

# "Law" vs. "law"—The Significance of Capitalization

This is a meaningful distinction that comes up frequently our work and in legal history more broadly. The difference between uppercase "Law" and lowercase "law" reflects fundamental differences in jurisdiction, authority, and the source of the rules being applied.

## "Law" (Uppercase)

In Anna's framework and in classical legal tradition, Law with a capital "L" generally refers to the Law of the Land—the supreme, fundamental law that governs the relationships between people and their governments. This includes:

- **The Constitutions**—the three federal contracts (1787, 1789, 1790) that serve as the supreme Law of the Land
- **Natural Law/Common Law**—law that arises from the inherent rights of men and women, rooted in the national soil and international land jurisdictions
- **Public Law**—law that governs the conduct of governments and their officers, and that protects the rights of the people

This is the Law that the American government—the Union of States ("The United States") and the Federation of States ("The United States of America")—operates under.

## "law" (Lowercase)

Lowercase law typically refers to:

- **Statutory law, codes, regulations, and ordinances**—rules created by legislative bodies, often applying to employees, contractors, or persons operating within a specific corporate or governmental framework
- **Admiralty / Maritime law**—the law of the sea, governing commerce and contracts
- **Municipal law**—rules governing the internal operations of incorporated entities, including the Municipal and British Territorial federal contractors and their franchises
- **Corporate by-laws and policies**—internal rules of incorporated entities

These are not "Law" in the sovereign, fundamental sense—they are law in the sense of rules that apply within a particular jurisdiction or to persons who have voluntarily or involuntarily submitted to that jurisdiction.

## Why It Matters

The distinction is not merely academic. In Anna's analysis, much of the confusion Americans face stems from the conflation of these two things:

- **Law** (the supreme Law of the Land, rooted in the rights of living men and women) is **being displaced by law** (statutory codes and regulations created by federal contractors and their corporate franchises).
- **When someone is treated as a "U.S. Citizen" or a "citizen of the United States,"** they are placed under the lowercase law—the internal rules of a federal contractor—rather than being protected by the uppercase Law that the Constitutions guarantee.
- **The process of correcting one's political status is, in essence, a process of re-establishing one's standing under the Law of the Land, rather than remaining subject to the law of corporate governmental service contractors.**

### **A Practical Example**

**When the Constitution says it is "the supreme Law of the Land," it means it stands above all statutory law, codes, regulations, and corporate policies. But if you are presumed to be an employee or dependent of one of the federal contractors (British Territorial or Municipal), you are treated as being under their internal law—and the protections of the constitutional Law are not applied to you, because employees and dependents are governed by their employer's rules.**

**This is why we emphasizes the importance of declaring your proper political status as an American State National—it re-establishes your standing under the Law, rather than leaving you subject to the law of foreign corporate contractors.**