

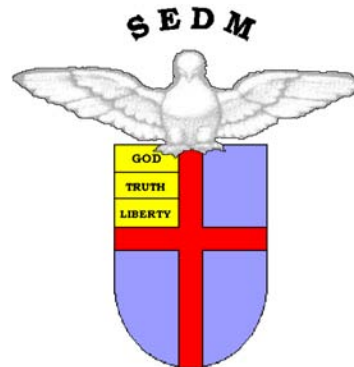
Why the Fourteenth Amendment is NOT a Threat to Your Freedom

Form #08.015

by:
Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM)

<http://sedm.org>

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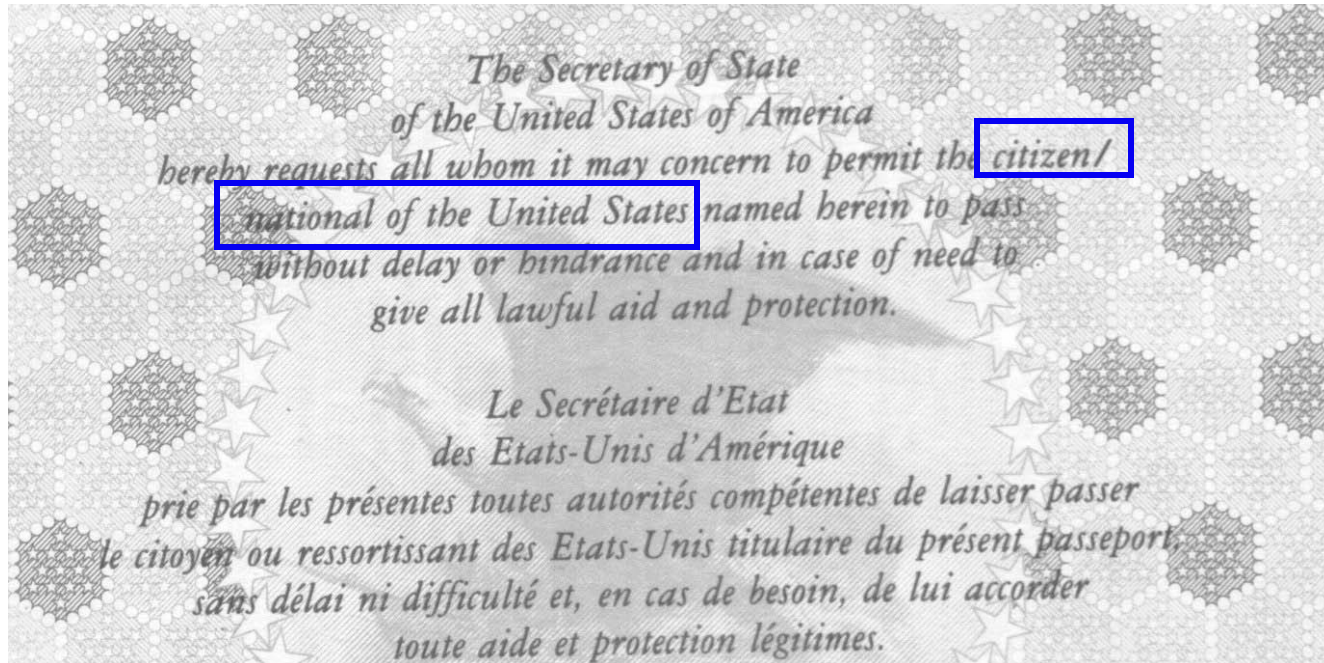


**Are YOU a
“citizen of the
United States”?**

Are You a “citizen of the United States”?

- If you said YES, you might want to hold off until you learn how many statutory definitions of citizenship there are.
- Maybe you are a NATIONAL and not a CITIZEN?
- Take a look at a USA Passport and answer the question yourself:

You Don't Have to be a “Citizen” to Get a Passport



“Citizen/national”: “/” means “or”

“/”: called a “virgule”

Which Geographical “United States” are You a “Citizen” Of?

- There’s also the HUGE problem of MULTIPLE “United States” and confusion over WHICH one applies
- The Supreme Court has declared that there are three geographical definitions of the term “United States”:

"The term 'United States' may be used in any one of several senses. [Definition 1] It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations. [Definition 2] It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends, or [Definition 3] it may be the collective name of the states which are united by and under the Constitution."

[Hooven and Allison v. Evatt, [324 U.S. 652](#) (1945)]

- Which of the above three geographical definitions of “[United States](#)” provided by the supreme Court of the United States applies in a particular case depends on the CONTEXT:

#	Abbreviation	Type	Meaning
1	United States*	Geographical	Country United States
2	United States**	Geographical	Federal territory
3	United States***	Geographical	States of the Union

Misunderstandings About Citizenship

- **The most prevalent misunderstandings in the freedom community are on the subject of citizenship.**
- **The majority of freedom lovers falsely believe that:**
 - **The Fourteenth Amendment is a threat to their freedom.**
 - **The Fourteenth Amendment makes them subject to the civil jurisdiction of the national government.**
 - **They HAVE to be a STATUTORY “citizen” to get a passport.**
- **This presentation will disprove this and other myths relating to citizenship.**

Are YOU a Fourteenth Amendment “citizen of the United States”?

- To answer the question of whether you are a Fourteenth Amendment “[citizen of the United States](#)”, you HAVE to consider the **CONTEXT** of the phrase
- Like every other type of English word or phrase, the meaning depends of the **CONTEXT**
- There are **TWO** main contexts for legal words:
 - [CONSTITUTIONAL](#): The USA Constitution
 - [STATUTORY](#): Ordinary acts of Congress enacted by Congress

CONTEXT is EVERYTHING

- In REAL ESTATE, the ONLY THREE things that matter are:
 - LOCATION
 - LOCATION
 - LOCATION
- In LAW, the THREE things that matter in deducing the scope of a statute are:
 - CONTEXT
 - CONTEXT
 - CONTEXT

CONTEXT is EVERYTHING

- The ability to discern CONTEXT is usually that LAST skill that one develops when learning law because it requires so many other skills to fully master.
- The public FOOL (school) system is DESIGNED to ensure you NEVER learn how to discern LEGAL CONTEXT. Public servants don't want to hand you the key to your legal chains, SLAVE.
- Most Americans, who are legal neophytes, NEVER learn this skill!
- You are DANGEROUS to a corrupted government in a courtroom if you KNOW this skill, READ the law, and insist on properly applying it as a jurist and a litigant.
- ***LISTEN UP! LEARN THIS SKILL PEOPLE!***

"My [God's] people are destroyed [and enslaved] for lack of knowledge [and the lack of legal education that produces it]."

[Hosea 4:6, Bible, NKJV]

CONTEXT is EVERYTHING

- MISUNDERSTANDINGS about CONTEXT are the main source of NEEDLESS ARGUMENTS, CONTROVERSY, and CONFLICT in the freedom community.
- Judges and legislators KNOW that the vast majority of Americans DO NOT understand LEGAL CONTEXT or “WORDS OF ART”. That is why they exploit them so frequently to deceive, confuse and enslave the populace.
- DECEPTION originating in FAILURE TO PROPERLY DISCERN CONTEXT is how CORRUPT judges and LEGISLATORS with a criminal financial conflict of interest pit freedom fighters against each other so they can never damage the government’s PLUNDER program. The ONLY way to prevent this tactic is to LEARN ABOUT CONTEXT and “WORDS OF ART”!
- If you want to learn how corrupt judges ABUSE CONTEXT and “WORDS OF ART” to deceive and enslave you, read:
 - Meaning of the words “includes” and “including”, Form #05.014
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Why you are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not statutory Citizen, Form #05.006
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Why you **MUST** learn **CONTEXT**

“Judicial verbicide is calculated to convert the Constitution into a worthless scrap of paper and to replace our government of laws with a judicial oligarchy.”

[Senator Sam Ervin, during Watergate hearing]

“When words lose their meaning, people will lose their liberty.”

[Confucius, 500 B.C.]

“The great enemy of clear language is insincerity. When there is a gap between one's real and one's declared aims, one turns as it were instinctively to long words and exhausted idioms, like a cuttlefish spurting out ink. “

[[George Orwell](#), "Politics and the English Language", 1946; English essayist, novelist, & satirist (1903 - 1950)]

"If a word has an infinite number of meanings [or even a SUBJECTIVE meaning], it has no meaning, and our reasoning with one another has been annihilated."

*[Aristotle, *Metaphysica* Book IV]*

TWO main LEGAL contexts

- **CONSTITUTIONAL:**

- Relates to the states of the Union and EXCLUDES federal territory and legislative jurisdiction of Congress over SOVEREIGN states of the Union
- Defines “United States” as states of the Union

- **STATUTORY:**

- Relates to federal territory and EXCLUDES states of the Union.
- Defines “United States” as federal territory not within any state of the Union

- A CONSTITUTIONAL “citizen of the United States” is a STATUTORY “non-citizen national”. They are NOT the same CONTEXTS!

“United States” in the CONSTITUTION

- **“State”** as used in the Constitution does not include federal territory:
 - *“. . .the members of the American confederacy only are the states contemplated in the Constitution [meaning that FEDERAL statutory “States” are EXCLUDED], . . . and excludes from the term the signification attached to it by writers on the law of nations.’ This case was followed in Barney v. Baltimore, 6 Wall. 280, 18 L. ed. 825, and quite recently in Hooe v. Jamieson, 166 U.S. 395 , 41 L. ed. 1049, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 596. The same rule was applied to citizens of territories in New Orleans v. Winter, 1 Wheat. 91, 4 L. ed. 44, in which an attempt was made to distinguish a territory from the District of Columbia. But it was said that ‘neither of them is a state in the sense in which that term is used in the Constitution.’ [Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]*
- **Federal territory** is NOT within the CONSTITUTIONAL “United States”.
 - *“Indeed, the practical interpretation put by Congress upon the Constitution has been long continued and uniform to the effect [182 U.S. 244, 279] that the Constitution is applicable to territories acquired by purchase or conquest, only when and so far as Congress shall so direct.” [Downes v. Bidwell, [182 U.S. 244](#) (1901)]*
 - *“We are therefore of opinion that the island of Porto Rico is a **territory** appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States[***] within the revenue clauses of the Constitution;” [Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]*

“United States” in the CONSTITUTION

- O’Donoghue v. United States: Note the use of “not part of the United States **within THE meaning of the Constitution**”, implying that there is **ONLY ONE** meaning, and that meaning excludes federal territory.

"As the only judicial power vested in Congress is to create courts whose judges shall hold their offices during good behavior, it necessarily follows that, if Congress authorizes the creation of courts and the appointment of judges for limited time, it must act independently of the Constitution upon territory which is not part of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution."

[O'Donoghue v. United States, 289 U.S. 516, 53 S.Ct. 740 (1933)]

- Thirteenth Amendment. Note “subject to THEIR” implies the **CONSTITUTIONAL** states and NOT federal territory or the statutory “State” found in 4 U.S.C. §110(d):

“Section 1. 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 [the CONSTITUTIONAL STATES and not the federal government] jurisdiction.”

“United States” in the CONSTITUTION

- **“United States” can have TWO meanings in the CONSTITUTION: GEOGRAPHICAL or LEGAL**
- **The ONLY GEOGRAPHICAL meaning within the CONSTITUTION:**
 - Is states of the Union.
 - Excludes federal territory (for everything OTHER than Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, as pointed out in *Downes v. Bidwell*, [182 U.S. 244](#) (1901))
- **“United States” in a NON-GEOGRAPHICAL sense refers to the United States Corporation as a legal person, or what the U.S. Supreme Court calls the “body corporate”. Example are the following terms from Article 1:**
 - “Congress of the United States”
 - “Senate of the United States”
 - “President of the United States”
 - “Treasury of the United States”
 - “Office under the United States”

“United States” in STATUTES

- **Definition of “United States” in federal law for purposes of statutory citizenship:**

8 U.S.C. [Sec. 1101. - Definitions](#)

(a)(38) The term "United States", except as otherwise specifically herein provided, when used in a geographical sense, means the [continental United States](#), Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

- **Definition of “continental United States” above:**

8 CFR [Section 215.1: Definitions](#)

(f) The term continental United States means the District of Columbia and the several [States](#), except Alaska and Hawaii.

- **Definition of “States” in the above:**

[8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101\(a\)\(36\)](#): State [Aliens and Nationality]

The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

- **Substituting “States” definition (in red) into 8 CFR §215.1:**

8 CFR [Section 215.1: Definitions](#)

(f) The term continental United States means the District of Columbia and **the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands**, except Alaska and Hawaii.

“United States” in STATUTES

- The Rules of Statutory Construction FORBID adding anything to the statutes.
- Statutory definitions SUPERSEDE rather than ENLARGE ordinary definitions.
- Authorities:
 - "When a statute includes an explicit definition, we must follow that definition, even if it varies from that term's ordinary meaning. Meese v. Keene, 481 U.S. 465, 484-485 (1987) ("It is axiomatic that the statutory definition of the term excludes unstated meanings of that term"); Colautti v. Franklin, 439 U.S. at 392-393, n. 10 ("As a rule, `a definition which declares what a term "means" . . . excludes any meaning that is not stated"); Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Lenroot, 323 U.S. 490, 502 (1945); Fox v. Standard Oil Co. of N.J., 294 U.S. 87, 95-96 (1935) (Cardozo, J.); see also 2A N. Singer, Sutherland on Statutes and Statutory Construction § 47.07, p. 152, and n. 10 (5th ed. 1992) (collecting cases). That is to say, the statute, read "as a whole," post at 998 [530 U.S. 943] (THOMAS, J., dissenting), leads the reader to a definition. That definition does not include the Attorney General's restriction -- "the child up to the head." Its words, "substantial portion," indicate the contrary."
[Stenberg v. Carhart, 530 U.S. 914 (2000)]
 - “Expressio unius est exclusio alterius. A maxim of statutory interpretation meaning that the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another. Burgin v. Forbes, 293 Ky. 456, 169 S.W.2d 321, 325; Newblock v. Bowles, 170 Okl. 487, 40 P.2d 1097, 1100. Mention of one thing implies exclusion of another. When certain persons or things are specified in a law, contract, or will, an intention to exclude all others from its operation may be inferred. Under this maxim, if statute specifies one exception to a general rule or assumes to specify the effects of a certain provision, other exceptions or effects are excluded.”
[Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 581]

Text of Fourteenth Amendment

Fourteenth Amendment

“Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to THE [POLITICAL, not LEGISLATIVE] jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within ITS [the STATE’S] jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

Citizenship Jurisdiction Chart

#	Phrase	Context	Type of jurisdiction	Jurisdiction created by	Extent of Jurisdiction
1	“Subject to THE jurisdiction”	Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1	Political jurisdiction	Oath of allegiance to “United States”, including birth or naturalization in the United States*	States of the Union, federal territories, federal possessions
2	“Subject to ITS jurisdiction”	Federal statutory law	Legislative jurisdiction	Domicile on federal territory ONLY	Federal territories, federal possessions
3	“Subject to THEIR jurisdiction”	Thirteenth Amendment	Political jurisdiction	Oath of allegiance to a state of the Union. Becoming a “citizen under state law.	States of the Union ONLY
4	“within ITS jurisdiction”	Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1	Political jurisdiction	Oath of allegiance to a state of the Union. Becoming a “citizen under state law.	States of the Union ONLY

The Four “United States”

- In addition to the THREE geographical “United States”, the term is also used in connection with the “United States” government as a **LEGAL PERSON**.
- Context 4 below is the context for most federal law, including the Internal Revenue Code. See:
Nonresident Alien Position, Form #05.020, Sections 6 and 7
 DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/NonresidentAlienPosition.pdf>
 FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

#	Abbreviation	Type	Meaning
1	United States*	Geographical	Country United States
2	United States**	Geographical	Federal territory
3	United States***	Geographical	States of the Union
4	United States****	Legal	Government of the United States

Fourteenth Amendment “citizen of the United States”

- Context: **CONSTITUTIONAL**
- “**United States**” defined as states of the Union and excluding **federal territory**, like the rest of the USA Constitution

- Definition:

"The 1st section of the 14th article [Fourteenth Amendment], to which our attention is more specifically invited, opens with a definition of citizenship—not only citizenship of the United States[***], but citizenship of the states. No such definition was previously found in the Constitution, nor had any attempt been made to define it by act of Congress. It had been the occasion of much discussion in the courts, by the executive departments and in the public journals. It had been said by eminent judges that no man was a citizen of the United States[***] except as he was a citizen of one of the states composing the Union. Those therefore, who had been born and resided always in the District of Columbia or in the territories, though within the United States[*], were not citizens [within the Constitution]."

[Slaughter-House Cases, 83 U.S. (16 Wall.) 36, 21 L.Ed. 394 (1873)]

- You CANNOT be **domiciled** on **federal territory** and BE a Fourteenth Amendment citizen at the same time!
- EXCLUDES STATUTORY citizens per **8 U.S.C. §1401**.
- Isn't this the kind of HUMAN rather than ARTIFICIAL **“citizen”** you want to be?

Fourteenth Amendment “citizen of the United States”

- Can **ONLY** be human beings. Excludes **ARTIFICIAL** entities or “**persons**”. See:

*“Citizens of the United States within the meaning of this Amendment **must be natural and not artificial persons; a corporate body is not a citizen of the United States.**”*¹⁴

14 Insurance Co. v. New Orleans, 13 Fed.Cas. 67 (C.C.D.La. 1870). Not being citizens of the United States, corporations accordingly have been declared unable “to claim the protection of that clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which secures the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States against abridgment or impairment by the law of a State.” Orient Ins. Co. v. Daggs, [172 U.S. 557](#), 561 (1869) . This conclusion was in harmony with the earlier holding in Paul v. Virginia, 75 U.S. (8 Wall.) 168 (1869), to the effect that corporations were not within the scope of the privileges and immunities clause of state citizenship set out in Article IV, Sec. 2. See also Selover, Bates & Co. v. Walsh, [226 U.S. 112](#), 126 (1912) ; Berea College v. Kentucky, [211 U.S. 45](#) (1908) ; Liberty Warehouse Co. v. Tobacco Growers, [276 U.S. 71](#), 89 (1928) ; Grosjean v. American Press Co., [297 U.S. 233](#), 244 (1936) .

[Annotated Fourteenth Amendment, Congressional Research Service.

SOURCE: http://www.law.cornell.edu/anncon/html/amdt14a_user.html#amdt14a_hd1]

- **IMPORTANT NOTE:**
 - It is **IMPOSSIBLE** for a corporation or artificial person to BE a Fourteenth Amendment **person**!
 - Isn’t THIS the kind of “**citizen**” you want to be? Someone who ISN’T a **CORPORATION** or an **ARTIFICIAL** “person” or “**straw man**”?

Fourteenth Amendment “citizen of the United States”

- QUESTION: What does “subject to THE jurisdiction of the United States” mean in the Fourteenth Amendment?

- ANSWER:

- It means the POLITICAL jurisdiction. Note the use of the word “THEM”, meaning the STATES and NOT the national government:

“This section [the Fourteenth Amendment] contemplates two sources of citizenship, and two sources only,-birth and naturalization. The persons declared to be citizens are 'all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.' The evident meaning of these last words is, not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely subject to their [plural, not singular,

meaning states of the Union] political jurisdiction, and owing THEM [the state of the Union] direct and immediate allegiance.”

[U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark, [169 U.S. 649](#), 18 S.Ct. 456; 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898)]

- It EXCLUDES the legislative jurisdiction of the NATIONAL government. CONSTITUTIONAL states are legislatively “foreign” and “alien” in relation to the national government:

“The United States Government is a foreign corporation with respect to a state.” [N.Y. v. re Merriam 36 N.E. 505; 141 N.Y. 479; affirmed 16 S.Ct. 1073; 41 L. Ed. 287] [underlines added]

[[19 Corpus Juris Secundum \(C.J.S.\), Corporations, §884](#)]

“Territories' or 'territory' as including 'state' or 'states.” While the term 'territories of the United States may, under certain circumstances, include the states of the Union, as used in the federal Constitution and in ordinary acts of congress "territory" does not include a foreign state.

[[86 C.J.S. \[Corpus, Juris, Secundum, Legal Encyclopedia\], Territories](#)]

Fourteenth Amendment “citizen of the United States”

- QUESTION: WHO is “subject to THE jurisdiction” in the Fourteenth Amendment?
- ANSWER: People in the states of the Union and NOT those on federal territory:

*"It is impossible to construe the words 'subject to the jurisdiction thereof,' in the opening sentence, as less comprehensive than the words 'within its jurisdiction,' in the concluding sentence of the same section; or to hold that persons 'within the jurisdiction' of one of the states of the Union are not 'subject to the jurisdiction of the United States[***].'"*
[U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark, [169 U.S. 649](#), 18 S.Ct. 456; 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898), emphasis added]

STATUTORY “national and citizen of the United States at birth”

- Context: **STATUTORY**
- “United States” defined as federal territory not within any state of the Union
- **CAN** include ARTIFICIAL entities and “persons”, unlike CONSTITUTIONAL citizens.
- Is a civil franchise status that is a privilege
- Defined in:
 - 8 U.S.C. §1401 as a “national and citizen of the United States at birth”.
 - 26 U.S.C. §3121(e).
 - 26 CFR §1.1-1(c).
- **EXCLUDES:**
 - CONSTITUTIONAL “Citizens”
 - CONSTITUTIONAL Fourteenth Amendment “citizens of the United States***”

STATUTORY “national and citizen of the United States at birth”

8 U.S.C. §1401 Nationals and citizens of the United States:

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;**

STATUTORY “national and citizen of the United States at birth”

- **IMPORTANT things to note about the language in 8 U.S.C. 1401:**
 - “United States**” used is the STATUTORY meaning.
 - “United States**” used EXCLUDES the CONSTITUTIONAL meaning.
 - The phrase “subject to THE jurisdiction of the United States**”
 - » LOOKS the same as that in the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - » Is NOT the same because it uses a DIFFERENT “United States**” that includes ONLY federal territory.
 - » CANNOT mean someone in a state of the Union, because Congress has NO civil legislative jurisdiction there.
- **Why Congress has NO legislative jurisdiction in a state of the Union:**
 - [28 U.S.C. §3112](#)
 - *Carter v. Carter Coal Co.*, [298 U.S. 238](#), 56 S.Ct. 855 (1936)
"It is no longer open to question that the general government, unlike the states, Hammer v. Dagenhart, [247 U.S. 251, 275](#), 38 S.Ct. 529, 3 A.L.R. 649, Ann.Cas.1918E 724, possesses no inherent power in respect of the internal affairs of the states; and emphatically not with regard to legislation."

STATUTORY “national and citizen of the United States at birth”

- **The jurisdiction that Congress exercises over franchises (e.g. Social Security, Income Tax, etc) within states of the Union is NOT AUTHORIZED by the Constitution**
 - *But very different considerations apply to the internal commerce or domestic trade of the States. Over this commerce and trade Congress has no power of regulation nor any direct control. This power belongs exclusively to the States. No interference by Congress with the business of citizens transacted within a State is warranted by the Constitution, except such as is strictly incidental to the exercise of powers clearly granted to the legislature. The power to authorize a business within a State is plainly repugnant to the exclusive power of the State over the same subject. It is true that the power of Congress to tax is a very extensive power. It is given in the Constitution, with only one exception and only two qualifications. Congress cannot tax exports, and it must impose direct taxes by the rule of apportionment, and indirect taxes by the rule of uniformity. Thus limited, and thus only, it reaches every subject, and may be exercised at discretion. But, it reaches only existing subjects. Congress cannot authorize [LICENSE, using a Social Security Number] a trade or business within a State in order to tax it.”*

[License Tax Cases, [72 U.S. 462](#), 18 L.Ed. 497, 5 Wall. 462, 2 A.F.T.R. 2224 (1866)]

Main points of citizenship confusion

- **Nationality:**
 - Is a [political status](#).
 - Is defined by the Constitution, which is a political document.
 - Is synonymous with being a “national” within statutory law.
 - Is associated with a specific COUNTRY.
 - Is a product of birth or naturalization and NOT [domicile](#).
- **Domicile:**
 - Is a CIVIL/LEGAL status.
 - Cannot be acquired WITHOUT the [EXPRESS consent](#) of the person.
 - Is not even addressed in the Constitution.
 - Is defined by civil statutory law RATHER than the Constitution.
 - Is in NO WAY connected with one’s nationality.
 - Is usually connected with the word “[person](#)”, “citizen”, “resident”, or “inhabitant” in statutory law.
 - Is associated with a specific COUNTY and a STATE rather than a COUNTRY.
 - Implies one is a “SUBJECT” of a SPECIFIC MUNICIPAL but not NATIONAL government.
- **NATIONALITY and DOMICILE are NOT equivalent!**

Main points of citizenship confusion

- **Definition:**

*“nationality – That quality or character which arises from the fact of a person's belonging to a nation or state. Nationality determines the **political status** of the individual, especially with reference to allegiance; while domicile determines his **civil [legal/statutory] status**. Nationality arises either by birth or by naturalization.*“

[Black's Law Dictionary (6th ed. 1990), p. 1025]

- By “**political status**” above they mean:

- STATUS under the CONSTITUTION and NOT statutory law.
- Nationality and NOT domicile.

- By “**civil status**” above they mean:

- Domiciled on federal territory
- STATUTORY “**U.S. citizen**” subject to CIVIL “acts of Congress” (law for GOVERNMENT and not PRIVATE people) per :
 - » 8 U.S.C. §1401.
 - » 26 U.S.C. §3121(e).
 - » 26 CFR §1.1-1(c).
- “**taxpayer**” per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(14).
- “**driver**” under the vehicle code.

Relationship Between Nationality and Domicile

	CONDITION		
Description	Domicile WITHIN the FEDERAL ZONE and located in FEDERAL ZONE	Domicile WITHIN the FEDERAL ZONE and temporarily located abroad in foreign country	Domicile WITHOUT the FEDERAL ZONE and located WITHOUT the FEDERAL ZONE
Location of domicile	“United States” per 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), 7701(a)(39) , 7408(d)	“United States” per 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), 7701(a)(39) , 7408(d)	Without the “United States” per 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), 7701(a)(39) , 7408(d)
Physical location	Federal territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia	Foreign nations ONLY (NOT states of the Union)	Foreign nations States of the Union Federal possessions
Tax Status	“U.S. Person” 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	“U.S. Person” 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	“Nonresident alien” 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B)
Tax form(s) to file	IRS Form 1040	IRS Form 1040 plus 2555	<u>IRS Form 1040NR</u> : “alien individuals”, “nonresident alien individuals” <u>No filing requirement</u> : “non-citizen nationals”
Status if DOMESTIC national	Citizen 8 U.S.C. §1401	Citizen abroad 26 U.S.C. §911 (Meets presence test)	“non-citizen National” Fourteenth Amendment 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) 8 U.S.C. §1452 8 U.S.C. §1408
Status if FOREIGN national	“Resident alien” 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A)	“Resident alien abroad” 26 U.S.C. §911 (Meets presence test)	“Nonresident alien individual”: 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii) “Alien”: 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3) “Alien individual”: 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i)

So What About Citizenship IS a Threat to Freedom?

- 1. PRESUME that ALL of the FOUR contexts for "United States" are equivalent.**
- 2. PRESUME that CONSTITUTIONAL citizens and STATUTORY citizens are EQUIVALENT under federal law. They are NOT. A CONSTITUTIONAL citizen is a "non-citizen national" under federal law and NOT a "citizen of the United States". See:**
 - *Why You are a "national", "state national", and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen*, Form #05.006
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/WhyANational.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3. PRESUME that "nationality" and "domicile" are equivalent. They are NOT. See:**
 - *Why Domicile and Becoming a "taxpayer" Require Your Consent*, Form #05.002
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

So What About Citizenship IS a Threat to Freedom?

4. Use the word "citizenship" in place of "nationality" OR "domicile", and refuse to disclose WHICH of the two they mean in EVERY context.
5. Confuse the POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL meaning of words with the civil STATUTORY context. For instance, asking on government forms whether you are a POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL citizen and then FALSELY PRESUMING that you are a STATUTORY citizen under 8 U.S.C. §1401.
6. Confuse the words "domicile" and "residence" or impute either to you without satisfying the burden of proving that you EXPRESSLY CONSENTED to it and thereby illegally kidnap your civil legal identity against your will. One can have only one "domicile" but many "residences" and BOTH require your consent. See:
 - Why Domicile and Becoming a "taxpayer" Require Your Consent, Form #05.002
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

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- 7. Add things or classes of things to the meaning of statutory terms that do not EXPRESSLY appear in their definitions, in violation of the rules of statutory construction. See:**
 - *Meaning of the Words "includes" and "including"*, Form #05.014
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Includes.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 8. Refuse to allow the jury to read the definitions in the law and then give them a definition that is in conflict with the statutory definition. This substitutes the JUDGE'S will for what the law expressly says and thereby substitutes PUBLIC POLICY for the written law.**
- 9. Publish deceptive government publications that are in deliberate conflict with what the statutes define "United States" as and then tell the public that they CANNOT rely on the publication. The IRS does this with ALL of their publications and it is FRAUD. See:**
 - *Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability*, Form #05.007
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/ReasonableBelief.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Conclusion

- **YES, there are aspects of citizenship that CAN and ABSOLUTELY DO threaten your freedom.**
- **The Fourteenth Amendment is NOT a threat to your freedom.**
- **The main threat to your freedom is:**
 - **STATUTORY citizenship.**
 - **Ignorance of the law.**
 - **Ignorance about citizenship.**
 - **Failure to recognize and oppose the false, and self-serving, and injurious presumptions of others about your citizenship status.**
 - **Failure to recognize all the games the government plays to make you LOOK like a type of citizen that you ARE NOT.**
 - **Failure to properly reflect your citizenship on government forms and in government records as being a STATUTORY non-citizen national.**
- **Citizenship is the most important legal subject you can learn.**
- **We can help correct these problems, but you will need to DILLIGENTLY STUDY and LEARN the law.**

Learning More

- **Citizenship Diagrams**, Form #10.010-simplified diagrams explaining everything in this presentation
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/Emancipation/CitizenshipDiagrams.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- **Spirited debate over this presentation**-you have to join the forums FREE to participate. Feedback welcome.
 - <http://famguardian.org/forums/index.php?showtopic=3951>
- **Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid**, Form #08.004, Sections 6.1 and 8.1-addresses FALSE BELIEFS over the Fourteenth Amendment
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/PolicyDocs/FlawedArgsToAvoid.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- **Citizenship and Sovereignty Course**, Form #12.001
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/LibertyU/CitAndSovereignty.pdf>
- **Why You are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen**, Form #05.006-detailed research
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/WhyANational.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Learning More

- **Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent**, Form #05.002 –how domicile is the origin of civil jurisdiction and its effect of citizenship
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- **Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status Options**, Form #10.003-form to attach to legal pleadings describing your citizenship
 - DIRECT LINK:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/Emancipation/CitDomTaxStatusOptions.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- **Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status**, Form #02.001-form to attach to tax forms documenting your citizenship
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/Affidavits/AffCitDomTax.pdf>
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>