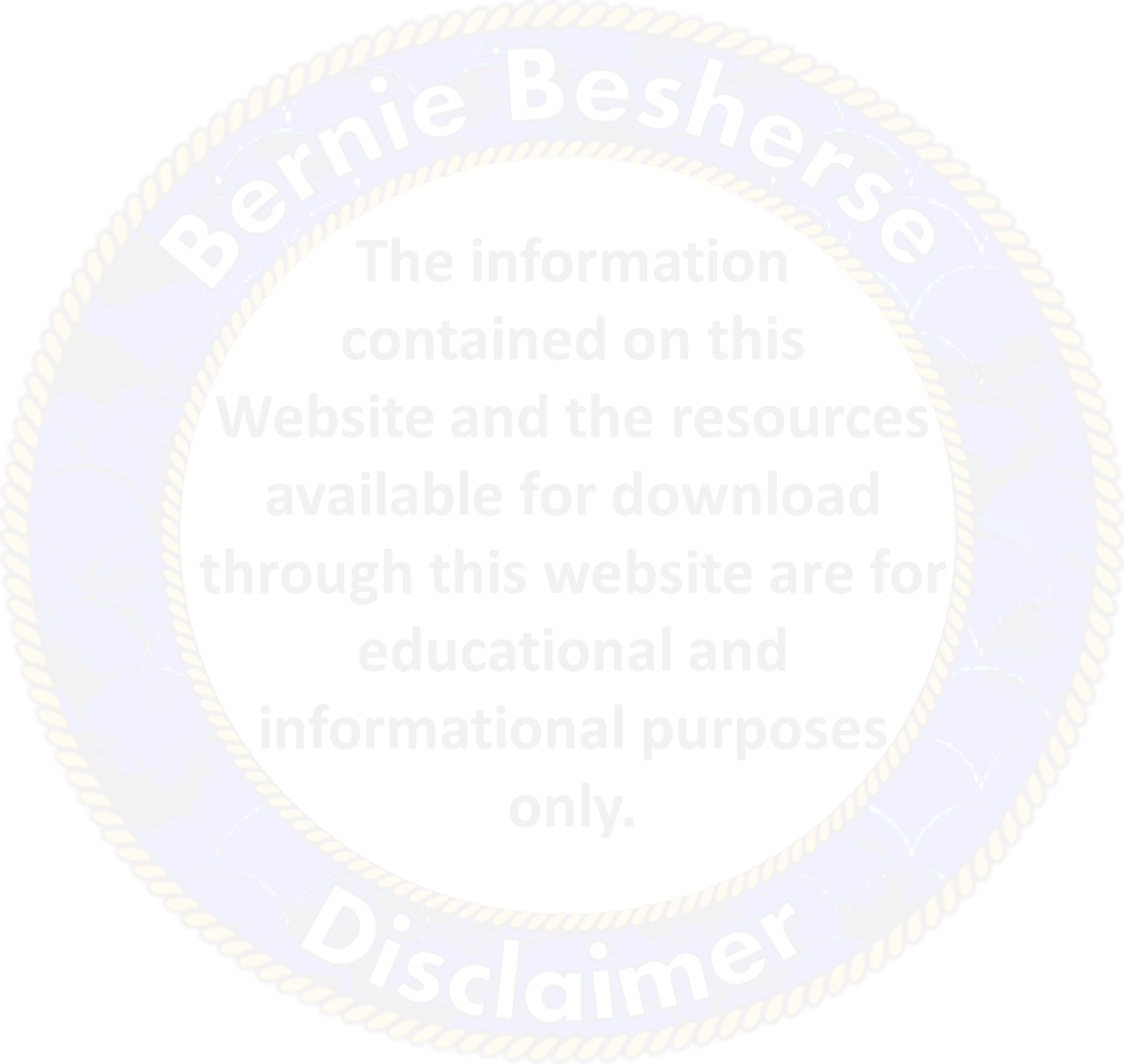


**Bernie- Notes on the Constitution and Citizenship**

why Knott, [19.07.20 23:00]

so am I reading your disclaimer wrong I tried the long distance once total disaster I am left alone because I believe the reams of documents I sent had some merit and possibly because of my age

Michael Edward, [19.07.20 23:02]

[In reply to why Knott]

The greatest concern on this side of the fence is to provide ammunition to those who would like to charge someone with 'practicing law without a license', ergo the Disclaimer.

Michael Edward, [19.07.20 23:12]

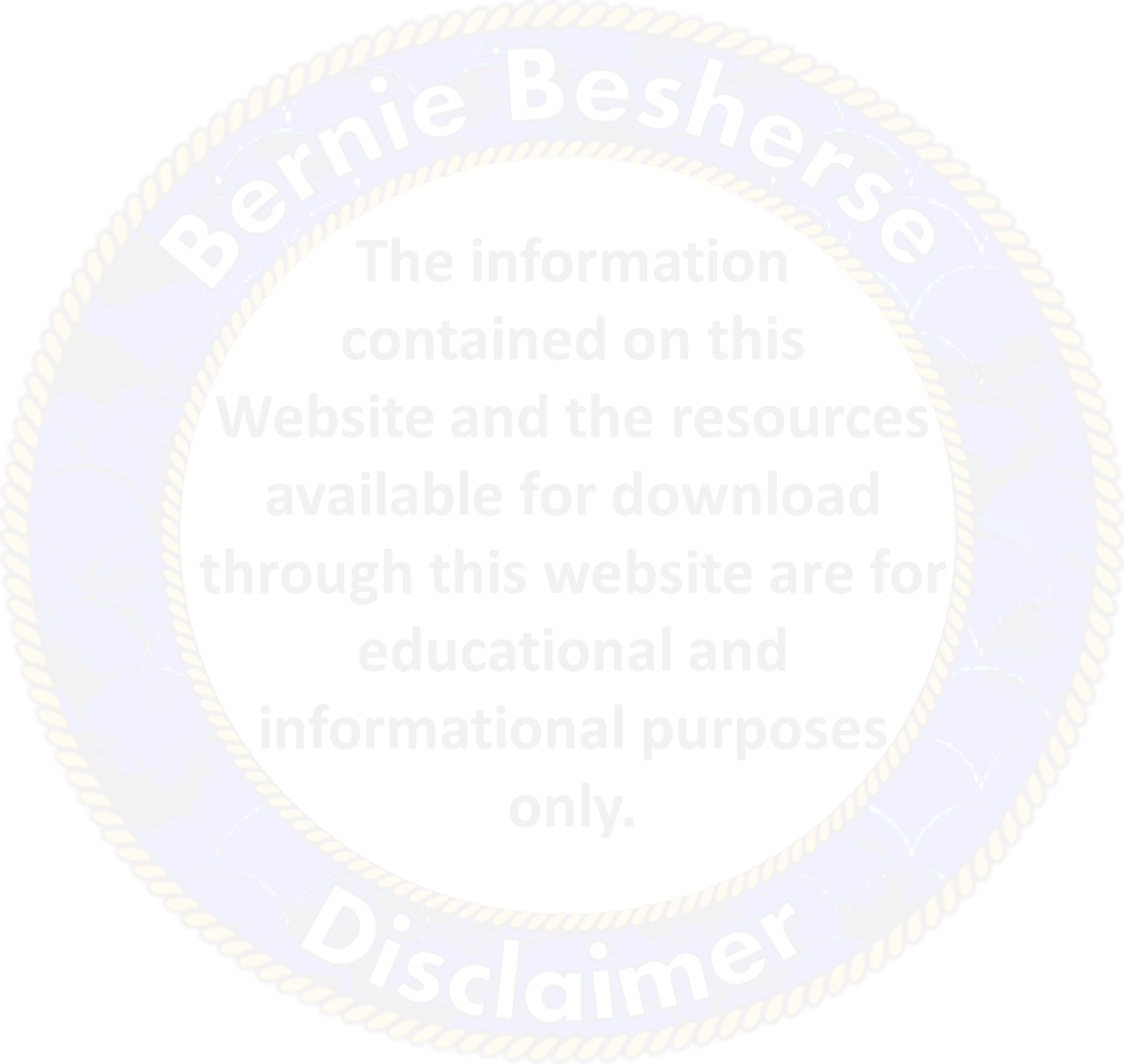
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The SCOTUS decisions of 1901-Bidwell and 1945-Hooven determine the two classes of United States citizen: territorial and state, 'state' specifically being the 'several states in perpetual union'.

The Congress legislates over both the territorial citizen and the state Citizen. The Congress legislates over the territorial citizen with impunity. The territorial citizen is told they have Rights, but, actually they only have privileges.



How do we know this? Because a territorial citizen must ask permission from The Congress to do anything. The permission is acknowledged by the territorial citizen possessing a license. Do you have a Driver's License? Do you have a Marriage License? Do you have a Hunting License? Do you have a Fishing License? Do you have a Conceal Carry License? The definition of a License is 'permission to do that which is otherwise illegal to do'. The territorial citizen also has a duty to pay tribute to The Congress.

Michael Edward, [19.07.20 23:14]

There is more . . .

The state Citizen is also subject to The Congress. The Congress, however, has a sincere hurdle to overcome. It's that pesky thing called the constitution FOR the United States of America, circa 1789 A.D. That's the elephant in the room. The Congress, when dealing with a state Citizen is, quoting Jefferson, "Bound by the Chains of the Constitution".

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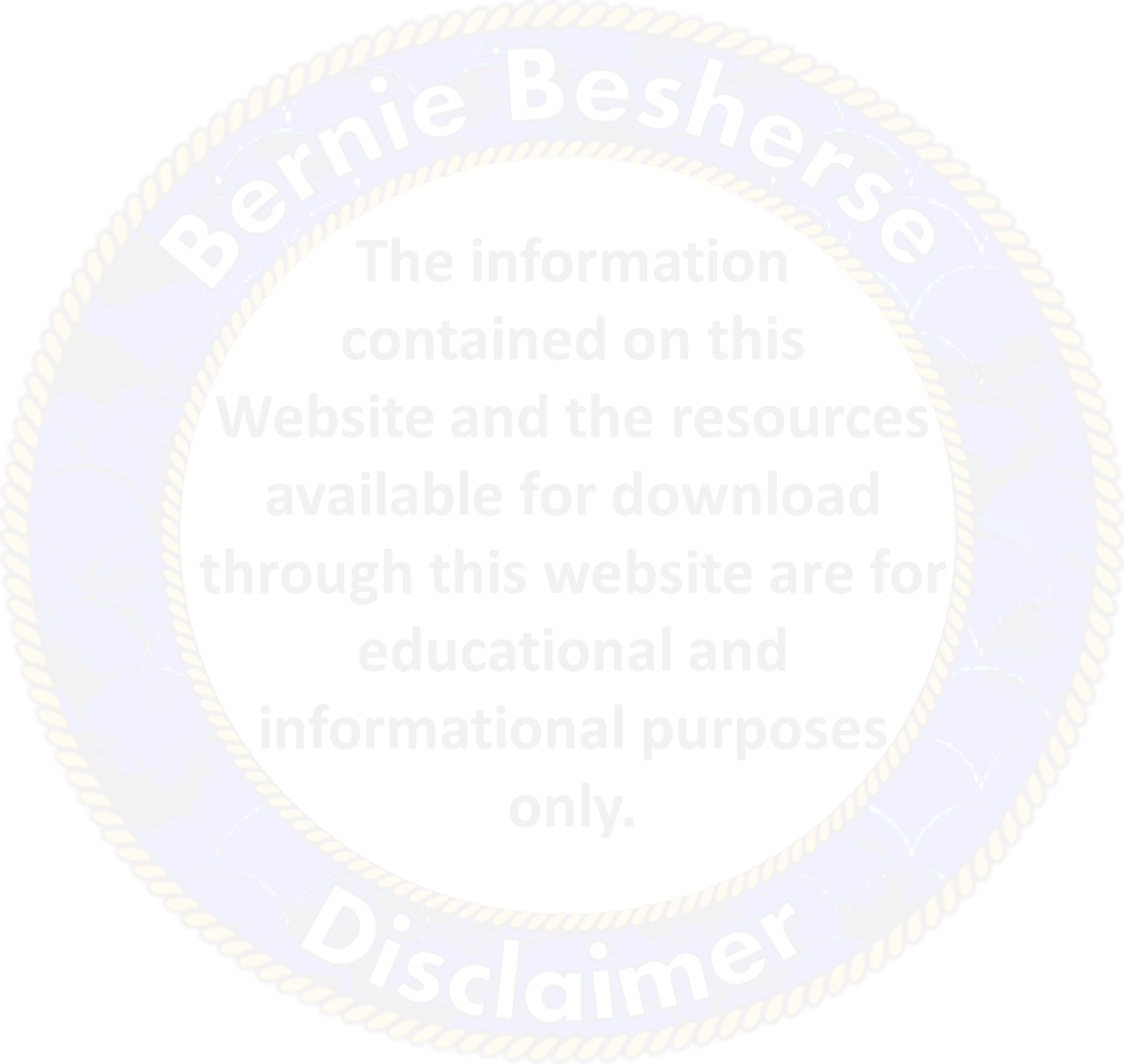
...and there is still more.

Right after the Civil War The Congress passed the 14th Amendment. The Original 13th Amendment was also replaced with the 13th Amendment you see now. http://www.amendment-13.org/ & http://usavsus.info/usA--Original13thAmend.htm & https://searchconservative.com/web?q=the+original+13th+amendment.

The 14th Amendment was crafted for one purpose and one purpose only, to give those Americans who were formally NOT Americans, but property, but slaves, a Standing in the Law to 'sue and be sued'. When the last American who was formally a slave died in the 1920's or 1930's, the 14th Amendment should have been repealed as it no longer served it's purpose. Or did it?

The Congress, in 1871, crafted The Act of 1871 wherein The Congress 'copied and pasted' OUR constitution of 1789 into it. What did this accomplish and why was it even necessary? Was it an unconstitutional act? Was it an extra-constitutional act? After all, The Congress already had very limited powers established by We The People in 1789.

The Congress accomplished several things, in my opinion, with The Act of 1871.

First, it already had citizens to populate this new government for 'the 10 miles within the Seat of Power', a.k.a. the District of Columbia. These were the newly created 14th Amendment citizens. So, what do we have at this point in time for The Congress to legislate over? We have the aforementioned territorial citizens, we have the state Citizens and now we have the 14th Amendment citizens.

What do the courts say about this?

This is where it gets really, really interesting.

A US citizen does not have any rights.

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

In US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957 we read: “The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States,”

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

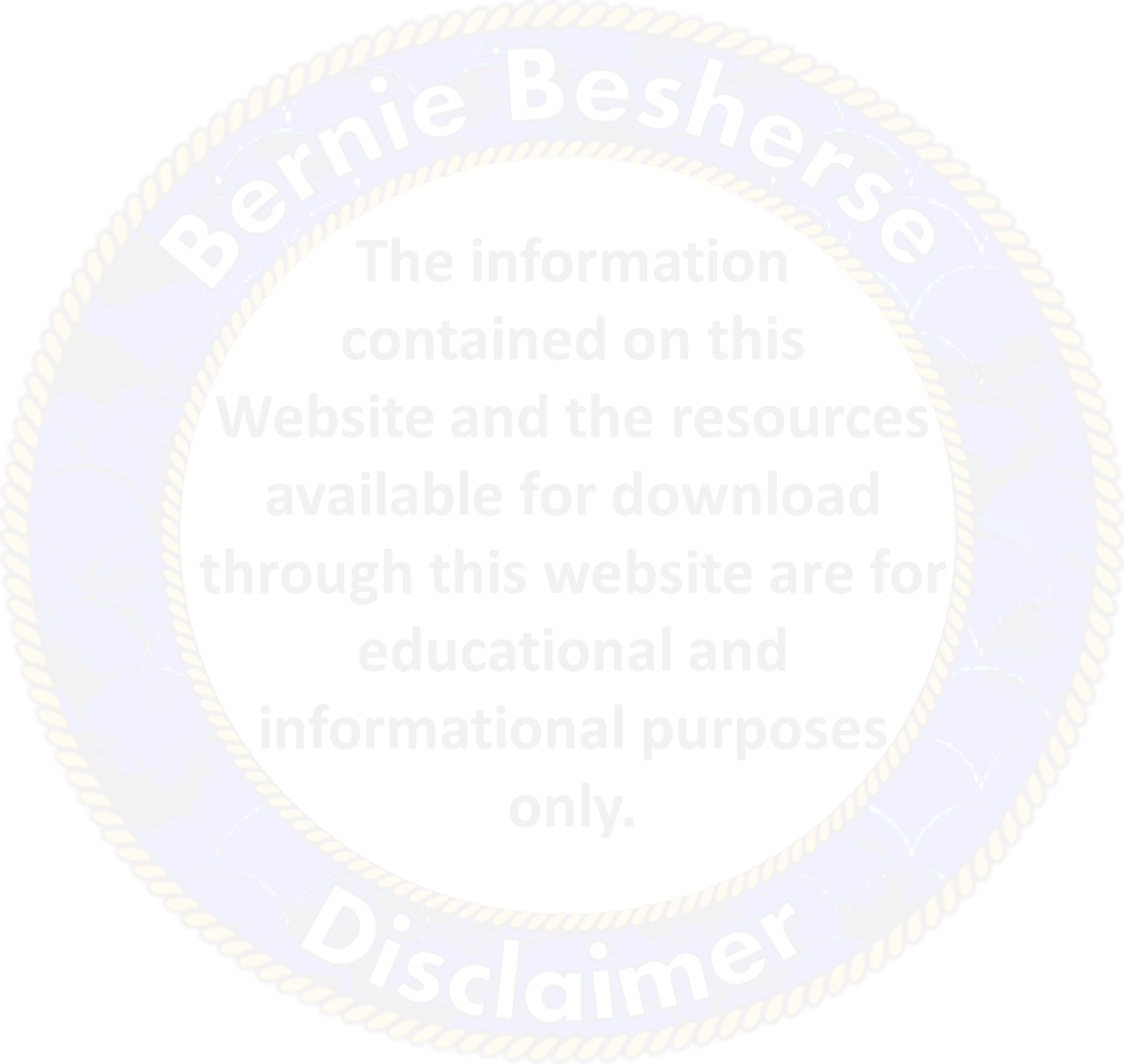
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So, what may we conclude from all this? A US citizen is a corporation.

“…it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. ….. 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.” Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 300

This can also be confirmed in the definitions section of Title 5 USC, Title 26 USC, and Title 1 USC.

Therefore a US citizen is actually a piece of property. If you read any of those old court cases prior to the civil war where slavery was the issue, the debate was ALWAYS over property rights, therefore a US citizen, is a SLAVE.



The Fourteenth Amendment defines what a US citizen is;

“Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States,…..”

The so-called Fourteenth Amendment criminally converts US citizenship completely upside down from what the founding fathers intended.

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“The laws of Congress in respect to those matters do not extend into the territorial limits of the states, but have force only in the District of Columbia , and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government.” Catha v United States , 152 US , at 215

U.S. Code, Title 28 – JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, (Chapter 176) Section 3002 (15) (a, b, & c)

Michael Edward, [19.07.20 23:33]

There is actually much, much more to go into here, but, for the sake of brevity, I'll simply close with this: The challenge in every issue at law is to determine the Land Jurisdiction as well as the Personam Jurisdiction of all parties to the action.

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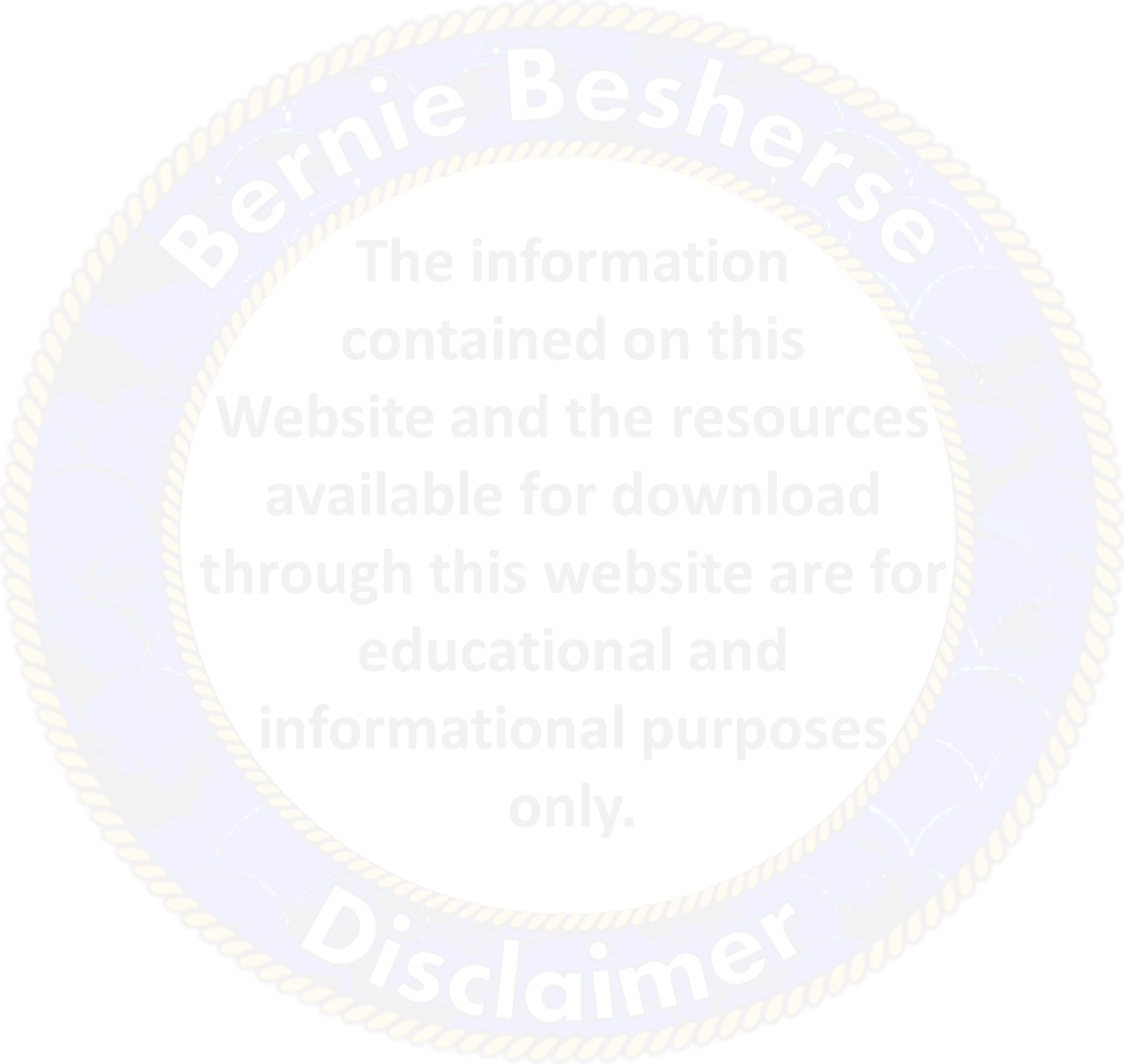
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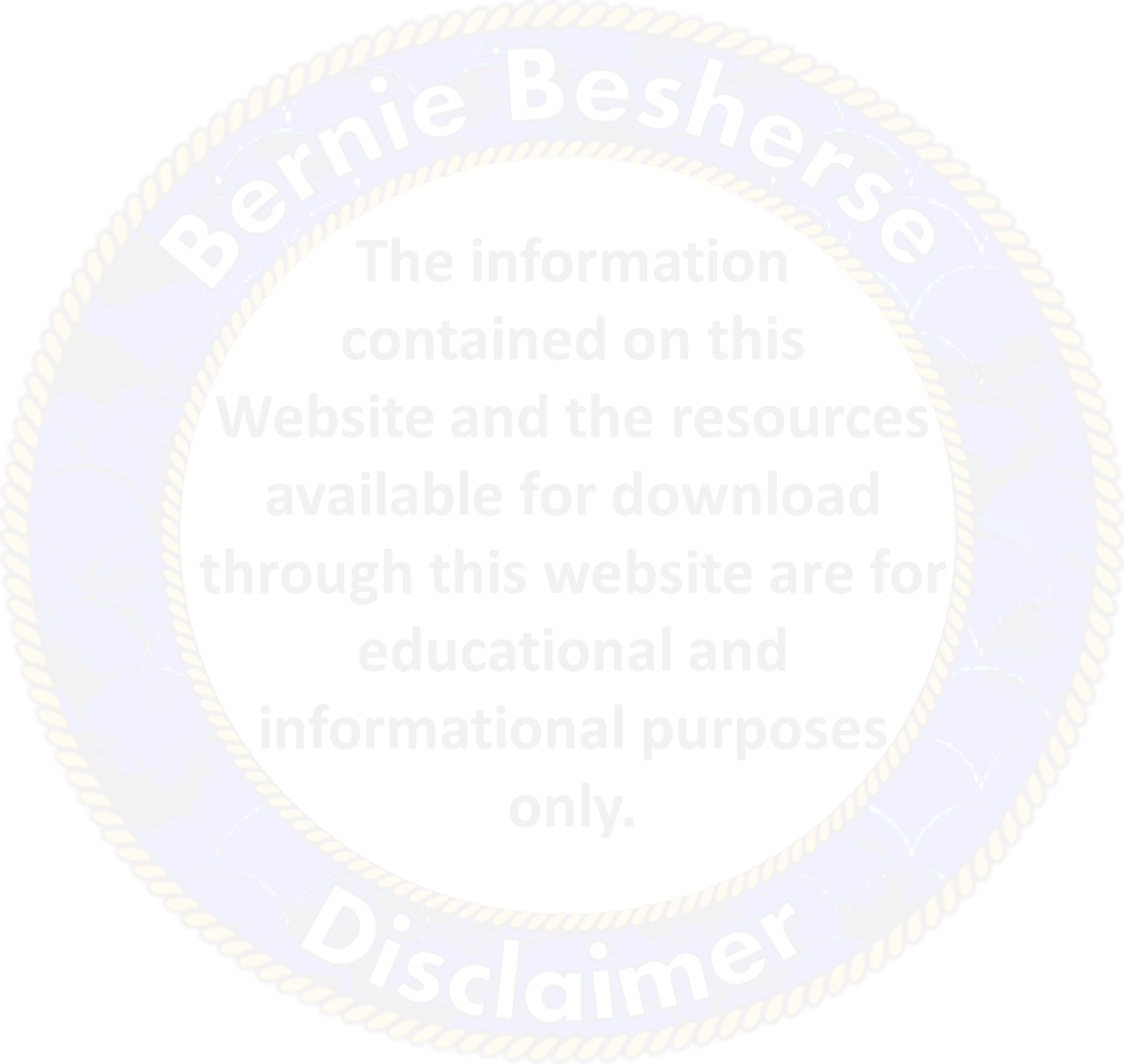
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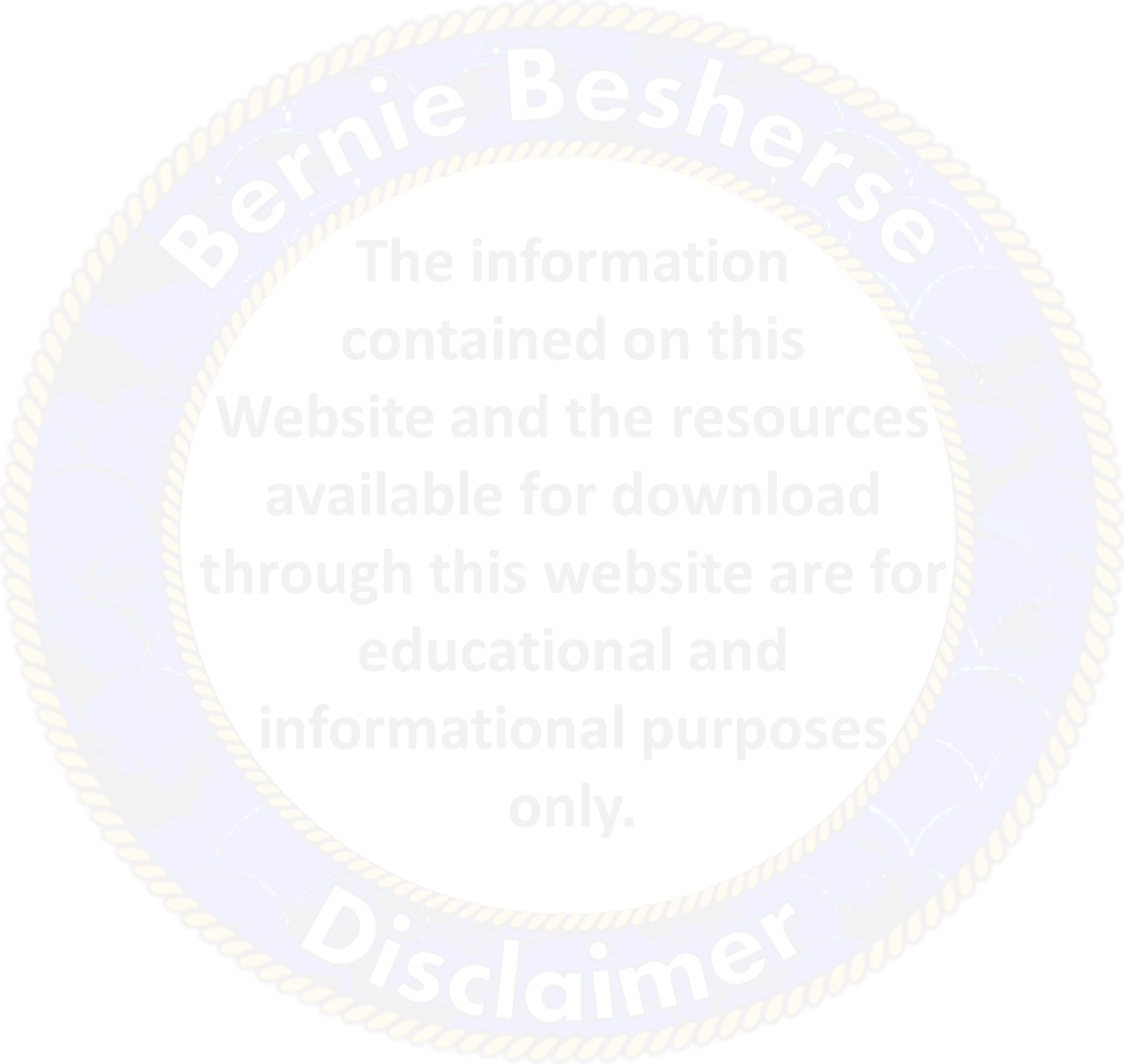
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