

## Key For Restoration

By Bill Ivy

Prior to 1868, and the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the US Constitution, the term citizen of the United States (US citizen) was but a mere term of convenience used by the citizens of the states (state citizen). US citizenship was not defined under law, as a national system of government had not been established under the US Constitution, thus, there were no national citizens of the United States established before 1868.

“...there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States.” *Exparte Knowles*, 5 Cal. 300,302 (1855).

Most Americans believe that our founding fathers, under the US Constitution, established a national, one nation system of government, but this is a false teaching of public education. The 1787 Constitutional Convention retained the Confederacy system of government, the federal system, which had been established under America’s first constitution: the Articles of Confederation. James Madison states in *Federalist Paper #39*, eleventh paragraph, last two sentences, that the new constitution (the US Constitution) would be a federal and not a national constitution. In the seventh paragraph, he provides the definitions of federal and national. Federal: regards the Union as a confederacy of sovereign states. National: regards the Union as a consolidation of the states. A federal constitution was retained at the 1787 convention as they did not establish a national, one nation one vast republic, system of government under a centralized authority. States of the constitutional compact were not subordinates to a centralized authority. They were sovereigns, thus not being one nation but rather a confederacy (a league) of nations. Nations hold their own citizenship and naturalize their own citizens of foreigners desiring citizenship. The US government did not naturalize, the states did. “The object then to be attained, by the exercise of the power of naturalization, was to make citizens of the respective states.” *Exparte Knowles*, 5 Cal. 300,302 (1855). Every reader needs a copy of this 1855 case in their hands.

Lincoln desired to save the Union but he desired to do away with the confederacy established by America’s founders and established a one nation, national system of government where the states of the Union surrendered their sovereignty to the centralized power held in Washington D.C. To establish a nation, a national citizenship must exist. The former slaves, freed by the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment would be that foundational national citizenship. National citizenship would be offered by the United States government to white men as well. Whites already held citizenship, but their citizenship was of their particular state. The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment would create and define citizenship of the United States giving the US government its own citizens, that prior to the amendment, was without. This new class of citizens would be the foundation for constructing a national government, a government that was rejected at the 1787 Constitutional Convention.

“...we are not confining the breadth and scope of our efforts to the Negro. It is for the white man as well. We intend to make citizenship national. Heretofore, a man has been a citizen of the United States (a term of convenience, not defined as stated so in *Exparte Knowles*), because he was a citizen of some-one of the states: now we propose to reverse that.” Senator James Blaine from his promotional speech for the support of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, August 29, 1866 in Skowhegan, Maine.

To reverse citizenship would make citizenship of a state a term of convenience, because being a national citizen, a defined citizen of the United States, means state citizenship would be a mere state of residence and one’s “real McCoy” citizenship would be that of the US government, a defined national US citizen.

Though fully failing the law for amending the Constitution, the sole and only key for restoring our true American heritage, on July 9, 1868 the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment was engrafted into the body of the US Constitution. Congress had gained its foundation for structuring America into a new system of

government, a national government, now having its own citizenship. It would also soon be taking the handle of naturalization as well, naturalizing foreigners as defined citizens of the United States, US citizens.

“The Fourteenth Amendment creates and defines citizenship of the United States (the US citizen)” US v Anthony, 24 Fed. Case 14,459 (1873).

“A citizen of a state is now only a citizen of the United States residing in that state.” Harvard Law Review, Vol. IX, 1895-96, page 311.

Though now that citizenship of the United States has been established, in 1868, a non-existent citizenship between the years of 1776-1868, this new national was without the right of suffrage. Suffrage was only a right held by a citizen of a state. This changed in 1870, under the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment. Now, the nationals of the US Congress held suffrage and would influence the outcome of all elections, of those seated into office thereafter, at the federal, state and local levels of government. Those same seated into office would then go on to write and pass all the laws which followed at those levels of government. All Amendments, Acts, Resolutions, Codes, and Statutes would be by their hand. Some familiar to all at the federal level would be the Federal Reserve Act, 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment, all infringements upon the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, the PATRIOT ACT and the coming, if not passed when reading this, socialized healthcare. Such would be the results of those seated into office after 1870 by the influence of a new vote established by the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment for a new citizenship created and defined by the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of 1868.

The title of this text is “Key For Restoration”. Now you will have to put your thinking cap on. What if those seated into office after 1870 who would write/pass all law from then to today, were seated into office by the influence of a new vote of a citizenship created by an amendment that failed to ratify through the established Law of the Land under Article V of the US Constitution? Rather the adoption of this amendment coming about through other methods. What would such mean for all those elections and all the laws passed by those seated under those elections? Would not those election outcomes have been illegal? Thus, would not the laws written and passed by those seated in office then be null and void, without power of enforcement? If this be truth, would not the system of government, the US Constitution, the Constitutions of the states, be restored to what they were before the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment and its creation and defining of the US citizen, the national citizen of the US government? Would this not then be the “key for restoration” sought after by today’s constitutionalists? Put your thinking caps on fellow constitutionalists and peek over the edge of the box that our movement has established and see if there is more to the story to be told than is presently told. Flat-worlders were once in a box believing they held all the knowledge that proved the earth was flat. Remember them? Then someone peeked over the Flat-worlders box and discovered that yes, there was more to the story. Would you “swear or affirm” that you are a US citizen?

Take advantage of the resources provided in this text and all those to follow. Contact the Article V Group with your questions and ring our phone off its hook. An e-mail shows us you are not one serious about restoring our true American heritage and our natural rights, not those civil-liberties, but that of a dreamer, a mere arm-chair warrior of little to no value for the cause of restoration. If you are serious to the cause, make the darn call and stand upon your feet. Do the following homework. Did the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment that established the US Citizen, creating and defining such, ratify through and by the Law of the Land? Our battles today, all of them, rest upon this single truth!!! Will you call for the cause?!?

#### Homework

1. *Federalist Paper #39*, seventh paragraph, second sentence, and eleventh paragraph, last two sentences.
2. <http://proliberty.com/observer/20051222.htm>

3. *Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxist* [www.olesouthbooks.net](http://www.olesouthbooks.net) (a must read by all Americans)
4. [www.civil-liberties.com/cases/14con.html](http://www.civil-liberties.com/cases/14con.html)
5. [www.14th-amendment.com](http://www.14th-amendment.com), scroll down to 14<sup>th</sup> Main Menu, click Miscellaneous Documents, click South Carolina Law review
6. Call and request your copy of the letter sent to South Carolina's Governor and affidavit

"I cannot believe that any Court, in full possession of its faculties, could honestly hold that the amendment (14<sup>th</sup>) was properly approved and adopted." *State v Phillips*, 540 P.2d, 936,941, Supreme Court of Utah, September 15<sup>th</sup>, 1975.

Present questions to the Article V Group at (843) 875-3597 or [rorie8th@bellsouth.net](mailto:rorie8th@bellsouth.net)

Restoration has a key!!! Pass this on to other constitutionalists. The answer is known and it is outside our established box. Peek over the edge. A message of hope to stand against those of fear.