



QUASI-DUAL NATIONALITY © Authored PAC info@pacinlaw.org

"Educate and inform the whole mass of the people... They are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty." —Thomas Jefferson

INTRODUCTION

Herein we will briefly discuss the “quasi-dual nationality” that is created by the federation of American states. Such is existent the Fourteenth Amendment notwithstanding; however, the infamous amendment does put another twist into the legal equation, as you will see.

THE SCHEME

If one can acquire a copy of the United States Government Style Manual from 1984, he would see that Chapter 5.22 and 5.23 references: Nationalities, etc. It is believe that “etc.” is used in reference to other things, such as “whatever” other things, that are mentioned. The mention of etc. is deemed a scheme to throw the reader off; the whole section entitled “Nationalities, etc.” is actually stating that everything in the chapter 5.22 and 5.23 is—in reality—in reference to nationality. The term “native” used in 5.23 denotes the *several nationalities* of the states.¹

As the above noted fact is a well-kept secret of the *insurgent governmental system* attached to the Fourteenth Amendment, such games are common when it comes to such matters in relation to the *several nationalities* of the states of the American union. The Union is a federation of state/nations and is not considered a nation except under concepts of international law.²

QUASI-DUAL NATIONALITY

Let us start off to say, there is no “dual nationality”. This is a scheme to further the private law system of law under international law. Let's call it quasi, meaning *sort of*, dual nationality.³

To better understand the premise of *quasi-dual nationality*, one must pretend that the federal government does not exist; which in this case the continent of “America” would be no different

1 **NATIVES.** All persons born within the jurisdiction of the United States are considered as natives.

NATIONALITY. The state of a person in relation to the nation in which he was born. 2. A man retains his nationality of origin during his minority, but, as in the case of his domicil of origin, he may change his nationality upon attaining full age; he cannot, however, renounce his allegiance without permission of the government. See Citizen; Domicil; Expatriation; Naturalization. *Definitions taken from Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*

2 **NATIONS IN CONFEDERATION.** Emerich de Vattel noted that every nation that governs itself, under what form so-ever, without dependence on any foreign power, is a sovereign state, its rights are naturally the same as those of any other state. Such are the moral persons who live together in a natural society, subject to the law of nations. To give a nation a right to make an immediate figure in this grand society, it is sufficient that it be really sovereign and independent, that is, that it govern itself by its own authority and laws. *Vattel, Book I, Chapter I § 4.* The Law of Nations recognizes that several sovereign and independent states may unite themselves together by a perpetual confederacy, without ceasing to be, each individually, a perfect state. They will together constitute a federal republic: their joint deliberations will not impair the sovereignty of each member, though they may, in certain respects, put some restraint on the exercise of it, in virtue of voluntary engagements. *Vattel, Book I, Chapter I § 10.*

3 See the law review *Tax Code as Nationality Law* for the nature of its existence.

than the continent of “Africa”. As an example, compare an Alabamian (chapter 5.23) to—let us say—an Egyptian (depicted in the chart on page 235-237 of the Style Manual). In other words, pretend the *federal state—The United States*—does not exist. An Egyptian is a member of a state like an Alabamian is a member of a state. Both have the *nationality* of the state in which they are a *native* of. In view of such fact, the *native reference* in the manual (chapter 5.23) is really in reference to being a national of a country,⁴ *i.e.*, the *nationality of a state*.

Further, if you look at the chart on page 235-237 (of chapter 5.22) you will find that the people of the United States of America are referred to as “American nationals”. This is in reference to the *federal state* under international law. However, in the United States Code—under Title 8 USC § 1401—*citizens of the United States* are noted as “nationals of the United States”.³

IN OBSERVATION: The history of the Union shows “American” is a word used to baffle people. Understanding this, such word or *term* is enjoyed being used by the *federal* government to be deceptive.⁵ But not only does the executive department of the federal government use it for deceptive practices, but the courts also use it when decisions are rendered. It is all a game.

Now let us go over the *Quasi-Dual Nationality* principle:

The United States, or Federal Government, has the obligation to protect *all Americans (de jure or de facto)* when they are outside the United States of America.⁶ However, when an American that claims his *state nationality* is in the United States, he is a “national” of his country. He is under the 9th and 10th Amendments as it applies *under de jure premises*. There is no section that is in the Constitution that overrides this premise. In fact, if you study the *War Between the States* you will find that the Constitution has little authority. The naturalization clause⁷ in the body of the Constitution sets forth that each *state* is a separate *country/nation*, hence each country carries a *nationality*. So the term *American national* would be proper when a *national of a state* OR a *national of the United States* is seen 'outside' the United States of America.

However, when a man is in America he would be under the *nationality* of his *state*, unless he was a *citizen of the United States*. Then such a person would be a *national of the United States* (as depicted by *Title 8 USC § 1401* and *Title 8 USC § 1101(a)(22)(A)*). One should infer from that, a *citizen of the United States* is an American citizen.⁸ Moreover, it could be said that his

4 **COUNTRY.** By country is meant the state of which one is a member. Every man's country is in general the state in which he happens to have been born. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*

5 See this information on *American citizen*, at : www.pacinlaw.org/american
Also see the *Dual System of Law*, at : www.pacinlaw.org/dual

6 It is a fact that the federal government has a duty to protect all American citizens 'outside' of the United States; below is an Attorney General's opinion that is pre-Civil War, thus, pre-14th amendment, that is evidence of such: “*In regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights at home and abroad we have no law which divides them into classes, or makes any difference whatever between them. A native and a naturalized American may, therefore, go forth with equal security over every sea and through every land under heaven, including the country in which the latter was born.*” 9 Op. Att.-Gen. 360 (1859)

7 United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8: “*Power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.*”

8 Section 3 of 15 United States Statutes, Chapter 249 (1868); now cited as the following, Title 22 USC § 1732. PROTECTIONS OF CITIZENS ABROAD. Release of citizens imprisoned by foreign governments. Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war and not otherwise prohibited by law, as he may think necessary. . .

Note the language has changed from the act. The term *foreign governments* was originally noted as *foreign states*. The several States *were* referred to as foreign states.

14th Amendment inflicted “national of the United States” *persona* also is attached when he is present inside America. However, in constitutional operations in regard to state nationality or *de jure nationality*,⁹ such status is transferred to the federal government when a *national of a state* exits America. In legal operation such national could be considered to be an *American national* in such case. Thus such national enjoys the protection of the federation when he goes over seas to a country that is outside of the [U]nited States of America. This is an inherent duty of the federal government under pre-14th Amendment premise, *e.g.*, treaty law.

Furthermore, a person who is naturalized to be a *citizen of the United States*—being from a foreign nation, let's say 'Cherokee'—does not have the natural or native nationality of a state,¹⁰ such as a natural born American. Such a person is just a “national of the United States” that is presumed to owe allegiance to the “United States”. This gives further reason that natural born Americans who are *naturalized* by the Fourteenth Amendment at birth do not possess their *state nationality*. Such persons only maintain the *national of the United States* status.

Accordingly, there *is not* a *state nationality* for “citizens of the United States” when they are in America, nor when outside America. Such citizens are only *nationals of the United States*,¹¹ as defined by Title 8 USC § 1401 of the *Aliens and Nationality Act*. The *insurgent* Congress has never established that these 14th Amendment citizens have a *dual nationality*. However, there has been a principle that all such citizens maintain a *so-called* dual citizenship. This particular dual citizenship principle is one of the ways they cover-up the fraud of the legal and political system installed under the Fourteenth Amendment. If you want to study further on this issue of intended confusion, you may want to look-up and study *conflicts of law*.

SUMMARY ON QUASI-DUAL NATIONALITY

So, did you know your state was your true *country* and you had a *nationality* of such?

“*The Communists are further reproached with desiring to abolish countries and nationality.*”¹²

CONSEQUENTLY, there are a plethora of *holes* caused by the *perverted* effects inflicted by the Fourteenth Amendment and its ancillary legislation. All-in-all the 14th Amendment *nationality* is a fraud and is essentially unlawful.¹³ Nonetheless, this was the way the actors of the “New World Order” designed to destroy the Christian state/nations in America; thus creating their contrived '*One Nation Under Fraud*' made-up of *human resources* consisting of many races and religions. This genocidal fraud notwithstanding, all the men and women carry the posterity of the original premise being born in one of the countries of the Union. The operations of the Fourteenth Amendment aside, they are *nationals* of their lawful *states*; however as they have not *declared* their lawful nationalities they remain *nationals of the United States*.



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◆ www.pacgroups.us/portals

9 Title 8 USC § 1101(a)(21). The term “national” means a *person* owing permanent allegiance to a state.

10 See Title 8 USC § 1401(b). Indians may be *citizens and nationals of the United States*.

11 This *citizen/subject* status is similar to that of owing allegiance to a monarch.

12 Communist Manifesto, 1848.

13 **GENOCIDE.** The systematic and *planned extermination** of an entire national, racial, political, or ethnic group.

*See synonyms abolish: *exterminate, extinguish, extirpate, eradicate, obliterate.* *American Heritage Dictionary*