



"Those who say it cannot be done should not interfere with those of us who are doing it"© - S. Hickman

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Against the Grain

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The Informer

Let us regroup and find the truth.

By the Informer

written at 11 grade level and comprehension level of 36

There comes a time when we have to regroup and study some law or books on this subject to see if we have gone off the deep end or are just chasing after something that does not exist. Another way to look at it is, having gone so far in our beliefs that they no longer comport with the truth.

There is much ado of late about citizenship. On one side you have people that claim citizenship makes them sovereign. Which means they that cannot include them in the laws as the laws do not apply to them. The other side says citizenship makes you a part of the system and therefore a slave. I am not going to interject the War Powers argument at all and will stay strictly away from that issue. A paralegal friend has been doing research on this area and the other day he came to me with evidence in a law book written in 1894. It is Titled, A Manual of Elementary Law, by an Instructor of law at the Department of the University of Michigan. In Chapter 3 United States, Local self-government, we find something very interesting that points toward the citizen being a corporate person, in other words, a "legal fiction." Legal fictions usually have their names in all capitals, most notably corporations such as FORD, GM, RCA, STAUFFER CHEM CO., and so forth. Some people argue that people have their names spelled in all capitals by the states on all sorts of documents. Others do not subscribe to that argument.

I have stated often that the term citizen makes you a part of the body politic and therefore subject to the whim of the body politic when you so state you are a member. People as unconstitutional often tout taxation without Representation. However, if the citizen achieves representation, then taxation can take place and he is powerless to stop whatever taxes his body politic can place upon him. A member, even by association, has to abide by the statutes written by the representatives. The statutes must identify those members because they except all others from the statutes. The Representatives have come up with means to identify those subject to the statutes by legal definitions. They do not couch the definitions in common terms. This is where people get confused with definitions because there will always be "legal definitions" and "common definitions."

Well-let we see what the law teacher states in the law book about all this combined material I have just presented, so that understanding it is easy. They wrote this book in a time when they could still write the truth.

"It has been found desirable by all the States to subdivide their territory for the purposes of self-government. All the subordinate political bodies created for this purpose, whether in the form of villages, cities, or towns, are called "municipal corporations." This plan of local self-government through public corporations is a natural consequence of the theory

local self government through public corporations is a natural consequence of the theory of sovereignty in the people."

This looks good on its face. Nevertheless, what if some people do not want any part of it? The law teacher states one very important word in his next sentence that should alert you that people are not sovereign.

"**IF** the people are sovereign, they have a right to govern themselves."

That word **IF**, means the people are **NOT** sovereign, otherwise you would not have to be forced to become a "citizen, person, or member." By the mere fact you live in a town, village or city incorporated, the "representatives" presume you are under their control. This I brought out in The New History of America in a case that stated the only way you can "legally" be coerced into their corporation is by your consent. I quote it here before moving onto the Law book.

" When a change of government takes place, from a monarchical to a republican government, the old form is dissolved. Those who lived under it, and did not choose to become members of the new, had a right to refuse their allegiance to it, and to retire elsewhere. By being a part of the society subject to the old government, they had not entered into any engagement to become subject to any new form the majority might think proper to adopt. That the majority shall prevail is a rule posterior to the formation of government, and results from it. It is not a rule binding upon mankind in their natural state. There, every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent." CRUDEN v. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 (1796) 2 S.E. 70. Emphasis added.

After reading the next passage in the Law Book I believe you will totally rethink your position of "citizenship," "body politic" and "member." It will also show why you are considered a "person," which is a "legal entity." Any legal entity is a fiction. How does a State address a "legal fiction" such as FOOD LION, A&P, FORD, CVS, WAL-MART? By capitalization of the name. How do they address you in driver license, voter registration, property tax bills and so forth? How does the IRS address you in Notices, Levy and Liens? You may think this is a trivial matter and pass people off as kooks when addressing this capitalization of their name. Think again after reading this.

"A municipal corporation is a corporate institution, [**Are not all corporations subject to the Uniform Commercial Code?**] established by a State as an agency of the State in the local government of particular districts. By a corporate institution or body corporate is meant a collection of individual **persons** who are organized in such a way that a **legal personality** results distinct from the members that composed it. Footnote 7 This legal personality is possessed of a corporate name by which it is known, and it continues to exist in spite of changes by death or otherwise in its **membership**."

First remember the above paragraph with the highlighted words. Also remember here we are not talking about private corporations for the law teacher stated,

"A corporation may be formed, as we shall see hereafter, for the conduct of private business. It is then called a "private corporation," but we are at present interested in those only which are formed for governmental purposes."

We now go to footnote 7, NOT letting go of the fact the law teacher is talking about your town as a corporation, the State as the parent corporation or the United States corporation. I will interject parallels in brackets [] .

"The exact nature of a corporation can be best understood by an illustration. Let us suppose that five persons [**55 signers of the constitution**] wish to begin the conduct of a certain business. [**read 28 USC 3002 (15)**] and think it desirable to do this in a form of

a corporation. They agree among themselves to purchase a certain percentage of the stock [US Treasury Notes or Bonds] of the corporation as soon as formed. When the corporation is organized according to law, [The constitutions, State and United States] the five member or stockholders do not become identified with the corporation, but are merely in business relations with it. They are stock holders in it, and as such entitled to their share of the profits. And so it is with a public corporation. Every citizen is in one sense a member of it. And yet he is not identified with it. The corporation continues to exist even though he may die or move out of its jurisdiction. The corporation, whether public or private, is, for the most purposes, a legal entity. It can act only through its agents."

Well I hope you have learned a bitter truth here. You, as a member of that body corporate politic called a "citizen" are part of the corporate structure of the city, town, village, county, township, etc. Being part of that corporate structure, you become a "legal entity" whether you say so or not. What counts is how the government looks at you. Legal entities are fictions. They call fictions "persons." They write all the corporate statutes with the term "person" and not the physical man in mind. This is why they capitalize your name on their documents because they presume that you are their corporate citizen. Therefore, you are of a corporate character and not a physical man.

You may disagree with me because you say, Look I bleed, you cannot say I am not physical. Oh yes **they** can and **they** do. You have to read my post on www.atgpress.com on person to get a better understanding to see that you can be both a "legal entity" which is artificial character AND a physical man at the same time.

I now want to revisit my book of 1990 to illustrate what I said then and in comparison to this book just given to me by the para legal on the 28th of December 1999. See how it dovetails directly into what the law teacher stated.

From WHICH ONE ARE YOU

"Black's Law 5th Ed. The critical terms to look up are bolded.

"Citizen. One who, under the Constitution and laws of the **United States**, or of a **particular** state, is a **member of the political** community, owing **allegiance** and being **entitled** to the enjoyment of full **civil** rights."

Are they talking about you in the definition of Citizen? Is light being shed on what I said in Chapter VI? What happened to unalienable rights that do not appear in the definition? Lets go a little farther in the definition found on page 222;

"Citizens are **members of a political** community who, in their **associated** capacity, have **established or submitted** themselves to the **dominion** of a government for the promotion of their general welfare and the protection of their individual as well as their collective rights." cite omitted

The word "establish" means an official relationship with the corporate administrators of the State or United States. Such as an agreement. Establishment means business. Look up the word "**or**" in Blk's 4th, NOT the 5th, to get a better understanding of the word "**or**" when used in a statute. Unless "**or**" has the word either before it, the word "**or**" will be understood to mean **AND!** Wherever you see the word "**or**," replace it with "**and**," and see how much it brings to light the statute.

OR, conj. A disjunctive particle used to express an alternative or to give a choice of one among two or more things. It is also used to clarify what has already been said, and in such cases, means 'in other words,' 'to wit,' or 'that is to say.' Or is frequently misused; and courts will **construe it to mean 'and'** where it is so used. However, where the word '**or**' is preceded by the word '**either**' it is never given a conjunctive meaning. **Black's Law**

by the word "and", it is never given a conjunctive meaning. Black's Law 4th Ed.

On an instrument such as a license application, when the statement appears asking for a "business or residence address," it is simply stating they want your business address of your residence. Remember the definition of "and?" I think you are going to look at words a little closer, aren't you?

This all ties back to a commercial setting of the jurisdiction "**state of the forum**," to which you must be the United States **citizen** who is the resident alien in the State of the Union, who, having no unalienable, but only **civil** rights, are **subject** to the corporate states **dominion** because you **submitted** yourself to the jurisdiction of the United States when **voting** for the president and elected officials by **association**. **Read 26 USC 7701 (a) (1) and find the word association used to define "person."** **Read 26 CFR 1.861-8 (F) (3), then see what effectively connected with a trade or business of the United States means.**

Are not all residents, a.k.a. persons, required to register their guns? Haven't all "citizens" given up their 2nd Amendment protection of unalienable rights for civil rights? Don't all residents (persons) have a driver license? Don't all residents (persons) pay income taxes? Can people obtain a driver license if they claim to be a nonresident? Explain then how can you ever be, as all patriots claim, A SOVEREIGN CITIZEN? How can you be sovereign in one breath and on the exhalation of the same breath be a citizen subject to the dominion of a government? Read definition of Sovereignty, page 1252 of Blk's Law and remember only **sovereigns** create government. What was the American before he "resided" in a State? Wasn't he a "free white person?" See Works of John Adams, 213 and Thayer, Cases on Constitutional Law, note on page 459, stated in part:

"The proper english meaning of the term 'citizen' imported membership of a borough or local **municipal corporation**. The usual word for a man's political relation to the **monarch** of the state was '**subject**'. . . . The word 'citizen' is not found in any of our state constitutions before that of Massachusetts (1780); . . . In the Declaration of Independence (1776), we read it once, 'He has restrained our fellow citizens,' etc. and once in the Articles of Confederation."

END OF WHICH ONE ARE YOU

Now think again. A "free white person" is an oxymoron. Why, you say? Think. A person is a legal fiction in law. A legal fiction is only as free as its creator wants it to be. Therefore a white person can never be free because despite his color he is a "person." Now if you said a "free white MAN." I would agree, but never a free white PERSON. Under a King you are a "subject." Under a President or Governor in this country you are still a "subject" only they use the term "citizen." There is no difference and this is where they have seduced the American people into thinking they are sovereign. Think for a moment that if all were sovereign, there would be no laws, except the Laws of the Almighty, nature's laws, that you are bound to by any society standards. They understand those laws all over the world. That is why the term was used, "ignorance of the law is no excuse." However, when applied to man made laws that maxim no longer holds water.

The legal profession saw to it that they carried over the maxim to man's laws, which no man can possibly understand. Yet because of the fraud pulled upon you by the few who incorporated all governments in this country, they make you to believe that you should know all their laws. The real laws that the maxims apply are, to mention a few, thou shall do no murder, thou shall not steal, thou shall not bear a false witness and you know the rest. Therefore, all governments in this country act on fiction. They have to make their grand scheme. You just read from the law book that everything as to be in the artificial character to allow the State or United States to have controlled all the "members." This fraud goes so deep that others in the movement rely solely that they are a citizen and free white person. Now the law book has just toppled those convictions of the people so claiming. Like I say it is time to throw all past.

misconstructions away and regroup. This is how they are operating today.

FICTION

"The United States Government as such is fictitious and thus includes the **States Government**, "Fictitious Party" where a suit or action is brought in the name of one who is not in being . . . To bring such a suit is deemed a **contempt of**

court"; see Blacks Com. 133, Bouvier's law dict. pg 1215

(1914), and the 1859 edition pg 520, states;

"Such an attempt has been held to be a contempt of court; and Lord Harwicke in such a case committed the parties and their attorneys". emphasis mine

"**An entity** is intangible and unable to enter a court room to allege charges, or **bear witness**, against any natural individual. **Fictions** were invented (created by Roman praetors, who, not having the power to abrogate the law, were nevertheless willing to derogate from it under the pretense of doing equity and justice). **Fiction** stems from the resource of **weakness**, which in order to obtain its object, assumed as fact, what is to be contrary to **truth** and law and when the legislature desires to accomplish an objective they command under the same. **Fictions of law** owe their origin to the legislative usurpations of the judicial bench (**4 Bentham's Treatise on Judicial Evidence 300**) and limitations imposed on their branch by the founding document and laws meant to protect the other branches and Citizens from their evil effects and as such they are not allowed to be carried further than the reasons which introduced them as necessity requires

John Bouvier, law Dictionary Adopted to the Constitution and l of the United States of America. V Ip. 520 (1859), and **6 Cranch 147 4 B Com. 133** which further explained by Justice Story in: **US v 1.960 bags of Coffee, 8 Cranch 398,p. 415.**

"It seems to be a rule founded on common

sense, well a strict justice, that **fictions**

of law shall not be permitted to work any

wrong".

(see also **3 blk. com.**

"**Fictions allow the assumption [assumption=fiction]** that a certain thing is true by addition of a quality which is not natural to it in order to aid in its disposition, and which, without the **fiction** would be repugnant to the law and **truth**, whereas presumption requires and supplies the proof and evidence of truth and law." [**Vol. 3, Toullier's works, 86**].

Black's law Dictionary **5th Ed.** defines a **Fiction of law** as:

"**Supposition of law** that sometimes which is or may be **false** is **true**, or that a state of facts exist which has never really taken place. An **assumption. Ryan v Motor Credit Co., 30 N.J.Eq. 531, 23 A 2d 607, 621.**

Furthermore, a **Fictitious Plaintiff** is defined as: a person appearing in the complaint yet who in reality **does not exist**. . . . It is contempt of court to sue in the name of a **fictitious party. Fictitious is defined as being:** "Founded on a **fiction**... not real, false, not genuine, non existent, arbitrarily invented and set up.

See Blacks law pg. 562.

So people, if the State of, or the United States comes after you, the accuser, it is **fictitious**. Its employees are in contempt of court for bringing and causing wrongs to the Accused, IF the accused are not a "person" who is a "member" such as a "citizen" of the State, city, town or village. IF, however, the accused IS a "citizen" which is a corporate entity, they address that citizen in all capital letters that denote, TO THEM, that they presume that you were a "legal entity" and artificial in character. NOW they throw the whole defense that you put forth out the window and you are bound to all the statutes. They ask it simply, "did you or did you not do as the statute stated?" It is not a restraint upon your **Life, Liberty, and property** and you cannot entertain any constitutional

protection of rights because artificial entities cannot invoke constitution for rights. The purported complaint is based upon legislative **Fiction**. YOU are a fiction as a citizen because the statutes define you as a person. We require an examination of the legislative definition of State.

STATE

"The States composing the Union of States are sovereign and independent in all things not surrendered to the national government by the Constitution and are considered in principles [by each other] as foreign States due to their domestic independence and rights to exercise supreme dominion and authority within the limits of their Constitution and laws and national and Federal provisions." (1 Story's Com. on Con Sec. 208; 1 Kent Com. 189 at note b;). Furthermore, Chief Justice marshal, in Hepburn and Dundas v Ellzey, 2 Cranch 425, expressed the definition of a **State** in relation to the **District of Columbia** as:

"...Columbia is a district political society, and is, therefore, a **State** according to the definition of the writers on general law. This is true; but as the act of Congress obviously uses the term **State** in reference to that term as in the Constitution, it becomes necessary to inquire whether Columbia is a **State** in the sense of that instrument. The result of that examination is a conviction that the members of the American Confederacy only are **States** contemplated in the Constitution....."

These clauses show that the word **State** is used in the Constitution as designating a member of the Union, and excludes from the term the signification attached to it by the writers on the law of nations. **2 Cranch 452.**"

The term **State** or **state** in its restricted Constitutional and root judicial sense means a member of the **States** united of the America (union), but the use of the term **State** as used in the Uniform Commercial Code, statute pursuant to general law or law of nations, pursuant to their context requirements and purpose, have a broader meaning, and may extend to organizations, members, territories, agencies and legal **entities** of government or within the jurisdictional realm of government. Furthermore, although the law of nations (international law) is a cunning coercion by Congressional mischief, as part of the law of the United States, and fictions, are subject to the express acts of Congress, and statutes, treaties' organic law and Constitutional provision, as superior to canons of international laws, and the courts are bound to recognize this fact.

The forgoing clearly illustrates that the term **State**; and the term **United States** as defined by legislative laws of the District of Columbia including this States legislative body is a **fiction** of terms. This includes their Uniform Commercial Code statutes/law, when faced or compared with Constitutional, judicial and restricted definitions of **State** as applies to States of the union following the organic laws of this

It cannot get any plainer than this. So with this I close.

Sincerely,
The Informer

Proof Supporting Article on Lets Regroup:

TITLE 8

-HEAD-

Sec. 1185. Travel control of citizens and aliens

-STATUTE-

(b) Citizens

Except as otherwise provided by the President and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President may authorize and prescribe, it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to depart from or enter, or attempt to depart from or enter, the United States unless he bears a valid passport.

(c) Definitions

The term 'United States' as used in this section includes the Canal Zone, and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term 'person' as used in this section shall be deemed to mean any individual, partnership, association, company, or other incorporated body of individuals, or corporation, or body politic.

-SOURCE-

(U.S.C. 22, 1952, 11, 477, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)

(June 21, 1952, ch. 411, title II, ch. 2, Sec. 215, 66 Stat. 190; Oct. 7, 1978, Pub. L. 95-426, title VII, Sec. 707(a)-(d), 92 Stat. 992, 993.)

-CITE-

22 USC Sec. 1631

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 22

CHAPTER 21

SUBCHAPTER II

-HEAD-

Sec. 1631. Definitions

-STATUTE-

As used in this subchapter the term -

(1) 'Person' means a natural person, partnership, association, other unincorporated body, corporation, or body politic.

(2) 'Property' means any property, right, or interest.

(3) 'Treaty of peace', with respect to a country, means the treaty of peace with that country signed at Paris, France, February 10, 1947, which came into force between that country and the United States on September 15, 1947.

CITE-

22 USC Sec. 1641

-EXPCITE-

TITLE 22

CHAPTER 21

SUBCHAPTER III

-HEAD-

Sec. 1641. Definitions

-STATUTE-

As used in this subchapter the term -

(1) 'Person' means a natural person, partnership, association, other unincorporated body, corporation, or body politic.

(2) 'National of the United States' means (A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States, or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, and (B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or Territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons who are nationals of the United States own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 per centum of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity. It does not include aliens.

TITLE 42

CHAPTER 38

SUBCHAPTER VII

-HEAD-

Sec. 3220. Penalties

-STATUTE-

(a) False statements; security overvaluation

Whoever makes any statement knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully overvalues any security, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any applicant any financial assistance under section 3131, 3141, 3142, or 3171 of this title or any extension thereof by renewal, deferment or action, or otherwise, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, or for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Secretary, or for the purpose of obtaining money, property, or anything of value, under this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(b) Embezzlement; misapplication of funds; false book entries; schemes to defraud; speculation

Whoever, being connected in any capacity with the Secretary, in the administration of this chapter (1) embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, securities, or

persons, or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, securities, or other things of value, whether belonging to him or pledged or otherwise entrusted to him, or (2) with intent to defraud the Secretary or any other body politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor, or examiner, makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of or to the Secretary, or without being duly authorized draws any order or issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree thereof, or (3

TITLE 48
CHAPTER 4
SUBCHAPTER I

-HEAD-

Sec. 733. Citizens; former Spanish subjects and children; body politic; name

-STATUTE-

All inhabitants continuing to reside in Puerto Rico who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April 1899, and then resided in Puerto Rico, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Puerto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain on or before the 11th day of April 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain entered into on the 11th day of April 1899; and they, together with such citizens of the United States as may reside in Puerto Rico, shall constitute a body politic under the name of the People of Puerto Rico, with governmental powers as hereinafter conferred, and with power to sue and be sued as such.

-SOURCE-

(Apr. 12, 1900, ch. 191, Sec. 7, 31 Stat. 79; May 17, 1932, ch. 190, 47 Stat. 158.)

CROSS REFERENCES

Persons born in Puerto Rico declared citizens of United States, see section 1402 of Title 8, Aliens and Nationals

TITLE 50
APPENDIX
TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT OF 1917
ACT OCT

-HEAD-

Sec. 38. Shipment of relief supplies; definitions

-STATUTE-

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act (sections 1 to 6, 7 to 39, and 41 to 44 of this Appendix), it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war, for any person in the United States to donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport or deliver to, any person in such country any article or articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

(b) As used in this section -

(1) the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

