

25 damning, indisputable facts about what most people falsely believe is the United States.

By Thomas Clark Nelson.

Every truth passes through three stages before it is recognized. In the first it is ridiculed, in the second it is opposed, in the third it is regarded as self-evident.¹
Arthur Schopenhauer, 1818.

The “United States of America” is the collective of the commonwealths² united by and under the Constitution March 4, 1789, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (the “Constitution”), and thereafter, numbering 50 at present; also known as *the Union* and *the Republic*.

Congress, in 1864—in order to evade and defeat the jurisdictional restrictions imposed by the Constitution and assert and exercise power of personal legislative jurisdiction over the sovereign American People residing throughout the geographical United States of America, yet still appear to maintain fidelity to the provisions thereof—breach the Public Trust and their oath of office and embark on a strategic plan to usurp the *Liberty* (freedom from external restraint or compulsion; not subject to the will of another, such as any legislature) of every American through a policy of deceit and stealth via redefinition of words; *to wit*:

1. As of June 30, 1864, Congress strip “state” of its popular and ordinary meaning as a word and transmute it into a term of art with a specialized, restricted meaning,³ and as of March 9, 1878, revise it to “State”⁴; and every official, stand-alone governmental utterance of the proper noun “State” or its alter ego, “state,” since that time, means, *literally*: (a) the District of Columbia (only), or (b) the District of Columbia or one of the Territories⁵;
2. As of September 8, 1916, Congress define “United States” as a term of art with a specialized, restricted meaning⁶; and every official, stand-alone governmental utterance of “United States” since that time, when used in a (a) geographical sense means the collective of the District of Columbia and certain of the Territories, and (b) governmental, political, or commercial sense, the District of Columbia (only)⁷;

¹Arthur Schopenhauer, quoted in Robert I. Fitzhenry, *The Harper Book of Quotations*, 3rd ed. (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1993), 451, quoted in Garson O’Toole, PhD, *Quote Investigator*, “In a Time of Universal Deceit — Telling the Truth Is a Revolutionary Act,” www.quoteinvestigator.com/2013/02/24/truth-revolutionary/.

²Also known, at the time of implementation of the Constitution March 4, 1789, as “States.”

³SEC. 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 . . . “An Act To provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes,” Ch. 173, 13 Stat. 223, 306, June 30, 1864.

⁴SEC. 3140. The word “State,” when used in this Title, shall be construed to include the Territories and the District of Columbia . . . *Revised Statutes . . . 1873–’74*, Title 35 *Internal Revenue* Ch. 1, p. 601, approved retroactively as of the Act of March 2, 1877, amended and approved as of the Act of March 9, 1878.

⁵Thomas Clark Nelson, *Why the 14th Amendment is a political Trojan horse* (Link 2), “Holy of Holies: Legal meaning of ‘United States’,” browser-pages 39–42, <https://archive.org/details/PurgingAmericaOfTheMatrix>.

⁶SEC. 200. That when used in this title— . . . The term “United States” means . . . the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia; . . . “An Act To increase the revenue, and for other purposes,” Ch. 463, 39 Stat. 756, September 8, 1916.

⁷*See n. 5, supra.*

3. There are no less than 75 *different* definitions of “United States” scattered throughout the United States Code (“USC”), all of which, however, upon decryption using the eight simple but obscure “Rules and Principles of Statutory Interpretation,”⁸ mean nothing more than (a) the District of Columbia (only), or (b) the collective of the District of Columbia and certain (depending on the particular body of law) of the Territories.
4. Legally, under (a) 18 USC *Crimes and Criminal Procedure* § 31(a)(9) there are only 20 *States* of the United States, i.e., the District of Columbia and the 19 insular Territories,⁹ and (b) Titles 26 USC *Internal Revenue Code*¹⁰ and 42 USC *The Public Health and Welfare*,¹¹ six *States* of the United States, i.e., the District of Columbia and the five insular Territories that have their own respective government and tax system: Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands and no other thing;
5. Legally, every one of the 50 commonwealths united by and under the Constitution is excluded from every definition of “State” and “state” in every American legislative statute and no commonwealth so-united is a *State* or *state* of the *United States*;
6. Legally, the *United States* is not part of the *United States of America*¹²;
7. Congress incorporate the District of Columbia¹³ February 21, 1871,¹⁴ and go into business as a municipal corporation¹⁵—which is now doing business as “United States®”¹⁶;
8. There is no provision in the Constitution that authorizes Congress to exercise power of *territorial* or *personal legislative jurisdiction* anywhere in the geographical United States of America, only the District of Columbia or other Federal territory/property¹⁷;
9. As of inception of Social Security, August 14, 1935, the only people legally eligible to participate therein are residents of the District of Columbia or the Territory of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or Virgin Islands and no other thing¹⁸;

⁸A *Dictionary of Law*, 7th ed., Jonathan Law and Elizabeth Martin, eds. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), s.v. “Interpretation, Rules and Principles of Statutory,” quoted in Thomas Clark Nelson, *How to use a car without the need for a driver’s license* (Link 5), browser-page 9, <https://archive.org/details/PurgingAmericaOfTheMatrix>.

⁹Thomas Clark Nelson, *How Congress con Americans out of the unalienable Right of Liberty, into “voluntary” servitude* (Link 1), “Who is the subject of congressional legislation?”, browser-pages 15–18, <https://archive.org/details/PurgingAmericaOfTheMatrix>.

¹⁰Ibid, browser-page 12, nn. 31–34, <https://archive.org/details/PurgingAmericaOfTheMatrix>.

¹¹Thomas Clark Nelson, *Purging America of the Matrix* (Link 3), browser-page 46, ¶ 2, *ibid*.

¹²The United States is located in the District of Columbia. *Uniform Commercial Code* § 9-307(h).

Note: Territories not admitted to the Union are not part of the United States of America.

¹³MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. A public corporation, created by government for political purposes, and having subordinate and local powers of legislation . . . *Black’s Law Dictionary*, 2nd ed., s.v. “Municipal corporation.”

¹⁴“An Act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia,” Ch. 62, Sec. 18, 16 Stat. 419, February 21, 1871; later legislated in “An Act Providing a Permanent Form of Government for the District of Columbia,” Ch. 180, Sec. 1, 20 Stat. 102, June 11, 1878, to remain and continue as a municipal corporation (brought forward from the Act of 1871, as provided in the Act of March 2, 1877, amended and approved March 9, 1878, i.e., Sec. 2 of the *Revised Statutes of the United States Relating to the District of Columbia . . . 1873–’74*); as amended by the Act of June 28, 1935, 49 Stat. 430, ch. 332, Sec. 1 (Title 1, Section 102, District of Columbia Code (1940)).

¹⁵All important establishments and activities of the Municipal Government require Congressional sanction . . . Yet in a legal sense they are not instrumentalities of the Federal Government, but are under direct ownership and control of the District of Columbia, a municipal corporation . . . The over all [*sic*] control by Congress of the Federal District as the seat of the national government (U.S.Const. [*sic*] Art. 1, Sec. 8, cl. [*sic*] 17) does not affect the distinct identity of the District of Columbia as a municipal corporation. 180 F.2d 38, *Wham v. United States*, No. 10076, 86 U.S.App.D.C. 128 (1950).

¹⁶“United States® Census 2010.” United States® Census Bureau, United States Department of Commerce.

¹⁷Constitution, Articles 1 § 8(17) and 4 § 3(2).

10. As of this writing, the only people legally eligible for admittance into Social Security are citizens or residents of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, or Northern Mariana Islands and no other thing¹⁹;
11. Legally, anyone entitled to receive Social Security retirement or survivor benefits is a:
 - Member of the class defined in law as “Federal personnel,”²⁰ and “employee”²¹ of the “United States” or a “State,” such as one of the so-called *50 States*, e.g., *State of Mississippi*, *State of Oregon*, etc., which are non-geographical political subdivisions of the United States, also known as the District of Columbia;
 - Holder of a United States Government franchise,²² which confers and exacts certain political rights and duties,²³ e.g., the right to receive benefits under *state* (District of Columbia) unemployment-compensation laws and duty to pay income tax²⁴;
 - Species of “person,”²⁵ defined in law to mean an “individual,”²⁶ defined in law to mean a “citizen of the United States,” i.e., a *citizen of the Federal government*,²⁷ who is domiciled in the District of Columbia;
 - Resident—for certain legal purposes such as taxation, licensing, and a species of criminal jurisdiction (called “equity”²⁸) not provided for by law—of the District of Columbia²⁹ and the subject of all legislation therein,³⁰ *specifically: municipal*;
12. As local legislative body of the District of Columbia municipal corporation, Congress have power of territorial and personal legislative jurisdiction in the District of Columbia and other municipal territory/property,³¹ but, as a national legislative body, **no such legislative power or jurisdiction anywhere in the Union**³² (only subject-matter jurisdiction);

¹⁸See Nelson, *How Congress con Americans out of the unalienable Right of Liberty* . . . (Link 1), browser-page 11, n. 29, <https://archive.org/details/PurgingAmericaOfTheMatrix>.

¹⁹42 USC Chapter 7 *Social Security* §§ 1301(a)(1), (2); see nn. 8, 11, *supra*.

²⁰the term “Federal personnel” means . . . individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits). 5 USC *Government Organization and Employees* § 552a(a)(13).

²¹For purposes of this chapter, the term “employee” includes an officer, employee, or elected official of the United States, a State, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing. The term “employee” also includes an officer of a [Federal municipal] corporation. 26 USC *Internal Revenue Code* § 3401(c).

²²FRANCHISE. A special privilege conferred by government upon an individual or corporation, and which does not belong to the citizens of the country generally. . . . In a popular sense, the political rights of subjects and citizens are franchises. . . . *Black’s Law Dictionary*, 2nd ed., s.v. “Franchise.”

²³*Ibid*.

²⁴In addition to other taxes, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the income of every individual a tax . . . Social Security Act of August 14, 1935, Section 801.

²⁵“person” includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or public or private organization other than an agency; . . . [Emphasis added.] 5 USC *Government Organization and Employees* § 551(2).

²⁶the term “individual” means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence . . . [Emphasis added.] *Ibid*, § 552a(a)(2).

²⁷A citizen of the United States is a citizen of the federal government . . . [Emphasis added.] *Kitchens v. Steele*, D.C.W.D. Mo., 112 F.Supp. 383 (1953).

²⁸See Nelson, *How to use a car without the need for a driver’s license* (Link 5), “From whence ‘motor vehicles’ come,” browser-pages 32–35; and Q&A no. 6, p. 30, <https://archive.org/details/PurgingAmericaOfTheMatrix>.

²⁹See Nelson, *How Congress con Americans* . . . (Link 1), browser-page 21, nn. 52–54, *ibid*.

Constitution, Articles 1 § 8(17) and 4 § 3(2).

³⁰*And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the District shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation within said District . . . “An Act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia,” Ch. 62, Sec. 18, 16 Stat. 419, February 21, 1871. (See also nn. 20–21, *supra*.)

³¹Constitution, Articles 1 § 8(17) and 4 § 3(2).

³²*Ibid*, Article 1 § 8(1–16).

13. Any congressional legislative act the assertion of power of territorial and personal legislative jurisdiction of which *purports to extend to a “State” and those who reside there*, in apparent breach of the jurisdictional limits imposed by the Constitution, signifies not that Congress are in violation of those provisions, but that (a) “State” is a *term of art* and means either (i) the District of Columbia (only), or (ii) the District of Columbia or one of the Territories, (b) Congress are acting in capacity of a *territorial*, not *national*, legislative body under authority of the territorial clause of the Constitution, Article 4 § 3(2), and (c) the subject legislation is that of the District of Columbia municipal corporation and obtains only against residents, actual or legal, of the District of Columbia;
14. Because the only people legally eligible for admittance into Social Security are residents of certain geographical areas without the United States of America but legally defined by statute as “States,” the authority for all Social Security rules and regulations is the territorial clause of the Constitution, Article 4 § 3(2), enacted into law by Congress in capacity of *territorial* (municipal), not *national*, legislative body;
15. Social Security is an instrumentality of, and owned by, the District of Columbia municipal corporation³³ and constitutes the official and exclusive political society and movement of said municipal corporation, incorporated February 21, 1871, for political purposes³⁴;
16. Literally and legally, “State of Michigan” (like the 49 others, i.e., “State of Nevada,” “State of Iowa,” etc.) means *District of Columbia of Michigan* and is a *non-geographical political society* of Social Security franchisees, legal residents of the same “State,” the *District of Columbia*, residing within the exterior limits of *Michigan*, which is part of the geographical *United States of America*, but not the geographical *United States* (nn. 9–12, *supra*);
17. In all civil and criminal income-tax cases and all other criminal prosecutions, “United States District Court” means, literally and legally, *District of Columbia Municipal Corporation District Court*³⁵;
18. Literally and legally, “State Bar of California” means *District of Columbia Bar of California* and is a *District of Columbia bar association*; to wit: No member of the State Bar of California is required to be a member of any other bar association in order to practice law in any United States District Court situate *without* the geographical limits of California but *within* geographical territory purchased by the United States or ceded thereto by consent of the legislature of California;
19. Legally, without exception: Every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power whose identifying information is lodged in a *motor vehicle record*³⁶ in any Department/Division of Motor Vehicles (“DMV”) situate anywhere in the geographical United States of America is a *motor vehicle*³⁷ (those whose information is not so-lodged are not), and on the highways, is used exclusively for commercial purposes in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo;

³³See n. 15, *supra*.

³⁴See n. 13, *supra*.

³⁵“United States” means . . . a Federal [*District of Columbia municipal*] corporation; . . . 28 USC *Judiciary and Judicial Procedure* § 3002(15)(A).

³⁶“motor vehicle record” means any record that pertains to a motor vehicle operator’s permit, motor vehicle title, motor vehicle registration, or identification card issued by a department of motor vehicles. 18 USC *Crimes and Criminal Procedure* § 2725(1).

³⁷Motor vehicle.— The term “motor vehicle” means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo. . . . Ibid, § 31(a)(6).

20. Legally, without exception: The sole authority with power to issue, suspend, or revoke a license to operate a motor vehicle (the “driving privilege”) is the District of Columbia³⁸;
21. Legally, without exception: The only Americans authorized to drive a motor vehicle are members of the Social Security Political Society who hold a valid license to drive a motor vehicle of the type for which their license is issued (*see* n. 38, *infra*);
22. Legally, without exception: Every single *driver’s license*³⁹ issued by any DMV situate anywhere in the geographical United States of America is commercial in nature and a **District of Columbia occupational certificate**⁴⁰ (like a *nursing certificate*) for the privilege of pursuing one’s profession or calling in the operation of motor vehicles for commercial purposes on the highways as a *driver*; and every single expense related to the operation of a motor vehicle is a business expense (minimally, Schedule C) for income-tax purposes;
23. Legally, without exception: A *commercial driver’s license* is, like a *driver’s license*, a District of Columbia occupational certificate, but signifies a type of motor vehicle for which a special driving certificate is required,⁴¹ not a type of activity; *to wit*: No licensed driver is required to obtain a *commercial driver’s license* to drive a taxi cab for commercial purposes;
24. Use of the commerce clause⁴² of the Constitution by United States Department of Justice personnel as authority to access personal and indentifying motor-vehicle information in DMV motor vehicle records⁴³ is fraudulent; *to wit*: **Interstate commerce** between any two of the (a) 20 territorial-type Title 18 USC States⁴⁴ of the United States (19 of which are surrounded by water on all sides, with no connecting bridge to any other “State”) by motor vehicle on the highways is **physically impossible**, and (b) “50 States” (not defined in law) is **legally impossible** because each is a non-geographical political subdivision of the same “State,” *District of Columbia*, and rather capable only of **intrastate**⁴⁵ **commerce**; and
25. “Where there is a right, there is a remedy,”⁴⁶ and recovery of the *Right of Liberty*, guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and ordained in the Constitution, unwittingly “waived”⁴⁷ as a consequence of **fraud on the part Congress**, is authorized by law. ■

³⁸Nelson, *How to use a car* . . . (Link 5), “Municipal corporations, motor vehicles, and licenses,” browser-pages 28–32, <https://archive.org/details/PurgingAmericaOfTheMatrix>.

³⁹driver’s license. The state-issued certificate authorizing a person to operate a motor vehicle. *Black’s Law Dictionary*, 7th ed., s.v. “Driver’s license.”

⁴⁰LICENSE (Lat. *licere*, to permit). . . .

In governmental regulation. Authority to do some act or carry on some trade or business, in its nature lawful but prohibited by statute, except with the permission of the civil authority . . .

When the power is exercised by municipal corporations, a license is the requirement, by the municipality, of the payment of a certain sum by a person for the privilege of pursuing his profession or calling . . . [Emphasis added.] *Bouvier’s Law Dictionary*, 3rd rev., 8th ed., s.v. “License.”

⁴¹“Commercial driver’s license” means a driver’s license issued by a state or other jurisdiction, in accordance with the standards contained in Part 383 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which authorizes the license holder to operate a class or type of commercial motor vehicle. [Emphasis added.] California Vehicle Code § 15210(a).

⁴²The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce . . . among the several States . . . Constitution, Article 1 § 8(3).

⁴³*Reno v. Condon*, Brief for the Petitioners, No. 98-1464, decided January 12, 2000, Supreme Court of the United States, 22, <http://www.justice.gov/osg/briefs/1999/3mer/2mer/98-1464.mer.aa.pdf>.

⁴⁴*See* n. 9, *supra*.

⁴⁵*intrastate* . . . existing within a state <interstate and *intrastate* commerce> *Merriam-Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary*, inc. version 2.5, s.v. “Intrastate.”

⁴⁶*Bouvier’s Law Dictionary*, 3rd rev., 8th ed., s.v. “Maxim.”

⁴⁷Waivers of constitutional rights not only must be voluntary but must be knowing, intelligent acts done with a sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and likely consequences. *Brady v. United States*, 397 U.S. 742; 90 S.Ct. 1463 (1970).