

Yes, persons born in the United States under the Fourteenth Amendment are not born in the several States

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Section 1, Clause 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment provides:

“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.”

Section 1 of the Thirteenth Amendment reads:

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within **the United States**, or any place subject to **THEIR** jurisdiction.” [\[Footnote 1\]](#)

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_amendments_11-27.html

Note that Section 1, Clause 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment does not state:

“All persons born or naturalized in **the United States**, and subject to **THEIR** jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.”

Before the Fourteenth Amendment, the term “the United States,” referred to the several States united:

“At the time of the formation of the constitution, the States were members of the confederacy united under the style of ‘the United States of America,’ and upon the express condition that ‘each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence.’ And the consideration that, under the confederation, ‘We, the people of the United States of America,’ indubitably signified the people of the several States of the Union, as free, independent and sovereign States, coupled with the fact that the constitution was a continuation of the same Union (“a more perfect Union”), and a mere revision or remodeling of the confederation, is absolutely conclusive that, **by the term, ‘the United States’ is meant the several States united** as independent and sovereign communities; and by the words, ‘We, the people of

the United States,' is meant the people of the several States as distinct and sovereign communities, and not the people of the whole United States collectively as a nation." Stunt v. Steamboat Ohio: 4 Am. Law. Reg. 49, at 95 (1855), Dis. Ct., Hamilton County, Ohio; and (same wording) Piqua Bank v. Knoup, Treasurer: 6 Ohio 261, at 303 thru 304 (1856). **[Footnote 2]**

<http://books.google.com/books?id=pWhKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA95#v=onepage&q&f=false>

<http://books.google.com/books?id=UfADAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA303#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Therefore, Section 1 of the Thirteenth Amendment; Article II, Section 1, Clause 7 and Article III, Section 3, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America refer to the several States united. However, Section 1, Clause 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment does not refer to the several States united. **[Footnote 3]**

Thus, Section 1, Clause 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment does not refer to persons born (or naturalized) in the several States.

Footnotes:

1. And there are these provisions from the Organic Constitution:

"The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from **the United States**, or any of **THEM**." Article II, Section 1, Clause 7 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

"Treason against **the United States**, shall consist only in levying War against **THEM**." Article III, Section 3, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_transcript.html

2. “The people of the United States constitute one nation, under one government, and this government, within the scope of the powers with which it is invested, is supreme. On the other hand, the people of each State compose a State, having its own government, and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence. The States disunited might continue to exist. ***Without the States in union there could be no such political body as the United States.***” Lane County v. the State of Oregon: 74 U.S. (Wall. 7) 71, at 76 (1868).

<http://books.google.com/books?id=Mfy7AAAIAAJ&pg=PA76#v=onepage&q&f=false>

3. To see that “the United States” in Section 1, Clause 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment refers to the District of Columbia, the territories and possessions of the United States, and federal enclaves within the several States of the Union, see my work “Blunders of the Supreme Court of the United States, Part 3”; where I show that the political jurisdiction (complete jurisdiction) of the United States extends only to the District of Columbia, the territories and possessions of the United States, and federal enclaves within the several States of the Union.

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