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Comprehensive Study of "The Law of the Land"

Article 1 — Part II

Sunday, January 19, 2013 / 1 p.m. — 3 p.m.

Blog Talk: *Mhhs—Eyes Wide Open*

Definitions For Review:

Status – The etymology of the word **state** comes from the latin "Status" – stare – to stand; Status – manner of standing, attitude, position, carriage, manner, dress, apparel; and other senses

Inhabitant – One who resides actually and permanently in a given place, and has his domicile there. Ex parte Shaw, 12 S.Ct. 935, 145 U.S. 444, 36 L.Ed. 768; The Pizarro, 2 Wheat. 245, 4 L.Ed. 226.

"The words 'inhabitant,' 'citizen,' and 'resident,' as employed in different constitutions to define the qualifications of electors, mean substantially the same thing; and one is an inhabitant, resident, or citizen at the place where he has his domicile or home." *Cooley, Const.Lim.* *600;

State ex rel. Sathre v. Moodie, 65 N.D. 340, 258 N.W. 558, 564. But the terms "resident" and "inhabitant" have also been held not synonymous, the latter implying a more fixed and permanent abode than the former, and importing privileges and duties to which a mere resident would not be subject. *Tazewell County v. Davenport*, 40 Ill. 197; *State, to Use of Knox County Collector, v. Bunce*, 187 Mo.App. 607, 173 S.W. 101, 102.

When relating to municipal rights, powers, or duties, the word inhabitant is almost universally used as signifying precisely the same as domiciled; *Borland v. City of Boston*, 132 Mass. 98, 42 Am.Rep. 424.

A corporation can be an inhabitant only in the state of its incorporation. *Sperry Products v. Association of American Railroads*, C.C.A.N.Y., 132 F.2d 408, 411; *Vogel v. Crown Cork & Seal Co.*, D.C.Md., 36 F.Supp. 74, 75; *International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers v. Tennessee Copper Co.*, D.C.Tenn., 31 F.Supp. 1015, 1017; *Deutsch v. Times Pub. Corporation*, D.C.N.Y., 33 F.Supp. 957, 958.

Direct taxes- DIRECT TAX. One that is imposed directly upon property, according to its value. It is generally spo-

ken of as a property tax or an ad valorem tax. *City of De Land v. Florida Public Service Co.*, 161 So. 735, 739, 119 Fla. 804. Under federal law. One that must be apportioned among the states according to population; a capitation tax, or a tax on real estate. Commonwealth of **Pennsylvania ex rel. Schnader v. Fix**, D.C.Pa., 9 F.Supp. 272, 276.

Apportioned- Apport- L. Fr. In old English law. Tax; tallage; tribute; imposition; payment; charge; expense. Kelham **Apportion** – To divide and distribute proportionally. *School Dist. No. 3, Platte County, v. School Dist. No. 2, Platte County*, 29 Wyo. 80, 210 P. 562. **Apportionment** – The division, partition, or distribution of a subject-matter in proportionate parts. *Hunt v. Callaghan*, 32 Ariz. 235, 257 P. 648, 649. The division of rights or liabilities among several persons entitled or liable to them in accordance with their respective interests. *Valley Nat. Bank of Phoenix v. Apache County*, 57 Ariz. 459, 114 P.2d 883, 886.

Taxes – The apportionment of a tax consists in a selection of the subjects to be taxed, and in laying down the rule by which to measure the contribution which each of these subjects shall make to the tax. *Barfield v. Gleason*, 111 Ky. 491, 63 S.W. 964. –Black's Law 4th Edition.

Enumeration – The act of enumerating, making separate mention, or recounting. A detailed account, in which each thing is specially noticed.

Representation – present active *repraesentō*, present infinitive *repraesentāre*, perfect active *repraesentāvī*, supine *repraesentātum*

1. I represent, depict
2. I display, exhibit or show

Representative (comparative more representative, superlative most representative):

1. Typical; having the same properties of interest as a larger group.
- representatif** m (*feminine singular rep-*

resentatifs, masculine plural **representatifes**, , feminine plural **representatifes**)

1. **representative**; that represents something

Consist - From Middle French *consister*, from Latin *consistō* ("stand together, stop, become hard or solid, agree with, continue, exist"), from com- ("together") + *sistō* ("I cause to stand, stand"). (obsolete, intransitive) To exist to be. [quotations]

· (intransitive) To be comprised or contained in.

· (intransitive) To be composed, formed, or made up of.

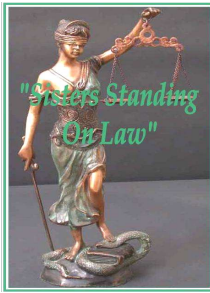
Vested - VESTED. Fixed; accrued; settled; absolute. *Orthwein v. Germania Life Ins. Co. of City of New York*, 261 Mo. 650, 170 S.W. 885, 888. Having the character or giving the rights of absolute ownership; not contingent; not subject to be defeated by a condition precedent. *Scott v. West*, 63 Wis. 529, 24 N.W. 161; *McGillis v. McGillis*, 11 App. Div. 359, 42 N.Y.S. 924; *Smith v. Proskey*, 39 Misc. 385, 79 N.Y.S. 851

Reminder Notes for future classes:

State - A People permanently occupying a fixed territory, bound together by common-law, habits, and custom into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe. Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

Parties to the Constitution are:

1. **United States** – Moors – Supreme Authority
2. **Union [United] States of America** – Europeans – the People adopted into the Nation.



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Article 1 — Part II

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Blog Talk: *Mhhs—Eyes Wide Open*

Chat Room OR Call In: 347 945-5899

'6' Questions:

1. How many sections are there to the first article of the American Constitution 1791?
2. In addition attaining the age of 25, what are two other requirements to be a representative of the Union state?
3. How would the representative become a “citizen” of the United States?
4. Which do you think would come first? The seven years inhabitant or becoming a citizen/adopted of the United States?
5. What is the admission into the Union based on? What do you think would happen if they do not have the respective numbers?
6. What are the criteria for determining the respective numbers?

Group Discussion Question:

7. Who do you think the free persons are, those bound to service, Indians not taxes, and what are three fifths of all other persons?

For Review:

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a **Congress of the United States** - Moors, which shall **consist-stands together with** of a **Senate and House of Representatives** - [members elected from the Union States]

The three great departments of government:

1. **Legislative** – pass law – this is appropriate if you comprehend that the Moors make up the United States and only the sovereign of the land can make any laws.
2. **Executive** – approve and execute the laws that have been passed
3. **Judicial** – expound and enforce the laws that have been passed

The enumeration (count) shall initially be completed within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the **United States**, and within every subsequent term of 10 years.

The number of Representative for each Union States shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each Union State shall have at least 1 representative.

Until such enumeration-[count of Union members] shall be made-[are complete], the states shall be entitled to choose as follows:

- New Hampshire: **three**
- Massachusetts: **eight**
- Rhode Island and Providence Plantations: **one**
- Connecticut: **five**
- New York: **six**
- New Jersey: **four**
- Pennsylvania: **eight**
- Delaware: **one**
- Maryland: **six**
- Virginia: **ten**
- North Carolina: **five**
- South Carolina: **five**
- Georgia: **three.**

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any state, the **executive authority** thereof shall **issue writs of election** to fill such vacancies. [This is by writ and not the election of the members of the State, said executive authority must be defined as it relates to the state]

2:7 Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

4:1 The Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

5:2 Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

5:4 Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

6:1 They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same;

6:2 No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he as elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office

under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

8:9 The Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

8:12 The Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

8:15 The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

9:1 The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

9:2 The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

9:3 No bill of attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

9:4 No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census of enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

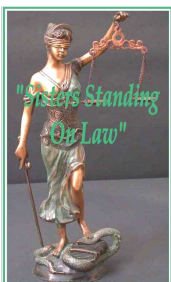
9:5 No tax of duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

9:6 No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

9:7 No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

10:1 No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

10:3 No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.



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Article 1 — Part II

Sunday, January 19, 2014 / 1 p.m. — 3 p.m.

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“An Analysis of “The Spirit of the Supreme
Next Class: Law of the Land” Part III – Article II
of the American Constitution 1791 ”

Hint:

The American Constitution 1791 is the Supreme Law of the Land (House Rules) for the purpose of maintaining the balance of Harmony. It is the obligation of all declared Moors to ensure that it is enforced at all times!!! so Moors are not molested by other citizens [modern European aliens], and neither are any others who have been allowed to come to this land, whether temporarily or permanently. Enforce it so that all will not be molested and can, and will, and do, live in Peace (*a lawful pillar of justice*).

Concluding Perspective:

Persons are not the subjects of commerce, and not being imported goods, they do not fall within the meaning founded upon the Constitution, of a power given to Congress, to regulate commerce, and the prohibition of the States for imposing a duty on imported goods. *Ibid.*; **Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 1;5 Cond. Rep. 562.**

“The Constitution is a written instrument. As such, its meaning does not alter. That which it meant when it was **adopted**, it means now.” **S. Carolina v. U.S., 199 U.S. 437, 448 (1905).**

“We are bound to interpret the Constitution in the light of the law as it existed at the time it was **adopted**.”
Mattox v. U.S., 156 US 237, 243.

Syllabus Topics for next Thirteen Months

Every Second Sunday 1 pm -- 3 pm

Part I —Preamble	Part 7 — Bill of Right I
Part 2 —Article I	Part 8— Bill of Right II & III
Part 3 —Article II	Part 9 — Bill of Right IV
Part 4 —Article III	Part 10 — Bill Right VI
Part 5 — Article IV & V	Part 11 — Bill of Right VI
Part 6 —Article VI & VII	Part 12 — Bill of Right VII & VIII
	Part 13 — Bill of Right IX & X