The UNITED STATES CODE, in its entirety, is Copyrighted Private International Law
“Applicable only in the District of Columbia.”

1871 The Government Of The District of Columbia
The Private Bifurcated Government of The Ten Miles Square whose jurisdiction extends only over
corporate entities created by the municipal corporation and operative only in the District of Columbia.
Washington.

District of Columbia is the capitol of the District of Columbia, not the United States of America, and all
laws passed within the District of Columbia are applicable and enforceable only in the District of Columbia
and it's possessions.

What was not said in 1871, but was implicit… was what is plainly defined pursuant to; Title 28, 3002(15)
(3): That all departments of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION are part of the corporation.

The first attempt by Congress to define citizenship was in 1866 in the passage of the Civil Rights Act
(Revised Statutes section 1992, 8 United States Code Annotated section 1). The act provided that:

"All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power are declared to be citizens of
the United States."

And this in turn was followed in 1868 by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, United States Code
Annotated Amendment 14, declaring:

"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."

At this period of time, the only people in the United States who were under the jurisdiction of the private
bifurcated government of the ten miles square of Washington, D.C., were the government employees, those
within the territories owned by the United States and now the former slaves. The former citizens of the
South, now "captured" became 14th Amendment citizens. The remainder of the people could still invoke the
power over government through original jurisdiction of the Republic side of the Constitution.

A new 13th Amendment was enacted December 18, 1865 and the 14th Amendment was enacted July 28,
1868. It was ratified in Southern states under martial law. A state could only obtain its freedom from
federal military rule by ratifying this amendment. Any contract entered under duress is void. But then the
Constitution was not even in effect following sine die and the proclamation of martial law.

The 14th Amendment brought the freed slaves, whose previous owners were also owners of private
plantations and transferred those slaves under subjection of the government, the ten miles square
jurisdiction of Washington, D.C. And it offered its protection to those who would choose to become its
subjects in exchange for their sovereignty.

The 14th Amendment is a good example of the "give-a-little, take a lot" strategy that is often used, a sugar
coating to a bitter pill. Sovereign people had created a government with a constitutional guarantee to
protect their un-a-lien-able rights. In contrast, the federal government created fourteenth amendment
citizenship to guarantee its power over its Citizens. It seems to be taking citizens under its protection but at
the price of servitude. Sovereigns may choose to become subjects; free men and women to become vassals.
This amendment has always been controversial. Many people over the years have questioned the amount of
power it vests in the federal government. Some have even questioned its validity. On one occasion Judge
Ellett of the Utah Supreme Court remarked:

"I cannot believe that any court, in full possession of its faculties, could honestly hold that the amendment
was properly approved and adopted. State v. Phillips, Pacific Reporter, 2nd Series, Vol. 540, Page 941, 942
(1975)
However, the most important fact about this amendment is that, although it created a new class of Citizen, it did not have any effect on Sovereign People. Both classes still exist: When the Constitution was adopted the people of the United States were the citizens of the several States for whom and for whose posterity the government was established. Each of them was a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, and all free persons thereafter born within one of the several States became by birth citizens of the State and of the United States.

Both classes of citizen still exist. It's your right to be one of the Sovereign people, while it's a privilege to be a fourteenth amendment Citizen, and most importantly, it's up to you to determine which one you are, and which one you want to be. Just remember that you "pay" for a privilege, whereas a right carries no obligation. This is at the heart of your personal Declaration of Independence.

Two Governments, Two Flags: the Corporate State

Once the smoke settled after the Civil War, European international bankers arrived in town. In 1871 the default again loomed and bankruptcy was imminent. So in 1872, the ten miles square District of Columbia was incorporated in England. A loophole was discovered in the Constitution by cunning lawyers in league with the international bankers. They realized that a separate nation by the same name existed that Congress had created in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17.

The Congress shall have power:
To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten square miles) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; - And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

This "United States" is a Legislative "Democracy" within the Constitutional Republic, and is known as the Federal United States. It has exclusive, unlimited rule over its Citizenry, the residents of the District of Colombia, the territories and enclaves (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, Puerto Rico, etc.), and anyone who is a Citizen by way of the 14th Amendment (naturalized Citizens).

Both United States have the same Congress that rules in both nations. One "United States," the Republic of 50 States, has the "stars and stripes" as its flag, but without any fringe on it. The Federal United States' flag is the stars and stripes with a yellow fringe, seen in all the courts. The abbreviations of the States of the Continental United States are, with or without the zip codes, Ala., Alas., Ariz., Ark., Cal., etc. The “Territories” under the jurisdiction of the Federal United States, the Legislative Democracy, are AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, etc. (without any periods).

The international bankers and the Congress conjured up this bit of mischief and passed it into law. But whose law? Congress broke faith with We the People in 1871 and sold us out when they formed a private corporation and made it the government of the District of Columbia. They used the Constitution through the 14th Amendment, as their by-laws, therefore taking their authority not under the Constitution but taking their authority over the Constitution. They copyrighted not only the constitution but also many related names such as, THE UNITED STATES, U.S. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, USA as their own. This is the final blow to the original constitution. Hence forth, the UNITED STATES has been governed entirely by private corporate law, dictated by the banks as creditors.

The "Act to Provide a Government for the District of Columbia," Section 34 of the Forty-First Congress of the United States, Session III, Chapter 61 and 62, enacted February 21, 1871, states that the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is a corporation, whose jurisdiction is applicable only in the ten-mile-square parcel of land known as the District of Columbia and to whatever properties are legally titled to the UNITED STATES, by its registration in the corporate County, State, and Federal governments that are
under military power of the UNITED STATES and its creditors. Under this provision, the military Congress of the UNITED STATES had obtained the power to pass private international law for application within the federal District of Columbia. All States of the Union adopted new legislatively created 'conditions' and 'codified' their laws under federal mandate. State 'codes' were unlawfully adopted despite their origin as instruments of sovereign people.

However, the “People” maintained their sovereignty.

UNITED STATES CODE, Title 28, 3002(15)(A), basically reiterates that the UNITED STATES is a corporation. What was not said in 1871, but was implicit, was what is plainly stated at Title 28, 3002(15) (3): That all departments of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION are part of the corporation. Title 28, UNITED STATES CODE, is Copyrighted Private International Law. Indeed, the UNITED STATES CODE, in its entirety, is Copyrighted Private International Law, and applicable only in the District of Columbia.

This incorporation was first reported by Gary W. Phillips, whose career with the Immigration and Naturalization Service began in 1956. He was the INS director at Sea Tac Airport for 20 years and began challenging the income tax in 1985 (The Idaho Observer, March, 2000). After nearly 40 years of government service, Phillips was forced to flee his country to protect his life after exposing the facts of the illegality of the federal government's criminal income tax collection scam — facts that are becoming well know among informed people throughout the country.

Where did the Congress find the authority in the Constitution to reconstitute any part of the United States as a corporation? Quite simply, the 1791 Constitution was set aside to make room for the corporation. Would this Act benefit the Republic? No, the private, corporate bottom line is profit. The municipal, public bottom line is service. To replace our service-oriented form of government with a profit-oriented form of government without our knowledge or consent can only be described as treason.

A few superficial changes were made to the original Constitution and it was no longer the real thing. Congress did not change the name of the document so they could claim to be reading from the Constitution. They merely changed it from the Constitution for the United States of America to the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. They changed the "for" to "of" and capitalized all the letters. All of the sudden we had two Constitutions, the original for show and the revision for actual use.

The Act of 1871 provided a government for the District of Columbia and created a corporation entitled the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA whose jurisdiction extends only over corporate entities created by the municipal corporation and operative only in the District of Columbia. Washington, District of Columbia is the capitol of the District of Columbia, not the United States of America, and all laws passed within the District of Columbia are applicable and enforceable only in the District of Columbia and its possessions.

The 50 Union states of the Republic are not possessions of the District of Columbia.

Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam are possessions of the District of Columbia as well as property legally titled to the UNITED STATES by states and counties.

The UNITED STATES CODE, in totality, was put together in the District of Columbia as Copyrighted Private International Law and is applicable only in the District of Columbia.

By their own rules of jurisdiction, the UNITED STATES attorneys have no business prosecuting anyone outside of the District of Columbia or Federal territories. The federal court has no venue outside of the District of Columbia and, therefore, has no jurisdiction outside of the District of Columbia and its possessions. The Congress cannot pass a law that is applicable in the 50 Union states of the Republic.

If all the laws passed in the District of Columbia are Private International Law, including all of the UNITED STATES CODE and the statutes at large passed after 1871, and are applicable and enforceable only in the District of Columbia, then how could they have become the law of the land?
Because, not knowing better, the “People” allowed it. We have allowed agents of foreign countries to build an illegal corporation that has systematically corrupted every state, county and city in this nation and corrupted the status and standing of most “People” of the united States of America. The only way that a UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT can have jurisdiction over one of the Sovereign people is if the latter volunteers to the jurisdiction or fails to declare his independence as one of the Sovereign people.

This corporation has created dozens of agencies, the IRS, FBI, DEA, and the BATF, to name a few, which employ thousands of agents who receive excellent salaries and benefits for betraying their friends and families while enforcing the private edicts of the so-called Congress. The men and women of Congress smile, speak softly, and then direct their illegal agencies to destroy those who do not fully conform to their wishes, and strike fear into hearts of those who do. Kidnapping and conspiracy are involved in every arrest and conviction by federal authorities outside of the District of Columbia.

The question now leads to whether our duly elected public officials swear an oath to uphold the Constitution for the united States of America, the Republic within which our rights are protected by a service-oriented government, or swear an oath to the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the profit-oriented corporation?

It appears by their actions that most government employees, knowingly or unknowingly, have sworn an oath to the corporate UNITED STATES.

It is our duty as the People who elected them into office, to demand accountability from our "public officials” and confront them as to where their loyalties lie.

Is it with the corrupt, treasonous corporation that is controlled by foreign agents from within and without, or is it with our constitutional Republic, the united States of America and her “people?”

An articulate defender of a conservative monetary policy, President James A. Garfield urged the resumption of specie payments and the payment of government debts. He said, "Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce." In his Inaugural Address in 1881, Garfield said:

The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war; but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it, the promise should be kept.

“Act of Congress” includes any act of Congress locally applicable to and in force in the District of Columbia, in Puerto Rico, in a territory or in an insular possession."

Although, Congress did create federal regions, territories: 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 So Congress can rule the federal regions, territories, enclaves and insular possessions but Congress cannot rule the 50 Union states.

The definition of the "United States" is limited to its territories:
1) The District of Columbia
2) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
3) U.S. Virgin Islands
4) Guam
5) American Samoa
6) Northern Mariana Islands
7) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
8) Military bases within the several states
9) Federal agencies within the several states
It does not include the 50 Union states, as is confirmed by the following cite:

"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 others, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a Citizen of a State, but his rights of citizenship under one of these governments will be different from those he has under the other." Slaughter House Cases United States vs. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875).

STOP! IRS Liens And Levies