

The Constitutionally Repugnant Reconstruction Acts Imposed the 14th Amendment via Martial Law Powers In Time of Peace:

*Original Research Compiled by Geoffrey Jacob Caputo for the State Nationals Association; additional commentary enclosed in brackets and presented in **bold-italics** type by Anna Maria Riezinger.*

Foreword by Anna Maria

The information presented here was, except for the noted additions, first presented to me in more or less this form (absent format) many years ago. I agreed not to publish it while the authors were still alive for fear of reprisals by the Agents of the US, INC. and USA, Inc., respectively. This past week I received word that Geoffrey Jacob Caputo is no longer with us. I grieve that such a spirited and gifted researcher is gone, but I am pleased to share the fruits of his long and diligent search for truth.

At the time, most of us were slowly awakening, puzzle piece by puzzle piece, to the actual situation our country is in and which we all face together. The idea that we had been occupied by our own military for 150 years seemed absurd. The idea that we were not being recognized as Americans — but were instead being misrepresented as Territorial and/or Municipal citizens was even harder to swallow. The whole craziness of the World Bank pretending that our assets were “abandoned” and the idea that our government was in “interregnum” ranked right up there with all the other aspects of living in the Land of Oz: STRAWMEN and Flying Monkeys included.

But still, year after year — indeed, decade after decade, we silently soldiered onward and upward. It is with pain, but also real relief, that we can now stand our ground and affirm the diagnosis — and having ascertained the nature of the problem, we are finally gifted with the insight and means to address it.

For those who are just getting started, some of the commentary here will seem odd, as if we sometimes lapse into a foreign language where words don't seem to mean quite what you normally assume they mean — and if so, you are absolutely right. Let's provide just the barest introduction.

Our American Government, comprised of The United States (soil) and The United States of America (land and sea) is separate and different from our Federal Subcontractors, “the” United States of America (delegated sea powers) and “the” United States (delegated air powers).

Our American Government doesn't derive from any Constitution and we, ourselves, are not bound by one. Contrary to what many Americans have been taught, our rights and

guarantees don't come from the Constitutions; our Natural and Unalienable Rights come from Nature and Nature's God. Rather, the Constitutions serve the noble purpose of circumscribing and limiting the powers of the so-called Federal Government.

In this time-line style presentation Geoffrey provided, you will find one of the most succinct and accurate demonstrations of what went on in the wake of the Civil War, how we got into the situation we now face, and how we came to be "presumed to be" citizens of the United States instead of known to be Americans.

Please read through the step-by-step, year-by-year presentation of Acts by the Territorial United States Congress and the comparisons against the actual constitutional requirements. Feel free to rummage through the Proclamations and Executive Orders of Andrew Johnson. Ruminant about what was happening in the wake of the Civil War — the conditions then impacting the entire country: a vacuum of power created by Lincoln's Death, the ongoing ruination of the Southern Confederacy, the bankruptcy of the Northern Confederation, the terrible wounds of the Civil War, the moral and economic specters posed by slavery as an institution, the use and misuse of the Municipal Roman Civil Law to secretly continue to promote enslavement of "criminals" under the Territorial Government's Fourteenth Amendment.

Let it dawn on you that we are still grappling with issues of slavery today, that the Reconstruction of our lawful American Government was barely started, much less ever completed, and that our Federal Subcontractors, both Territorial and Municipal, usurped upon their Employers and have evaded their constitutional obligations for the better part of a century via the use of Legalese and other forms of fraud and deceit.

Because this False Kingdom of corporations acting "as" governments was built on lies and obfuscations from the start, we have had many layers of onion to peel through and many avenues of inquiry to pursue, but as a bedrock basis to start from and to fully inform yourselves, you are blessed to have Geoffrey as a guide and me as your friend on the journey. It's far easier to track things down when you have the benefit of a stalwart man with a machete blazing the trail for you, and a faithful navigator with a map. Let us begin....

—Anna Maria

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The Time Line

January 31, 1865 — 13th Amendment Proposed to the States. [*Can only be Territorial Confederate “States” that is, States of States, because our actual States were not in Session.*]

[*Added*] **April 15, 1865** — President Lincoln assassinated.

May 10, 1865 — President Johnson Proclaimed the end of the Hostilities on land with the only duty left to arrest the former insurgency’s vessels at sea.

[*Added*] **June 22nd, 1865** — Last shot of the Civil War fired by the CSS Shenandoah in the Bering Sea.

The “States” that Ratified the Thirteenth Amendment

February 9, 1865 — Virginia ; February 17 — Louisiana; April 7 — Tennessee ; April 14 — Arkansas; November 13 — South Carolina; December 2 — Alabama; December 4 — North Carolina [*Note that these can only be States of States, i.e., Confederate “States”, not our actual States, which were not in Session. This resulted in adding the Thirteenth Amendment to the Territorial Constitution.*]

December 4, 1865 — Renegade members of the 39th Congress, at the inception of the First Session, suggested the denial of seats in the House and the Senate to the Southern States on the baseless allegation that they had no legal governments and were in rebellion.

December 6, 1865 — Georgia ratifies 13th Amendment.

December 18, 1865 — 13th Amendment was declared ratified — [*but can only refer to the Territorial Constitution and Territorial States of States voting as “Confederate States”.*]

December 28, 1865 — Florida (Florida again ratified on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new [*Municipal*] Constitution).

March 3, 1866 — 39th Congress resolves the denial of seats in the House and the Senate to the Southern States in the House on baseless allegations of rebellion.

April 2, 1866 — President Johnson proclaimed the insurrection at an end in all the Southern States except it was further proclaimed that each State’s civil authority was to be restored and that they had shown sufficient evidence of loyalty to the Union [*which “Union”?*] by conforming to Johnson’s policies of incorporating the 13th Amendment into legislation. [*This can only be the presumed-to-exist Territorial “Union” as the actual Union of physical States isn’t subject to a Constitution.*]

June 16, 1866 — 14th Amendment (called Article XIV) was proposed by the 39th Congress

First Session by Joint Resolution 48 to “the legislatures of the several States”. [**However, the actual “several States” were not in Session, so this was an act of fraud and an attempt to circumvent due process which requires that in international jurisdictions, the states be addressed via their States. Also notice that despite attempts to do so, this action could not ultimately be passed as an “Article” to any kind of Constitution, but only as an Amendment subject to removal by later generations.**]

August 20, 1866 — President Johnson further proclaimed Peace on and gave notice of the resumption of civil government in the States [**of States**] which had seceded. [**Note again the practice of confusing States-of-States with States. Confederate States of States organizations from both the North and South fought the Civil War. None of the actual States were involved and neither was their Federation of States, The United States of America.**]

October 1866 to 1867 — Southern and non-southern States reject the 14th Amendment — Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana Mississippi, and many non- southern states.

February 8, 1867 — One month before the first Reconstruction Act was colorably implemented, the 39th Congress introduced Bill 1143 entitled, “A Bill To establish an additional Article of War for the more complete suppression of the insurrection against the United States”.

March 2, 1867 — First Reconstruction Act colorably “enacted”.

President Johnson Vetoes The Act.

March 23, 1867 – Second Reconstruction Act

President Johnson Vetoes The Act

July 19, 1867 — Third Reconstruction Act

President Johnson Vetoes The Act

March 11, 1868 — Fourth Reconstruction Act

June 25, 1868 — North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida are colorably “re-admitted” back into the Union [**of Territorial “States”**] as a new body

politic of a 14th Amendment citizenry due to adopting the 14th Amendment. [*The actual States could not be re-admitted to the American Union, because they never left the Federation. They seceded from the Confederation only.*]

July 9, 1868 — 14th Amendment was imposed under color of law due to 28 [*Territorial*] states [*of States*'] alleged ratification of it. [*It was added to the Territorial Constitution known as The Constitution of the United States of America and the corporate charter "Constitution" of The United States of America, Incorporated, both, without ratification by the American States, but never added to the original Federal Constitution — The Constitution for the united States of America, which again proves that all of this activity was by, for, and on behalf of the Territorial Citizenry and not the people of this country.*]

Violations Listed: Constitutional Violations of the 39th & 40th Congresses in Imposing The Reconstruction Acts & Amendment XIV

House Journal — July 22, 1861. p.123 / Senate Journal — July 25, 1861, p.92.

213 STAT 757

Presidential Proclamation 353; additional Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders

Senate Journal, starting @ p. 74.

13 STAT. 774

House Journal, March 3, 1866. Page 353.

14 STAT 811 — 813

14 STAT 358

14 STAT 814

Committee on Reconstruction Bill 1143

14 Stat. 428 11

House Journal March 2, 1867 — Page 563 12

15 Stat. 2 13

House Journal March 23, 1867 — Page 99 14

15 Stat. 14 15

House Journal July 19, 1867 — Page 171 16

15 STAT 41 17

15 STAT 73

Art. V § 5 of The Constitution of The United States of America (CFUSA) “and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.”

Violation: The House Journal, March 3, 1866 - Page 353:

Art. III § 3 CFUSA says, “Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort.”

Violation: The Reconstruction Acts [*Themselves*]

The Reconstruction Acts were inconsistent with criteria for martial law provisions as required in

The Constitution for the United States of America. See EX PARTE MILLIGAN 71 US 2 (1866).
The

39th [*Territorial*] Congress had no evidence of the states being in rebellion. Civil authority was restored in that the courts of the Southern States were open and the slaves were free pursuant to the 13th.

Amendment of the Territorial Constitution.

The only Martial Rule which can exist during times of peace according to the Constitution is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces — in which Martial Law could only apply to the soldier and not to the [*civilian*] citizen [*of any kind*], then the Reconstruction Acts are unconstitutional because they applied military law only to the citizen and not to the soldier.

Art. I §. 9 cl. 3 CFUSA: says “No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.”

Violation: Everyone in the southern states was, in a blanket fashion, declared guilty of rebellion and penalized [*charged for war reparations, redefined as criminals and Municipal slaves*] via unlawful military rule.

Art. IV §. 4 CFUSA says: “The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.”

Violation: The 39th Congress unlawfully denied the Southern States a republican form of government by acting contrary to Art. IV §. 4

Art. 1 §. 8 cl.17 CFUSA that the Congress is “To exercise exclusive Legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of Particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dockyards and other needful Buildings...”

Violation: The 39th and 40th Territorial Congresses did not obtain “Cession” of any land or soil or other land assets by any lawful State Legislature to justify any extensive or unusual Federal Enclaves or claims upon our State resources unrelated to the tasks and powers delegated under the Federal Constitutions, including but not limited to the establishment of Municipal Boroughs and Municipalities outside the confines of the District of Columbia, the chartering of Municipal Corporations of any kind to operate on and seize title to American State assets including Public Highways, Railroads, Public Utilities, Public Bridges, Public Buildings, Courthouses, and other infrastructure, provide for the establishment of foreign “Councils of Government” and “District Assemblies”, pursue “public-private partnerships”, provide for the privatization of our public functions, or otherwise engage in custodial roles or executorships or public trusts that were never authorized under any Federal Constitution at all. If our actual States didn’t approve of the purchase and the Federal Subcontractor did not pay for it, all such presumptions of interest and authority to establish said Federal Enclaves are moot, null and void from inception.

Violation: The 39th [*Territorial*] Congress exercised exclusive legislation (Reconstruction Acts) outside their District unlawfully [*and under conditions of fraud. It is and always was the right of the actual States to reconstruct their State of State organizations. The usurpation being referenced resulted in Territorial State-of-State organizations being established within the Several States of our actual Union, and in the substitution of foreign federated State of State business organizations for our own American State of State organizations. This sleight-of-hand substitution intruded Federal operations into the Several States under conditions of force, fraud, and deceit; it also usurped physically upon the limitations imposed by the actual Constitutions above.*]

1. Art IV § 3 says that, “New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.”

Violation: The 39th [*Territorial*] Congress formed a new unlawful, de facto state [*of state*] within each of the several de jure States without the consent of the De jure State bodies politic.

Additional Notes:

DE JURE. Rightfully; lawfully; by legal title. Contrasted with de facto 4 Bla. Com. 77

How a Dejure state, such as Florida, is formed:

[5 Stat. 742.] Statute II. Chap. XLVII. — An Act for the admission of the states of Iowa and Florida into the Union...whereas, the people of the Territory of Florida did, in like manner, by their delegates, on the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, form for themselves a constitution and State government [Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 75 and ch 76.], both of which said constitutions are republican; and said conventions having asked the admission of their respective Territories into the Union as States, on equal footing with the original States: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Iowa and Florida be, and the same are hereby, declared to be States of the United States of America, and are hereby admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever. [***This was all done under the Northwest Ordinance and refers to the creation of physically defined States out of Territorial district jurisdictions held under that Ordinance. Also note that prior to the Civil War our Union of States was referred to as “the” Union, but after the Civil War, the “Union” of Territorial States of States was referred to as “the” Union, too, causing no end of confusion.***]

However, Florida’s original government could only be abolished by the consent of the people:

Florida Constitution of 1838, Article I Section 2: That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and established for their benefit; and, therefore, they have, at all times, an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may deem expedient.

The Reconstruction Acts were constitutionally repugnant [***and unauthorized and based on merely assumed***] war powers which abolished The Southern States’ original governments against their consent and formed a new state/nation/body politic composed of “14th Amendment U.S. Citizens” [***—that is, Territorial U.S. Citizens, and which by coercion, created a subclass of Municipal “citizens of the United States” to serve as debt receivers for the Territorial U.S. Citizens.***]

15 STAT 73 (June 25, 1868) says , “WHEREAS the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled `An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States,’ passed March 2nd, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the acts supplementary thereto [see note 4, post], framed constitutions of State [***of State***] governments which are republican, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes [363 U.S. 121, 136] cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same:

Therefore, “Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled [***that is, the Territorial Congress***], That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as Article Fourteen upon the following fundamental conditions...” [***Please note that the Southern States are being suborned and coerced to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Municipal United States Constitution — that is, The Constitution of the United States, as a condition of being re-admitted and recognized as “a State of the Union”. This condition and the strong-arming was being imposed by the greedy Territorial United States Congress which never had any ability to confer standing as a “State of the Union” in the first place. It’s simply more fraud and force.***]

De facto government. One that maintains itself by a display of force against the will of the rightful legal government and is successful, at least temporarily, in overturning the institutions of the rightful legal government by setting up its own in lieu thereof. Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition (1951) page 504. Wortham v. Walker, 133 Tex. 255, 128 S.W.2d 1138, 1145

As a result, NEW DE FACTO STATES [***actually foreign Territorial States of States***] were formed, because new constitutions and new legislatures were formed via the 14th amendment:

Coleman v. Miller, 507 U. S. 448, 59 S. Ct. 972 says —“The legislatures of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina had rejected the amendment in November and December, 1866.”

New governments were erected in those States (and in others) under the direction of Congress. [***Please note this was both illegal and unlawful and any results were tainted by force, coercion, and ultimately by fraud.***]

The new legislatures ratified the amendment, that of North Carolina on July 4, 1868, that of South Carolina on July 9, 1868, and that of Georgia on July 21, 1868. [***Every original American State of State has undergone this same process inflicted under force and coercion.***]

The object of the Civil War from 1861 to 1865 was not for the Southern States to be conquered or subjugated, and was not intended to impair the rights of the states:

The House Journal — July 22, 1861. p.123 / Senate Journal - July 25, 1861, p. 92, both read, “Mr. Crittenden submitted the following resolution, viz:...that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with

all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

[Unfortunately, the foregoing olive branch and declaration of intent went unanswered; the Territorial Federal Government sided with the Northern Confederate States and the Federal Municipal Government sided with the Southern Confederate States. After the armed hostilities ceased in 1865, the Territorial Congress latched upon the Municipal citizenry to pay war reparations. They are still paying today. The actual States and People were caught in the middle.]

The 14th Amendment created a dual nationality status in which Federal Citizenship status was conjoined with an inseparable State "resident/citizen" status. ***[This should more properly say, "inseparable State-of-State "resident/citizen" status." Americans acting as Americans are never "residents" in their own States nor are they "inhabitants" as they are instead part of the population. Americans are often mistaken for Federal US Citizens and as "State of State" residents — and prosecuted as such under False Pretenses, thanks to these decades-old fraud schemes and usurpations against Federal Limitations.]*** This formed a new body politic which impaired the original body politic of those who possessed the singular state national and [citizen] status ***[us, that is, Americans acting as Americans]*** by disenfranchising them from voting ***[in Federal and federated State of State elections]***. (see notes in III). ***[Approximately nine million Americans were disenfranchised and not allowed to vote in Federal elections if they wished to retain their proper political status as Americans. This encouraged more lawlessness on the part of the runaway Municipal United States Congress and created many of the problems we face today, as the actual Employers no longer had a voice in deciding who their Employees were or what policies these Employees adopted. The foxes thus established their hold on the hen house, the farm, and the environs without firing a shot — and all under conditions of fraud, deceit, and non-disclosure.]***

Dejure vs. De facto Status Federal Citizenship Versus State Citizenship

a. The term "citizen of the United States" never referred to a unified National form of citizenship, but that of a singular "state" citizenship status until the passage of the 14th Amendment. ***[Americans hold a singular State Citizenship or no citizenship at all, only a nationality based on their State, since 1776. Territorial U.S. Citizenship has been a Dual Citizenship since its inception via the process being herein described. Notice that "citizen of the United States" meant something completely different before and after this process.]***

"The slaves recently emancipated by proclamation, and subsequently by Constitutional Amendment, have no civil status. They should be made citizens. We do not, by making them citizens, make them voters, — we do not, in this Constitutional Amendment, attempt

to force them upon Southern white men as equals at the ballot-box; but we do intend that they shall be admitted to citizenship, that they shall have the protection of the laws, that they shall not, any more than the rebels shall, be deprived of life, of liberty, of property, without due process of law, and that “they shall not be denied the equal protection of the law.” And in making this extension of citizenship, we are not confining the breadth and scope of our efforts to the negro. It is for the white man as well. We intend to make citizenship National. **[That is, they proposed to impose citizenship obligations on everyone, with or without their knowledge or consent, via a process of “conferring” or “gifting” us with their citizenship obligations.]** Heretofore, a man has been a citizen of the United States because he was a citizen of some-one of the States: now, we propose to reverse that, and make him a citizen of any State **[This has to refer, again, to a Territorial Confederate State of State, not one of our American States, because they had no authority or means to confer State Citizenship.]** where he chooses to reside, by defining in advance his National citizenship — and our Amendment declares that “all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside.” **[Reside means to sojourn on a temporary basis, which is the status of our foreign subcontractor employees and dependents while they are here providing us with “essential government services”. So while this may seem to refer to us, it is again talking about Territorial U.S. Citizens residing in their foreign States of State, which are being created and foisted off as replacements for our own disabled/defunct American State of State organizations.]** This Amendment will prove a great beneficence to this generation, and to all who shall succeed us in the rights of American citizenship; **[in other words, they are gate-crashing, and attempting to claim “the rights of American citizenship” for Territorial U.S. Citizens]** and we ask the people of the revolted States to consent to this condition as an antecedent step to their re-admission to Congress with Senators and Representatives.” POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS LEGISLATIVE, DIPLOMATIC, AND POPULAR 1856-1886 § 61. The Reconstruction Problem — JAMES G. BLAINE. NORWICH, CONN. THE HENRY BILL PUBLISHING COMPANY 1887. **[The members of the Territorial Congress are blackmailing people in the Southern States to not only “accept” the substitution of foreign Territorial State of State “governments” for their own American State of State organizations, but are demanding that they collude with this scheme and grant “the rights of American citizenship” to the thugs as a condition of being re-admitted to the Territorial Congress. The problem with this is that the people they were addressing were not acting as American State Citizens themselves, and therefore had no standing to grant the “request” regardless of what they replied at the time under the threat of force and coercion.]**

b. Before the passage of Amendment XIV the **[Municipal]** United States, for citizenship and nationality purposes, was considered to be a plural collective of separate nations. **[The Municipal Government freed itself to abuse its own citizens as a plenary oligarchy and**

proceeded to ignore their obligations to the Several States and those Americans who chose to work for the Federal Government by claiming that they were all voluntary immigrants and subjected them as Municipal citizens of the United States.]

2 STAT 153 , An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject, says “Be it enacted, & etc, “That any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them...” ***[This change by the Municipal Government opened the door to unobstructed voluntary immigration of Americans into “the” Municipal United States jurisdiction — and also opened the door for trafficking Americans into the Municipal and Territorial United States jurisdictions without their knowledge or consent.]***

Amendment XIII. §1. says “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.” ***[This abolished private slave ownership within the Municipal United States and the District of Columbia, and later within Federal Territories and Enclaves, but enshrined slavery as a protected institution and allowed ownership of “criminals” and promoted public slave ownership on a permanent basis. Thus, they appeared to abolish slavery — but didn’t. Another fraud.]***

c. After the passage of Amendment XIV the United States ***[that is, the amendment to the Municipal Constitution — The Constitution of the United States]***, for citizenship and nationality purposes, was considered to be a singular entity. ***[That is, the Municipal United States piggy-backing along with the Territorial State-of-State, was henceforth considered to have its own separate Municipal citizenry; US nationality conveyed the citizenship obligations and vice versa. Please note that none of this is Kosher — none of the people doing these things had standing to do them; the actual States never ratified any of it.]***

8 USC § 1483 (a) says , “Except as provided in paragraphs (6) and (7) of §1481 (a) of this title, no national of the United States can lose United States nationality under this chapter while within the United States or any of its outlying possessions” ***[They are talking about “Nationals of the United States” and include Territorial U.S. Citizens and Municipal citizens of the United States as such Nationals; Americans, by contrast, inherit their nationality from their States of the Union.]***

The language in the Civil Rights Act of 1866 (14 Stat. 27) set the premise for this aforementioned unified National Citizenship as decreed in Amendment XIV — ***[of the Territorial Constitution. Please note that there is no Amendment XIV of The Constitution for the united States of America, and that it contains a different Amendment XIII. Also note that our American States are not affected nor defined by any “constitutional Amendment” because we are not created by nor subject to the Constitutions — we only act as Parties to them and retain the ability and right to enforce them.]***

CONGRESS'S POWER TO ENFORCE AMENDMENT XIV RIGHTS: LESSONS FROM FEDERAL REMEDIES THE FRAMERS ENACTED by Robert J. Kaczorowski Copyright © 2005 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Harvard Journal on Legislation (JOL) — Volume 42, Number 1, Winter 2005 says that: "Because the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 are central to the meaning and scope of the Amendment XIV, it is necessary to examine the statute's provisions. In brief, the Civil Rights Act of 1866 conferred U.S. citizenship on all Americans." **[This is not actually true as stated, as the Territorial Congress had no such ability to confer Federal citizenship obligations "on all Americans" — only upon Americans serving as employees of or acting as dependents of the Territorial Government. The essence of the schtick is that they refer to Territorial and Municipal Congresses as "the" Congress within context. They also routinely refer to "Confederate States" — which are actually State-of-State business organizations as "States" and also refer to State Trusts as "States". Americans acting as Americans do not have and do not need "Civil Rights" — they have Natural and Unalienable Rights instead.]**

There is evidence that the several Union states had power to confer their respective state citizenship before & around the time of the Civil Rights Act and the "citizen of the United States" status written in the Civil Rights Act was only a unified Federal citizenship. **[This is self-evidently true, because our States define American state citizenship as belonging to anyone "born on our soil" or Naturalized as an immigrant. Our definitions and processes continue to operate whether or not our States are in Session. This is also self-evidently true, because our foreign Employees were (and are) the only ones in need of "Civil Rights" which are in fact privileges, not rights. Americans have their Natural and Unalienable Rights and the full roster of Constitutional Guarantees.]**

March 27, 1866 — Johnson's Veto of the Civil Rights Act — Senate Journal, p.279: says that, "By the first section of the bill; 'all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States'. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than federal citizenship. It does not purport to give these classes of persons any status as citizens of States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of federal citizenship is with Congress." **[This is because Naturalized immigrants who become "US Citizens" can eventually adopt a State as their permanent home and thereby become American State Citizens or American State Nationals and enjoy all the freedoms and guarantees of the Constitutions — if they choose to do so. Otherwise, they just stay Federal US Citizens all their lives and remain subject to all the foreign federal codes, regulations, and statutes. In recent decades, people who have immigrated here and people who were born here, alike, have failed to complete this declaration process to adopt a State of the Union — and thereby deprived have cheated themselves of the freedoms and property rights they are otherwise heir to — by defaulting and not publishing either their birthright political status or their adoption of a State of the**

Union. President Johnson understood that by offering to confer “Federal citizenship” on the freed plantation slaves they were being given a chance at American State Citizenship, but he also understood that until and unless they carried through and adopted a State of the Union, they would remain Federal US citizens, and would be enslaved to carry the war reparations debts and other obligations of the foreign Federal Subcontractors. He was none too anxious to saddle anyone with that, but on the other hand, the Territorial United States Government was deep in debt....]

Ex Parte Knowles 5 Cal. 300 (1855) “A citizen of any one of the States of the union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing. To conceive a citizen of the United States who is not a citizen of some one of the States, is totally foreign to the idea, and inconsistent with the proper construction and common understanding of the expression as used in the Constitution, which must be deduced from its various other provisions. The object then to be obtained, by the exercise of the power of naturalization, was to make citizens of the respective States.” [***The purported object of all this was to give Negroes a chance to immigrate into the States like everyone else, by first conferring naturalized “US Citizenship” on them, but as this was never explained to the freed plantation slaves and they were never given instructions or assistance to progress beyond being naturalized US Citizens, they remained in this Half-Way House status and served as human chattel backing the debts of the Municipal United States. This was cozy for the Territorial United States which stood to get paid back its war reparation assessments, and cozy for the Municipal United States, which got to spread the debt burden on new shoulders. The end result is that both Federal Subcontractors kept mum as stumps and made no effort to educate the freed slaves about their option to live as American State Nationals or American State Citizens. Over time, this ignorance (and their sin by omission) would prove so lucrative, that the Territorial and Municipal Subcontractors colluded and conspired against their actual Employers, seeking to redefine us all, black and white alike, as “US Citizens” and “citizens of the United States”. Beginning in the 1930’s our Federal Subcontractors operating through their “federated” State of State organizations in our States of the Union began to actively misrepresent us as US Citizens and to traffick us from our natural jurisdiction on the land and soil of this country, into Federal jurisdictions where they could prey upon us and claim us and our assets as chattel backing their debts. The Slippery Slope had been slid by 1930 when the King Rat, Franklin Delano Roosevelt took control of a brand new shiny Municipal Corporation and “pledged” all the Municipal citizens of the United States as collateral backing it. Don’t believe it? Read the law backing Title 28 US 3002 (15) (a) — and you will see that a US CITIZEN bearing YOUR NAME is owned by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He claimed to own, as a slave owner, all the Municipal citizens of the United States at that time, and he used his own actual Family Name, not the “Roosevelt” nom de guerre to do it. He became with one stroke one of the richest men in the world, and then he and his Cronies set forth to wage war for profit on the backs of completely clueless Americans.]***

Sharon v. Hill, (1885) 26 F 337, 343. "Prior to the adoption of this amendment, strictly speaking, there were no citizens of the United States, but only some one of them. Congress had the power 'to establish a uniform rule of naturalization,' but not the power to make a naturalized alien a citizen of any state. But the states generally provided that such persons might, on sufficient residence therein, become citizens thereof, and then the courts held, ab convenienti, rather than otherwise, that they became ipso facto citizens of the United States".

Bottom line: all so-called "Amendments" to the Federal Constitutions after 1860 occurred under conditions of fraud and in a vacuum. These referenced Amendments were all unilateral [one-sided] contracts exercised in violation of the existing Constitutions. The Thirteenth Amendment was pursued under the circumstances described herein, and no subsequent "Amendment" was ever ratified by the States of the Union. As such, all Amendments from the Thirteenth on applied to The Constitution of the United States, The Constitution of the United States of America, and "the" Constitution of the United States of America — Incorporated, are null and void for fraud. So also all the "Acts" and Declarations and promulgations and Executive Orders and bank treaties and corporate charters and everything else that has been done "in our names" is tainted with the fraud and self-interest of our Federal Employees and the feckless politicians that they — not we — have elected and promoted as "our" representatives.

It is now time for everyone to wake up from this nightmare and denounce the fraud and the foreign political system for what it is — a criminal enterprise promoting human trafficking, press ganging, inland piracy, conspiracy against the Constitutions, racketeering, impersonation, identity theft, mischaracterization of nationality, peonage, enslavement, and perhaps two dozen more identifiable felony level crimes.

And it is also time to realize that these same evils have been visited upon most of the people in most of the countries of the world. We are not alone in being defrauded and misrepresented in this manner. Virtually every other country is suffering their own version of this scheme, with the same results.

Finally, it is time for the Armed Services to wake up and realize who their actual Employers are, and to whom their Oaths and Loyalties belong.
