

# About Preambles to Acts Versus The Preamble

By Anna Von Reitz



There have been a great many people suddenly entering the realm of historical legal research --- because they just as suddenly noticed that this was important and that they ought to be interested. They are coming from many different backgrounds and various indoctrinations and belief systems.

Some are getting hung up on the issues surrounding "The Preamble" versus the numerous preambles and enactment clauses added to various Acts of Congress, including those merely "styled" as Amendments to the Corporate Constitution that made its appearance in 1868.

From then on, whenever you see references to "the" Constitution of the United States of America, you will know that the Corporate Articles of Incorporation styled as "a" constitution is under discussion, and when you see references to "The Constitution of the United States of America" you will know that the actual Territorial Constitution is being discussed.

The Proper Names of Things expressed in English include the Definite Article--- "the" is part of the actual name of The United States, The United States of America, The State of New York, etc. This affirms the principle that there is only one United States, one United States of America, and one State of New York; all other versions exist as euphemisms referencing the foreign powers that exercise delegated powers.

The State of New York = actual American business organization doing business for New York.

"the" State of New York = Territorial business organization substituting itself for The State of New York in our purported absence.

"the" STATE OF NEW YORK = Municipal business organization that shouldn't exist impersonating "the" State of New York.

With that in mind, I offer these insights into the arguments surrounding The Preamble to the Federal Constitutions, and all the various other "preambles" to Acts of Congress: Please note that what was under discussion (in the particular question I was asked about) was the "Preamble" to the 14th Amendment, not the Preamble added to the Federal Constitutions at the same time as the Bill of Rights.

"The Preamble" of the Federal Constitutions was added to create a National Trust --- and to obligate all Parties to uphold it. It is one of the reasons that the Vermin are liable for negligence and treason for creating and then pillaging National Trust property.

If you read the Preamble you will see that it creates an Express Trust, with the Donors -- "We, the People" -- bequeathing their rights, assets, and responsibilities to their "Progeny" ---- all those who will come after and stand in the same political status.

The language of the Preamble is often misunderstood as creating a trust that benefited only those who were creating the trust and their direct descendants, but this is not the case.

Those creating the Trust were acting in the capacity of State Citizens --- and as such, were acting in the specific capacity of Lawful Persons. They were bequeathing everything to the Lawful Persons who would follow in their footsteps as one of the People of this nation --- those who would take up the responsibilities of self-government and caretaking the Public Interest and upholding the Public Law.

This is why, among other things, it is so important for Americans to wake up and fully embrace their heritage. You can't sit on the sidelines with respect to this inheritance. The blessings and rights go hand in hand with hard work and responsibilities.

Those who will act as State Citizens and stand as the "Progeny" of the Founding Fathers are the Inheritors of the National Trust established by the Preamble. They protect themselves and protect all other Americans by accepting the responsibilities of self-governance on an international level. By standing in that capacity, they inherit the offices of their Forefathers and are their true "progeny" both in flesh and in lawful capacity.

The Preamble to the 14th Amendment by contrast, which failed to gain enough votes to pass, is the Enrollment Clause which must be present in order for it to be recorded as a Public Law; the failure of the 14th Amendment Preamble indicates that whatever it was, the body felt that the 14th Amendment could not be applied to the General Public, and as a result, it would only be published on the Federal Register, not the Federal Record.

Given what evidence has been provided, I would bet a small sum that you will find the 14th Amendment published on the Federal Register, but never published on the Record.

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