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## CITIZENSHIP (American Citizen v. U.S. Citizen Under Collective Entity Rule

06 Tuesday MAR 2012

POSTED BY DBHJ IN UNCATEGORIZED

≈ 5 COMMENTS

### *Tags*

*1040V, American Citizen, atificial person, biological flesh, Birth Certificate, Braswell v. United States, Certificate of Origin, Collective entity rule, constructive trust, natural person, Sovereign document, Susan B. Anthony, U.S. Citizen, U.S. v. Anthony, United States v. Susan B. Anthony, United States v. White*

(Florence A. Austin' England III)

**(Blog Master's Note: One of the cases listed below was impossible to find, U.S. v. Anthony. I did find reference to it. It was against Susan B. Anthony and the reference is under 'Table of Authorities' Here. )**

**American Citizen or electing to proceed  
as a U.S. citizen  
Under the Collective Entity Rule**

There appears to be a misunderstanding by most people in general as to the difference between a natural biological person and the artificial person created by the legislative process to gain control over the population in general. This document will explain that difference.

**John Joseph Smith, is a natural and thereby, biological flesh and blood, person, a creation**

of God.

**JOHN JOSEPH SMITH**, is an artificial person/U.S.citizen, resident/ citizen of the United States and thereby, out of necessity, created by the government for the express purpose to gain unilateral control over all commercial process as that process applies to the natural individual/person.

In basic English grammar, a name spelled in upper and lower case, such as John Joseph Smith, is a substantive given name and indicative to identify the biological flesh and blood man, a natural person.

*Person. In general usage, a human being (i.e. natural person), though by statute term may include labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers. Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed.*

On the other hand, a name spelled in all caps or upper case, such as JOHN JOSEPH SMITH, is indicative of an artificial or constructive person, owing its allegiance to its creator, the legislative process.

*Artificial persons. Persons created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government, as distinguished from natural persons. Corporations are examples of artificial persons. Black's 6th Ed.*

*U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873) "The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress."*

(Blog Masters Note: See note below under Comments)

The "United States" is defined in Title 28 USC Sec. 3002(15)(A) as a "Federal corporation". It is also the controlling municipal corporation of the many inferior municipal and thereby, subsidiary corporations i.e. instrumentalities of the U.S. Inc.

*Municipal. In narrower, more common, sense, it means pertaining to a local governmental unit, commonly, a city or town or other governmental unit. In its broader sense, it means pertaining to the public or governmental affairs of a state or nation or of a people. Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed.*

So the federal corporation United States, that pertains to the public affairs of a people, would be a municipal corporation. The federal government pertains to protecting the affairs of its sovereign people.

*Municipal corporation. A body corporate consisting of the inhabitants of a designated area created by the legislature with or without the consent of such inhabitants for governmental purposes . .*

A municipal corporation has a dual character, the one public and the other private, and

exercises corresponding twofold functions and duties — one class consisting of those acts performed by it in the exercise of delegated sovereign powers for benefit of people generally, as the arm of the state, enforcing general laws made in pursuance of general policy of the state, and the other consisting of acts done in exercise of power of the municipal corporation for its own benefit, or for the benefit of its citizens alone, or citizens of the municipal corporation and its immediate locality. Black's 6th Ed.

A municipal corporation is an artificial person, as shown above, and consists of the general inhabitants called citizens, and these artificial persons (citizens) were created by the legislature, not by God and thereby, are foreclosed to acknowledge God or God's law. A corporation can be a citizen itself, and that corporation can have its own citizens. A corporation also has its own officers. When a corporation is dissolved, then the officers of that corporation no longer exist. A government has its own citizens and employees. When that government is dissolved, then those citizens also cease to exist, since both officers and citizens of a corporation are both artificial persons.

Corporate citizen. *Corporate status in the state of incorporation . . .* Black's 6th Ed.

A municipal corporation in its broader sense, such as the United States, consists of the inhabitants (U.S. citizens) of a designated area (federal United States). And a corporation can through its legislative branch create artificial persons, who are termed citizens of the municipal corporation. Can an artificial person/entity create a biological flesh and blood natural man? NO! Can a creator create a being superior to itself as the creator? NO! Can an artificial person (LEGISLATURE) create another artificial person? YES!

Whereas, when the municipal corporation United States, creates a citizen through the legislative process, that citizen is then relegated to the mere contemplation of a corporate U.S.citizen. Said corporate citizen's name is evidenced in all capital or upper case letters, indicating that it is an artificial person, as distinguished from a natural or biological person whose name is "Capitalized, using upper and lower case letters. The corporate citizen is subject to its creator, the U.S. government, and thereby, subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of its creator.

Constitution of the United States of America

14th Amendment. *Section 1. 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 and immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any States 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.*

A citizen of the United States is a constructive citizen, limited to a corporate status, created by the corporation entitled as the United States, and thereby, is acting as the agent for the purpose of collecting revenue. Said citizen can exercise only privileges and immunities as provided within the limited parameters of the 14th Amendment. A natural person however,

is born with unalienable natural rights, which are secured by the Constitution. A constructive person restricted to the corporate status, could only receive corporate income.

### COLLECTIVE ENTITY RULE

***Braswell v. United States***, 487 U.S. 99 (1988) *This doctrine – known as the collective entity rule- has a lengthy and distinguished pedigree.*

What is a “collective entity”? An “add on entity” so to speak, and thereby collective, attaching to the natural person much as a leech. Since the status of U.S. citizen can be created by naturalization let’s see what naturalization is, and determine if a U.S. citizen is in fact, the inferior and thereby constructive entity of the perceived collective entity, which of necessity, requires the biological element to complete the ungodly mix of this scheme.

**Naturalization.** *The process by which a person acquires nationality after birth and becomes entitled to the privileges of U.S. citizenship. In the United States collective naturalization occurs when designated groups are made citizens by treaty (as Louisiana Purchase), or by a law of Congress (as in annexation of Texas and Hawaii). Black’s 6th Ed.*

**Person.** *Scope and delineation of term necessary for determining to whom Fourteenth Amendment of Constitution affords protections since this Amendment expressly applies to “person”.*

Let’s review the definition of artificial person.

**Artificial persons.** *Persons created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government, as distinguished from natural persons. Corporations are examples of artificial persons. Black’s 6th Ed.*

The 14th Amendment applies to “persons”, and person in legal parlance means an artificial person, in distinction from a natural person. “Collective” “naturalization occurs when designated groups” (inhabitants) “are made (created) citizens by a law of Congress”. These artificial persons were “created and devised by constructive human laws (14th Amendment U.S.citizen) for the purpose to (re-venue) the natural person into the “venue” of a constructive society and subject to exclusive government control, and evidencing their names crafted in all capital or upper case letters. These designated political groups are “made” or created corporate citizens/employees and are as a matter of law, distinguished from natural persons.

A natural person, whose named spelled in upper and lower case letters i.e “Capitalized”, was born with unalienable rights, and is NOT as a matter of fact, a corporate U.S. citizen. Whereas, the artificial person, and corporate citizen of the United States, is displayed of its name in all capital letters. A natural person cannot be reduced to the condition of an artificial person.

The theme of the collective entity rule states: **Braswell v. United States** 487 U.S. 99 (1988)

quoting, United States v. White, 322 U.S. 694 (1944) *But individuals, when acting as representatives of a collective group, cannot be said to be exercising their personal rights and duties, nor be entitled to their purely personal privileges. Rather they assume the rights, duties and privileges of the artificial entity or association of which they are agents or officers and they are bound by its obligations.*

**NOTE:** The above cite as related to the "Collective Entity Rule" is prime material to confront any court, seeking to acquire personum jurisdiction over the natural person, while conducting the nature of the proceeding under said collective entity rule.

**An example:**

The judge calls the name of JOHN JOSEPH SMITH, a constructive entity as well as a constructive trust, anticipating the natural person John Joseph Smith, will answer and thereby, providing the court with the necessary presumption that said natural person is knowingly volunteering to accept participation in the collective entity process as the primary party in question and thereby, taking responsibility of all charges as read.

At this point, John Joseph Smith should respond:

"Point of understanding!" When the judge asks the question, John should ask: "Is this arraignment being conducted under the collective entity rule?"

For me to attempt to anticipate what the judge will do or say at this point is anyone's guess .. I would suppose he or she will be in a state of rapid heart beat.

At the first opportunity, John needs to present his "Certificate of Origin" i.e. evidence of live birth reproduced on security paper by the state of his nativity, as a "Birth Certificate" and note for the record:

"Is it not true, the party evidenced on the face of the charges in this proceeding, is not infact, the party evidenced on this certificate of origin?"

Again, the judge may dismiss, or try to run the bluff if you aren't seen as knowledgeable and fearless.

At this point, should the judge balk, simply ask:

"What is required to satisfy the outstanding dollar amount regarding the charges against the JOHN JOSEPH SMITH CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST?"

The judge should present a "Bill" in the form or nature of a bond. Accept the bill and write across the face of the bill "Pay to the United States Treasury" and include a Form 1040-V (which you should have on your person and already filled out with the exception of the dollar amount on the bill presented by the judge.) return the bill and the Form 1040-V to the judge, through the bailiff and ask the judge: "Does this court have any further business with the JOHN JOSEPH SMITH CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST that also requires closure to

**zero the account?"**

**Give the judge time to respond and declare: If there is no further business, I will presume to "honorably" take my leave. Then turn and leave the court.**

**Keep in mind, under the collective entity rule, should John Joseph Smith grant personum jurisdiction, while ignorant of the comprehensive legislative scheme to become a representative or agent of the JOHN JOSEPH SMITH, the constructive trust, then John Joseph Smith would be foreclosed to assert his natural and thereby, unalienable rights in such manner as acting in the nature of the natural man he is in fact. John Joseph Smith (American Citizen) is held to be knowingly contracted to be the agent/representative/master of the public vessel THE JOHN JOSEPH SMITH (a constructive entity noted to proceed in the nature of . . . a U.S. citizen) whereas, said John Joseph Smith is presumed to have knowingly waived his ability to assert his inalienable rights without prejudice to himself and accept the charges brought in the name of JOHN JOSEPH SMITH, CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST.**

**Soon after the birth of John Joseph Smith, an artificial person was created, bearing the non de guerre (JOHN JOSEPH SMITH), and thereby, in reliance on the statutory power originating from the 14th Amendment and further presuming the collective entity rule as superior to the natural right rights of man and thereby, presuming you to have knowingly elected to become naturalized in the nature of the constructive citizen of the United States. The aforesaid operation of law, did not destroy the natural Man i.e. John Joseph Smith, but simply created a separate juristic entity bearing a bastardized version of the given name of John Joseph Smith, a legal fiction, artificial person if you may. Said legal fiction was created as a (U.S.citizen/public vessel/constructive trust) of the corporate U.S. government to engage in commerce and make "offers" to you the natural person and thereby, use you as human collateral to cause the U.S. Treasury to issue credit as against said collateral and treated in the nature of revenue for the governments federal, state, and local projects. You ignorantly contracted to represent the aforesaid artificial person and thereby, "presumed" to have waived your inherent and thereby secured natural rights that are well settled in law, as a form of right that can not be revoked, even should you elect to revoke said rights.**

**The biological individual/Man, is the only entity that can be termed, American Citizen.**

**A U.S. citizen as crafted, is an artificial person and by said persons nature, is a government officer, agent or employee.**

**WHICH ONE ARE YOU?**

- <http://bit.ly/12KIK2u>

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## thoughts on “CITIZENSHIP (American Citizen v. U.S. Citizen Under Collective Entity Rule”

1. *said:*Reason, Reanel

March 22, 2012 at 5:13 am

American Republic National -Muirish Aboriginal 314073541989735 Native American

### REPLY

- *said:*Angela

July 19, 2012 at 7:04 pm

Reanel, Reason,, I am trying to understand all this, can you explain your post and meaning, 314073541989735 Native American.

Thank you

I too am Native American

### REPLY

- *said:*dbhj

July 19, 2012 at 9:12 pm

Hi Angela

The post, isn't mine, it's Frank 'Austin' England III's work. He is merely tell you

what you have to stay away from doing if you claim sovereignty. Those things he mentions will drag you into U.S. citizenship.

2. *said:James*

July 30, 2012 at 10:00 am

U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873)“The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress.” This quote does not appear in this case. I do have a copy of the case. It is almost impossible to find.

### REPLY

◦ *said:dbhj*

July 30, 2012 at 1:44 pm

I asked for proof, and I am not through reading the case. Yes the case was impossible to find, James had to rely on someone with access to Westlaw (either an attorney or student).

It is part of the problem with our current corporate government, closing down Law Libraries restricting the people to access to the supposed laws that are corporate in nature.

The quote may be wrong, but why didn't James approach <http://www.dailypaul.com/151305/why-wesley-snipes-is-going-to-jail> that had the exact same quote?

The quote, in my opinion does not affect the rest of this post.

James is correct the case does not have that quote in it. Susan B. Anthony was convicted of knowing the law and the 14th Amendment gave no rights to females.

These days the broke federal corporation sold the right to case law to another corporation Westlaw, which holds the case law for ransom. How can anyone ever again be convicted of knowing the law?

I have the case in hard copy, one of these days I'll post it.

Something else of interest, is Westlaw changing important quotes?

<http://www.rumormillnews.com/cgi-bin/archive.cgi?read=91830> Is that another reason to get rid of law libraries?

### REPLY



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