soul shall be cut off from Israel.*” Exodus 12:15 (KJV, emphasis added).

“Mr. Justice Miller, delivering the opinion of the majority of the court... said: “The distinction between citizenship of the United States and citizenship of the state is clearly recognized and established. *Not only may a man be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of a state, but an important element is necessary to convert the former into the latter.*”⁶¹ He must reside within the state to make him a citizen of it, but it is only necessary that he should be born or naturalized in the United States to be a citizen of the Union. Slaughter-House Cases 16 Wall. 36, 73-74, 83 U.S. 394, 408 (1873).

“Mr. Justice Field, in a dissenting opinion, in which Chief Justice Chase and Justices Swayne and Bradley concurred, said *of the same clause: “It recognizes in express terms, if it does not create, citizens of the United States, and it makes their citizenship dependent upon the place of their birth, or the fact of their adoption, and not upon the constitution or laws of any state or the condition of their ancestry.”* 16 Wall. 36, 95, 111. Mr. Justice Bradley also said: “The question is now settled by the fourteenth amendment itself, that *citizenship of the United States is the primary citizenship* in this country, and that *state citizenship is secondary and derivative*, depending upon citizenship of the United States and the citizen’s place of residence. The states have not now, if they ever had, any power to restrict their citizenship to any classes or persons.” Id. 112 “ United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 467-8 (1898).

“It is impossible to construe the words “subject to the jurisdiction thereof,” in the opening sentence, as less comprehensive than the words “within its jurisdiction,” in the concluding sentence of the same section; or to hold that *persons “within the jurisdiction” of one of the states of the Union are not “subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.*”⁶² United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456, 471 (1898).

“Since Congress has the express power to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, it is untenable to hold that it has no power whatsoever to address itself to the manner or means by which Fourteenth Amendment citizenship may be relinquished”⁶³ Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State of the United States v. Laurence J. Terrazas, 444 U.S. 252, 266, 62 L.Ed.2d 461, 100 S.Ct. 540, 548 (1980); and,

4.1.5 Section one within the Citizenship Clause “will leave citizenship where it now is...” - Which U.S. Citizenship?!!

“The narrow, essentially definitional purpose of the Citizenship Clause is reflected in the clear declarations in the debates that the clause would not revise the prevailing incidents of citizenship. Senator Henderson of Missouri thus stated specifically his understanding that the “*section will leave citizenship where it now is.*”⁶⁴ Senator Howard [the sponsor of the Citizenship Clause in the Senate]... said quite unreservedly that “*This amendment [the Citizenship Clause] which I have offered is simply declaratory of what I regard as the law of the land already, that every person born within the limits of the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, is... a citizen of the United States.*”⁶⁵;

Whereas, it is impossible that two things entirely distinct and separate are still the same - even when using a very similar label or name, i.e. ‘United States’ citizenship;

THEREFORE, I conclude, with good reason I believe, that the intention was that that which was before remains as it was before, and that which is a new and different creation is what it is created for being, with no intention of merging the former into the latter - except perhaps by an intended deception through the foreseeable confusion among the general public as well as among all those uninitiated within the Government.

4.1.6 “Constitutional premises... have... been entirely abandoned...” - For what citizenship and for which U.S. citizens?!!!:

⁶¹ [We find here further confirmation for the recognition of the existence of two distinct and separate entities named the ‘United States’. Justice Miller’s words are: “Not only may a man be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of a state...”. Each One among We the People is a ‘Citizen of the United States’ as the term ‘Citizen of the United States’ is used within the Constitution. Each person granted Fourteenth Amendment citizenship within the Government of the United States is a ‘citizen of the United States’ as that term is defined in the U.S. statutes. (See more under Sections 2.8 and 2.9 above!) It goes without saying, i.e. it is in the words themselves, that one may be a member, i.e. a Citizen (Compare “*membership*” on p. 37!), of the United States by being a Citizen of a Republican State within the Union - as always held prior to the time when the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship was created.]

⁶² [This statement would be completely illogical if one were to include in it also the Sovereigns among We the People. It can only refer unto nationals, i.e. persons, not counted among We the People! - How could a *Sovereign* among We the People, sovereign as he is over the United States Government and over every State, be *completely* ‘subject to the jurisdiction’ that is created under We the People and defined as *inter-State* only?! Surely this statement cannot be in reference unto a Sovereign among We the People, only to ‘persons... subject to the jurisdiction’ of the U.S. Government.]

⁶³ [Since the powers granted Congress in regards to Citizenship includes Naturalization only and no more, this statement can only be true when the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship is perceived as something of an entirely different and separate nature than such Citizenship as is mentioned in the Constitution for the United States of America.]

⁶⁴ Cong Globe, 39th Cong, 1st Sess, 3031.

⁶⁵ Cong Globe, 39th Cong, 1st Sess, 2890.

*“Constitutional premises... have subsequently been **entirely abandoned**. They stemmed principally from the Jeffersonian contention that allegiance is owed by a citizen first to his State, and only through the State to the Federal Government... Congress was without authority to dissolve citizenship, since “we have no control” over “allegiance to the State...”⁶⁶ The bill’s opponents urged that “The relation to the State government was the basis of the relation to the General Government, and therefore, **as long as a man continues a citizen of a State, he must be considered a citizen of the United States.**”⁶⁷ Any statutes, it was thought, which dissolved federal citizenship while a man remained a citizen of a State “would be inoperative.”⁶⁸ Surely the Court does not revive this **entirely discredited doctrine**; and yet so long...” Dissenting Justice Mr. Justice Harlan, joined by Justices Clark, Stewart and White, *Beys Afroyim v. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State*, 387 US 253, 274, 18 L Ed 2d 757, 770, 87 S. Ct. 1660 (1967).*

4.2 Parting Thoughts

4.2.1 About the importance of recognizing the **DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN the ‘Creator’ and the ‘created thing’!**

No one, not even a Government agent must give primary allegiance unto ‘the people’. Allegiance is always, no exceptions, due unto the Creator and Owner of Mankind. Any allegiance unto a created thing, a creature, a people, a beneficiary must be secondary or even tertiary! When ultimate reference is not being given unto the laws and principals provided by the Creator of the thing grave errors in judgment will occur along with corresponding consequences, e.g. in regards to the interpretation and application of the Constitution - even where such man made compacts may be otherwise perfect. The Constitution is construed under principles taught in the Holy Scriptures and must be interpreted in the light thereof, not in the light of such dark British laws as were the foundation of the persecution and suffering from which our founding fathers fled! When this principal is understood We the People will prosper as intended but not before.

4.2.2 **GET OUT from under the curse and the suffering brought upon us all by our blind participation in government programs and activities never authorized by We the People! Never mind the superficial and very fleeting ‘good’ that may have trapped us!**

Whereas, the Government is granted no powers for stealing from any One among We the People, the sovereigns of our servant Government, the blessings created for each One among us, by exchanging the status of being a Sovereign for the status of being a subject under the jurisdiction of our servant Government by means of a citizenship forced upon such as volunteer as a servant and subject under programs created by the Government outside of the enumerated powers of the Constitution; and,

Whereas, expatriating, ab initio, out of a fraudulently applied citizenship status, such as a Fourteenth Amendment citizenship status is, grants the Government no power for obliterating One’s birth right as One among ‘We the People’ and a ‘natural born Citizen of the United States’ as such terms are construed within the Constitution for the United States of America; and,

Whereas, in effect the acceptance of a Fourteenth Amendment citizenship does entail the loss of most Rights and Immunities granted as a birthright unto each One among We the People; and,

Whereas, such acceptance in no way implies that said loss was, or is, in any way intentional, it being instead a natural consequence of ignorance and bad education - as provided by a Government which was never granted any powers for providing education for any One among We the People; and,

Whereas, the Government has been granted no power for obstructing or punishing anyone taking steps for recovering Rights and Immunities temporarily lost by the acceptance of benefits, privileges and/or services provided under the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship and/or other Government programs; and,

Whereas, expatriation is an unalienable birthright for every human being ever born;

THEREFORE, I am promptly, and ab initio, expatriating out of the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship ‘of the United States’; and,

Whereas, I am expatriating out of a citizenship under the jurisdiction of what is none other than the British, and other foreign financial and national, powers in disguise behind a Lamb-like name commonly known as ‘United States’!

THEREFORE, by expatriating out of the Fourteenth Amendment citizenship I am reactivating, ab initio, all my Rights and Immunities as One among We the People [a natural born Citizen of the United States]!; and,

Whereas, the Government was created by We the People for good purposes; “to insure domestic Tranquility... and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity”; and,

Whereas, there are difficulties traveling without a Government issued passport;

⁶⁶ 31 Annals of Cong 1046 (1818).

⁶⁷ 31 Annals of Cong 1057 (1818).

⁶⁸ 31 Annals of Cong 1046 (1818).

THEREFORE, when an American citizen is canceling his national⁶⁹ Passport an alternate passport appropriate for a Sovereign among We the People must be provided by the Government created by We the People OR else instructions provided unto everyone potentially involved such that the Sovereign's Rights of free and unobstructed travel is being continually upheld and respected everywhere He goes - whether across national borders or elsewhere; and,

4.2.3 Some characteristics of two separate 'United States' citizenships

Whereas, two distinct and separate 'United States' citizenships do exist; one as created by We the People and referred unto within the Constitution, the other as created by Congress and referred unto within the Fourteenth Amendment while defined under the Acts of Congress and under the U.S. statutes, are distinct and separate entities and not, as some will have it, one developing into the other; and,

Whereas, the Government has full jurisdiction, though still only as limited by the Constitution, over only one of the existing United States citizenships, i.e. Amendment XIV. as created by Congress; and,

Whereas, the Government may be perceived as being the guarded gate through which persons may enter into the States of the Union; and,

Whereas, said guarded gate, under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, has a one-way door designed for screening such as may be eligible for entry into the community of Sovereigns among We the People; and,

Whereas, once a person is allowed entry through said guarded one-way door the Government has been given no further powers, neither for forcing any Sovereign out nor for keeping any Sovereign within; and,

Whereas, when a person enters into the Union he is automatically transformed from being a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States into being NOT a 'person' but a new-born Sovereign; and,

Whereas, once being a Sovereign among We the People the Government has no further jurisdiction and the Sovereign may enjoy every Right and Immunity given Him by the Creator of each One among Mankind as protected also by the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America and by the Constitution for the United States of America, a fact also understood by the U.S. Supreme Court:

“this Court, speaking through Chief Justice Marshall, declared in what appears to be a mature and well-considered dictum that *Congress, once a person becomes a citizen, cannot deprive him of that status:*

“*[The naturalized citizen] becomes a member of the society, possessing all the rights of a native citizen*, and standing, in the view of the constitution, on the footing of a native. The constitution does not authorize Congress to enlarge or abridge those rights. The simple power of the national Legislature, is to prescribe a uniform rule of naturalization, and the exercise of this power exhausts it, so far as respects the individual.” *Osborn v. Bank of the United States*, 9 Wheat 738, 827, 6 L Ed 204, 225; and,

Whereas, for every Sovereign among We the People of the united States there exists another door, not under the jurisdiction of the Government, through which every Sovereign among We the People may freely travel both in and out of the States in the Union; and,

Whereas, the Government of the United States was created “to... insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence... and secure the Blessings of Liberty”⁷⁰; and,

Whereas, no geographical space or area exists anywhere such that the United States may take jurisdiction over a Sovereign among We the People;

THEREFORE, every One among We the People has the Right of passing through every border and every customs area under the protection of the United States Government without obstruction or unwarranted inspection of any kind;

⁶⁹ As shown under Section 2.7 below no Sovereign among We the People is a 'national' of any 'nation'.

⁷⁰ See the Preamble of the Constitution for the United States of America.

4.2.4 There are Laws governing the Rights and Immunities of every Sovereign among We the People

Whereas, by definition We the People are Sovereigns under the ‘Laws of Nature’ and under ‘Nature’s God’; and,
Whereas, among the ‘Laws of Nature’ are the principals taught within the Covenant between Man and the Creator of the Universe; and,
Whereas, by definition no One among We the People will ever trespass upon the principles He is taught individually by His Owner, the Creator of Mankind or He is no longer One among We the People; and,
Whereas, when the jurisdiction of One Sovereign is compromised by anyone he has a right of protecting Himself in accordance with the principals provided Him by His Creator; and,
Whereas, the Government of the United States is property of We the People; and,
Whereas, We the People never had any power except as granted us by the Covenant between Man and the Creator of Mankind;
THEREFORE, no Government among Mankind is ever lawfully given any power beyond the limitations of the Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Creator of each One of Mankind; and,
THEREFORE, when the Government created by We the People confines itself within the powers granted through the Constitution as limited also by the Covenant between Man and the Creator of Mankind it will gain the confidence and support of every human being and be infinitely Powerful; and,

Whereas, each One among We the People is a distinct and separate Sovereign no Sovereign can be reasonably suspected for any crime not yet committed, nor for a crime committed by another.
THEREFORE, every warranted action, and inspection, into such as is claimed by a Sovereign for the recovery and restitution of such as belongs unto the jurisdiction of another must be performed individually only and with utmost care and with full respect for the remaining Rights and Immunities of the one who may or may not have committed a trespass; and,
THEREFORE, whenever a trespass is truly committed the ultimate cause must be pursued until found and then corrected unto the extent possible, while taking action for prevention of a recurrence by proper education, training and minimum restraint as necessary, though never by punitive revengeful measures of arbitration; and,
THEREFORE, the Civil War when viewed from this perspective was an act, apparently brought about by a realization of the fact that no human being may be treated as property owned by any other whether by a single Sovereign or by a body politic, for defending the Sovereignty of every One of Mankind whatever the color of His skin may have been. Perhaps with more patience and more wisdom and more true communication between the parties involved, even between the Justices⁷¹ in the Dred Scott decision, the War could have been prevented in favor of a peaceful resolution based upon education and voluntary action, or non-action, where appropriate, of every party involved. As to the Dred Scott decision: Dissenting Justice Curtis’ arguments⁷² seems quite solidly based upon evidence which easily outweighs the basis upon which the majority decision was made (Scott v. Sandford 19 How. 393, 564, 575, 582, 15 L.Ed. 691, 767, 771, 774).

⁷¹ Compare footnote 72 below!

⁷² “On the 25th of June, 1778, the Articles of Confederation being under consideration by the Congress, the delegates from South Carolina moved to amend this 4th Article, by *inserting after the word “free,” and before the word “inhabitants,” the word “white,”* so that the privileges and immunities of general citizenship would be secured only to white persons. *Two States voted for the amendment, eight States against it,* and the vote of one State was divided. The language of the article stood unchanged, and both its terms of inclusion, “free inhabitants,” and the strong implication from its terms of exclusion, “paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice,” who alone were excepted, *it is clear, that under the Confederation, and at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, free colored persons of African descent might be, and, by reason of their citizenship in certain States, were, entitled to the privileges and immunities of general citizenship of the United States...*

“I can find nothing in the Constitution which, proprio vigore, deprives of their citizenship any class of persons who were citizens of the United States at the time of its adoption, or who should be native-born citizens of any State after its adoption; nor any power enabling Congress to disfranchise persons born on the soil of any State, and entitled to citizenship of such State by its constitution and laws. And my opinion is, that, under the Constitution of the United States, every free person born on the soil of a State, who is a citizen of that State by force of its Constitution of laws, is also a citizen of the United States.” Mr. Justice Curtis, dissenting, in Dred Scott v. Sandford, S. C. 19 How. 393, 575-6, 15 L.Ed. 691, 771-2 (1856).

It has been often asserted that the Constitution was made exclusively by and for the white race. It has already been shown that *in five of the thirteen original States, colored persons then possessed the elective franchise, and were among those by whom the Constitution was ordained and established.* If so, it is not true, in point of fact, that the Constitution was made exclusively by the white race. And that it was made exclusively for the white race is, in my opinion, not only an assumption not warranted by anything in the Constitution, but contradicted by its opening declaration, that it was ordained and established by the people of the United States, for themselves and their posterity. And *as free colored persons were then citizens of at least five States, and so in every sense part of the people of the United States, they were among those for whom and whose posterity the Constitution was ordained and established.*” Mr. Justice Curtis, dissenting, in Dred Scott v. Sandford, S. C. 19 How. 393, 582, 15 L.Ed. 691, 774 (1856).

WHO I AM AND WHO I AM NOT

In Terms of the New Testament

Thus YOU and I are no longer *aliens*⁷³ and *residents*⁷⁴ in a foreign land, but *united Citizens*^{75,76} *domestic*⁷⁷ to [We the People] a Society of God⁷⁸... By means of a step by step approach to Understanding, as taught by Christ Jesus, you too are being built with all the rest into a *real life*⁷⁹ *dwelling-place*⁸⁰ among the *Sovereignty*⁸¹. Ephesians 2:19-22.

[Based upon the New English Bible (1970) as freely applied by the author from the original Greek]

⁷³ From the Greek: ‘xenos’; “apparently a primitive word; *foreign* (literally **alien**, or figuratively *novel*); by implication a *guest* or (vice-versa) *entertainer*” Strong’s Greek Dictionary of the New Testament #3581.

⁷⁴ From the Greek: ‘paroikos’; “having a *home near*, i.e. (as noun) a *by-dweller* (**alien resident**)” Strong’s Greek Dictionary of the New Testament #3941.

⁷⁵ From the Greek: ‘sumpolites’; from 4862 and 4177; a *native of the same town*” (Strong’s Greek Dictionary of the New Testament #4847). #4862: “ ‘sun’; a primitive preposition denoting **union**; *with* or *together* (but much closer than 3326 or 3844), i.e. by **association, companionship, process, resemblance, possession, instrumentality, addition** etc.”. #4177: “ ‘polites; from 4172; a *townsman*: KJV - **citizen**”.

⁷⁶ Or **united States** or **United States**. The Greek also includes the words ‘ton hagion’ meaning ‘of the *holy ones*’ or ‘of the ones being *purified*’ or ‘of the ones *learning* ever better and better ways of thinking and doing things’ or ‘of those being *innocently persecuted*’.

⁷⁷ From the Greek: ‘oikeioi’ “from 3624; **domestic**, i.e. (as noun), a *relative, adherent*”

⁷⁸ As in **‘We the People’ - a community of the sovereign Ones among Mankind**.

⁷⁹ From the Greek: ‘pneumati’; “from 4154; a *current of air*, i.e. *breath* (*blast*) or a *breeze*; by analogy or figuratively *spirit*, i.e. (human the rational *soul*, (by implication) **vital principle**, mental *disposition*, etc. or (superhuman) an *angel, daemon*, or (divine) *God*, Christ’s *spirit*, the *Holy Spirit*” Strong’s Greek Dictionary of the New Testament #4151.

⁸⁰ From the Greek: “‘katoiketerion’ from a derivative of 2730; a **dwelling-place**” Strong’s Greek Dictionary of the New Testament #2732.

⁸¹ From the Greek: “ ‘theos’; of uncertain affinity; a *deity*, especially (with 3588 [the definite article] the supreme *Divinity* [the ultimate **Sovereign**]; figuratively a *magistrate*; by Hebrew *very* [as in *verity, the truth*]” Strong’s Greek Dictionary of the New Testament #2316.

WHO I AM AND WHO I AM NOT

In Terms of the TaNaCh - the O.T.

‘Citizen’	The term ‘citizen’ is not found in the KJV of the O.T.,	thus I am NOT a ‘citizen’... of any ‘nation’ (Compare under Section 2.10 above!)
‘National’	The term ‘national’ is not found in the KJV of the O.T.,	thus I am NOT a ‘national’.
‘People’	Three Hebrew words are relevant for study: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Hebrew, things lived in, things covering, e.g. a country, city, or house, is always feminine. God’s people, throughout the Scriptures, are likened unto a woman, whether faithful or not. ‘Aleph’ means associate, learn, teach, a family, thousand, ox, cow and also represents YHWH Strong’s #502-507. ‘Mem’ means water and may also represent ‘people’. Compare Strong’s #4325 and #6004. Strong’s #517: aleph-mem ‘em “a primitive word; a <i>mother</i> (as the <i>bond</i> of the family); in a wide sense (both lit. and fig. [like #1.<i>ab</i>]” Strong’s #520: aleph-mem ‘ammah, “prolonged from 517; properly a <i>mother</i> (i.e. <i>unit</i>) of measure, or the <i>fore-arm</i> (below the elbow), i.e. a <i>cubit</i>; also a door-<i>base</i> (as the <i>bond</i> of the entrance)” 2. ‘Ayin’: “an <i>eye</i> (lit or fig.); by analogy a <i>fountain</i> (as the <i>eye</i> of the landscape)” Strong’s #5869. Strong’s #5971: ayin-mem ‘am “from 6004; a <i>people</i> (as a congregated <i>unit</i>); specifically a <i>tribe</i> (as those of Israel); hence (coll.) <i>troops</i> or <i>attendants</i>; fig. a flock; KJV - folk, men, nation, people”. Strong’s #6004 ayin-mem-mem ‘amam “a primitive root; to <i>associate</i>; by implication to <i>overshadow</i> (by <i>huddling</i> together)” 3. Strong’s #3478: Yisra’el “from 8286 and 410; <i>he will rule</i> as God; <i>Jisrael</i>, a symbolical name of Jacob; also (typically) of his posterity” - I like the translation ‘those who prevail in YHWH’. 	thus I am One among ‘the People’.
‘Alien’	Two Hebrew words are translated ‘alien’ in the KJV of the O.T. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong’s #1616: geyr “from 1481; properly a <i>guest</i>; by implication a <i>foreigner</i>”. Strong’s #1481: guwr “properly to <i>turn</i> aside from the road (for a lodging or any other purpose), i.e. <i>sojourn</i> (as a guest); also to <i>shrink</i>, <i>fear</i> (as in a <i>strange</i> place); also to <i>gather</i> for hostility (as <i>afraid</i>)”. 2. Strong’s #5236: nekar “from 5234; <i>foreign</i>, or (concretely) a <i>foreigner</i>, or (abstractly) <i>heathendom</i>”. <p>Strong’s #5237: nokriy “from 5235; <i>strange</i>, in a variety of degrees and applications (<i>foreign</i>, <i>non-relative</i>, <i>adulterous</i>, <i>different</i>, <i>wonderful</i>)”.</p> <p>I am not a guest, nor am I characterized by fear, heathendom or adulterousness</p>	thus I am NOT an ‘alien’.
‘Foreigner’	Two Hebrew words are translated ‘foreigner’ in the KJV of the O.T. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong’s #5237: See above! 2. Strong’s #8453: towshab “from 3427; a <i>dweller</i> (but not <i>outlandish</i> [#5237]); especially (as distinguished from a native citizen [act. part. of 3427] and a temporary inmate [#1616] or mere lodger [#3885]) resident <i>alien</i>”. Strong’s #3427: yashab “a primitive root; properly to <i>sit</i> down (specifically as judge, in ambush, in quiet); by implication to <i> dwell</i>, to <i>remain</i>; causatively to <i>settle</i>, to <i>marry</i>” <p>I am a dweller, I remain, (but I am not outlandish),</p>	thus I am a ‘foreigner’.

‘Adam’ Strong’s #119-124: “to show blood (in the face), i.e. flush or turn rosy”, “ruddy, i.e. a human being (an individual or the species, mankind, etc.)”, “Adam, the name of the first man, also of a place in Palestine”, “rosy”, “red [see Gen. 25:25]; Edom the elder twin-brother of Jacob; hence the region (Idumaea) occupied by him” and “redness, i.e. the ruby, garnet, or some other red gem”.

1-4-40 - Compare the numbers:

Amendment XIV., 26 USC 7701(a)(14)&(41), 26 U.S.C. 6109(a) &(d)
[reversing 14 yields 41] [a=1, d=4]

Alef (1) -Daleth (4) -Mem (40)

Aleph (1) - Family, association, YHWH, teach, learn

Daleth (4) - Door, (opening, gate, input/output, communication)

Mem (40) - Water, thoughts, people

Try: The ‘family’ of ‘YHWH’ ‘communicating’ by ‘thoughts’ to ‘people’.

Yes, I can identify with those concepts

thus I am an ‘Adam’.

‘Man’ Strong’s #377: ‘Iysh’ “to be a man, i.e. act in a manly way”.

1-10-300

Aleph (1) - Yod (10) - Shin (300)

Aleph (1) - Family, association, god, teach, learn

Yod (10) - Hand NOT in motion, (passive, steady), lord

Shin (300) - Tooth

Try: The ‘teachings’ of ‘passive’, ‘over-conservative’, ‘traditional’ ‘schools of thought’ ‘controlling’ our ‘taste’ and ‘eating’ ‘habits’.

Contrast: Enosh

No, I do NOT identify with those concepts

thus I am NOT an ‘iysh’.

Contrast: Enosh (similar spelling!)

1-50-6-300

Aleph (1) - Yod (10) - Vav (6) - Shin (300)

Try out - in contrast to above: The ‘teachings’ of ‘traditional’ ‘passive’ ‘eating habits’ being ‘curbed’ by the ‘binding’ of our ‘teeth’.

‘Enoch’ Strong’s #2585: “from 2596; *initiated*; Chanok, an antediluvian patriarch”

Strong’s #2596: “chanak “a primitive root; properly to *narrow* [compare 2614]; figuratively to *initiate* or *discipline*”

8-50-6-20

Cheyth (8) - Nuwn (50) - Vav (6) - Kaph (20)

Cheyth (8) - Enclosure (walls, fences etc. for *protection* OR bondage)

Nuwn (50) - *Fish* (live - as a Salmon swimming upstream OR, dead - as a fish flowing downstream)

Vav (6) - Something used for *binding together, preparation, unfinished, unperfected*.

Kaph (20) - Hand in motion, *creativity*

Try: A ‘protected area’ for real ‘live people’ ‘tied together’ by their common ‘interest’ of ‘preparing’ them selves and things of future value by ‘creative’ and ‘active experimentation’ (with thoughts, words, life, projects).

OR try out: “*I Am, the Way, the Truth and the Life*” John 14:6 - I perceive those words as Jesus’ definition or analysis of the meaning of his own name. I call it the Jesus-principle...

Yes, I can identify with those concepts

thus I am an ‘Enoch’.

Too far out? Too strange? Too peculiar?

Perhaps, but then I am a stranger in a strange land...

7. TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

Beys Afroyim v. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, 387 US 253, 18 L Ed 2d 757, 87 S. Ct. 1660 (1967)	50, 52, 54
Burgin v. Forbes, 293 Ky. 456, 169 S.W.2d 321	13
Chisholm v. Georgia (US) 2 Dall 419, 1 L Ed 440 (1793).....	24, 29
Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State of the United States v. Laurence J. Terrazas, 444 U.S. 252, 62 L.Ed.2d 461, 100 S.Ct. 540 (1980).....	18, 54
Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford S.C. 19 How. 393, 15 L. Ed. 691 (1856)	6, 7, 30, 48, 49, 51, 52, 57
Elk v. Wilkins, 112 U. S. 94, 5 Sup. Ct. 41	35
Hauenstein v. Lynham, 100 U.S. 483	30
Little v. Town of Conway, 171 S.C. 27, 170 S.E. 447	13
Montoya v. U.S., 180 U.S. 261, 21 S.Ct. 358, 45 L.Ed. 521.....	41
Newblock v. Bowles, 170 Okl. 487, 40 P.2d 1097.....	13
Osborn v. Bank of the United States, 9 Wheat 738, 6 L Ed 204	48, 56
Perez v. Brownell, 356 U.S. 44 (1958)	30
Slaughter-House Cases 16 Wall. 36, 83 U.S. 394 (1873)	48, 51, 53
The Schooner Exchange v. M'Faddon, 7 Cranch 116 (1812).....	32
U.S. v. United Mine Workers of America, 67 S.Ct. 677, 330 U.S. 258, 91 L.Ed. 884 (1947).....	31
U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark 169 U.S. 649, 18 S. Ct. 456 (1898)	8, 35, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54
United States v. Cooper Corp., 61 S.Ct. 742, 312 U.S. 600, 85 L.Ed. 1071 (1941).....	31
United States v. Fox, 94 U.S. 315 (1876-77).....	30
Virginia L. Minor v. Reese Happersett, S.C., 21 Wall., 162 (1874)	36, 37
Whitehead v. Cape Henry Syndicate, 54 S.E. 306, 105 VA. 463.....	13
Will v. Michigan Department of State Police et. al. 491 U.S., 105 L.Ed 2d 45 (1988).....	36

STATUTES

1 U.S.C. 1	14
8 U.S.C. §§1101-1537.....	11
8 U.S.C. 1101	4, 10, 11, 13, 17, 26, 27, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3).....	45
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(14).....	46, 47
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(21).....	37, 38
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22).....	37, 38, 39
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(36).....	4, 13, 17, 18, 37, 47, 51
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(38).....	4, 10, 11, 17, 32, 33, 51
8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(3).....	27
8 U.S.C. 1401	26, 33, 38, 39, 45
8 U.S.C. Chapter 12	11, 13
22 U.S.C. 211a	12
22 U.S.C. 212	12
26 U.S.C. 6109(a).....	29, 60
26 U.S.C. 6109(d)	29, 60
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(1).....	27
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(9).....	13, 14
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(10).....	13, 14
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(14).....	29
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(30).....	27
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(41).....	29
Acts of Congress	8, 55
Civil Rights Act.....	52
Internal Revenue Code	9, 14, 27
Sherman Antitrust Act.....	30
Title 8 of the U.S. statutes	27
Title 26	9, 13, 14, 27
Titles I and II	26
TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended.....	33, 38, 39, 45
U.S. statutes.....	1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 39, 47, 52, 54, 55
United States Code.....	9, 11, 13, 14, 27, 44, 46

CONGRESSIONAL REFERENCES

31 Annals of Cong	50, 54
Cong Globe, 39 th Cong, 1 st Sess, 3031	54
Cong Globe, 40 th Cong.....	50

OTHER REFERENCES

Gordon, <i>Who Can be President of the United States</i> , 28 Md. L. Rev. 1 (1968).....	48
Nationality and Citizenship (Matthew Bender & Co., Inc. Rel. 74 - 11/96 Pub. 325)	48

ACTS OF CONGRESS GIVING FORCE AND EFFECT UNTO THE U.S. BANKRUPTCY

An Act to protect all Persons in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the Means of their Vindication,
 approved April 9, 1866 (14 Stat. 27)..... 8, 45, 52
 the Federal Reserve Act, approved December 23, 1913..... 45
 the Trading with the Enemy Act, approved October 6, 1917..... 45
 An Act by Congress “National banking system. Emergency declared existing”
 approved March 9, 1933, 8.30 p.m. (i.e. the Bankruptcy Act)..... 45

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS GIVING FORCE AND EFFECT UNTO THE U.S. BANKRUPTCY

Proclamation by President Franklin D Roosevelt March 5, 1933 “Convening extra session of Congress, March 9, 1933” (1933-PR-2039) 45
 Proclamation by President Franklin D Roosevelt March 6, 1933
 “Bank, etc., holiday declared March 6 to 9, 1933, Trading with the Enemy Act amended” (1933-PR-2040) 45
 Proclamation by President Franklin D Roosevelt March 9, 1933 “Bank holiday extended beyond March 9, 1933” (1933-PR-2041) 45

PRECONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN PROVISIONS

People of God..... 36, 40, 44
 We the People..... 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,
 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
 We the People are the ‘People’ of God..... 40, 59
oath 16, 25, 32, 33, 41, 42
swear 16, 41
 common law 49
 British colonial tradition 52
 Declaration of Independence..... 35, 40, 49
 unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America 30, 43, 53, 56
 Articles of Confederation (agreed by Congress Nov 15, 1777, ratified March 1, 1781)..... 23, 48, 57
 4th Article within the Articles of Confederation 57
 the Federalist (No. 42)..... 49

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Article I. Section 8. Paragraph 17. of the Constitution for the United States of America 6
 Article II. Section 1. last paragraph within the Constitution for the United States of America 24
 Article III. Section 2. within the Constitution for the United States of America 5, 32
 Article III. Section 3. within the Constitution for the United States of America 19
 Article IV. Section 3. of the Constitution for the United States of America 5
Constitution 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30,
 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57
 Constitution for the United States of America..... 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25,
 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 46, 50, 54, 55, 56
 Constitution *of* the United States 24, 30, 36, 49, 57
 Constitution *of* the United States *of America* - an un-Constitutional term! 24
 establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization
 (Article I. Section 8. Paragraph 4. within the Constitution for the United States of America) 17, 18, 20, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56

BILL OF RIGHTS REFERENCES

Thirteenth Amendment 50
 Amendment XIII 16, 50
 14th Amendment 20, 50, 53
 Fourteenth Amendment..... 1, 6, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55
 Amendment XIV 7, 8, 16, 20, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 52, 55, 60
 Amendment XIV. Section 4 16
 Bill of Rights 7, 16, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38

ENGLISH CASE-LAW

Calvin’s Case, 7 Coke, 1, 4b-6a, 18a, 18b.; Ellesmere, Postnati, 62-64;
 s.c. 2 How. St. Tr. 559, 607, 613-617, 639, 640, 659, 679 34
 Co. Litt. 8a, 128b; Lord Hale, in Harg. Law Tracts, 210, and in 1 Hale,
 P. C. 61, 62; 1 Bl. Comm. 366, 369, 370, 374; 4 Bl. Comm. 74, 92 35
 Doe v. Jones, 4 Term R. 300, 308; Cockb. Nat. 7; Dicey, Confl. Laws, pp. 173-177, 741 35

FOREIGN AUTHORITIES

British Crown 21
 British laws..... 55
 British schools of thought 8
 City of London 15, 21, 26
 Federal Reserve Corporation 15, 16, 26, 40, 41, 53
 Internal Revenue Service 53
 Social Security Administration 53

DICTIONARIES

Black's Law Dictionary, 6 th Edition	13, 26, 27, 29, 40, 41, 42, 45
Strong's Greek Dictionary of the New Testament.....	58
Strong's Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary	43, 44, 51
The Consolidated-Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary (1958).....	9, 25, 27, 33, 41, 42, 43

ANCIENT LAW - SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITIES

Bible	37, 58
Covenant.....	15, 18, 19, 23, 42, 43, 46, 57
Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Creator of each One of Mankind.....	16, 52, 57
Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Creator of the Universe	17, 46, 51
Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Designer and Creator of Mankind.....	41, 42
Covenant between each One of Mankind and the Designer and Creator of the Universe.....	42
Covenant between God and Man.....	15
Covenant between Man and the Creator of Mankind.....	57
Covenant between Man and the Creator of the Universe	57
Covenant between Man and the God of Liberty.....	15
Covenant comprising 'the Laws of Nature'	43
Covenant granted each One among Mankind by the Creator of the Universe.....	47
Covenant of God	18
Covenant of YHWH.....	43
Covenant of YHWH Elohim.....	43
Covenant with the King of Kings, the Creator of the Universe	17
Holy Scriptures.....	30, 43, 55
KJV.....	37, 43, 58, 59
Laws of Nature	7, 24, 28, 43, 57
New Testament.....	58
Old Testament	59
TaNaCh.....	59
Torah	43

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Commandment	15, 42, 51, 52
First Commandment within the Covenant	15, 42, 51, 52
Second Commandment within the Covenant.....	51
Third Commandment within the Covenant.....	51
Fourth Commandment.....	42
Ten Commandments within the Covenant.....	15

NAMES OF GOD

Creator of We the People	47
Creator of each One among We the People	22
Creator of each One of Mankind.....	22, 28, 45, 57
Creator of the Universe	16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 34, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 51, 57
Designer and Creator of each One of Mankind	18, 22, 41, 47
Designer and Creator of the Universe.....	41, 42
Designer and Creator of the Universe and of each One of Mankind	41
Elohim	41, 42, 43, 44
Family.....	23, 43, 44, 46, 52, 60
God of Liberty for each One among We the People.....	52
HaShem	43
I will be whom I will be	52
King of Kings	17, 34
LORD	42
Lord God	51
Lord our God.....	44
Lord thy God	43, 52
Nature's God	7, 25, 26, 28, 29, 43, 45, 57
the name of God	51
YHWH.....	41, 42, 43, 44, 59, 60

OTHER AUTHORITIES REFERENCED FROM WITHIN THE SCRIPTURES

case-law	52
gossip.....	52
Israel	59
Jesus.....	22, 43, 58, 60
Moses.....	44, 51
tree of the knowledge of good and evil.....	51
tradition	30, 52, 53, 60

SCRIPTURE TEXTS REFERENCED

1 Samuel 8:7, 10, 18.....	42
Colossians 1:13	51
Deuteronomy 5:1-5	44
Deuteronomy 5:2-11	51
Ephesians 2:19-22	58
Exodus 12:15.....	53
Exodus 14:13, 14, 25-31	42
Exodus 20:2.....	51, 52
Exodus 20:2-7	51
Exodus 20:11	42
Ezekiel 23	52
Genesis 1:26.....	16, 51
Genesis 1:26 & 28.....	16
Genesis 2:16.....	51
Genesis 2:17	51
Genesis 4:9	51
Genesis 25:25	60
Hebrews 9:17-18	23
Hebrews 11:5.....	51
Hosea 4:6.....	19
John 1:1-14.....	43
John 10:1-21	52
John 14:6.....	22, 52, 60
Joshua 23:10.....	42
Luke 6:27-38	51
Luke 18:24-25	53
Luke 20:1-26	36
Malachi 4:6.....	23
Matthew 5:33-37	16
Matthew 6:38-42	51
Matthew 11:28-30	44
Matthew 22:34-40	43
Numbers 14:1-4.....	51
Proverbs 22:7	53
Proverbs 31:30-31	53
Revelation 14:7	29, 42

8. INDEX

1		
1 U.S.C. 1	14	
1040	16, 25, 43	
1040 form	16, 25	
14 th amendment citizen	20	
14 th part of Tammuz	20	
1 st clause of the 2d Section of the 3d Article of the Constitution	50	
2		
22 U.S.C. 211a & 212	2, 12	
22 U.S.C. 211a	12	
22 U.S.C. 212	12	
26 U.S.C. 6109(a)&(d)	29	
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(1)	27	
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(10)	13, 14	
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(14)&(41)	29	
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(30)	27	
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(9)	13, 14	
26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(9) &(10)	13	
8		
8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(14)	47	
8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(21)	37, 38	
8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22)	37, 38, 39	
8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(3)	45	
8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(36)	4, 13, 17, 37, 47	
8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(38)	4, 10, 17, 32, 33	
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22)	2, 38	
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(36)	18, 52	
8 U.S.C. 1101-1537	2, 11	
8 U.S.C. 1401	2, 26, 33, 38, 39, 45	
8 U.S.C. Chapter 12	11	
A		
ab initio	2, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 33, 34, 56	
abandoned	3, 55	
Acceptance	7	
accountability	44	
Act to protect all Persons	8, 45, 53	
Acts of Congress	8, 56	
Adam	61	
administrative agencies	1	
adoption of the Constitution	5, 50, 58	
Affidavit of Occupancy	25	
Affirmation	25	
afraid	44, 53, 60	
African descent	52, 58	
African slave	29	
Afroyim	51, 53, 55	
Alaska	4, 10, 32	
alien	1, 2, 3, 34, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 53, 54, 59, 60	
[A]llegiance	51	
allegiance	4, 16, 28, 34, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56	
allodial title	51	
allodium	51	
Almighty	29, 41, 42	
Almighty Power of Life, Liberty and Happiness	29	
altar	23, 44	
Always the same	44	
ambassadors	34	
Amendment XIII	16	
Amendment XIV	2, 8, 16, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 53, 56, 61	
Amendment XIV. Section 1	8, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38	
Amendment XIV. Section 4	16	
Amplified New Testament	23	
anarchy	10, 54	
ancestry	55	
Anderson	51	
animal	4, 43	
Annals of Cong	51, 55	
anointing	22	
antitrust law violations	27	
apparently inconsistent	8	
Apples	4	
argument	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 47, 54, 58	
arrogance	43	
Article 1. within The Articles of Confederation	23	
Article I. Section 8	6, 7, 40	
Article I. Section 8. Paragraph 17	6	
Article I. Section 8. Paragraph 17. of the Constitution	6	
Article II. Section 1	6, 24	
Article III. Section 2	5, 32	
Article III. Section 2. within the Constitution for the United States of America	32	
Article III. Section 3	19	
Article III. Section 3. within the Constitution	19	
Article IV. Section 3. of the Constitution	5	
Article IV. Section 3. Paragraph 2	7	
Article XIV	7	
Articles of Confederation	2, 23, 40, 41, 49, 58	
artificial person	6, 9, 26	
artificial servant	2, 29	
associations	18	
assumptions	2, 13, 15	
author	4, 6, 32, 44, 59	
authoritative	3	
authoritatively	28	
authorities	2, 15, 26, 43	
authority	4, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28, 30, 43	
authorization	15, 28	
authorized	3, 15, 17, 18, 22, 32	
Authors of the Amendment	7	
avoiding	19	
B		
baby seedling	20	
bait	54	
Bank holiday	46	
Bank of the United States	49, 57	
Bankers	15, 26	
bankrupt	15, 46, 54	
bankruptcy	46	
Bankruptcy Act	46, 54	
Banks of Massachusetts	51	
Beast	2, 20	
Beneficiaries	6, 23, 24, 25, 32, 34	
beneficiary	6, 56	
benefit	6, 44, 46, 49, 54, 55	
Beys Afroyim	51, 53, 55	
Bible	2, 37, 59	
Bill of Rights	2, 7, 16, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38	

birth 2, 17, 18, 21, 36, 38, 39, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56
Black’s Law Dictionary 2, 13, 26, 27, 29, 41, 42, 45, 46
 blessing 6, 15, 22, 54, 56
 Blessings of Liberty 12, 56, 57
 blind society 21
 Body Politic 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 24, 29, 52, 58
 bondage 7, 21, 28, 53, 54, 61
 border 17, 52, 56, 57
 born 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 17, 18, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38,
..... 39, 40, 42, 43, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
 born within the several States 5, 50
 Bowles 13
 Bradley 52, 55
 Brennan 36
 British 8, 21, 53, 56
 British schools of thought 8
 brother’s burden 6, 52
 Brownell 30
 brutality 46
 Burgin 13

C

Caesar 37
 Calvary 44
 Calvin’s Case 34
 camel 43, 44, 54
 Cape Henry Syndicate 13
 Catholic Church 44
 cause 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30,
..... 32, 34, 43, 50, 53, 54, 58
 Caution! 43
 Certified copies of documents 25
 Cession 7
 characterized 4, 7, 16, 60
 charter 24
 Chase 55
 chattel 19, 37
 Chief Justice Chase 55
 Chief Justice Jay 29
 Chief Justice Marshall 49, 57
 Chief Justice Taney 30, 50
 Chief Justice Waite 36, 37
 Chief Justice Warren 30
 Child Protective Services 26
 children 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 34, 52
 children’s story 15
 Chisholm 24, 29
 choices 2, 29, 52
 choose 4
 Christ 59
 Church Fathers 44
 Citizen 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 17, 20,
21, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 47, 48,
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60
 citizen and national of the United States 17
 Citizen of the United States 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 21, 31, 35, 36,
37, 38, 39, 40, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58
 citizens 2, 5, 6, 8, 15, 29, 30, 34, 35,
..... 38, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58
 citizens of the United States 6, 8, 34, 35,
..... 38, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58
 citizenship 2, 3, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30,
..... 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58
 Citizenship Clause 3, 55
 citizenship of a state 52, 54
 citizenship of the several States 49, 50
 citizenship power 3, 49
 City of London 15, 21, 26

City of Richmond 30
 Civil Rights 8, 45, 53
 Civil War 52, 58
 civilized nation 40
 claim of birth 2, 18
 claiming 9
 claiming to have been born 9
 claims of dominion 9
 Clark 53, 55
 cloud upon My title 25
 coercive measures 46
 collection Agency of the Federal Reserve Corporation 16
 color of Law 15
 committee 20
 commonwealth 9
 communication 16, 22, 58, 61
 completely 35, 53, 55
 conclusion 5, 46, 47, 50
 confusion 2, 10, 15, 55
 Cong. Globe 35
 Congress 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 30, 45,
..... 46, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58
 Congress considered and rejected 51
 Congressman Anderson of Kentucky 51
 Congressman Pindall of Virginia 51
 consequences 17, 18, 19, 22, 28, 53, 56
 conservators 15, 16, 54
 conservatorship 15, 16, 54
 Consolidated-Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary 9, 25,
..... 33, 41, 42
 Constitution 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15,
16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36,
37, 39, 40, 41, 46, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
 Constitution for the United States of America 1, 2, 5,
6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34,
36, 39, 40, 41, 46, 56, 57
 Constitution of the United States of America 24
 Constitutional Citizenship 20
 construction 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 27, 37, 47
 Consul 16, 25
 context 2, 14, 31, 36, 47, 52
 contiguous forty-eight 32
 continental United States 4, 10, 32
 contract 2, 6, 13, 16, 22, 25, 42, 43, 54
 contribute 29, 44
 Cooper Corp 30, 31
 corporations 24, 46
 correction 22
 cosigner 16
 country 9, 29, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 60
 Country of the Free 8, 20
 coup d’etat 9
 Covenant 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 42, 43, 46, 47, 52, 53, 58
 created thing 3, 42, 56
 creation 6, 22, 24, 32, 33, 34, 40, 42, 46, 53, 55
 Creator 2, 3, 5, 6, 16, 17,
18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44,
45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58
 Creators and [intended] Beneficiaries of the United States 6
 Creators of the United States 5, 33
 credit 6, 55
 crime 2, 15, 19, 21, 27, 33, 58
 criminal act 19
 curse 3, 6, 23, 56
 Curtis 49, 50, 58
 Cyrus Vance 18, 55

D	
Daughters	2, 20
deadly temptation	54
Dean Rusk, Secretary of State	51, 53, 55
death	19, 23, 43
debt	18, 23, 54
deception	46, 55
declaration	8, 45, 51, 55, 58
Declaration of Independence	35, 40, 50
declaration of rights	8, 45
defined	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56
definition	2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 55, 58, 61
degree	35, 53, 60
delegating	52
delirium of war	51
delivered	18, 22, 31, 40, 44, 45
delivery	18
denominated	15
Designer	18, 22, 41, 42, 47
Dictionary	2, 9, 13, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 59
disabilities of foreign	50
discriminate between them	5
disfranchise	5, 58
dissenting	36, 49, 50, 55, 58
District ... 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 14, 18, 26, 32, 33, 37, 39, 47, 51, 52	
District (not exceeding ten Miles square)	5, 7
District of Columbia	4, 7, 10, 13, 14, 18, 32, 33, 37, 39, 47, 51, 52
divorce	46
document	2, 7, 8, 11, 25, 33, 43
Doe	28, 35, 44
domestic	12, 56, 57, 59
dominion	9, 16, 34, 47, 52
door	21, 57, 60
dreams	43
Dred Scott	6, 7, 30, 49, 50, 52, 53, 58
duty	27
E	
each One among We the People	22, 30, 32, 34, 42, 44, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58
education	46, 52, 56, 58
Egyptians	43
element	8, 22, 53, 54
Elian	23
Elijah	22, 23
eliminated	15, 22
eliminating	19, 21, 24
Elk	35
Elohim	41, 42, 43, 44
emolument	51
Emperor of the French government, Napoleon	33
employee	27
Enemies	19, 34
enemy of We the People	32
enforce	17, 26, 51, 54, 55
English colonies	35
entities	2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 15, 26, 45, 54, 56
enumerated powers	15, 21, 32, 56
equal in status	40
errors	22, 23, 56
evil	16, 23, 24, 52
exaltation	43
exclude	13, 30, 31
executions	43
executive	1
Executive branches	3, 49
exile	51
expatriate	17, 51, 53
expatriating	56
expatriation	51, 53, 56
expectant mother	20
express power	17, 51, 55
extend the jurisdiction	9
extended	10, 17, 19, 46
extended time period	17
extended time period as a Fourteenth Amendment	17
external	10, 18
F	
face to face	44
False	2, 15
false assumptions	13
false color of Law	15
false color of the Government of the United States	23
families	18
family	20, 21, 23, 43, 44, 46, 53, 60, 61
family unit	20, 46
Father in Heaven	22, 23
federal citizenship	53, 55
federal government	41, 50, 55
federal republic	10
Federal Reserve Act	45
Federal Reserve Corporation	15, 16, 26, 41, 54
Federalist	50
Field	55
fifty	4, 10, 11, 12
fifty States	4, 12
financial powers	9, 16, 17, 53, 54
fire	27, 44
firearms	27
First Angel's message	42
Forbes	13
forbidden	6, 17
foreign	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 59, 60
foreign corporation	15, 16
foreign government	51
foreign state	1, 2, 3, 45, 47, 48
foreseeable confusion	55
foundation for the Government of the United States	25
founding fathers	4, 7, 23, 56
fountains	2, 29, 42
four States	4
[Fourteenth Amendment] 'citizen' and/or 'national'	1
[Fourteenth Amendment] citizen and national of the United States	17
Fourteenth Amendment	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56
Fourteenth Amendment citizen and/or national	17, 40
Fourteenth Amendment citizenship	2, 17, 18, 19, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56
Fourth Commandment	42
Fox	30
framers of the Constitution	7
Franklin D Roosevelt	45, 46
fraud	2, 15, 18, 19, 25, 33, 56
fraudulently	2, 15, 56

free and unlimited travel 12
free of debt 18
Freedom 15, 52
freedom to grow 21
French peers 32
fruit 4, 54
Fundamental Principals empowering the Authors of the Constitution 7

G

gate 12, 17, 18, 24, 45, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61
Gentile 43
geographic sense 6, 8, 9
geographical 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 32, 33, 39, 45, 57
Georgia 24, 29
Geyer 49
God 2, 7, 15, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60
Gog 43, 44
Government of the United States 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58
Gray 51
great commandment 44
Guam 4, 10, 18, 32, 33, 37, 47
guidance 15, 23, 44, 52

H

Happersett 36, 37
HaShem 43
Hauenstein 30
Hawaii 4, 10, 32
Heads of State 34
healing 24
Hebrew 16, 22, 23, 43, 44, 52, 59, 60
Heirs 23, 24
Henderson of Missouri 55
herein 8, 10, 11, 19, 35, 52
high seas 33
Holy Scriptures 2, 30, 43, 56
Horeb 44
Hosea 19
hostile occupation 34
human being 15, 17, 18, 21, 28, 43, 44, 53, 56, 58, 61
human Traditions 43, 44

I

I AM NOT 1, 2, 3, 22, 59, 60
identified 16, 52
ignorance 2, 15, 43, 54, 56
illegal taxes 21
Immigration and Nationality Act 2, 11, 33, 38, 39, 45
immunities 49, 50, 54, 58
include 2, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 18, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 37, 47, 55, 59
inconsistent 8
individual 12, 18, 26, 27, 49, 51, 52, 54, 57, 58, 61
individual [living breathing] entity 12
infamous 30
infant 18
inherited 4, 23, 30
insurance 16
integrity 33
intended deception 55
intention to exclude 13

intentionally 19
interest in gold 15
internal 9, 10
Internal Revenue Code 9, 14, 27
Internal Revenue Service 16, 54
inter-state area 18
inter-State geographic area 18
inter-State geographical 2, 18, 32, 33
inter-State jurisdiction 6, 7, 18, 19, 33, 51, 52
inter-State only jurisdiction 17, 37
intimidation 46
intra-state jurisdiction 6, 18
Israel 44, 52, 54, 60

J

Jeffersonian contention 55
Jesus 16, 22, 44, 59, 61
job description 4, 7, 30, 32
job-description 23, 24
John Sandford 6, 30
Johnson 35, 49
joint resolution 8, 45
joint tenants in the sovereignty 29
Jones 35
Judge 25
Judicial Power Occupant 15, 24
Judiciary 3, 26, 27, 32, 49, 50
jurial society 41, 42
Jurisdiction 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
jurisdiction of the U.S. Government 1, 53
Justice Bradley 52, 55
Justice Brennan 36
Justice Chase 55
Justice Curtis 49, 50, 58
Justice Field 55
Justice Gray 51
Justice Harlan 53, 55
Justice Jay 29
Justice Marshall 49, 57
Justice Mr. Justice Harlan 53, 55
Justice Story 49
Justice Taney 30, 50
Justice Waite 36, 37
Justice Warren 30

K

kidnapping 46
King of Kings 17, 34
KJV 2, 16, 19, 23, 29, 37, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54, 59, 60
knowingly 19
knowledge 19, 24, 52

L

label 4, 9, 10, 55
labor 18
Lamb 2, 20, 23, 56
land ownership in America 30
Laurence J. Terrazas 18, 55
Law of Nations 40
Laws 1, 2, 3, 7, 22, 24, 28, 32, 35, 43, 44, 58
lawyer 44, 51, 52
legislation 8, 9, 45, 51
lenders 15
Liberty 12, 15, 21, 29, 53, 54, 56, 57

license application25
liquors27
Little13
loans15, 16
local Police26
Lord Coke34
Lord Ellesmere34
Lord Hale34
Lord Kenyon35
love20, 22, 23, 44
love the Lord thy God44
loving family20
Lynham30

M

M’Faddon32
Magog43
maker4, 53
Man2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 28, 29, 33, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61
Mankind16, 18, 22, 42, 46, 53, 58
manna23
manure20
Marshall49, 57
mask2, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36
mass executions43
Master10, 22, 33, 44
Matthew Bender & Co49
maxim13, 29
medical person28
member27, 30, 34, 41, 46, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57
membership36, 37, 44
merchant ship33
Messiah22
Michigan Department of State Police36
minimizing19
Minor36, 37
misapplied1
monarchy29
Montoya41
mother’s womb18, 22, 31, 40, 44, 45
motto44
Mr. Justice Bradley52, 55
Mr. Justice Field55
Mr. Justice Gray51
Mr. Justice Story49
murder46

N

Napoleon33
Nation2, 11, 16, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 60
nation of Indians40
national1, 2, 3, 15, 17, 19, 20, 26, 29, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60
national and citizen of the United States at birth39
national of the United States2, 17, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45
nationality2, 19, 37
native-born49, 50, 58
natural born1, 3, 17, 31, 40, 47, 56
natural born Citizen1, 3, 17, 31, 40, 47, 56
natural born Citizen of the United States1, 3, 31, 40, 47, 56
natural consequences17
natural rights51
natural-born subject34
Naturalization3, 17, 18, 20, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55
naturalized8, 35, 36, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57

nature2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 55, 58
Nature’s God7, 25, 26, 28, 29, 43, 44, 45, 58
Necessary and Proper Clause51
negro African race30
Negro citizenship53
negro race52
neighbor21, 24, 28, 43
New Testament3, 23, 59
Newblock13
newborn18
ninety years7, 8
non-existent geographic area18

O

O.T.3, 60
oath16, 25, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43
oath spoken33
objective12, 32, 33
obligation6, 12, 23, 24, 32, 43, 51
officer27
Offspring2, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 33
olive oil22
One among We the People1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58
oranges4
order12, 17, 52, 56, 57
Osborn49, 57
our founding fathers4, 56
Owners5, 6, 23, 24, 45, 50, 51
Owners of the Government of the United States6
Owners of the United States5

P

parents20, 22, 53
partnership26, 27
Passover23, 54
Passport2, 12, 56
Passports2, 12
pastor28
Paul4
peaceful43, 58
people are sovereign50
People of God36, 44
people of the United States5, 30, 58
Perez30
perjury16, 43
permanent allegiance37, 38
person1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
personal human relationships44
personal relationship44
Peter4
Pindall of Virginia51
Planet Earth23, 44
pledge4
Pledge of Allegiance25
plural14
political body30
political jurisdiction35, 53
Ponzi16
possession10, 25, 29, 45, 47, 59
posterity5, 6, 12, 52, 56, 58, 60
Postnati34
Power Of Choice of Citizenship21

powers 3, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 29, 30,
 32, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
preamble 5, 12, 24, 32
preamble of the Constitution 5, 32
pregnant wife 20
 premises 3, 55
President 12, 45, 46, 49
 pretense 2, 15
prevention 22, 58
primary citizenship 52, 55
primary objective 12, 33
 primary State citizenship 3, 49
principles 15, 30, 32, 43, 53, 56, 58
privileges 6, 31, 46, 49, 50, 54, 56, 58
 problem 2, 18, 19, 22
proclaimed bankrupt 15
proclamation 8, 45
professionals 15
 progressive confusion 2, 15
prolonging 17
propaganda 46
Property 7
proposals 51
proposed 8, 45, 51
protect Negroes 53
protection 17, 26, 33, 47, 52, 53, 54, 57, 61
protectorate 47
Puerto Rico 4, 10, 18, 32, 33, 37, 47
punishment for political opinion 51
purported transfer 18

Q

question 4, 28, 30, 32, 44, 50, 52, 53, 55
quickenning 21

R

ratified 8, 23, 45, 49, 51
realm 9, 34
 recognized 2, 31, 41, 50, 51, 53, 54
Reese Happersett 36, 37
rejected 19, 43, 51
relationships 18, 44
Release of Appointment 25
Release of Power of Appointment 25
removal of the disabilities 50
removal of the disabilities of foreign 50
renunciation of citizenship 51
repayable with interest in gold 15
Representative Banks of Massachusetts 51
Republic 10, 20, 22, 24, 31, 32, 40, 44, 51, 54
republican institutions 30
rescinded 2, 25, 33
rescission 19
reside 1, 4, 8, 12, 35, 45, 46, 47, 49,
 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 60
residence 4, 52, 55
 Resident 1, 6, 45, 46, 47, 49, 59, 60
retained status 17
Reverdy Johnson 35
revocation 19
Revocation and Rescission of Signature, for cause 25
Revocation of Signature 25
revoked 25, 33
Revolution 29
right to have rights 29
Rights 2, 3, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35,
 36, 37, 38, 43, 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58

Rights and Immunities 3, 56, 58
 rumors 2, 15

S

sacrificial Lamb 23
salvation 22, 43
Samuel 43
Sandford 6, 7, 30, 49, 50, 58
schools of thought 8, 61
Schooner Exchange 32
Scott 6, 7, 30, 49, 50, 52, 53, 58
screening 57
Scriptures 2, 30, 43, 56, 60
Seat of the Government 5, 7, 10, 32
Seat of the Government of the United States 5, 7, 10
Secretary of State 12, 18, 51, 53, 55
self-governing dominion 47
Semper eadem 44
Senator Henderson of Missouri 55
sense 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 24, 27, 28,
 32, 33, 37, 39, 43, 47, 50, 52, 58, 60
 any sense 5
 separate foreign state 1, 2, 3, 45, 47, 48
separation 46
servant 2, 4, 6, 7, 19, 22, 23, 26, 29, 32, 36, 51, 54, 56
several States 5, 6, 40, 49, 50
several States in the Union 5
shareholders 26
shedding of blood 23
Sherman Antitrust Act 30
sic 10, 14, 28, 29, 45, 54
signatory 16
signature 25, 43
singular 14
six characterized States 4
Slaughter-House Cases 49, 52, 54
slave 2, 4, 7, 15, 16, 17, 19, 29, 30, 33, 36, 46, 52, 53, 54
Social Security Insurance 26
Society of God 59
soil 22, 24, 31, 40, 44, 50, 58
soil of California Republic 22, 24, 31, 40, 44
soil of the united States 22, 24
sole property 18
 solution 2, 8, 18, 22, 45, 58
 Sons 2, 20
sound 25, 51, 52
[sovereign] Republics 10
 Sovereign 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 21,
 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 45, 48, 52,
 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
sovereign and equal in status 40
sovereign State 2, 9, 31, 44, 52
sovereignty 2, 29, 30, 41, 42, 46, 51
species 47, 61
squatting 52
SS-5 form 25
SSA 29, 43
SSA NH 29
SSI Number Holders 29
SSN 16, 37, 43
state citizenship is secondary and derivative 52, 55
 State Identity 4
State in the Union 6, 32, 33, 39
State of Slavery and Deceit 20
stateless person 29
statelessness 51
States in the Union 2, 6, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 57
States within the Union 9, 32, 40

Statutes 1, 2, 5, 22, 31
stealth 9
Step by Step process 52
Stewar 53, 55
stomach 20
Story 49, 50
strip people of their citizenship 51
Strong’s Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary 43
subject 2, 6, 8, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22,
 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,
 40, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57
subject to the jurisdiction 2, 17, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 54, 55
 subject to the jurisdiction of the United States 2, 33,
 34, 35, 36, 55, 57
subject to the jurisdiction thereof 2, 8, 17, 18, 33,
 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 43, 48, 52, 54, 55
subjugating 25, 33
subjugation 19
subservience 16, 17
suffer 3, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 56
Supreme Court 30, 31, 33, 35, 57
Swayne 55
Swear, swearer, swearing 16
Sweden Republic 44
Switzerland 30

T

taboos 46
Tammuz 20
TaNaCh 3, 60
Taney 30, 50
taxes 21
tax-payers 26
technicalities 32
Temporary Holding area 20
temptation 54
Ten Commandments 15
Terrazas 18, 55
Territory 7, 8, 10, 45
testament 23
 ‘the People’ of God 2, 40
The United States of America 23, 24, 32, 40
thereof 2, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 33, 34, 35, 36,
 38, 39, 43, 45, 48, 52, 54, 55, 56
thirteen States 4
Thirteenth Amendment 51
time of the adoption of the Constitution 5, 58
Title 26 2, 9, 13, 14, 27
Title 8 13, 27, 45, 46, 47
TITLE III Sec. 301 2, 33, 38, 39, 45
TITLE III Sec. 301. of the Immigration and Nationality Act,
 as Amended 2, 33, 38, 39, 45
Town of Conway 13
Trading with the Enemy Act 45
traditional thinking 30
Tranquility 56
Tranquillity 12, 57
transfer 18, 22, 45
transformed 52, 57
travel 12, 56, 57
treason 2, 15, 42, 43
 treasonously 2, 15
Treaty 7, 17
Treaty with Great Britain 7
treble damages 30
trespass 10, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23,
 32, 42, 43, 46, 47, 51, 53, 58
Trumbull 35

twelve 44
 two distinct ‘citizenship’ 3, 49

U

U.S. citizens 3, 55
 U.S. Citizenship 3, 55
 U.S. Statutes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 36, 37, 39, 47, 48, 53, 54, 56
ultimate authority 43, 44
unalienable 17, 54, 56
unalienable Rights 17, 54
 unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States 2, 30, 40, 41, 43, 54, 57
 uniform Rule of Naturalization 3, 17, 20, 49, 52
Union 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 17, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41, 43, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57
United Mine Workers 31
united States 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30,
 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46,
 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
United States [Fourteenth Amendment] 3, 25, 47, 48
 United States citizenship 3, 49, 56
 United States citizenship and nationality 3, 49
united States of America 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10,
 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36,
 39, 40, 41, 43, 46, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57
Universe 15, 16, 17, 19, 22,
 23, 34, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 52, 58
unpayable loans 15, 16
unselfish 15
 US Code 2, 13, 45, 46, 47
 usage 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 27, 30, 31, 49, 54
used 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33,
 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53, 54, 61

V

Van Trump 51
Vance 18, 55
venue 9, 14, 16, 27, 32, 54
victimization 21, 43
victimization of innocent human beings 21
violent reactions 21
Virgin Islands 4, 10, 18, 32, 33, 37, 47
Virginia L. Minor 36, 37
voluntary expatriation 51
vote 21, 44, 51, 58

W

W-4 16, 25, 43
W-4 form 16, 25
Waite 36, 37
walking promptly all the way through the gate 54
war 7, 8, 11, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 35, 44,
 45, 46, 51, 53, 55, 57, 58
 Warning! 15
Warren 30
Washington D.C. 7, 46
 We the People 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15,
 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,
 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,
 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
 We the People of God 2, 41, 42, 43, 44
We the People of the united States 12, 17, 22, 23,
 24, 26, 40, 57
Webster Encyclopedic Dictionary 9, 25, 33, 41, 42
Webster’s Dictionary 27
Welfare 12
whim 4

whisperings of the neighbor28
White..... 13, 53, 55
Whitehead 13
WHO I AM.....1, 2, 3, 22, 59, 60
Wilkins..... 35
will..... 3, 6, 8, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
..... 31, 32, 36, 42, 43, 44, 53, 55, 56, 58, 60
willingly 19
wisdom.....24, 58
Woman2, 20, 53, 60
womb18, 20, 22, 31, 40, 44, 45
Wong Kim Ark 8, 35, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55
Word.....23
worthless paper currency 15

X

XIV. Amendment national20

Y

YHWH.....41, 42, 43, 44, 60, 61
yoke.....44

Qowph

“the Eye of the Needle”

**An Eye Opening Analysis of the Gate into
the Land of the Free and the Brave
where
We the People
live for real as true
Sovereigns under God alone.**

It is NOT what I thought it was,
VERY few have gotten *through* this Gate as yet
most *stay* within the Gate until they *rot*!
WHY?

What is *the(!)* Point?

Am I
a Darwinian Monkey
“Kicking Against the Prick”
- as did Saul Before He Became Paul?
Acts 26:14 (KJV)

OR

Am I,
persistently as a Camel,
Getting *To* the Point by Going *Through*
“the Eye of the Needle”
?

Matthew 19:24, Mark 10:25 (KJV)
by Aleph Tav

**“It is not the function of our Government
to keep the citizen from falling into error;
it is the function of the citizen
to keep the government from falling into error.”**

U.S. Supreme Court in:
American Communications Association v. Douds,
339 U.S. 382, 442.

Who is accountable?

Everyone prefers to blame the other guy,
so does the government
so does the Supreme Court Justices!

Who gave me authority to teach these things?

I do not take my authority from the government, but
***if you do, then
in your eyes,***
the quote above gives me all authority I need
to prove my point ***to you!***

Compare Mark 11:27-33 (KJV)

**What is the significance of these quotes
out of Black's Law Dictionary?**

“United States. This term has *several meanings...* [Emphasis added throughout]

“State... Term may refer *either* to body politic... *or* to an individual governmental unit...
“The section of territory occupied by *one of the United States...*
“The circumstances or condition of a being or thing at a given time.”

“Foreign state... The several *United States* are considered “*foreign*” to each other...”

Notice the phrase: “*one of the United States*”
⇒ “one of” the several States in the Union OR
⇒ “one of” the several ‘United States’.
Compare the term ‘United States’ above!

“Citizenship... *See...* Diversity of citizenship; Dual citizenship; Federal citizenship; Naturalization...

“Dual citizenship... Status of citizens of United States...

“Federal citizenship... A *person... subject* to the jurisdiction... *Fourteenth Amend.*, U.S. Const.
See also Citizenship; Naturalization.

“Naturalization clause. The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, Section 1.”