## In Full Life

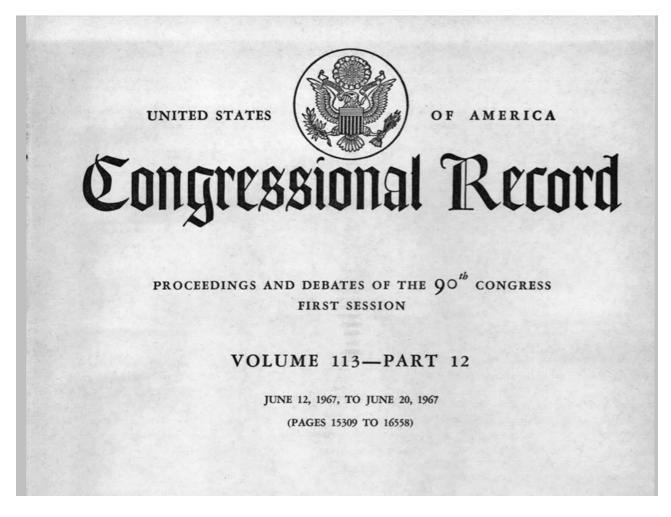
www.moorishmack.org/in-full-life/category/negro

The language of the UNCONSTITUTIONAL 14th Amendment Protected the so called White u.s. citizen... not blacks, negroes, indians, or coloreds

10/8/2020

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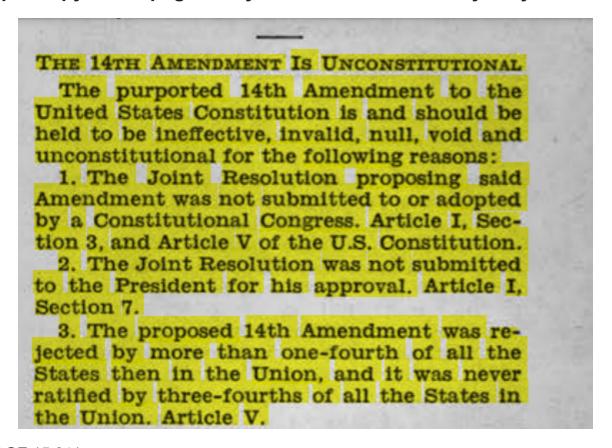
The 14th Amendment was never ratified by a Constitutional Congress... so before we get into the language... let's show and prove the unconstitutionality of the 14th Amendment.



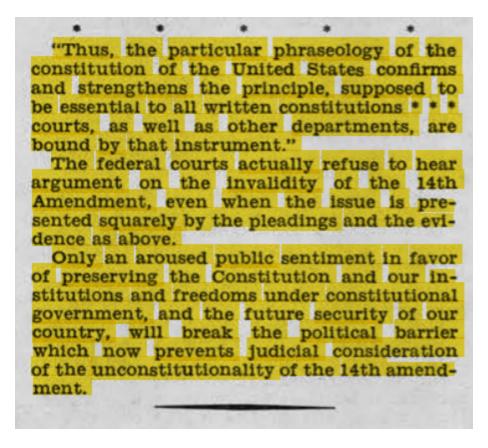
This is the Congressional Record of the <u>90th Congress</u>, <u>First Session</u>, <u>Volume 113-Part 12</u>... June of 1967.

We will be reviewing pages 15,641 through 15,646.

I will only be posting excerpts to move things along... but I will post a pdf copy of the pages for you to read in its entirety for yourself.



PAGE 15,641





#### unconstitutional\_14th\_amendment.pdf

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As you can see since 1967... it has been a known fact by congressional admission that the 14th Amendment is unconstitutional... and that the federal courts refuse to hear argument on the invalidity of the 14th Amendment.

#### **CASE CLOSED!!!**

If there are any so called conscious "black" leaders, or scholars that would like to challenge anything that is being presented... please message or email me. You can find my information on the <u>CONTACT</u> page.

### NOW... LET'S DEAL WITH THE LANGUAGE!

The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the constitution of the United States (extract) - 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 or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State 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.

The purported 14th Amendment says, "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..."

Interesting choice of words... and they sound good... but that is just part of the deception. We have to always remember that so called negroes, coloreds, and blacks were not counted as a WHOLE human... but <u>3/5ths of a person</u> up until this point... and that terms like negro, colored, Indian, and black are DESIGNATIONS given to the indigenous American people.

So... even though the 14th Amendment was supposed to end chattel slavery, it never addressed or corrected the colonial COLOR constructs... black and white... which were... and are still being used to liberate one people (Europeans) and subjugate and oppress another (Americans) - so called Indians, negroes, coloreds, and black people in their own land.

This may not seem apparent now... but I will show you through Plessy vs. Ferguson how the 14th Amendment was placebo.

Now... this is where the true distinction of citizenship is defined in the language of the 14th Amendment. The 14th goes on to state that "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States..."

We can refer to the DRED SCOTT vs. SANFORD decision of 1857 to get more clarity on this issue.

## DECEMBER TERM, 1856.

# DRED SCOTT

versus

## JOHN F. A. SANDFORD.

# DRED SCOTT, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, v. JOHN F. A. SANDFORD.

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- . Upon a writ of error to a Circuit Court of the United States, the transcript of the record of all the proceedings in the case is brought before this court, and is open to its inspection and revision.
- When a p'ea to the jurisdiction, in abatement, is overruled by the court upon demurrer, and the defendant pleads in bar, and upon these pleas the final judgment of the court is in his favor—if the plaintiff brings a writ of error, the judgment of the court upon the plea in abatement is before this court, although it was in favor of the plaintiff—and if the court erred in overruling it, the judgment must be reversed, and a mandate issued to the Circuit Court to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction.
- by be Constitution and laws of the United States, the record must show that the case is one in which by be Constitution and laws of the United States, the court had jurisdiction—and if this does not appear, and the court gives judgment either for plaintiff or defendant, it is error, and the judgment must be rever-ed by this court—and the parties cannot by consent waive the objection to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court.
- A free negro of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a "c tizen" within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.
- when the Constitution was adopted, they were not regarded in any of the States as members of the community which constituted the State, and were not numbered among its "people or citizens." Consequently, the special rights and immunities guarantied to citizens do not apply to them. And not being "citizens" within the meaning of the Constitution, they are not entitled to sue in that character in a court of the United States, and the Circuit Court has not jurisdiction in such a suit. The only two clauses in the Constitution which point to this race, treat them as persons whom it was morally lawful to deal in as articles of property and to hold as slaves.
- . Since the adoption of the Constitution of the Unite 1 States, no state can by any subsequent law make a foreigner or any other description of persons citizens of the United States, nor entitle them to the rights and privileges secured to citizens by that instrument.

It was upheld in the Dred Scott vs. Sanford case that "a free {negro} of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, IS NOT A CITIZEN... within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

Notice the term negro and African are synonymous in the language. This plays an important part in understanding the theme of the Supreme Court rulings to come. In fact... let's look up the term negro.

NEGRO: The word "negro" means a black man, one descended from the African race, and does not commonly include a mulatto. Felix v. State, 18 Ala. 720. But the laws of the different states are not uniform in this respect, some including in the description "negro" one who has one-eighth or more of African blood.

Term "Negro" means necessarily person of color, but not every person of color is "negro." Rice v. Gong Lum, 139 Miss. 760, 104 So. 105, 109.

So negro means a "black" man, <u>or one descended from the African race</u>. It does not say a black man descended from the African race... it says a black man... COMMA... one descended from the African race.

So... at law... negro means black, black means negro, and negro and black also includes one descended from the African race. The term negro means NECESSARILY "person of COLOR"...".

Keep in mind that color is the common theme.

If we know that Americans were not Indians... negro, or colored before the Inquisition... then why are these terms being used when it comes to our emancipation?

Why? Because it keeps the PRIVILEGES and IMMUNITIES of the INTENDED citizens of the United States... "Europeans - so called WHITE people" from being repealed. Always remember... Europeans are not Americans... they are NATURALIZED U.S. citizens claiming to be Americans... and "THEY" passed DE FACTO laws calling themselves Americans. This was never an agreement the American people afforded Europeans. They simply counted

themselves as Americans... while at the same time stripping the real Americans of their nationality by replacing it with COLONIAL DESIGNATIONS.

In the Dred Scott decision... Chief Justice Taney said that negroes/blacks were not regarded in ANY STATE<u>as members of the State when the Constitution was adopted</u>... and that the founding fathers were well aware that blacks were not counted as "<u>PEOPLE</u> or citizens".

Because of his alleged color... Scott had no rights... and could not sue. Scott was later referred to as a "PLAINTIFF IN ERROR" in the decision for this very reason.

PLESSY vs. FERGUSON known as the "separate but EQUAL doctrine" continues the systematic racism based on color. 39 years after the Supreme Court supposedly made "black" people citizens... they came back and said that even though the 14th Amendment established the LEGAL EQUALITY of so called black and white people... it DID NOT... and COULD NOTeliminate all of the SOCIAL and other DISTINCTIONS based upon COLOR.

So in 1896... the United States openly admitted that <u>COLOR</u> was a racial construct still being used to oppress so called black people. The 14th Amendment truly did nothing because <u>BLACK is a DEAD STATUSat law</u>... and as long as the people referred to themselves as black (self ascribed)... they had no POLITICAL <u>STANDING</u> because to be <u>BLACK is to be STATELESS</u>... <u>without a NATION</u>... because black is COLORABLE CONSTRUCT used to denationalize the indigenous American people.

The current Gregorian Calendar year is 2020. The purported United States is in civil unrest due to its treatment of its so called "black" citizens. Black people are still protesting that BLACK LIVES MATTER... and the majority of the PRIVILEGED class of citizens... so called "WHITE" people could care less. Racism is as strong as it has ever been... and Europeans are no longer trying to hide it.

A lot of people want to blame Trump. I don't because the United States was built on the same type of ideology that was instilled into him. I can not blame one racist for the actions of group of people that has operated the same way since they stepped foot in America. Trump didn't create racism. Does he energize the racist community? Yes.. but what do you expect when you vote a known racist into office to run a criminally racist regime?

Our people need to wake up... and face the truth about the United States. It was not intended for them... us.... PERIOD. One of my mentors, master teacher, and world historians, Aseer the Duke of Tiers explained it to me best. He said the problem with our people is <u>HUBRIS</u>. We have excessive pride or confidence in something we really don't understand... and to save face... we act like we do... and it is to our own detriment.

The rest of the 14th Amendment states, "

nor shall any state 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."

Well... how can this be if so called black people are still denied the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in 2020? It states that every person with the jurisdiction is supposed to be afforded EQUAL PROTECTION of the law. Does the laws today... in 2020 protect so called black people? Do black people receive JUSTICE according to the law?

Remember... the 14th Amendment states in the beginning that ALL PERSONS born or NATURALIZED within the JURISDICTION of the United States were to be counted as citizens of the United States. So how is it that black people in 2020 are still fighting the same battle as Dred Scott and Homer Plessy?

Think about that.

Islam.

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## Black is a "pejorative term" when it is applied to people

10/1/2020

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Islam.

Let me explain.

Pejorative can be either an adjective or a noun. As an adjective... pejorative means expressing contempt or disapproval. As a noun... pejorative means "a word" expressing contempt or disapproval.

A "pejorative term" would be an offensive word... like nigger. It expresses contempt... and disapproval of a person... while in the plural sense... niggers... expresses contempt and disapproval of a people.

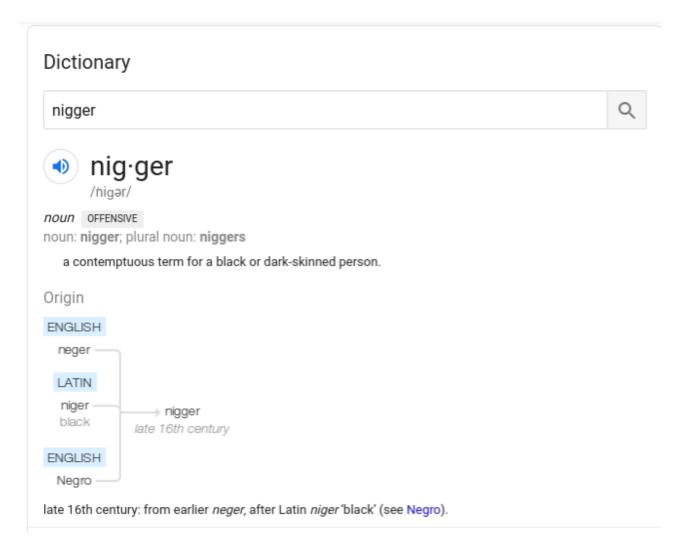
Europeans still openly use the word nigger today when they are referring to so called "black" people.

Did you catch that?

Let me rephrase it for you. So called "white" people (the privileged) openly call so called "black people (the oppressed) niggers in 2020.

Nigger = Black. Black = nigger.

Even if we are go by the dictionary definition of nigger... " a [contempt]uous {term} for a "black" or dark-skinned person"... pejorative.



Do you also see that nigger has an English origin? The Latin root niger... meaning black is descriptive. It does not say that niger means black "people". Simply black.

We can see that the term nigger is also derived from the term Negro.

So nigger... Negro... and black are all pejorative terms as it pertains to "a people". Whether used as adjectives or nouns... the terms nigger, negro, and black are all expressions of contempt or disapproval by Europeans for the Moorish people in America, i.e. black people.

Society today holds the term "Black" to be more "politically correct" and less offensive... as it has been accepted used by the Moorish people... not knowing that "Black" is a dead status at law.

And since America is under British colonial rule... and the ENGLISH Common Law... which is COLORABLE Law is used... then "Black" people have no standing at law.

This is why there is never any justice served when "Black" people are murdered by European police. "Black" people are a stateless people... meaning they have no nation.

This is also why "Black" people are considered minorities. It is perceived that if you will call yourself something that you are not (which puts you in dishonor to your ancestors)... then you need to be looked after like a minor. You are incapable of making informed decisions. A minor needs a guardian.

"Black" people are not called minorities because they make up a smaller percentage of the population. They are deemed minorities in the eyes of the law by the ruling society because they willingly disinherit themselves from their ancestors... leaving them stateless... without a nation or a homeland.

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