

## Socialization of America

A quote from: Political Discussions, Legislative, Diplomatic, and Popular, 1865-1886, James G. Blaine, Norwich, Connecticut. The Henry Bill Publishing Company, 1887. Page 64. The Reconstruction Problem, speech of James Blaine, Skowhegan, Maine August 29, 1866.

"In the first place, we ask that they will agree to **certain changes in the Constitution of the United States**; and, to begin with, we want them to unite with us in broadening the citizenship of the Republic. The slaves recently emancipated by proclamation, and subsequently by Constitutional Amendment, have no civil status. They should be made citizens. We do not, by making them citizens, make them voters,—we do not, in this Constitutional Amendment, attempt to force them upon Southern white men as equals at the ballot-box; but we do intend that they shall be admitted to citizenship, that they shall have the protection of the laws, that they shall not, any more than the rebels shall, be deprived of life, of liberty, of property, without due process of law, and that "they shall not be denied the equal protection of the law." And in making this extension of citizenship, 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 because he was a **citizen of some-one of the States**: now, **we propose to reverse that**, and make him a citizen of any State where **he chooses to reside, by defining in advance his National citizenship**—and our Amendment declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside." This Amendment will prove a great beneficence to this generation, and to all who shall succeed us in the rights of American citizenship; and we ask the people of the revolted States to consent to this condition as an antecedent step to their readmission to Congress with Senators and Representatives." If this was not a new citizenship, a national citizenship of Congress, why was it to be offered to the white man as well, who already held his citizenship since independence, but such of his State? Remember, States made up the parties of the Constitutional Compact and each having a citizenship. The US Government was **without a citizenship** as it was the creation to be the servant and agent of the States. **States were sovereigns**; a republic unto themselves but the US Government was **not, having only delegated and enumerated powers.** Establishing a national citizenship would **establish a shift** in its powers of influence.

"...there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States (US Citizen)." *Ex parte Knowles*, 5 Cal. 300,302 (1855).

The goal of this amendment was to **establish a national citizenship** under the jurisdiction and protection of the US Government. **By such citizenship residing in each State, the US Government could now meddle directly into the affairs of the States including its law making powers once protected under the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment.** Thus self-government of the States **compromised and centralized national government its footing towards total centralization.**

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

Remember, the US Constitution **did not establish** a national, one nation system of government, where the States were consolidated, surrendering their sovereignty and independence to a centralized authority. The US Constitution **retained the Confederacy** first established under the Articles of Confederation as States retained their **sovereignty** having only delegated certain and enumerated powers to their creation (servant/subordinate), the US Government.

The intents behind establishing a national citizenship was to **set the foundation and cornerstone** for the coming system of **centralized national government.** Such would have its completion through the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment by the removal of the voices of the State legislatures **through their elected representatives** seated in the US Senate. This amendment **nullified, thus destroying,** Article I, Section 3, First Clause of the US Constitution. **No seat means no voice** and **without a direct voice in the government, no sovereignty.** **Sovereigns, as you should know, have a voice.**

The problem with this new national citizenship, the **"created and defined"** US citizen, is that the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment is the **result of fraud**, the forced adoption through the implementation of the Reconstruction Acts. These Acts were **the failure of Due Process of Law** against the citizens of ten states, thus, making the amendment forced by these Acts **illegal.** By the Law of the Land, there is no 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, no "defined" US Citizen, no foundation for today's centralized system of national government **and** with no "one nation" centralized government the **socialization in place (and yet to come) crumbles to the ground as well!** As socialization **requires** the centralization of power. **No centralization, no socialism.** The amendment (14<sup>th</sup>) only needs to be exposed for the fraud that it is! A call for such soldiers.

"The people of the south have rejected the Constitutional (14<sup>th</sup>) Amendment (their right under Article V) and therefore we will march upon them and force them to adopt it, at the point of the bayonet (power NOT granted to Congress under Article V) and establish military power over them (tyranny of the Reconstruction years) until they do adopt it." Senator Doolittle, Congressional Globe, 2d, ses, 1644 (1867).

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Sovereignty Resolutions, can they stand against the powers of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment? What has this single amendment done to the system of government established by our Founders?

From the Sec. of Interior, under Andrew Johnson, Orville Browning, *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, 1865-1881.

"Be assured that if this new provision (14th Amendment) be engrafted in the Constitution, it will, in time, change the entire structure and texture of our government, and sweep away all the guarantees of safety devised and provided by our patriotic sires of the Revolution."

And, "It is to subordinate the State judiciaries to federal supervision and control; to totally annihilate the independence and sovereignty of State judiciaries in the administration of State laws, and the authority and control of the States over matters purely domestic and local concern. If the State judiciaries are subordinate, all the departments of State Government will be equally subordinated, for all State laws let relate to whatever department of government they may, or to what domestic and local interest, will be equally open to criticism, interpretation and adjudication by the Federal tribunals, whose judgments and decrees will be supreme and will override the decisions of the State Courts and leave them utterly powerless."

New Jersey, having adopted the amendment earlier, rescinded that vote, changing it to a rejection stating, "it enlarges the judicial power of the United States so as to bring every law passed by the state and every principle of common law relating to life, liberty, or property, within the jurisdiction of the Federal tribunals..." they continued to state, "...was intended to overthrow the system of self-government under which the people of the United States have for eighty years enjoyed..."

Even New Jersey, a northern state, was seeing through the intentions of this amendment. The United States wanted the supreme power, and centralized national government would deliver.

"It changes the character of the government by transferring to Congress the supreme power over the states." Charleston Daily Courier, Nov. 27<sup>th</sup>, 1866.

Governor Bramlette, speaking before the Kentucky Legislature in 1867 had this to say of the 14th Amendment proposed by Congress, "The just balance of power between the state and federal government is sought to be destroyed and the centralization of power to be established in the federal government through amendments to the Constitution, which, if successful, will destroy those rights reserved to the states and people (9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Amendments), and which are essential to the preservation of free government"

The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment is the most often used amendment in the federal court system. Now your homework. Federalist Paper #39, eleventh paragraph, last two sentences and seventh paragraph, second sentence.

*Red republicans and Lincoln's Marxist* [www.olesouthbooks.net](http://www.olesouthbooks.net) (A MUST READ book by All Americans)  
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"I cannot believe that any Court, in full possession of its faculties, could honestly hold that the amendment (14th) was properly approved and adopted." State V. Phillips, 540 P. 2d 936,941, Supreme Court of Utah, Sept 15, 1975.

The goal of this amendment was to establish a national citizenship under the jurisdiction and protection of the US Government. By such citizenship residing in each State, the US Government could now meddle directly into the affairs of the States including its law making powers once protected under the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment. Thus self-government of the States compromised and centralized national government its footing towards total centralization.

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