



SECTION 2 OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

Section 2 of the 14th Amendment and the usage of 'State' therein.

Below is the language of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment and its "reconstruction" ¹ effects:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. ~*United States Constitution, 14th Amendment*

Therein the term "State" has more than one usage or meaning based on context, which are:

1. The "State" may be the people (or body politic) of a country or nation.
2. The "State" may be the government of a people (or body politic).
3. The "State" may be the territory (or country)² a people (or nation) occupies.

Wherefore, we see the following in regard to context of the substitution of terms:

EG: Representatives shall be apportioned among the bodies politic of the Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of *persons* in each country, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of the government of a country, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such country, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, *except for participation in rebellion, or other crime*, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such country.³

Now, relooking at the places that the term "State" is seen implemented in Section 2:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several **States** [1] according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each **State** [2], excluding Indians not taxed. But when *the right to vote at any election* for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a **State** [3], or the members of the Legislature thereof, *is denied* to any of the male inhabitants of such **State** [4], being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, *except for participation in rebellion, or other crime*, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such **State** [5].

1 The "Reconstruction Amendments" are the 13th, 14th, and 15th which installed a new governmental system.

2 Pre-14th Amendment definition: **COUNTRY**. By country is meant the state of which one is a member. Every man's country is in general the state in which he happens to have been born. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*

3 See the article *Historical Error* for a deeper explanation of this Section: www.pacinlaw.us/error

Now, the reasoning of each numbered replacement as exercised above:

- 1) Representatives can only be apportioned among a number of a specific *people*, hence the terminology noted as 'bodies politic of the Union' may replace "several States".
- 2) Taking into consideration that "Indians not taxed" may live within a territory that is called a "State", this leaves the 'counting of persons' being all other people occupying each territory or *country*. That with the exclusion of the people not subject to the jurisdiction, *i.e.*, noncitizens/aliens; however would also include the "state citizens" who are disenfranchised by the 14th Amendment operations.
- 3) As the Executive and Judicial officers (or the members of the Legislature thereof) are people who work in government, the usage of "State" can be replaced with 'the government of a country'.
- 4) The term "inhabitants" (generic usage) reflects people who occupy land or a territory, hence the phrase "such State" can be replaced with 'such country' in this instant case in the usage of "State".
- 5) There are two types of citizens referenced here: 1) citizens of the United States (such male citizens); 2) the whole number of citizens (such citizens may be *state citizens* presumed to now be acting as *citizens of the United States*). Stealthily, the language in itself illustrates that there are *two sets* of *citizens* that occupy the territory. In reasoning, the term "State" can be replaced with 'country'.

Conclusion: The only "persons" who may vote (*via* participating in rebellion) are "citizens of the United States" (*i.e.*, such male citizens), hence can be the only "persons" represented, *i.e.*, this is why there is a *reduction* of "persons" that is portrayed in the "reconstruction" formula. Simply, *citizens of the United States* are now represented, and not the (now extinct) *state citizens*.

Inhabitant: An interesting observation with the term "inhabitant" (law usage) in regard to persons who are referred to as "citizens of the United States". Vattel noted in the Law of Nations treatise that an *inhabitant* is a man in a country not his own. This usage is also found in Article I of the Constitution. This where representatives shall not be an *inhabitant* of the State for which they have been chosen, *when elected*. In other words, "when elected" they had to be, *or became*, *citizens of the state* they were elected to represent, thus were no longer inhabitants thereof.

Now back in reference to the usage of the term *inhabitant* in Section 2 of the 14th Amendment: the people who are known as "citizens of the United States" are technically "foreigners" to the *countries* of which they live. This due to the fact that they are *citizen members* of the political subdivisions of the United States' "14th Amendment States". They are now part of *ITS* country. This technically makes them *inhabitants* of such countries and not *lawful* citizens (of the *lawful* bodies politic under the original political system). These *14th Amendment persons* are deemed in *adverse possession* of the countries that they *unlawfully* occupy. Further, it should be noted that the *Carnegie Foundation* changed the term "inhabitant" to "resident" in its translated version of Vattel that is found in the Library of Congress. One could surmise that this is why people who live in the "States" under the 14th Amendment political system are referred to as "residents".

Summary

If you cannot participate in the elections of a *country*, how can you truly be represented? Are not governments instituted by the *CONSENT* of the governed? Moreover, does one really have to participate in rebellion (criminal activity), or be associated with criminals?

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