

RIGHTS NOT AFFORDED CITIZENS MADE SUBJECT TO ARTICLE IV JURISDICTION

1. The right to be tried by a Constitutional Court rather than a Legislative Court.
2. The right to be treated as a citizen of an admitted State of the Union rather than a citizen of a Territory.
3. The right to be governed by the common law.
4. The right to be protected by the 6th Amendment to be informed of the nature of the charges.
5. The right to have municipal government exercised at the local level rather than by the Nation as a whole.
6. The right of the Defendant to be judged by his peers at the local level, rather than at the Federal District level.
7. The right of the Defendant to be protected by the 10th Amendment to the Constitution, wherein the powers of the Federal Government are limited and enumerated.
8. The right of the Defendant to be protected by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution in their entirety, and not in some instances and not others.
9. The right of the Defendant to be protected by the Guarantee Clause of the Constitution and Article IV, Section 2, which guarantee that “the Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the Several States”.
10. The right of the Defendant to be protected by Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution, which guarantees that no land be acquired within a State except by purchase, and by consent of the legislature.

11. The right of the Defendant to have the Constitution interpreted and enforced in accordance to the Founders original intent, wherein the language incorporated within Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, was intended, as Mr. Gerry said during the Constitutional Convention, was to prevent the government from acquiring large amounts of land within the States which “Might be made use of to enslave any particular state by buying up its territory, and that the strongholds proposed would be a means of awing the state into an undue abidance to the general government”.
12. The right of the Defendant to have his rights protected as unalienable God given rights, rather than as federally granted rights, which can be taken from him at any time by a later act of Congress.
13. The right of the Defendant to be protected by the Treaty Clause which is incorporated within Article III of the Constitution, and subsequently, Article IX of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which states that the Mexicans [or persons living therein] “shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States..., to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution”.
14. The right of the Defendant to be protected by a division of power between the Federal and State governments, as is recognized in *New York v. United States*, 505 U.S. 144, 112 S. Ct. 2408, 120 L. Ed. 2d 120 (1992).
15. The right of the Defendant to be heard by a court which shall address each argument raised, in detail, as has been acknowledged in *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch (5 U.S.) 137 (1803) wherein the Court said, “It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each”.