

What is “the Fourteenth Amendment”?



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The United States of America —
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Most people think that the so-called Fourteenth Amendment is a legitimate amendment to the service contract known as The Constitution of the United States of America issued in 1789.

This idea is understandable, especially as it was calculated and presented in a manner to give that impression and promote that assumption.

However, closer examination shows that the “Fourteenth Amendment” was a by-law amendment added to a very similar document also calling itself “The Constitution of The United States of America” that was issued in 1868 as the Articles of Incorporation for a foreign commercial corporation registered in Scotland.

That is, the “Fourteenth Amendment” was a By-Law Amendment of a corporation charter. It had nothing to do with the Constitution issued by our government in 1789.

As a corporate by-law amendment, the Fourteenth Amendment did not require ratification by the States of the Union, and that is exactly what we observe. The Fourteenth Amendment, like the Sixteenth, was never ratified by the States of the Union.

We have thus established — importantly — what the Fourteenth Amendment was not and is not. It is not a ratified amendment to the actual Constitution of the United States of America issued in 1789. It’s a different kind of amendment, a by-law amendment, being applied to a very different kind of “constitution” which was never fully disclosed to nor adopted by the American public, and which was never ratified by our States of the Union.

The Fourteenth Amendment should have disappeared in 1907, together with its Corporate Constitution, when the underlying corporation went bankrupt. Instead, the constitution of this defunct commercial corporation and its equally defunct fourteenth by-law amendment continued to be circulated and published and took on a life of its own.

Amid the endless discussions about what the “Fourteenth Amendment” means and requires, people have forgotten to ask what it fundamentally is — and that is unfortunate, because a by-law amendment to a corporation charter issued to a defunct and bankrupt corporation means little or nothing at all.

It’s a historical artifact. The only possible legitimate interest in the Fourteenth Amendment is as an example of large-scale criminal commercial fraud in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

So, having determined both what the Fourteenth Amendment is and what it is not, we are prepared to make some additional observations.

It is not possible to “confer” citizenship obligations on people.

Municipal “citizenship of the United States” is a contractual obligation that the Fourteenth Amendment purportedly created and arbitrarily conferred on freed plantation slaves, using the argument that these same former slaves were “stateless” and in need of a political status that would allow them to stay in this country.

Everyone born on the land and soil of an American State is automatically a national of that State regardless of race, creed, or color, regardless of land ownership, economic condition, or age.

The only American Negroes who could be considered “stateless” were those born in geographical areas outside the borders of any State of the Union — in the Territories, precisely the areas under the control of the British Territorial U.S. Government and Congress, a responsibility of theirs under the Northwest Ordinance.

Thus, the Fourteenth Amendment was a corporation by-law amendment reflecting a corporate Public Policy allowing the British Territorial U.S. Government to latch onto American Negroes born in the then-Territories and arbitrarily presume that they were Municipal citizens of the United States.

Why wouldn't they be considered U.S. Citizens, if the U.S. Congress was so concerned about them being “stateless”?

U.S. Citizens were “winners” in the illegal mercenary conflict known as “the American Civil War”, and they were intent on collecting “war” reparations from the losers in the conflict — the Municipal citizens of the United States who sided with the Southern Confederacy.

By presuming that freed black people born in the Territories were citizens of the United States, the U.S. Congress could claim they were “criminals” and therefore “slaves” and attach them as chattel property; instead of being private property, the victims became public property. Not only that, the citizens of the United States could be taxed to pay war reparations, denied trial by jury, denied habeas corpus protection, and be subjected to a foreign legal system that presumed they were guilty until proven innocent.

Of course, the men charged with enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment — then as now — were mostly ignorant workers, taking directions from experts they trusted to interpret the law and determine which form of law applied to individuals. As a result, the presumptions applied to Negroes born in the Territories were also liberally applied to Negroes born in the States, so that as a practical matter, all people of color were disadvantaged by a foreign citizenship obligation imposed on them without their knowledge or consent.

The Fourteenth Amendment was a By-Law Amendment adopted by a foreign corporation operating under conditions of deceit and criminal self-interest; although it was never ratified by the States of the Union, and never a part of the actual Constitution of the United States of America (1789), it was and is often confused with and misrepresented as an actual Constitutional Amendment.

No such honor may be accorded the Fourteenth Amendment, which has instead served to undermine and deny the actual protections owed to all Americans and to obfuscate the nature of the actions undertaken by the U.S. Congress in the wake of the civil war — actions used to promote unlawful political conversion, aggravated identity theft, and deliberate denigration and impersonation with intent to defraud.

Instead of arguing about what the Fourteenth Amendment means, we need to recognize what it is and isn't.

It is our implacable position that the Fourteenth Amendment was and is evidence of crimes committed against humanity, and especially against people of color; that this historical evidence of crime has no existing source of power or authority, that it was never a Constitutional Amendment applicable to any actual Federal Constitution, never ratified by the States of the Union, and was instead a By-Law Amendment attached to a deceptively named and presented corporation charter for a British Crown entity dba "United States of America" — Incorporated.

We are not deceived.

We prohibit any continued misapplication of the Fourteenth Amendment on our shores and all similar so-called Amendments, such as the Sixteenth Amendment, which were never ratified by the States of the Union and which do not represent valid Amendments to any actual Federal Constitution issued by the American States.

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