

AMERICAN GENOCIDE DEFINED

BY

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Introduction:

Something very important and extremely interesting happened a little over 2,004 years ago. A large crowd (multitude) led a man before a governor and accused the man saying, "We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to pay taxes to Caesar..." The man was Jesus and the governor was Pontius Pilate. (Luke 23:2) NKJV). The only thing that Christ ever told the people was the truth. He said, "Render therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." (Matthew 22:21). In the epistle of Paul the apostle to the Romans, Paul reiterated the same thing that he was taught by Jesus when he said, "Render therefore to all their due, taxes to whom taxes are due, ..." (Romans 13:7). Remember the conversation between Simon and Jesus? 'Tell me, Simon, from whom do earthly monarchs collect tribute (tax) money? From their own people, or from aliens ['others' or 'strangers,' in other translations]?' 'From aliens,' said Peter. 'Yes,' said Jesus, 'and their own people are exempt.' (KJV. Emphasis added.) (Matthew 17: 25 and 26)

For over 90 years, most Americans have never read the Tax Laws. Consequently, America is being totally destroyed because of that compounded level of ignorance and destitution of knowledge on the subject. Believe it or not, there are those which continue to enslave a once free sovereign people who haven't a clue as to what's going on in the so-called "Halls of Justice." I'm saddened to see the continued apathy of everyday people on this subject. Such ignorance shall beget the slavery they deserve for their inattention to their own freedom and liberty as well as that of the Posterity. Truth, for the most part, goes through 3 stages:

- 1.) First it's ridiculed and laughed at.
- 2.) Then there are attempts by many to suppress it.
- 3.) Finally, it's recognized and accepted as having been self-evident all along.

An individual is freed by standing on his or her God-given Constitutionally secured Rights and Freedoms. Some people are afraid to look into a mirror, for they know the mirror never lies. Well, you can consider the federal U.S. government as our "Caesar". In accordance with what you are about to learn about federal INCOME TAXES, you will come to understand that the domestic income of most Americans is NOT required to be rendered unto the federal U.S. government (Caesar) in tribute (taxes) because the law (INTERNAL REVENUE CODE) itself EXEMPTS it. There are NO TAXES due except those that the law specifically specifies as being due. As I mentioned, the greatest problem is that the majority of Americans have never read the law. They are taking much for granted as being true due to their blind faith and believing the fallacy behind hearsay evidence.

Citizens, deliberately confused by brainwashing propaganda, watch helplessly while our politicians give food, goods, and money to banker-controlled alien governments under the guise of "better relations" and "easing tensions". Our "Banker-Controlled Government" takes our finest and bravest sons and daughters and sends them into foreign wars where tens of thousands are murdered, and hundreds of thousands are crippled, (not to mention the collateral damage and casualties among the "enemy" troops). When the "war" is over, we have gained nothing, but we are billions of dollars further in debt to the bankers, which was the reason for the "war" in the first place. Family, morals, love of country, the Christian religion, all that is honorable, is being swept away, while they try to build their new, subservient man and a "NEW WORLD ORDER". Our new "rulers" are trying to change our whole racial, social, religious, and political order.

The reason why many are unable to grasp the concept is because they haven't defined the words used. For that I am providing a graphically clear and concise truth found in the (22) basic legal definitions themselves.

NATION, NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS DEFINITIONS

Per Black's Law Dictionary, abridged 7th Edition, Bouvier's Law Dictionary (1856) De Vattel's, Law of Nations, and American Heritage Dictionary.

1.) Citizen, noun —

A person who, by either birth or naturalization, is a member of a political community, owing allegiance to the community and being entitled to enjoy all its civil rights and protections; a member of the civil state, entitled to all its privileges. (See: DOMICILIARY; RESIDENCE) (page 193 Black's Law)

2.) national, noun —

1.) A member of a nation.

2.) A person owing permanent allegiance to and under the protection of a state. 8 USCA Section 1101 (a) (21). (page 837 and 838 Black's Law)

3.) national of the United States. —

A citizen of the United States (federal citizen) or a noncitizen who owes permanent allegiance to the United States. 8 USCA Section 1101 (a) (22). — Also termed U.S. national; U.S. citizen. (page 838 Black's Law)

4.) federal citizen. —

A citizen of the United States. (page 193 Black's Law)

5.) natural-born citizen. —

A person born within the jurisdiction of a national government. (page 193 Black's Law)

6.) naturalized citizen. —

A foreign-born person who attains citizenship by law. (page 193 Black's Law)

7.) resident, noun —

A person who has a residence in a particular place. A resident is not necessarily either a citizen or a domiciliary. A resident individual (ORS 316.362). (See: CITIZEN; DOMICILIARY) (page 1050 Black's Law)

8.) nonresident alien. —

A person who is neither a "resident" nor a "citizen of the United States" (federal citizenship). (page 57 Black's Law)

9.) resident alien. —

An alien who has a legally established domicile in the United States. (page 57 Black's Law)

10.) residence. —

1.) The act or fact of living in a given place for some time <a year's residence in New Jersey>.

2.) The place where one actually lives, as distinguished from a domicile <she made her residence in Oregon>.

a.) Residence usually just means bodily presence as an inhabitant in a given place.

b.) Domicile usually requires bodily presence plus an intention to make the place one's home. A person thus may have more than one residence at a time but only one domicile. Sometimes, though, the two terms are used synonymously. — Also termed habitancy. (See; DOMICILE) (page 1050 Black's Law)

11.) domicile. —

The place at which a person is physically present and that the person regards as home; a person's true, fixed, principal, and permanent home, to which that person intends to return and remain even though currently residing elsewhere. — Also termed permanent abode; habitancy. (page 396 Black's Law)

12.) nation, noun —

1.) A large group of people having a common origin, language, and tradition and usually constituting a political entity. When a nation is coincident with a state, the term nation-state is often used. — Also termed nationality.

2.) A community of people inhabiting a defined territory and organized under an independent government; a sovereign political state. (see: STATE). (page 837 Black's Law)

<p>13.) nationality. —</p> <p>1.) definition (1.) of NATION.</p> <p>2.) The relationship between the <u>citizen of a nation</u> and the nation itself, customarily involving allegiance by the <u>citizen</u> and <u>protection by the state; membership in a nation.</u> (page 839 Black's Law)</p>
<p>14.) national origin. —</p> <p>The country, state or nation in which a person was born, or from which the person's ancestors came. This term is used in several anti-discrimination statutes, including Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination because of an individual's "race, color, religion, sex, or national origin." 42 USCA Section 2000e-2. (page 839 Black's Law)</p>
<p>15.) national debt. —</p> <p>The <u>total financial obligation of the federal government</u>, including such instruments as Treasury Bills, notes and bonds, as well as foreign debt. (page 839 Black's Law)</p>
<p>16.) <u>Under the Law of Nations</u>, based on principles of natural law: one is a <u>national</u> of the 'state' in which he was born; such state is his native 'country' and nation; accordingly, he owes allegiance to his state/nation/country/government. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856; De Vattel's, Law of Nations)</p>
<p>17.) <u>Under the Law of Nations</u>: a 'national' is <u>not a resident</u> of his state/country, just a national; moreover, when one lives in a state in which <u>he is not a national member</u>, he is a 'resident' or an alien; a <u>resident alien</u>. Accordingly one is an 'alien' to every other state/nation/country/government. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856; De Vattel's, Law of Nations)</p>
<p>18.) <u>Under the Law of Nations</u>: the term human being means a man, women or child; however, the term 'person' is a <u>national</u> of a society and/or nation. As a <u>national</u>, this occasions one to be under the protection of the government of such nation. The term 'national' differs from the term 'citizen'. In American law, the term we know as 'citizen' relates to political rights or being a 'subject'. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856; De Vattel's, Law of Nations)</p>
<p>19.) <u>Under the Law of Nations</u>: the term 'nationality' is the status of belonging to a particular <u>nation</u> by origin, birth, or naturalization [origin = native]. A 'nation' is a society of people bound in unity under a particular government by its mutual consent. The term 'naturalization' is the legal process of changing one's nation (or country) to be a member <u>citizen</u> of another; in other words to grant nationality to (one of foreign birth). Today, <u>nationality</u> has little to do with ethnic origin. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856; De Vattel's, Law of Nations)</p>
<p>20.) <u>Under the Law of Nations</u>: the term 'citizen' is in reference to being a 'subject of a sovereign' or 'subject to a government'. In American law, the term 'citizen' refers to political rights. One's political rights are protected under the original Constitution. Generally, the term 'national' and 'citizen' go hand-in-hand. When one is naturalized he is a national of a particular government and also has that government's political rights. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856; De Vattel's, Law of Nations)</p>
<p>21.) body politic. —</p> <p>A group of people regarded in a political (rather than private) sense and organized under a single governmental authority. (page 136 Black's Law)</p>
<p>22.) <u>Under the Law of Nations</u>: the systematic and planned extermination of an entire <u>national, racial, political, or ethnic group</u> is referred to as genocide. For example, if the <u>federal U.S. government</u> and its <u>body politic</u> were to implement a plan which in any way was intended to destroy or negate a <u>state government</u> and its <u>body politic</u>, that would be illegal because it would be a system which would create genocide. This is a crime under international law. (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856; De Vattel's, Law of Nations)</p>

Remember that WHEN READING THE CONSTITUTION or THE LAW (STATUTES AND REGULATIONS) the definitions are also governed by long-standing principles of law thoroughly treated in "The Federal Zone". In his book of the same name, Mitch Modeleski reveals that the two principles, articulated long ago in Latin, are, "Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius" and "Noscitur a sociis." Both are found in Black's Law Dictionary, 6th edition, as follows:

Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius — The inclusion of one is the exclusion of another. The certain designation of one person is an absolute exclusion of all others...This doctrine decrees that where law expressly describes [a] particular situation to which it shall apply, an irrefutable inference must be drawn that what is omitted or excluded was intended to be omitted or excluded.

Noscitur a sociis — It is known from its associates. The meaning of a word is or may be known from the accompanying words. Under the doctrine of “noscitur a sociis”, the meaning of questionable or doubtful words or phrases in a statute may be ascertained by reference to the meaning of other words or phrases associated with it.

1.)

[Code of Federal Regulations]

[Title 26, Volume 1]

[Revised as of April 1, 2002]

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TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE CHAPTER I—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

PART 1—INCOME TAXES—Table of Contents

Section 1.1-1 Income tax on individuals.

(a) General rule.

- 1.) Section 1 of the Code imposes an income tax on the income of every individual who is a “citizen or resident of the United States” and, to the extent provided by section 871(b) or 877(b), on the income of a nonresident alien individual. For optional tax in the case of taxpayers with adjusted gross income of less than \$10,000 (less than \$5,000 for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1970) see section 3. The tax imposed is upon taxable income (determined by subtracting the allowable deductions from gross income).
- (b) “Citizens or residents of the United States” liable to tax. In general, all “citizens of the United States”, wherever resident, and all resident alien individuals are liable to the income taxes imposed by the Code whether the income is received from sources within or without the United States. Pursuant to section 876, a nonresident alien individual who is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico during the entire taxable year is, except as provided in section 933 with respect to Puerto Rican source income, subject to taxation in the same manner as a resident alien individual. As to tax on nonresident alien individuals, see sections 871 and 877.
- (c) Who is a citizen. Every person born or naturalized in the “United States” and subject to its jurisdiction is a citizen. For other rules governing the acquisition of citizenship, see chapters 1 and 2 of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401-1459). For rules governing loss of citizenship, see sections 349 to 357, inclusive, of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1481-1489), Schneider v. Rusk, (1964) 377 U.S. 163, and Rev. Rul. 70-506, C.B. 1970-2, 1. For rules pertaining to persons who are nationals but not citizens at birth, e.g., a person born in American Samoa, see section 308 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1408). For special rules applicable to certain expatriates who have lost citizenship with a principal purpose of avoiding certain taxes, see section 877. A foreigner who has filed his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen but who has not yet been admitted to citizenship by a final order of a naturalization court is an alien. [T.D. 6500, 25 FR 11402, Nov. 26, 1960, as amended by T.D. 7332, 39 FR 44216, Dec. 23, 1974]

2.)
8 U.S.C. – ALIENS AND NATIONALITY
CHAPTER 12- IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY
SUBCHAPTER 1 - DEFINITIONS
U.S. Code as of: 01/26/1998

Section 1101. Definitions

(a) As used in this chapter —

(21) The term “national” means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

(22) 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.

3.)

8 U.S.C. – ALIENS AND NATIONALITY
CHAPTER 12- IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY
SUBCHAPTER III – NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION
PART I – NATIONALITY AT BIRTH AND COLLECTIVE NATURALIZATION
U.S. Code as of: 01/26/1998

Section 1401. Nationals and “citizens of United States” at birth

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 born in the United States to a member of an Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, or other aboriginal tribe: Provided, That the granting of citizenship under this subsection shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of such person to tribal or other property;
- (c) a person born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are citizens of the United States and one of whom has had a residence in the United States or one of its outlying possessions; prior to the birth of such person;
- (d) a person born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of one year prior to the birth of such person, and the other of whom is a national, but not a citizen of the United States;
- (e) a person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of one year at any time prior to the birth of such person;
- (f) a person of unknown parentage found in the United States while under the age of five years, until shown, prior to his attaining the age of twenty-one years, not to have been born in the United States;
- (g) a person born outside the geographical limits of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is an alien, and the other a “citizen of the United States” who, prior to the birth of such person, was physically present in the United States or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling not less than five years, at least two of which were after attaining the age of fourteen years: Provided, That any periods of honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States, or periods of employment with the United States Government or with an international organization as that term is defined in section 288 of title 22 by such citizen parent, or any periods during which such citizen parent is physically present abroad as the dependent unmarried son or daughter and a member of the household of a person

- (A) honorably serving with the Armed Forces of the United States, or
- (B) employed by the United States Government or an international organization as defined in section 288 of title 22, may be included in order to satisfy the physical-presence requirement of this paragraph. This proviso shall be applicable to persons born on or after December 24, 1952, to the same extent as if it had become effective in its present form on that date; and
- (h) a person born before noon (Eastern Standard Time) May 24, 1934, outside the limits and jurisdiction of the United States of an alien father and a mother who is a citizen of the United States who, prior to the birth of such person, had resided in the United States.

4.)

**8 U.S.C. - NATIONALS BUT NOT CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AT BIRTH
CHAPTER 12 – IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY
SUBCHAPTER III – NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION
PART I – SECTION 1408
U.S. Code as of: 02/11/2004**

Unless otherwise provided in section 1401 of this title, the following shall be nationals, but not citizens, of the United States at birth:

- (1) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States on or after the date of formal acquisition of such possession;
- (2) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are nationals, but not citizens, of the United States, and have had a residence in the United States, or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person;
- (3) A person of unknown parentage found in an outlying possession of the United States while under the age of five years, until shown, prior to his attaining the age of twenty-one years, not to have been born in such outlying possession; and
- (4) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is an alien, and the other a national, but not a citizen, of the United States who, prior to the birth of such person, was physically present in the United States or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling not less than seven years in any continuous period of ten years —
 - (A) during which the national parent was not outside the United States or its outlying possessions for a continuous period of more than one year, and
 - (B) at least five years of which were after attaining the age of fourteen years.

The proviso of section 1401 (g) of this title shall apply to the national parent under this paragraph in the same manner as it applies to the citizen parent under that section.

Generation after generation has never taken the time to read what the tax laws actually say. Consequently, they have given their hard-earned money over to something that has NO STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS with respect to their income. The federal U.S. government only has jurisdiction over the “federal citizenship” and international commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States (foreigners and non-resident aliens), and with the Indian Tribes (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution). It is established in the Constitution that the federal government cannot DIRECTLY TAX a citizen living within the States of the Union. Citizens possess RIGHTS to life, liberty and property (5th AMENDMENT); these RIGHTS cannot be converted to privileges by the government. The primary individuals who would not have these rights and be liable to regulation by government are the “federal citizenship” and NONRESIDENT ALIENS doing business and working within the United States and those receiving DOMESTIC SOURCE profits from investment instruments in America. As mentioned, “United States” citizens (“federal citizenship”) working in a foreign country and taxable under TREATIES between the two governments as well as the normal tax on behalf of their

“federal citizenship” (the normal tax, patterned on the tax against federal employees in 1862, which was resurrected in 1919). The **14th AMENDMENT** is a “Political Cabal” in that the United States (federal government) was getting little support during its short period of existence. With some investigation you’ll find there were few people voting just prior to the Civil War. The **14th AMENDMENT** is the instrument that had established the support for the “United States” (federal government) through a deceptive alternate political system. Aside the force of the Civil War, “WE THE PEOPLE” (“nationals” or “state nationals”) could not be continually forced into supporting the United States (federal government) so **we had to be tricked into supporting it through newspeak and semantics of the 3 definitions of “United States”**. As many have heard “Governments are instituted by the consent of the governed”. For the United States to get support a “mobocracy” had to be created. However, due to the American states being that of a sovereign autonomous capacity this could not be accomplished unless they were taken over. Unknown to most people the **14th AMENDMENT** is the device and artifice that deceives us into surrendering our “national” sovereignty.

**“NATIONALS” (American Citizens) VS “CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES” (federal citizens)
SUMMARY OF CITIZENSHIP STATUS VS TAX STATUS**

Below is a table that maps the various “Citizenship Status” options in Title 8 of the U.S. Code to an “Income Tax Status” found in the Internal Revenue Code, which is Title 26 of the U.S. Code. If a column contains the word “yes”, then the citizenship status row and the corresponding tax status column are equivalent to each other from a legal perspective. The Supreme Court has ruled that there are TWO CLASSES AND FOUR TYPES OF CITIZENS:

Citizenship status	Place of birth	Defined in	Tax Status under 26 U.S.C./Internal Revenue Code		
			“Citizen” (defined in Title 26 of the Internal Revenue Code and CFR 1.1-1)	“Nonresident alien” (defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 7701 (b)(1) (B))	“Resident alien” (defined in 26 C.F.R. Section 1.1441-1(c)(3)(i) and 26 CFR Section 1.1-1 (a) (2) (ii))
(1) “U.S. citizen” or “citizen of the United States” and subject to the jurisdiction thereof	Born in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands (federal territories or possessions) or naturalized	8 U.S.C. Section 1401	Yes (pays the “normal tax” and INCOME TAX abroad with I.R.S. Forms 1040/2555. See Cook v. Tait, 265 U.S. 47 (1924))	No	No
(2) “U.S. national” or “national of the United States”	Born in American Samoa; Swain’s Island; or abroad to U.S. national parents under 8 U.S.C. Section 1408(2)	8 U.S.C. Section 1408 8 U.S.C. Section 1101(a) (22)(B)	No (see 26 U.S.C. Section 7701 (b) (1)(B))	Yes (see I.R.S. Form 1040NR for proof)	No
(3) “national” or “state national” (American Citizen) subject to state government but not the jurisdiction of the federal U.S. government (Sec: Law of Nations)	Born in a State of the Union of the united States (America) on land not belonging to the federal U.S. government	8 U.S.C. Section 1101(a)(21);	No Citizen of “We The People” (Posterity) and party to the Constitution Possesses Full Constitutional Rights “No Taxes” allodial title to property	Yes To D.C. (land owned by the federal Government, but not to the Union of the united States (i.e. only Foreign Countries))	No Citizen of the State of birth as an independent Republic
(4) “Foreign national”	Foreign Country	None	No	Yes (if living outside the federal United States/federal zone)	Yes (if living inside the federal zone)

CONSTITUTIONAL SEPARATION OF POWERS

STATE

These “united States”— the Union of 50 independent States which make up the Nation. (America)

Full Constitutional Rights

AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	FL	GA
HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD
MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ
NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC
SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY

“nationals” or “state nationals” (American Citizens) — 8 U.S.C. Section 1101(a)(21) (subject to the jurisdiction and legislative authority of independent state governments)

CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEDERAL (FEDERAL ZONE)

“U.S. citizens” or “citizens of the United States” subject to the jurisdiction thereof (legislative authority of federal statutes and regulations)

8 U.S.C. Section 1401

“Citizens or residents of the United States” (defined in Title 26 of the Internal Revenue Code and CFR 1.1-1)

No Constitutional Rights, only privileges, immunities, benefits and duties



Washington, D.C.
(District of Columbia)

Territorial Possessions of the federal U.S. government

American Samoa	Howland Island	Northern Mariana Islands	Navassa Island
Baker Island	Johnston Atoll	Midway Islands	Wake Island
Caroline Islands	Jarvis Island	Palmyra Atoll	
Canal Zone	Kingman Reef	Puerto Rico	
Guam	Marshall Islands	Virgin Islands	

“U.S. nationals” or “nationals of the United States”
8 U.S.C. Section 1408

American Samoa

Swain’s Island

3 “UNITED STATES” and the TYPES OF “CITIZENSHIPS”

The Supreme Court has defined 3 meanings to the term “United States”. One of which, is a foreign country to the 50 States that make up our Nation, called the “united States of America”. The 3 United States are:

- A.) The “United States of America” — geographical location in relationship to the rest of the world.
- B.) The corporate “United States” — “UNITED STATES” is the legal, formal name of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT and the lands (territories and possessions) it owns. (District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Micronesia, Wake, Midway, and other islands).
- C.) These “united States”— the Union of 50 independent States which make up the Nation.

The corporate “United States”, (the District of Columbia, a municipal corp. entity, a foreign country) has limited jurisdiction over the individual nation of States. It has NO LEGAL JURISDICTION over the people of these “united States” except by INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTARY APPLICATION and COLOR OF CONTRACT. What? In other words, YOU HAVE TO VOLUNTARILY “WAIVE YOUR FREEDOMS AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS” IN ORDER TO BE SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (U.S.)! OR, YOU HAVE TO BE BORN (in or a resident of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands or any other federal U.S. government (Corporation) possession OR NATURALIZED into the “federal citizenship” to be legally defined as a “citizen of the United States” in which “United States” is legal and formal name of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT and the lands (federal territories and possessions) it owns.

“U.S. citizens” under 8 U.S.C. Section 1401 have civil rights under federal law that are similar but inferior to the natural rights that state Citizens (per 8 U.S.C. Section 1101 – Definitions) in state courts have because civil rights are created by Congress protection as a “resident” and “ward” of a federal State, a person enfranchised to the federal government (the incorporated “United States” defined in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution). The individual Union states may not deny to these persons any federal privileges or immunities that Congress has granted them within “acts of Congress” or federal statutes. Federal citizens come under admiralty law (International Law) when litigating in federal courts. As such they DO NOT have inalienable common rights recognized, secured and protected in federal courts by the Constitutions of the States, or of the Constitution for the United States of America, such as “allodial” (absolute) rights to property, the rights to inheritance, the rights to work and contract, and the right to travel among others as a “national” or “state national” does. Individuals under the purview of the 14th AMENDMENT (which states that all individuals born in the U.S. and to whom U.S. (federal) laws apply are U.S. citizens). Acquisition of citizenship is not affected by the fact that the alien parents are only temporarily in the U.S. (one of the federal territories and possessions at the time of the child’s birth. Under international law, children born in the U.S. (one of the federal territories and possessions) to foreign sovereigns or foreign diplomatic officers listed on the State Department Diplomatic List are not subject to the jurisdiction of the federal U.S. government.

Thus, the dual character of the federal and naturalized citizenship is made plainly apparent. That is to say, a “citizen of the United States” is ipso facto (Latin for “by the fact itself”) and at the same time an individual (resident alien) of the state in which he or she chooses to reside. And while the 14th AMENDMENT does not create a national citizenship for that individual, it has the effect of making that citizenship ‘paramount and dominant’ instead of ‘derivative and dependent’ upon state citizenship. ‘In reviewing the subject,’ Chief Justice White said, in the Selective Draft Law Cases, 245 U.S. 366, 377, 388 S., 389, 38 S.Ct. 159, 165, L.R.A. 1918C, 361, Ann. Cas. 1918B, 856: ‘We have hitherto considered it as it has been argued from the point of view of the Constitution as it stood prior to the adoption of the 14th AMENDMENT. But to avoid all misapprehension we briefly direct attention to that 14th AMENDMENT for the purpose of pointing out, as has been frequently done in the past, how completely it broadened the national scope of the federal United States government under the Constitution by causing citizenship of the federal United States government to be paramount and dominant instead of being subordinate [296 U.S. 404, 428] and derivative, and therefore operating as it does upon all the powers conferred by the Constitution leaves no possible support for the contentions made if their want of merit was otherwise not to clearly made manifest.’

Below is a table showing all of the various types of citizens and terms used in the citizenship so that you can properly distinguish them. The important thing to notice about this table is that there is (1) type of “citizens of the

United States”, (1) type of “nationals of the United States” and (1) type of “nationals” or “state nationals”. There are multiple definitions of “United States” according to the Supreme Court. According to the Supreme Court, an American born in one of the 50 states of the Union (per 8 U.S.C. Section 1101 – Definitions) is not a “citizen of the United States” as defined in the Internal Revenue Code. By comparison, 8 U.S.C. Section 1408 describes “nationals of the United States” and 8 U.S.C Section 1401 describes “citizens of the United States”:

PEOPLE BORN IN “UNITED STATES” THE COUNTRY

- 1.) **“U.S. citizens” or “citizens of the United States”:**
 - A.) Where “United States” means the federal U.S government and the territories and possessions it owns.
 - B.) Defined in 8 U.S.C. Section 1401
 - C.) Born in D.C. or a possession or territory of the U.S.
- 2.) **“nationals of the United States”:**
 - A.) Also called “U.S. nationals” or “non-citizen U.S. nationals”
 - B.) Defined in 8 U.S.C. Section 1408 and 8 U.S.C. Section 1452
 - C.) Born in American Samoa, Swain’s Island or outside of the federal “United States”.
- 3.) **“nationals” or “state nationals” of the “United States”:**
 - A.) Where “United States” means the collective states of the Union.
 - B.) Defined in 8 U.S.C. Section 1101 (a)(21), 8 U.S.C. Section 1101 (a) (22) (B) (see also: The Law of Nations.
 - C.) Born in any state of the Union on land not belonging to the federal government.

THE LAW OF NATIONS

- 1.) **Under the Law of Nations: the systematic and planned extermination of an entire national, racial, political, or ethnic group is referred to as genocide. This is a crime under international law.**
- 2.) **Under the Law of Nations, based on principles of natural law: one is a national of the ‘state’ in which he was born; such state is his native ‘country’ and nation; accordingly, he owes allegiance to his state/nation/country/government.**
- 3.) **Under the Law of Nations: a ‘national’ is not a resident of his state/country, just a national; moreover, when one lives in a state in which he is not a national member, he is a ‘resident’ or an alien; a resident alien. Accordingly one is sometimes considered an ‘alien’ to every other state/nation/country/government.**
- 4.) **Under the Law of Nations: the term human being means a man, women or child; however, the term ‘person’ is a national of a society and/or nation. As a national, this occasions one to be under the protection of the government of such nation. The term ‘national’ differs from the term ‘citizen’. In American law, the term we know as ‘citizen’ relates to political rights or being a ‘subject’.**
- 5.) **Under the Law of Nations: the term ‘nationality’ is the status of belonging to a particular nation by origin, birth, or naturalization [origin = native]. A ‘nation’ is a society of people bound in unity under a particular government by its mutual consent. The term ‘naturalization’ is the legal process of changing one’s nation (or country) to be a member citizen of another; in other words to grant nationality to (one of foreign birth). Today, nationality has little to do with ethnic origin.**
- 6.) **Under the Law of Nations: nationality can be changed: it is a natural right; such right is legally called expatriation: The changing of one’s country; and accordingly his nationality and citizenship. One’s native country is referred to as a natural domicile or domicile of origin; and, if one has changed his country, it is referred to as an acquired domicile i.e. one’s ‘domicile’ = a permanent “natural born (native) national” or “non-native national” of a nation or country.**
- 7.) **Under the Law of Nations: the term ‘citizen’ is in reference to being a ‘subject of a sovereign’ or ‘subject to a government’. In American law, the term ‘citizen’ refers to political rights. One’s political rights are protected under the original Constitution. Generally, the term ‘national’ and ‘citizen’ go hand-in-hand, that is to say, when one is naturalized he is a national and also has political rights.**

Legal Information is taken from the following sources: Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1856; De Vattel’s, Law of Nations; and, American Heritage Dictionary.

TYPES OF FRAUD DEFINED

FRAUD as defined in Black's Law Dictionary, abridged 7th Edition is:

"A knowing misrepresentation of the truth or concealment of a material fact to induce another to act to his or her detriment."

CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD as defined in Black's Law Dictionary, abridged 7th Edition is:

"Unintentional deception or misrepresentation that causes injury to another."

LEGAL FRAUD as defined by Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition:

"Acts as though not originating in actual evil design to perpetrate fraud, yet by their tendency to mislead others or to violate confidence, are prohibited by law. Misrepresentation of a material fact made willfully to deceive and acted on by the opposite party to his damages constitutes 'legal fraud'."

IMPORTANT NOTE: All power (right) belongs within the Citizen, to accept, reject, revoke or deny control, in areas of law which are not within the jurisdiction of the organic Constitution for the several States of the Union, that could pertain, or attempt to pertain, to a Citizen, as one of "We the People" of the several States. A power (right) which guarantees against abridgement and subordination of an individual's Inalienable and Unalienable Rights by the Creator that are found in the Preamble to the Constitution for the United States of America (1787). This power (right) is also protected by the limitations and prohibitions set out in the 9th and 10th Articles in Amendment to the Organic Constitution (Bill of Rights (1791)). Anything that is detrimental to the Posterity is a High Crime. Especially when done fraudulently.

11 POINTS OF SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #1:

The Social Security Administration **DOES NOT** inform applicants that they personally attach to all persons with a SSN (Social Security Number) a regional jurisdiction by agreement that subjects the person to a "foreign collection agent", the I.R.S., and a federal United States government court of regional strict liability statutory power. Also, that Social Security is administered by an unauthorized (DE FACTO) regional venue with districts, not Constitutional (DE JURE) States, therefore creating a false government. And that by signing, it transforms a person ("national" or "state national" (where "U.S." or "United States" means only the union of States) from State sovereignty to a regional foreign territorialism under the unauthorized federal regional jurisdiction of the federal "United States" government (Corporation) /District of Columbia.

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #2:

The Social Security Administration **DOES NOT** inform applicants that they will be defined as an "artificial person" by agreement and statute (Title 11, Section 1101 (a), (31 S.S. Act 1935)).

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #3:

The Social Security Administration **DOES NOT** inform applicants that they will become a "person" who only has privileges, benefits and immunities and NO organic Constitutional secured rights to life, liberty and property. (See: Section 1101 (a)). When used in this Act — " (3) The term "person" means an individual, a trust or estate, a partnership, or a corporation." (Social Security Act, 49 State 620 and 647 (1935)). This is the definition of a "federal citizen." This type of ("person") is under the jurisdiction of the federal United States government as a "Corporation" and subject to federal laws. They receive only privileges, immunities, duties and benefits. That is the distinction and difference between "federal citizens" of the federal U.S. government (Corporation) and Americans of the U.S.A. that are (Constitutional) sovereign "natural-born citizens". By birth, Americans are born within the jurisdiction of a national government and have the full extent of Constitutional secured rights to life, liberty and property. It is when the federal U.S. government fraudulently and illegally transforms Americans into "federal citizens" through the implementation of the undisclosed terms within the SS-5 application that Americans become liable for INCOME TAXES (i.e. non-resident aliens), etc. Unborn babies already have their destruction laid out for them.

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #4:

The Social Security Administration DOES NOT inform applicants that Social Security registration would reform the geographical area of the States into Regions and Districts within regions, not States, repealing all State boundaries and creating a fourth branch of government, not authorized, pursuant to the Supremacy Clause. This is known as the “Zip Code” trick. In (Title 11, Section 1101 (a) (2) S.S. Act 1935) and also pursuant to Title 42 State Agreement; the term “State” is defined as the District of Columbia and the term “Governor” is defined as the “Mayor of the District of Columbia.” The Social Security Administration has NO JURISDICTION OR RIGHT to involve any one of the several State Republics in this FRAUD.

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #5:

The Social Security Administration DOES NOT inform applicants that they will become a “subject” of the District of Columbia (Title 11, Section (a) (1) S.S. Act 1935). Nor do they instruct applicants that as a child under the legal age of 18 they could not enter into such an agreement. Nor do they inform applicants that the Social Security application was limited to “United States” (federal citizens), which no one born in one of the several State Republics is at birth. Further, the application had a perjury clause for those who are within the “United States” (Legal name of the federal U.S. Government, Corporation and its possessions), which anyone born in one of the several State Republics is NOT; pursuant to Title 28 Section 1746 (2).

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #6:

The Social Security Administration DOES NOT inform applicants that the definitions in the Social Security Act do not conform to definitions in standard dictionaries. They used a public office, place of trust and a (supposed) superiority of knowledge to deceive applicants into joining. After careful examination of the Social Security Act, 74th Congress, Session I, Chapter 531, August 14, 1935, page 636, Section 702, Duties of Social Security Board, the term “Social Insurance” is used. The definition per Black’s Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 724 defines it as:

Social Insurance – a comprehensive welfare plan established by law, generally compulsory in nature, and based on a program which spreads the cost of benefits among the entire population rather than on individual recipients. The federal government began to use depreciating insurance programs to raise revenue for international operations in 1935, with the passage of the Social Security Act. The basic federal and state approaches to social insurance presently in use are: Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (i.e. Social Security), Medicare and Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and worker’s compensation.

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #7:

The Social Security Administration DOES NOT inform applicants that when people, as State Citizens, applied for and accepted a Social Security Number, they also accepted its definition of becoming a “person” (federal citizen). And as a result, they too, are then taxed for the privilege of federal Employment and citizenship and State Residence through the personal INCOME TAX, State and Federal. The people of the States were deceived by this act because the government violated the Preamble (AMENDMENTS 14 — 26) and thus the state Citizens fell victim to government over man instead of man over government.

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #8:

Social Security (FICA) is a voluntary social insurance plan which, by submission, suborns the Affiant, an otherwise Free, Natural-born Citizen of your State of birth into the Federal, Corporate, jurisdiction same said as a Federal Employee or Employer, that has been created within regional concepts, under the authority of the United States Constitution, 14th AMENDMENT, to divest the posterity of their birthright in the Statute of 1776 (The Declaration of Independence) and to reduce the posterity (“WE THE PEOPLE”) to mere “subjects” of the federal United States government (Corporation) in order to raise revenue for the cause of the NEW WORLD ORDER as expressed by George Bush on national TV. And in doing so, to thereby reduce the sovereignty of the several 50 States to no effect, as districts, in a scheme of centralized/international government through the national socialist scheme of the Social Security Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #9:

The Social Security scheme (FICA) is a stealthy encroachment on, and an easy way, via government-controlled media blitz propaganda, to circumvent, the limitation (s) and guarantee (s), provided by “We the People”, against centralized, international government, specifically, but not limited to, the limitations and guarantees against abridgement and subordination of an individual’s Inalienable and Unalienable Rights by the Creator. These of which, as they are expressed and asserted in the original Constitution for your State of birth, the Declaration of Independence (1776), as set out in the original Constitution for the United States of America (1787), and its Bill of Rights (1791), and, as earlier expressed and asserted in the Declaration and Resolves of The First Continental Congress (1774).

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #10:

Participation in Social Security, a social insurance policy, and the agency (power of attorney) scheme thereunder, is an attempt by creatures of the government and co-parties, to compel one into a joint venture, with regional (interstate and international) statutory implications, of an intra governmental nature. Unauthorized jurisdiction (s) that now exist (s) by the federal United States government (Corporation), codified pursuant to DECLARATORY AMENDMENTS NOT AUTHORIZED for Citizens of the 50 States of the Union, in the Constitution for the United States of America.

SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD #11:

I.R.C. Chapter 21, is titled “Federal Insurance Contributions Act” (Social Security). Subchapter A of Chapter 21 titled “Tax on Employees”, which includes Section 3101 wherein the (Social Security) tax is identified as a tax on “income”, not as an “Insurance Contribution”, and not as a “Tax on Employees”, or on wages or earnings. There is no provision in the code that “imposes the tax on employees” or requires them to pay the tax. A voluntarily signed completed “W-4 Employee’s Withholding Allowance Certificate” allows an employer to withheld money from a worker’s pay for (Social Security) “INCOME TAX”. Even though the worker has claimed on the form to be “EXEMPT” from the graduated “INCOME TAX”, an employer has no authority to withhold money from the worker’s pay for the (Social Security) “INCOME TAX”, the graduated “INCOME TAX”, or any I.R.S. imposed penalty/assessment if there is no voluntarily signed “W-4” form in place. Only as an adult and not a child, and by the INFORMED CONSENT WITH FULL DISCLOSURE, can the government exercise an unauthorized intragovernmental authority over a Citizen, in the jurisdiction (s) of the federal “United States” government (Corporation) (the legal, formal name of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT and the lands it owns) outside the limitations of the Constitution (1787) and the Bill of Rights (1791).

IMPORTANT NOTE: Notice on the SS-5 Form (Application for Social Security) on the next page that under CITIZENSHIP (#3), there is no check box available for “national” or “state national” as an option but “U.S. Citizen” seems the choice that everyone uniformly seems to pick. Remember from the list of defined “legal terms” that a “U.S. Citizen” is defined as a “federal citizen”. A “U.S. Citizen” has only privileges, immunities, benefits and duties but no Constitutional Rights. Every American born in a state of the Union is NOT a “U.S. Citizen” per the legal definition. Notice the perjury clause at (#16) that an applicant is signing that he or she to the best of their knowledge has supplied information that is true and correct. Since 1935 (date of the Social Security Act), the federal U.S. government has been inducting State Citizens into the “federal citizenship” and removing them from the Posterity and vanquishing their Constitutional rights. Now you can see how an American genocide has been in progress for 70 years. (see: Law of Nations (#1)).

Territorial Possessions of the federal U.S. government within the Federal Zone:

American Samoa	Howland Island	Northern Mariana Islands	Navassa Island
Baker Island	Johnston Atoll	Midway Islands	Wake Island
Caroline Islands	Jarvis Island	Palmyra Atoll	
Canal Zone	Kingman Reef	Puerto Rico	
Guam	Marshall Islands	Virgin Islands	

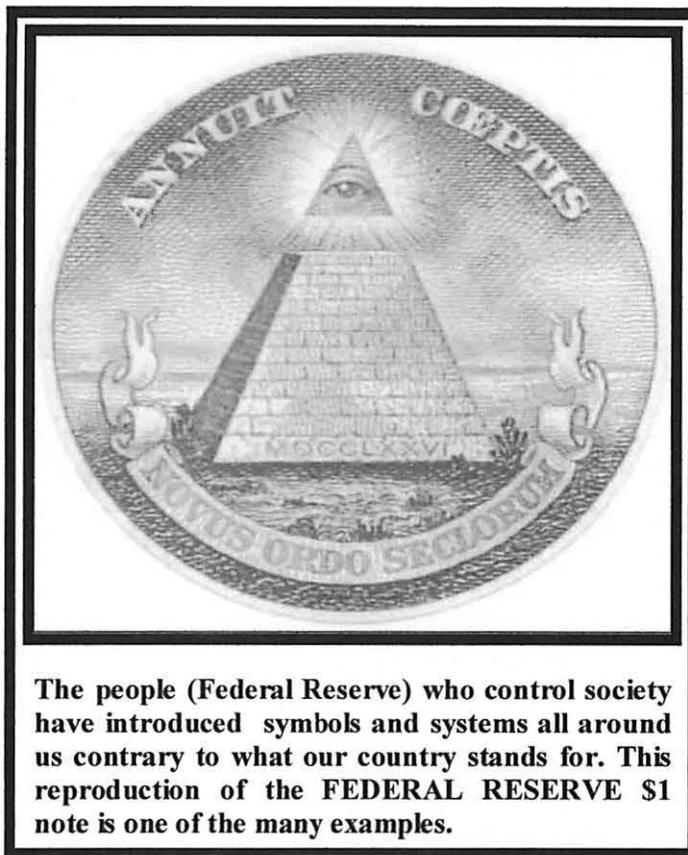
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Application for a Social Security Card

Form Approved
OMB No. 0960-0068

1	NAME → <small>TO BE SHOWN ON CARD</small>			First	Full Middle Name	Last
	FULL NAME AT BIRTH IF OTHER THAN ABOVE			First	Full Middle Name	Last
	OTHER NAMES USED					
2	MAILING ADDRESS → <small>Do Not Abbreviate</small>					
	Street Address, Apt. No., PO Box, Rural Route No.					
		City	State	Zip Code		
3	CITIZENSHIP → <small>(Check One)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Citizen	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Alien Allowed To Work	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Alien Not Allowed To Work (See Instructions On Page 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (See Instructions On Page 1)	
4	SEX →	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female			
5	RACE/ETHNIC DESCRIPTION → <small>(Check One Only - Voluntary)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Asian, Asian-American or Pacific Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/> Black (Not Hispanic)	<input type="checkbox"/> North American Indian or Alaskan Native	<input type="checkbox"/> White (Not Hispanic)
6	DATE OF BIRTH → <small>Month, Day, Year</small>	7	PLACE OF BIRTH → <small>(Do Not Abbreviate)</small>			<small>Office Use Only</small>
		City	State or Foreign Country	FCI		
8	A. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME →	First	Full Middle Name	Last Name At Her Birth		
	B. MOTHER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER →		□ □ □ - □ □ - □ □ □ □ □ □			
9	A. FATHER'S NAME →	First	Full Middle Name	Last		
	B. FATHER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER →		□ □ □ - □ □ - □ □ □ □ □ □			
10	Has the applicant or anyone acting on his/her behalf ever filed for or received a Social Security number card before?					
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If "yes", answer questions 11-13.)		<input type="checkbox"/> No (If "no", go on to question 14.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know (If "don't know", go on to question 14.)
11	Enter the Social Security number previously assigned to the person listed in item 1. →		□ □ □ - □ □ - □ □ □ □ □ □			
12	Enter the name shown on the most recent Social Security card issued for the person listed in item 1. →		First	Middle Name	Last	
13	Enter any different date of birth if used on an earlier application for a card. →		_____ Month, Day, Year			
14	TODAY'S DATE → <small>Month, Day, Year</small>		15	DAYTIME PHONE NUMBER () _____ <small>Area Code Number</small>		
16	I declare under penalty of perjury that I have examined all the information on this form, and on any accompanying statements or forms, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.					
	YOUR SIGNATURE →		17 YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PERSON IN ITEM 1 IS:			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Self		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Or Adoptive Parent	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Guardian	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE (FOR SSA USE ONLY)						
NPN		DOC	NTI	CAN		ITV
PBC	EVI	EVA	EVC	PRA	NWR	DNR UNIT
EVIDENCE SUBMITTED				SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF EMPLOYEE(S) REVIEWING EVIDENCE AND/OR CONDUCTING INTERVIEW		
				_____ DATE		
				_____ DATE		
				DCL		

That's not the worst of it though. Take a look at this:



The package (since 1913) and LOGO of the FEDERAL RESERVE represents the most monumental crime of deception and fraud of the century. The I.R.S. and the FEDERAL RESERVE are mutually collecting and spending the money that are paid directly to them in taxes and interest rates for the purpose of building their "NEW WORLD ORDER". A corrupt "Order" whose soul purpose is to defy God. The introduction of this "ORDER" came when they put their insignia on the back of a \$1.00 bill. Americans didn't readily catch it because it is expressed in Latin: It reads: (ANNUIT COEPTIS NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM). This translates as:

ANNUIT = ANNOUNCING
COEPTIS = CONCEPTION, OR BIRTH OF
NOVUS = NEW
ORDO = ORDER
SECLORUM = SECULAR, OR WITHOUT GOD OR RELIGION

How many Christians do you know that wouldn't be offended by that statement on our currency if they understood it? A portion of the \$1.00 bill also reads "IN GOD WE TRUST". Two directly conflicting and opposing standards can't be mated together. In other words, "A house divided against itself can't stand."

Along with his presentation of the 16th AMENDMENT, Senator Nelson Aldrich (maternal grandfather of the Rockefellers) and co-conspirator Paul Warburg (top representative for the Rothschilds) sprung this package on President Woodrow Wilson and America while Congress was away for Christmas vacation. Only 3 Congressman were present for the signing of the FEDERAL RESERVE ACT. To top it off, there was a stipulation in the contract and a clause that is a MAXIMUM FRAUD: Per SECTION 7 of the Federal Reserve Act Approved, December 23, 1913: Tax Exemption: "Federal Reserve Banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein, and the income derived there from shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate." (12 U.S.C. 3019)

“The Internal Revenue Service was never authorized by Congress.” “An unconstitutional act is enforced by an unauthorized agency.” “INCOME TAXES pay only FEDERAL RESERVE debt and I.R.S. expenses.” “INCOME TAXES do not fund any government function.” (Page 12, President’s Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, January 15, 1984 — Library of Congress), (Public Notice — Media Bypass, March, 1997).

EXCERPTS FROM:

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE UNITED STATES
United States Congressional Record, March 17, 1993 Vol. 33, page H-1303
Speaker-Rep. James Traficant, Jr. (Ohio) addressing the House:

- 11.) “The FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM is a sovereign power structure separate and distinct from the federal United States government. The FEDERAL RESERVE is a maritime lender, and/or maritime insurance underwriter to the federal United States Government operating exclusively under Admiralty/Maritime law. The lender or underwriter bears the risks, and the Maritime law compelling specific performance in paying the interest, or premiums are the same.”
- 12.) “Assets of the debtor can also be hypothecated (to pledge something as a security without taking possession of it) as security by the lender or underwriter. The FEDERAL RESERVE ACT stipulated that the interest on the debt was to be paid in gold. There was no stipulation in the FEDERAL RESERVE ACT for ever paying the principle.”
- 13.) “Prior to 1913, most Americans owned clear, allodial title to property, free and clear of any liens or mortgages until the FEDERAL RESERVE ACT (1913) “Hypothecated” all property within the federal United States to the BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the FEDERAL RESERVE, in which the Trustees (stockholders) held legal title. The “U.S. citizen” (tenant, franchisee) was registered as a “beneficiary” of the trust via his/her birth certificate. In 1933, the federal United States government hypothecated all of the present and future properties, assets and labor of their “subjects,” the 14th AMENDMENT “U.S. CITIZEN (“federal citizen”), to the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.”
- 14.) “In return, the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM agreed to extend the federal United States corporation all the credit “money substitute” it needed. Like any other debtor, the federal United States government had to assign collateral and security to their creditors as a condition of the loan. Since the federal United States didn’t have any assets, they assigned the private property of their “economic slaves,” the American citizens as collateral against the unpaid federal debt. They also pledged the unincorporated federal territories, national parks, forests, birth certificates and nonprofit organizations as collateral against the federal debt. All has already been transferred as payment to the international bankers.”

What you are seeing in an America today is an “American Genocide” being caused by the U.S. government’s strive for supremacy over America. Under the Law of Nations: the systematic and planned extermination of an entire national, racial, political, or ethnic group is referred to as genocide. This is a crime under international law.