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The Supreme Court History of American Citizenship &  
The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment citizenship resulting in the loss of the Bill of Rights

There are 2 governments in America and there always have been: operating at the same time, The Republic, (a Private Mortgage -Trust), which is civil government of the American Nationals and a Democracy (a Public Corporate trust) A company called "United States" was hired to provide the 19 enumerated services for the sovereign states which deals with international commerce. Think of the Federal Gov't as a HOA (Home Owners Assoc.) that you pay to perform jobs you don't want to do.

The current form of Government found in every "State of....." is seemingly republican in form, is ultimately municipal because every such "State" (is a body politic, not geographic area) has been transformed into a political subdivision of the District of Columbia, (a municipal corporation), whose municipal Law is Roman Civil Law. Roman Civil Law equates to "exclusive territorial" personal and subject-matter judicial jurisdiction over its residents. U.S. citizens who do not physically reside in the District of Columbia are treated as residents of that municipality for legal purposes.

1783 Treaty of Peace: The Parties were Prince George, Duke of Brunswick & Luxemburg (representative for the Holy Roman Vatican Empire) and The United States of America. The (Trust Management Organization-United States) (represented by Ben Franklin, John Jay Esquire, and John Adams, Esquire ) agree that they owe the France, 6 million livre (monies borrowed for the Revolutionary War) and the note is due in 1790 The Pope gets the Air jurisdiction, the Crown gets the Sea Jurisdiction and we get the Land Jurisdiction

1789 "Constitution of the United States of America is formed" = (Trust) 13 States are the original Constitutors. (Legal Definition: a constitutor is one who promises to pay the debt of another) They convene the First Congress, all persons considered citizens of their respective state that they were born in; Article IV Section 2. The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States, including the 8 Bill of Rights.

THERE IS NO PROVISION IN THE CONSTITUTION THAT CONFERS ON CONGRESS LEGISLATIVE POWER OR EXECUTIVE JUDICIAL JURISDICTION OVER ANY AMERICAN RESIDING ANYWHERE IN THE UNION

1818 \* US v. Bevans, 16 US336: Establishes 2 separate Jurisdictions within the United States of America; The Federal (DC-Territorial) Zone and the geographical union states jurisdictions.

1821 Cohens v. Virginia: It is clear that Congress, as a legislative body, exercise 2 species of legislative power; one, limited, but extending all over the Union, the other; an absolute exclusive legislative power over the District of Columbia. The legislative powers in the District of Columbia exists independently, and the legislative powers of the States can NEVER conflict with it, because it can NEVER operate within the union States.

1857 Dred Scott Decision: (7-2) First sued in 1847. The Court ruled slaves were NOT American Citizens of the United States and therefore had no standing to sue in Federal Court, African slaves are not citizens because they were not born in one of the several states, but they may become naturalized and become citizens of a union State.

1868 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment ratified, (nullifies Dred Scott Decision) Article IV section 2 Citizenship, plus a citizenship of the United States is now "Dominant and Superior" instead of being subordinate to Citizenship of their respective state. All Citizens now have American (National) Citizenship.

1868 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.

1871 The Slaughterhouse Cases (5-4) Butcher's Union v. Crescent City. City of New Orleans makes new law shutting down all slaughterhouses in New Orleans. The Butcher's Union sue under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment due process clause. The consenting opinion states that "privileges and immunities" under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the United States Citizenship DO NOT include the Bill of Rights. They ruled that the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment privileges and immunities DID NOT apply to U.S. Citizens only to citizens of the several States and that U.S. Citizens were clearly distinct from citizens of the several states. The plaintiff's case rests wholly on the assumption that the citizenship is the same

- 1873 \* U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. "The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress." "The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment recognized that an individual can be a Citizen of one of the several states without being a citizen of the United States."
- 1875 \* United States v. Cruikshank 92 US 542 "We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several states. Each one of these governments is distinct from the other, and each has citizens of their own."
- 1883 \* McDonel v. Jordon 2201 Cal. "he was not a citizen of the United States, he was a citizen of his state, One may be a citizen of a State and yet NOT a citizen of the United States."
- 1884 Julliard v. Greenman 110 U.S.: The Federal government is a government for delegated powers, supreme within its prescribed sphere [federal territory] but powerless inside the Union
- 1894 Caha v. U.S.: The laws of Congress have force only in the District of Columbia, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government. Those who actually reside in the District of Columbia, or who are construed to be a resident of the District of Columbia for legal purposes are treated as political subjects of Congress.
- 1900 \* Maxwell v. Dow: (7-1) Maxwell is arrested, tried and convicted of burglary but is never indicted by a grand jury, he sues under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment due process clause. The Court rules that 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment privileges and immunities DO NOT include the Bill of Rights.
- 1901 \* Downes v. Bidwell: (5-4) The Court rules that Congress has unlimited legislative power over the territories. The Court states, "the term United States has a broader meaning than when used in the Constitution, and includes all territories subject to the jurisdiction of the federal government, wherever located." Sovereignty itself remains with the people" (the Crown's strategy is how to get the several states legally considered as territories so as to get total control.) The new Incorporated Franchise States will become de facto conquered military territories after March 9, 1933.
- 1905 Lochner Era: (Insular cases) 1905-1938) Courts rule in favor of privileges and immunities and the 8 Bill of Rights are included under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- 1906 \* Hale v. Henkel: The court rules there is a distinction between "private" natural persons and "artificial" persons. It has been quoted over 1600 times, "The right of the individuals, are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government." (Give voluntary consent)
- 1908 Twining v. New Jersey: Court rules the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment privileges and Immunities do NOT include the Bill of Rights. Re-affirms Slaughterhouse cases.
- 1914 Hendrick v. Martland S.C. 610. "A citizen of the United States" Upon leaving the District of Columbia becomes involved in interstate commerce" as a "resident" does not have the common-law right to travel, as a Citizen of one of the several states."
- 1914 Hendrick v. Martland S.C. 610. "A U.S. citizen" Upon leaving the District of Columbia becomes involved in interstate commerce" as a "resident" does not have the common-law right to travel, as a Citizen of one of the several states."
- 1917 The Trading With the Enemy Act: brought forward by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Franklin Delano Roosevelt). It launches the Office of Alien Property Custodian. It excluded all persons inside the United States. Later March 9, 1933 Emergency Bank Act amends TWEA, now includes all citizens of the he United States are rebels, belligerents and enemies of the Sate.
- 1927 \* Tashiro v. Jordon There is a citizenship of the United States and Citizenship of a state.

- 1935 \*** Colgate v. Harvey 296 US 404. "The governments of the United States and each of the several states are distinct from one another. The rights of a citizen under one may be quite different from those which he has under the law."
- 1936 \*** Wheeling Steel Corp V. Fox, US 193. "Therefore, the U.S. citizens residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an "individual entity".
- 1936** U.S. v. Valentine 288 Supp. 957: "The only absolute and unqualified right of a U.S. citizen is to reside within the territorial boundaries of the United States."
- 1939** Hague v. CIO, 307 US. "The first eight amendments have uniformly been held **not to** be protected from state action by the privilege and immunities clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment."
- 1945 \*** Hooven Allison v. Evitt: Conclusively affirmed that there 2 distinctively different "United States" with 2 opposite forms of government.
- 1972 \*** Miloszewski v. Sears Roebuck: "We have 2 governments in America, one under the Constitution and a much greater one that is **NOT** under the Constitution" In short, the applicability of our Bill of Rights is in one of the crucial facts of American life today. In fact **American Nationals are owed the Bill of Rights as they always have been.** U.S. citizens are **NOT** owed the Bill of Rights.
- 1982** U.S. v. Slater. 545 Fed Supp "Unless the defendant can prove he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS has a right to inquire and determine a tax liability."
- 1993** Jones v. Temmer, 89 F Supp 1226: "The privileges and immunities clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment protects very few rights because it neither incorporates the Bill of Rights, nor protects all rights of individual Citizens. Instead this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; **it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship.**
- 1996 \*** U.S. v. Austin Gary Cooper, Case # 89-109-Hoevler. Mr. Cooper was being prosecuted for not filing an income tax form. Cooper elicited a staggering disclosure from Judge Hoevler; that there are simultaneously 2 citizenships, "United States Citizens" and "American Citizens"  
Cooper: I want a judicial determination, am I an American Citizen or a United States Citizen?  
Judge Hoevler: "You're both"  
The Dept of Justice Prosecutor Linda Koslowski revealed the "United States Citizenship" is based strictly on contract. "He pays Social Security Tax and uses the Postal Service thus; this constitutes Co-Suretyship, therefore he is a U.S. citizen" Surety is defined as a person who is liable for the payment of another's debt or performance of another's obligation. **natural flesh and blood man born in the union states = American Citizen** and the artificial public person = U.S. Citizen (Corporate Hybrid citizen)
- 2015** Puerto Rico v. Sanchez Valle "The Right to trace authority Federal Law is sourced from Congress" "The difference between Congress passing laws for territories and Congress passing laws for the Union is "political status".
- 2018** U.S. v. Ortiz 1. The "People" are **NOT** District Citizens.  
2. The People are **NOT** subject to "Territorial Jurisdiction"  
3. The People are aligned with and **Beneficiaries** of the Official Gov't of the United States".  
4. The People are exclusive only to Birthright "**Civilian Judicial Power of Article III**"  
5. The People are exclusive only to Birthright "**Civilian Due Process**"  
6. The People are exclusively **Union Citizen Nationals of the several states**"  
7. The People are exclusively **Private Civilian Citizens of the United States.**  
8. "**Public rights belong to the people at large, while private rights belong to the individual.**"  
9. The Founders' understanding of judicial power was heavily influenced by the well-known distinction between public and private rights.  
10. The 3 classic private rights; life, liberty, and property are **un-a-lien-able and absolute.** You cannot give them away, they cannot be taken away, you can only waive them

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GIRL WHO DOESN'T EXIST

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# The Curse of Co-Suretyship<sup>1</sup>

## Why You are Held Accountable for the National Debt<sup>2</sup>

In 1989, Austin Gary Cooper was prosecuted by the Department of Justice in U.S. District Court for "failure to file an income tax return," UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. AUSTIN GARY COOPER, Case No. 89-109-CR-HOEVLER (Southern District of Florida). In this otherwise ordinary tax case, Cooper elicited a staggering disclosure from the judge: that there are simultaneously two citizenships, "citizen of the United States" and "American Citizen." Quoting from the case:

Cooper: "I want a judicial determination, Am I an American Citizen or a citizen of the United States?"

Judge Hoevler: "You're both."

The Department of Justice prosecutor, Linda Koslowski, an Assistant United States Attorney, in her closing argument revealed that "United States citizenship" is based strictly on contract. Referencing Austin Gary Cooper, the prosecutor revealed:

Koslowski: "He pays Social Security and he uses the Postal Service; therefore Mr. COOPER is a U.S. citizen."

Koslowski divulged that the payment of Social Security taxes and the use of United States Postal Service constituted contracts of "co-surety" (Note: not "co-debtor") that rendered Cooper and anyone else so "contracting" under federal jurisdiction and a subject of mandatory federal income taxation. Surety is defined as:

"A person who is primarily liable for the payment of another's debt or the performance of another's obligation..." Black's 7<sup>th</sup>.

A co-surety is a surety who shares the cost of suretyship obligations with another/others. Assistant United States Attorney Koslowski's assertions revealed that any who pay into Social Security and use the Postal Service are considered mutually legally liable, as co-sureties, for the debt of United States, i.e. the "National Debt," and thereby obligated to pay income tax.

Flesh-and-blood men and women born in one of the 50 several States are American Citizens, a standing acquired by birth; their artificial alter ego (TRADE NAME) is a citizen of the United States, a status acquired via contract. Judge Hoevler also acknowledged that there are other media (other than doing business with Social Security and the Postal Service) by which American Citizens regularly contract into becoming a "citizen of the United States," but declined commenting further.

<sup>1</sup> Suretyship: "The legal relation that arises when one party assumes liability for a debt, default, or other failing of a second party. The liability of both parties begins simultaneously. In other words, under a contract of suretyship, a su... becomes a party to the principal obligation." Black's Law Dictionary, Seventh Edition, 1999, hereinafter "Black's 7<sup>th</sup>". Co-suretyship means suretyship with other sureties re the same principal/obligation.

<sup>2</sup> The "National Debt" is the financial obligation of the U.S. Government claimed by the Federal Reserve Bank, and is based on use of the Fed's private property, (valueless/unredeemable) Federal Reserve Notes, as currency.



# Creator-Grantor

Executor, Payor, Franchisor, Settlor, Exchanger

Capital Interest

**Res-id-ent**—(where is the res ID'd at?)

(the res) = ALL CAPS NAME / Decedent Estate = primary liable  
(Title has Limited Liability, real man signs as surety = 2<sup>nd</sup> liable)

(Divided-split Title)

Beneficial interest

Controlling Interest

## Beneficiary

Equitable Title  
Use & Possession of the Property  
Privileges & Benefits  
Has Duties & Obligations  
Beneficial Owner/Operator/User  
D.C. Territorial U.S. Citizen (limited liability)  
Corporate Sole (STATE COLB)

## Trustee/Fiduciary

Legal Title  
Employee  
Payee  
Franchisee  
Ownership  
Citizenship  
Defendant

**Trust Agreements:** a trust splits title of the asset into legal title and equitable title  
**Collapse a Trust** = merge the Legal and Equitable Titles or when a Beneficial Right by nature of a living man claims the beneficial right of a legal fiction by characteristic over the same subject matter

**GRANTEE:** One who holds Allodial Root Title

**GRANTOR-** is the creator of the Trust, the Settlor furnishes the consideration and exchanges the property into the trust. The Grantor specifies the terms of the contract, **(indenture-Type of Law), which governs the conduct of the Trustees, the privileges of the beneficiaries, and the duties and obligations of the Beneficiary**

**TRUSTEE-** holds legal title to the trust assets. Holds controlling Interest over the res. The trustee (**Fiduciary**) carries out the conditions of the trust contract and is the protector for the property placed in the trust, He holds "Ownership" of the Asset **he/she pays and/or settles all accounts or charges against the Trust. He/she defends the Trust in Court.** (called the Defendant = defending the Trust)

**BENEFICIARY-** holds equitable title, he gets use and possession of the property in the trust. "Beneficial Owner" gets Privileges and Benefits, **BUT has duties and obligations**

**LAW FORM** – Creator decides **what Type of Law** to be used in the Trust.

1783 Treaty of Peace: **uSA got the Land Title,**  
the Sea Title went to the Crown and the Vatican got the Air (Spirit) Title

**Creator – Grantor**

The original 13 states

The Indenture Law is Common Law and English American Equity  
The Constitution & Bill of Rights

1<sup>st</sup> National Trust

**1789 Constitution for the United States of America**

Trust & Mortgage (debt re-structured) Ch. 11 Bankruptcy  
Private Trust Agreement

**Beneficiary**

We the People  
The Posterity

**Trustees/Fiduciary**

Gov't officials  
State/Federal employee  
Trust Management Org.  
“The United States” (HOA)

**Creator**

(TMO – HOA) United States of America, Inc

2<sup>nd</sup> National Trust

The Indenture Law is Roman Civil/Admiralty, Military Due Process

**Organic Act of 1871**

**Constitution of the United States of America, Inc**

TMO-HOA “United States” declared Bankrupt,  
new TMO-HOA United States of America, Inc

Public Trust Agreement

**Beneficial Interest**

**Beneficiaries**

State of \_\_\_\_\_  
Federal Government  
TMO-United States of America, Inc

**Controlling Interest**

**Trustees/Fiduciary**

U.S. citizens/Quasi-Trustee  
Corporate Sole ALL CAPS  
Franchisee-employee-payee

## Definitions

1. **Constitution** – a security with sureties, created by constitutors (13 states)
2. **Statute** – the rules of an organization, they have the effect of law BUT only with your consent.
3. **State** – definition of “State” includes territories & districts, SCOTUS rule 47.2
4. **Corporate Sole** – a legal entity consisting of a single incorporated office, occupied by a single natural person.
5. **Registration** – derived from the word Regis (give to the king) give legal title
6. **Appearance** – the formal proceeding by which a defendant (Trustee) submits himself to the jurisdiction of the Court.
7. **Resolution** – i.e. House Resolution (HR) a formal expression of opinion or intention made after voting usually by a formal legislative organization, does this sounds like Congress makes “Laws” ?
8. **Authenticate** – the act of giving authority to a record, so as to render it legally admissible in evidence.
9. **Attorney** – to “attorn” is to take property from one person and give it another.
10. **You cannot be charged in one jurisdiction and defend in another !!**
11. A man is no less a slave because he is allowed to choose a new slave-master every 4 years.
12. All Court cases are commercial warfare, under international commercial law, all parties to a cause **must appear by “*nom de guerre*”**, because an alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own flesh and blood name. War is a gigantic commercial transaction: all war is commerce and all commerce is war.
13. **Their system works entirely on waiver & consent (it’s voluntary)**

# Relationships = you control what you create

