

## The 14th Amendment — fraud

(Author Unknown)

The Jewish media make fun of "*conspiracy theorists*," not because they are sometimes wrong, but because they are sometimes right.

—Jerry Abbott

In the early 19th century, the Rothschild banking house laid a conspiracy to ensnare the United States in their financial web. Their plan was to divide the American republic into two warring factions and induce both halves to indebt themselves with massive war loans. In the North, their agents fanned the flames of moral indignation over slavery, while in the South they spread alarm and distrust of the North.

Abraham Lincoln, though his own aim of repatriating the Blacks to Africa conflicted with Rothschild interests, proved their useful tool until the Civil War was over. Afterwards, to remove him as an inconvenience, the Jews had Lincoln killed, on 14 April 1865.

On Lincoln's Assassination.

There are a number of different conspiracy theories regarding Abraham Lincoln's assassination. One of them, that Andrew Johnson hired John Wilkes Booth, is probably false. Another, that Booth did it on his own initiative for personal reasons, is also probably false.

A third, that the Roman Catholic Church engaged Booth to kill Lincoln, is likewise probably false. While possibly the Jesuits could have been put up to an assassination of this kind, a Vatican motive for doing so doesn't seem to exist. The extent to which this theory has been retailed, without suggesting a plausible and sufficient motive, makes me suspect that it is a red herring.

A fourth blames Edwin Stanton, in place of Andrew Johnson, and this one might be partly true: Stanton appears to have ordered General Ulysses Grant and Major Thomas T. Eckert not to attend the Ford's Theater with Lincoln. So Stanton may have been involved. However this theory goes on to identify Stanton as the "*mastermind*" of the assassination plot, and that is probably going too far.

The correct theory, as best as I estimate it, is that the Jewish banking houses feared that Lincoln's money policies (*the greenbacks*) were contrary to their interests, as well as to their aim to subjugate the United States by means of debt. That is the motive for the murder. (*Seventy years later, Adolf Hitler similarly incurred the anger of the Jewish*

*bankers when he by-passed their loans and restored Germany to prosperity by bartering directly with other nations.)*

The agents whom the Jews used probably included Judah Benjamin, Secretary of the Confederacy and himself a Jew, who recruited Booth as an assassin and acted thereafter as his handler. The link between Booth and Benjamin was a shared codebook. The Rothschild's contingency plan, in case the assassination conspiracy was traced so far as Benjamin, was to allege that the motive was Confederate revenge.

To show that it was the Jewish bankers, and no one else, who initiated the conspiracy to murder Abraham Lincoln, I invite you to remember that the Jews were also actively seeking to kill the Russian Czar, Alexander, at about the same time, making an unsuccessful attempt in 1866, followed by the successful bomb attack in 1881.

There is a variant of this theory, which I find doubtful, but I will mention it. The variant goes that Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd, was an opium addict, and that John Wilkes Booth was her supplier. The Rothschild's, desiring Lincoln's death, recruited Mary to do the deed in exchange for enough money to ensure her habit for the rest of her life, while setting Booth up to take the blame. Booth was told that he was to kidnap Lincoln, take him out to sea, and forcibly addict him to opium. In reality, according to the variant, the Rothschild's used this scheme to maneuver Booth into position to be a scapegoat for a murder carried out by Mary Todd. Again, I doubt this variant and consider Booth to have been more probably the trigger man, but even if it were true that Lincoln were killed by his wife, the Jewish bankers would remain the ones who primarily had brought it about.

To seal their financial power over the forcibly united States, the bankers desired an Amendment to the U.S. Constitution by which a legislative escape from public debt would be forever impossible. However, there were a number of irregularities in the passage of the bill proposing the 14th Amendment that should have disqualified it from even becoming eligible for submission to the states for ratification.

For one thing, that bill (*H.J.R. 127*) was never submitted to, nor adopted by, a Constitutional Congress as required by the U.S. Constitution (*Art. I, sec 3 and Art. V*). For another thing, H.J.R. 127 never acquired the necessary two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives, and in the Senate many of the senators known to be opposed to the bill were forcibly ejected from the assembly and thus prevented from voting. Therefore the resolution never was validly enacted by Congress, meaning that the 14th Amendment did not, legally speaking, even get out of Congress.

To my knowledge, it is very unusual for some members of the U.S. Senate to gang up on opposed members in order to remove them by force and prevent them from voting in opposition to them. It shows how determined the Jews were to get the U.S. Constitution amended to their liking, and no democratic process or legal requirement was allowed to obstruct their will in this matter.

Nonetheless, the 14th Amendment was treated by the federal government as though it had been duly acted upon by Congress and was submitted to the states for ratification. At this point, some of the states knew that the proposed Amendment had been issued fraudulently, but other states did not. The result was that the more informed state legislatures rejected ratification, while some of the states that were afterward informed rescinded the ratification that they had previously made.

In fact, the 14th Amendment was not ratified. Even if it had been validly enacted by Congress, it still should not be regarded as law today, due to its failure to be ratified by the necessary three-quarters of the states which were in the United States at that time. But keep in mind that the Jewish bankers, who had tricked Americans into slaughtering each other during the Civil War and putting the survivors heavily into debt to repay war loans, were determined to hog-tie the American people with a prohibition on legislative debt-repudiation. They weren't going to take "no" for an answer. Several states were compelled by military force to change their "negative" ratification vote after the Amendment was "rejected" by more than one-fourth of the States.

Let's take a closer look. There were 37 states in the United States in 1868. In order for the proposed 14th Amendment to be valid, it had to be ratified by no less than three-quarters of those states, i.e., by 28 states.

State Ratified	Notes	
Connecticut	25 June 1866	
New Hampshire	6 July 1866	
Tennessee	19 July 1866	
New Jersey	11 September 1866	Rescinded 24 March 1868
Oregon	19 September 1866	Rescinded 15 October 1868
Vermont	30 October 1866	
Ohio	4 January 1867	Rescinded 15 January 1868 Again ratified: 17 Sep 2003
New York	10 January 1867	
Kansas	11 January 1867	
Illinois	15 January 1867	
West Virginia	16 January 1867	
Michigan	16 January 1867	
Minnesota	16 January 1867	
Maine	19 January 1867	
Nevada	22 January 1867	
Indiana	23 January 1867	
Missouri	25 January 1867	
Rhode Island	7 February 1867	
Wisconsin	7 February 1867	
Pennsylvania	12 February 1867	
Massachusetts	20 March 1867	

Nebraska	15 June 1867	
Iowa	16 March 1868	
Arkansas	6 April 1868	
Florida	9 June 1868	
North Carolina	4 July 1868 (fraud)	Rejected 14 December 1866
Louisiana	9 July 1868 (fraud)	Rejected 6 February 1867
South Carolina	9 July 1868 (fraud)	Rejected 20 December 1866

On 21 July 1868, Congress unconstitutionally passed a "*Concurrent Resolution*" that ordered the U.S. Secretary of State to issue a Proclamation declaring that the ratification of the "*14th Amendment*" had been completed on 9 July 1868, which is the day that the federal government's soldiers forced Louisiana and South Carolina to change their ratification votes.

Additionally, two states — New Jersey and Ohio — rescinded their ratifications before 9 July 1868. The federal government, however, wasn't listening to any legal development among the states that was contrary to the interests of the Jewish bankers.

So, on 9 July 1868, the illicitly proposed "*14th Amendment*" was fraudulently declared to have been ratified by the required 28 out of 37 states, thus becoming a part of the supreme law of the land, when IN FACT, the ratification had fallen five states short of the required number.

In addition, these states rejected the 14th Amendment:

Texas	Rejected 27 October 1866
Georgia	Rejected 9 November 1866
Florida	Rejected 6 December 1866
Alabama	Rejected 7 December 1866
North Carolina	Rejected 14 December 1866
Arkansas	Rejected 17 December 1866
South Carolina	Rejected 20 December 1866
Kentucky	Rejected 8 January 1867
Virginia	Rejected 9 January 1867
Mississippi	Rejected 31 January 1867
Louisiana	Rejected 6 February 1867
Delaware	Rejected 7 February 1867
Maryland	Rejected 23 March 1867
Ohio	Rescinded 15 January 1868
California	Rejected 3 March 1868
New Jersey	Rescinded 24 March 1868
Oregon	Rescinded 15 October 1868

A Kike Crows.

Bill Cohen reports on Ohio's 2003 ratification of the 14th Amendment.

*"You might say it's 135 years too late, but Ohio legislators this year ratified the 14th Amendment. That's the one that took effect in the late 1860s, giving rights to freed slaves and supposedly protecting all citizens against discrimination based on race, religion, or sex. On September 17th Governor Bob Taft, legislative leaders and other top state officials will officially inform the federal government Ohio has agreed to the Amendment. Actually, for more than a century, Ohio has had to agree with the Amendment because long ago it was declared that enough states had ratified the Amendment to make it the law of the land. But symbolically in the past Ohio's support for the idea wavered. In 1867, the Ohio legislature did ratify the Amendment, but the very next year it voted to rescind the ratification. That pullback was engineered by the Ohio Democratic Party, which at the time was against allowing African-Americans to vote. These days, the Democrats portray themselves as the party of civil rights for minorities, and the sponsor of the 14th Amendment ratification is a Democrat: state senator Mark Mallory. Out of 132 state legislators, all but one voted for ratification. They concede it has virtually no impact on public policy, but they add that it sends a message that Ohio stands for equal protection under the law. Bill Cohen at the Ohio Public Radio Statehouse News Bureau."*

The actual effect and purpose of the 14th Amendment was to deny freedom to Americans, to infect American society with racial mixing (*and thus inevitably with racial strife*), to reduce the meaning and value of citizenship, and to prevent a legislative escape from the debt-snare thrown over America by the Jewish bankers. Laws passed pursuant to the 14th Amendment include the misnamed Civil Rights laws, which instituted a system of looting Whites so that non-Whites could have a standard of living much higher than what their level of competence could have earned them in a free market society, while simultaneously prohibiting White people from taking measures in their own self-defense. Naturally, the Jews are quite pleased about this.

Although in later years, an occasional honorable man would arise on the American political scene to denounce the increasing corruption spawned by the 14th Amendment (*fraud*), the attempt at rejecting the 14th Amendment (*fraud*) was perhaps the last concerted act in American politics that could be rightly described as American.