



The Government of The United States of America
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JUDICIAL REVIEW
on diversity of citizenship in North America

Table of Contents

Definitions:..... 2

United States n. 2

con-ter-mi-nous 2

Where is the United States federal corporation? 3

Manhattan Island 4

Current structure of the Netherlands:..... 5

Oath Is Required for U.S. Citizenship..... 5

Birth Right Citizenship..... 6

Confusion of many Americans within the States of the Union 6

The Law of Nations 8

Nations and States..... 8

U.S. state and a State of the Union 9

Resident alien status..... 12

In Summary: 12

The United States Government agrees:..... 13



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This is a judicial review of the security of person:

Definitions:

Definition of the United States:

1: 28 U.S. Code § 3002 - Definitions

(15) "United States" means—

- (A) a Federal corporation;
- (B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or
- (C) an instrumentality of the United States.

2: 28 U.S. Code § 1603 - Definitions – C: The "United States" includes all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Jurisdiction

Power of a court to adjudicate cases and issue orders.

Territory within which a court or a government agency may properly exercise its power. See, e.g. *Ruhrgas AG v. Marathon Oil Co. et al.*, 526 U.S. 574 (1999).

United States

n.

a republic in the N Western Hemisphere comprising 48 conterminous states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska in North America, and Hawaii in the N Pacific. 281,421,906; conterminous United States, 3,022,387 sq. mi. (7,827,982 sq. km); with Alaska and Hawaii, 3,615,122 sq. mi. (9,363,165 sq. km). *Cap.*: Washington, D.C. *Abbr.*: U.S., US Also called **United States of America.**

con·ter·mi·nous

(kən-tûr'mə-nəs) also **co·ter·mi·nous** (kō-)

adj.

1. Having a boundary in common; contiguous: The northern border of the United States is conterminous with the southern border of Canada.
2. Contained in the same boundaries; coextensive: the conterminous 48 states.
3. Having the same scope, range of meaning, or extent in time.



Where is the United States federal corporation?



Bank of New York Mellon Corporate Headquarter Office
One Wall Street
New York, NY 10286
United States
Ph: 212-495-1784
Fx: 212-495-2546

Note the reference to United States in the above address. Note that one can write to the president or vice-president of the United States at the White House, and yet, the address does not include “United States”.

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

The same applies to the treasury:

The Department of the Treasury of the United States
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

This is because Washington, DC is under the jurisdiction of the United States. It is not the United States. As evidence, below is a picture of a boundary stone that line the boundaries of District of Columbia.



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Judicial Review -Page 3 of 13

Jurisdiction of the United States: <http://www.boundarystones.org/>



Notes: On the right of the corner stone it reads: "jurisdiction of the United States" and on the left it reads: "Maryland". Jurisdiction of the United States is not the same as the United States. This means that the District of Columbia is not the United States. The United States/Manhattan Island claims the District of Columbia as its jurisdiction.

Manhattan Island

Manhattan Island is the United States which was started under the Charter of the Patroons and was originally called "New Netherlands". Literally speaking, the United States, being a Federal Corporation, is under the jurisdiction of the Netherlands and its Monarch thereof today. The King of the Netherlands is King Willem-Alexander. Corporations are inherently privately owned of which this particular Federal Corporation does business as the United States Government.



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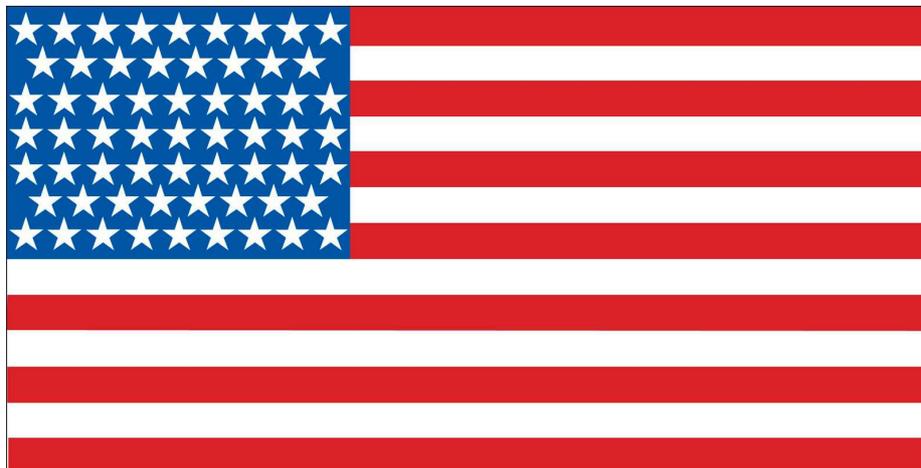
Judicial Review -Page 4 of 13

Current structure of the Netherlands:

The **Monarchy of the Netherlands** is constitutional and as such, the role and position of the monarch are defined and limited by the constitution of the Netherlands. Consequently, a fairly large portion of the Dutch constitution is devoted to the monarch; roughly a third of the constitution describes the succession, mechanisms of accession and abdication to the throne, the roles and responsibilities of the monarch and the formalities of communication between the States-General of the Netherlands and the role of the monarch in the creation of laws. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Netherlands)

The 50 Star Flag

The 50 star flag belongs to the United States which is a federal corporation which means it is a company flag.



The "50 star" flag of the United States

Oath Is Required for U.S. Citizenship

In order to be a citizen of the United States, the following process must be completed otherwise the individual is only showing an intent to become a citizen of the United States and is not a citizen of the United States --- also known as a U.S. citizen which is an arbitrary term.



In summary, the conditions of such United States citizenship are:

- 1) the candidate must declare two years in advance, before a proper court, the intention to become a citizen of the United States, and
- 2) the candidate must declare an oath of allegiance to support the constitution of the United States before a court possessing authority to hear such declaration and renounce any allegiance that exists between the candidate and any other sovereignty, such proceedings being recorded by the Clerk of the Court, and
- 3) the court of record has determined the candidate has resided within the United States five years and within the state or territory of where the said court is located for at least one year and the candidate be of good and moral character.

Birth Right Citizenship

Birth right citizenship exclusively exists within the United States meaning Manhattan Island or the District of Columbia. Although Birth Right Citizenship is also considered within the States of the Union by many, it simply does not exist. As outlined here, and discussed thoroughly within 576 FEDERAL REPORTER, vol. 56. CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS v. REUM. (Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. May 29, 1893.) No. 211 an oath of allegiance is required.

Yet, a voluntary declaration of allegiance put forth by an enterprising individual is still not sufficient to conclude the matter. It is the prerogative of the United States to put forth conditions it deems appropriate for naturalization. In this case, in addition to an oath the United States also requires a confirmation from the court administering the oath. Thus, every individual born outside the jurisdiction of the United States, the District of Columbia, and Manhattan Island is required to perform an oath in a proper court and have that oath recorded for memorialization by the clerk of court.

Confusion of many Americans within the States of the Union

Many are confused about a federal republic being under the constitution of the United States of America and the confusion is represented in the following quote:

Administrative Jurisdiction

as defined by law, the activity of governmental administrative agencies and their officials in solving individual administrative cases and in applying the corresponding legal sanctions by administrative procedure. The jurisdiction of the governmental administrative agencies in the USSR and other socialist countries is based on the strict observance of the principle of



legality and is clearly regulated by the appropriate legal acts—for instance, the Apr. 12, 1968, edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR “On the Procedure for Hearing Citizens’ Requests, Petitions, and Complaints.” Several agencies of the USSR governmental administration and their officials exercise administrative jurisdiction within certain limits set by law—for instance, the chief of a local militia office can impose a fine for the commission of an administrative offense (a minor offense) which manifests itself as petty hooliganism. In the USSR, according to law, people’s judges, administrative commissions for cases of minors, and several other agencies have been invested with the powers of administrative jurisdiction.

Now, turning briefly to the 14th Amendment, it reads,

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. 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 jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. (Amendment 14, sec. 1)

It is clear the amendment is addressing the few--- those specifically born or naturalized within the United States and its territories --- not the masses of people from across the continent within the States of the Union or other nations. Further, note the phrase “subject to the jurisdiction thereof”. This phrase acknowledges jurisdiction can change as one can be born in the United States but, upon age, take an oath of allegiance to another nation, thereby nullifying any previous United States jurisdiction.

The United States is claiming as citizens all persons born or successfully naturalized in the United States and under its jurisdiction. This fits accurately with what we have thus examined. The amendment further states that no state shall make laws that abridge or undermine the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Those same U.S. states cannot deprive the citizen of the United States of life, liberty, property or equal protection of the law without due process as opposed to the States of the Union of which are foreign to citizens of the United States and bound by the Law of Nations.

As for non-citizen, non-resident aliens to the United States of America and of the United States, those that are born outside the United States and its territories and those that have not successfully naturalized---lacking an oath heard by a proper court, etc., the amendment offers nothing but silence. This is not a surprise as the amendment was not written to address non-citizen, non-resident aliens to the United States of America. Indeed, the entire constitution of the United States is written for citizens of the United States, not non-citizen, non-resident aliens to the United States of America.

Thus, “We the People” is most accurately understood to be: we, the citizens of the United States.



The Law of Nations

The Alien Tort Statute, often called the Alien Tort Claims Act, is a section of the United States Code that addresses civil actions brought by an alien. It reads:

The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action by an alien for a tort only, committed in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States.
28 U.S. Code § 1350 - Alien's action for tort¹

For our purposes, note the phrase “in violation of the law of nations. . .”

The Law of Nations², written by Emerich de Vattel, was published in 1758. It modernized the theory and practice of international law.

It came to us in good season, when the circumstances of a rising State make it necessary to frequently consult the Law of Nations. – Ben Franklin, December 9, 1775

Centuries after his death it was discovered that U.S. President George Washington had a number of overdue library books dating back over 221 years. One of them was *The Law of Nations*. (as reported by the Washington Post)

Nations and States

The very first sentence in the Law of Nations reads:

“Nations or states are bodies’ politic, societies of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength.”

This principle is supported by Article 13 of the Charter of the Organization of American States

*The political existence of the State is independent of recognition by other States. Even before being recognized, the State has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its preservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate concerning its interests, to administer its services, and to determine the jurisdiction and competence of its courts. The exercise of these rights is limited only by the exercise of the rights of other States in accordance with international law.*³

¹ Also referenced at (June 25, 1948, ch. 646, [62 Stat. 934](#).)

² Law of Nations PDF: http://files.libertyfund.org/files/2246/Vattel_1519_LFeBk.pdf

³ Article 13, Charter of The Organization of American States: http://www.oas.org/dil/treaties_A-41_Charter_of_the_Organization_of_American_States.htm#ch13



It is this, The Law of Nations, which is the supreme law. It establishes the tenants and principles referenced by the Organization of American States, the U.S. Code, the constitution for the United States, case law as well as the Articles of Confederation of 1781 and the Articles of Confederation as amended August 5th, 2015.

The Articles of Confederation established the country and stiled that country “The United States of America”. The constitution of the United States is a separate document from the Articles of Confederation, written for the benefit of specific people---citizens of the United States.

The federal constitution exclusively protects the rights of citizens of the United States. The Bill of Rights and other limitations of the federal constitution protect citizens of the United States from the people within the States of the Union. All protections of the citizens of the United States are implemented by a private membership association called the American Bar Association. The citizens of the United States are literally subjects and citizens of the foreign Monarch of the Netherlands.

Their position partakes more of the character of subjects than of citizens. They are subject to the laws of the United States, but have no voice in its management. If they are allowed to make laws, the validity of these laws is derived from the sanction of a Government in which they are not represented. Mere citizenship they may have, but the political rights of citizens they cannot enjoy until they are organized into a State, and admitted into the Union. [People v. De La Guerra, 40 Cal. 311, 342 (1870)]

U.S. state and a State of the Union

A U.S. state is different from a State of the Union. The States of the Union were established (and remain) under the original Articles of Confederation of 1781 as amended, and suffered an overlay survey by U.S. states meaning Manhattan Island on behalf of the foreign Monarch of the Netherlands began to usurp the powers and authority of The United States of America comprised of the original States of the Union. Manhattan Island has also attempted to steal the original jurisdiction of the States of the Union by arbitrarily claiming the original General Post Office of the Confederacy of The United States of America of 1781 started in 1775.



Benjamin Franklins Ledger:

By Congress for that purpose. -- Doctor Franklin on the 7th of November, 1776, was succeeded as Postmaster General, by his relative Richard Bache who remained in office to the 28th of Jan'y: 1782 when he was succeeded by General Heyward, who was the last head of the General Post Office under the Confederacy.

In 1790, there were but 45 Post Offices through-out the United States, and but 1575 miles of post routes. The General Post Office, in the year 1790, was located in New York, and Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts was the first P.M. Genl. under the Federal Government. His

Yet, those people that believe that the U.S. states overlay tenders privileges and immunities and somehow restricts the powers of a federal republic, when in fact it renders those people resident aliens that have only shown an intent to become a citizen of the United States yet never completed the naturalization process to becoming a citizen subject of a foreign monarch.

An overlay survey does not null and void the fact that the States of the Union are in fact foreign to the United States and the United States of America. The term "the United States of America" exclusively applies to citizens of the United States (U.S. citizen is an arbitrary term). The federal corporation belongs exclusively to citizens of the United States in harmony with a foreign monarch.

The United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in Alabama or any of the new States which were formed ... The United States has no Constitutional capacity to exercise municipal jurisdiction, sovereignty or eminent domain, within the limits of a state or elsewhere, except in the cases in which it is expressly granted. . ." (Pollard v. Hagan, 44 U.S.C. 213, 221, 223)

Salonen v. Farley, 82 F. Supp. 25 (E.D. Ky. 1949)

The defendants have correctly stated the well established principle of law that the Government of the United States is foreign as to the States of the Union within the rule of private international law that the penal statutes of one sovereignty will not be enforced by another. Robinson v. Norato, 71 R.I. 256, 43 A.2d 467, 162 A. L.R. 362; State of Wisconsin v. Pelican Ins. Co., 127 U.S. 265, 8 S. Ct. 1370, 32 L. Ed. 239. It is universally recognized that foreign jurisdictions will not enforce penal statutes of another state. Galveston, H. & S. A. R. Co. v. Wallace, 223 U.S. 481, 32 S. Ct.



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Judicial Review -Page 10 of 13

205, 56 L. Ed. 516; *The Antelope*, 10 Wheat 66, 23 U.S. 66, 6 L. Ed. 268, wherein Chief Justice Marshall made the short statement that, "The Courts of no country execute the penal laws of another." (Salonen v. Farley, 82 F. Supp. 25 (E.D. Ky. 1949))

The Civil War of 1861 to 1865 was about expanding the jurisdiction of the United States under the label of U.S. states. The Civil War was about expanding foreign monarch reach into the State of the Union.

However, the establishment of U.S. states is illegal under the Law of Nations, as a state cannot be formed within a State. The original States of the Union do in fact still exist. These original States lay dormant as they did not have a permanent population until 2010.

If the U.S. states were legal, a civil war would not have been necessary.

In 1864, before the conclusion of the war, the definition of "state" was altered:

Word "state" to include "territories," and District of Columbia. **SEC. 182.** *And be it further enacted,* That wherever the word state is used in this act, it shall be construed to include the territories and the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.
APPROVED, June 30, 1864.

This definition is evidence of the violation referenced earlier of creating U.S. states within the States of the Union.

The District of Columbia is not a state or State of the Union and therefore cannot be considered to be included in any definition of a state or State. In fact, the city of Washington D.C. is an independent city-state and its flag represents the three city-state empire of the city of Washington D.C., the city of London, and Vatican city. The City of London is not to be confused with London, England, and the City of Washington D.C. is not to be confused with the District of Columbia or the United States.



Flag of the city of Washington D.C.



Resident alien status

Having a resident alien status is not all bad because those resident aliens still have a choice whether or not they want to claim to be a citizen of the United States or claim a Nationality within the States of the Union. Many of the people like to affiliate United States nationality with American National within the States of the Union. One has to claim to be a municipal citizen, then a U.S. state citizen and then a citizen of the United States which tenders United States nationality under an oath or affirmation as opposed to:

American Nationals claim a Nationality through The United States of America, as established by the Articles of Confederation, and the current Government thereof, and those claimants are also placed in one of the original States of the Union.

It is up to those American Nationals and residents of the original State of the Union to form an assembly to start the process as being recognized and qualified as an independent State under the Law of Nations. The Law of Nations is the constitution of the States of the Union where parts of the Law of Nations was placed in an Articles of Confederation. However, the constitution of The United States of America is the Law of Nations that binds each independent State of the Union into a league of friendship. The current Articles of Confederation as amended August 5th, 2015 are the Articles that uphold the Law of Nations in all of its forms.

In Summary:

When a person is defined as a documented American National within the States of the Union and has taken an oath or affirmation to The United States of America or the Government of The United States of America, the evidence shows that the person is foreign to the United States Government and any of its franchises and or administrative U.S. states. Even if the assumption is that the person is a citizen of the United States (U.S. citizen) and a resident of the U.S. state under an Interstate Compact Agreement between U.S. states that deals with residency, Title 8 section 1481 is fulfilled with the naturalization process of the Government of The United States of America. A perceived benefit of any kind from the Federal Corporation is the cost of doing business in another country and does not confer or relinquish foreign status of those within The United States of America.

Therefore, the recourse for booking or any other form of administrative procedure by a U.S. officer is trafficking of persons. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is very clear on the matter of human rights and the fact that as long as those human rights are claimed based on security of person, the Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have standing and are enforceable under customary international law.



The United States Government agrees:

The alien tort claims act or The **Alien Tort Statute** (28 U.S.C. § 1350; **ATS**), would apply within the United States under cases where the subject matter is under security of person.

The Government of The United States of America fulfilling the role of National Government for the States of the Union applies such cases under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Law of Nations within its Judicial Branch.

The purpose of this Judicial Review is to quash confusion of the people that have spent days, months and years attempting to decipher the many sections of code of the United States Government.

This particular Judicial Review can be used as evidence within any court wherein the subject matter is security of person and or the definition of the particular person is in question. The use of foreign cases are being used as quotes for educational purposes only and the Government of The United States of America does not rely on those cases for its own standing.



Chief Judge
General Post Master Council

