



NATIONALITY EXAMINED © Authored by PAC info@pacinlaw.org *Setting Premise of Nationality*

Unknown to most people in America, the Constitution is an international agreement or charter between the American sovereignties. To explain this presentation in simply terms so that you fully understand what is going to be established herein below:

PRETEND THAT THE “UNITED STATES” DOES NOT EXIST.

To continue, most believe that America is a country and nation, however it is not:

America is only considered a land-mass.

Most people fail to understand that there are several nations that live on the land known as America, which includes the American aboriginal tribes.

In American law—as established under the general principles of international law—every state in the Union is also a nation and country under such principles. Fundamentally, as described by the principles of *John Bouvier*, a nation is a civil society banded together by its mutual consent. The people of each state—or country—in a collective mode give the government of each state its sovereignty. People that are in each state are legally termed nationals; they carry the nationality of the state or country that they are members of. The term “citizen” differs from the term national. The term citizen refers to the *political rights* of a national of a particular country. The terms are not interchangeable.

Men and women derive their rights from God, which then are shaped by the civil society of which they live. Prior to the *execution* of the Fourteenth Amendment—a constitutional amendment inserted after the “Civil War” that was not lawfully instituted—such rights were determined under a system of societal law called the *Common Law*.

Let us now establish what nationality is by authority or given practice: please look at the definition of nationality as defined by *American Heritage Dictionary*:

- **na·tion·al·i·ty.** n., pl. **na·tion·al·i·ties.** 1. The status of belonging to a particular nation by origin, birth, or naturalization. 2. A people having common origins or traditions and often constituting a nation. 3. Existence as a politically autonomous entity. *American Heritage Dictionary*

Note that nationality encompasses a political *autonomous* entity. This is saying that a sovereign state has the capacity to govern itself without outside interference—not even by the United States under the original form of the Constitution.

Now to further evidence the point being made, directly below is a definition from *Black's Law Dictionary, 4th edition* that describes the lawful premise of the Union; the definition actually shows how a *state government* is portrayed as a matter of law:

- **national government.** A national government is a government of a single state or nation, united as a community by what is termed the ‘social compact’, and possessing complete and perfect supremacy over persons and things, so far as they can be made the lawful objects of civil government. A federal government is distinguished from a national government, by its being the government of a community of independent and sovereign states, united by compact.

Again—in legal sense—the United States Constitution is basically a charter, compact or treaty that has been issued by the several American nations to handle certain matters for them on an international—or external—level; however, note that some provisions in the Constitution handle matters that concern the Union internally. In regard to the nationals of the several states in the American union, there are very few factors that make the federal government a “national government”. In a large sense, such factors apply only to the several States. The *nationals* of each state are not direct parties to the “federal contract” hence have no dealings or rights granted by it.

As noted above, we know that to have “national sovereignty” a country must not have outside interference from another sovereign. Because each state in the Union gives the United States its right of existence, each state is sovereign, not actually the United States. The United States can only maintain “*its*” sovereignty through people or nationals of each state—collectively. And also remember, a lawful or rightful civil society can only exist by *its consent*. The Fourteenth Amendment was forced on the several States via a series of unlawful acts under the Constitution and international law. In view of that, now observe the definition which sets forth what has transpired in the eyes of the *insurgents*. Insurgents are people that do not follow the established law of a country.¹ To best explain this problem, we now evidence the definition of *de facto government* that is taken from the law dictionary that judges use, *Ballentine’s Law Dictionary*:

- **de facto government.** A new government which exercises undisputed sway over the entire country, the former established government having been nullified by successful rebellion or having lost the support of the people. A de facto government arises where the established government has been subverted by rebellion, so that the new government exercises undisputed sway for the time being over the entire country, or where the people of any portion of a country subject to the same government throw off their allegiance to that government and establish one of their own, and show not only that they have established a government, but also their ability to maintain it.

Am J Rev ed Internat L § 12 (International Law)

Note that the definition portrays that the people of the states may have relinquished their support of their *de jure governments*; however people of the Southern states had their governments taken from them by force; and people of the remaining states of the Union were set-up under the legal operations of the Fourteenth Amendment under fraud.

1 **INSURGENT.** A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. An insurgent differs from a rebel. The insurgent opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; a rebel attempts to overthrow or change government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another authority. All rebels are insurgents, but all insurgents are not rebels. *Webster’s Dictionary, 1828*

Now in contraposition to the above legal principles of nationality, people who claim to be *citizens and nationals of the United States*—see such persons defined in Title 8 section 1101(a)(22)—are essentially requesting that all their rights be provided to them by the *insurgent, de facto state* and *federal* governments over God and their societies.

Accordingly this makes such citizens—*U.S. citizens*—subordinates or vassals. See the below definition of which has been taken from American Heritage Dictionary:

- **vassal**, n. 1. A person who held land from a feudal lord and received protection in return for homage and allegiance.
 2. A bondman; a slave.
 3. A subordinate or dependent.

The difference between the original system and the current one is that there was absence of homage and allegiance by the nationals of the several states. The men of each country in the Union were the protection of the state. The allegiance due in the original system was to the *nation*, and then the *state*. The political system that is established under the Fourteenth Amendment of the *United States* Constitution is beseeching homage from its citizens. This amendment is what changed the rightful *nationality* and *citizenship* from being that of state based—under the rule of international law—to that of federal or of the United States.² Under an operation of law set forth by Section 2 of the amendment, the residual sovereignty of each state in the Union—which was not transferred to the United States of America in the original Constitution—is basically *usurped* and transferred to the new *United States*. The people that are participating in elections—*in rebellion*—under the Fourteenth Amendment are no longer nationals that make up the sovereignty of the state, but such persons are rather “subjects” or “vassals” of the United States who live in “ITS” political subdivisions; such people that are dictated to by the United States and the State officers of which they live (or *reside in* as the amendment states).

Due to the Fourteenth Amendment, the people, and accordingly the states, are no longer sovereign—the United States is. It is acting as a *king* under the guise of democracy with the approval of its own citizens/nationals (*denizens*) created under the amendment.³

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- 2 Title 8 USC § 1101. Definitions. (a) As used in this chapter [chapter 12 of Title 8]: (21) The term “national” means a person owing permanent* allegiance to a state. [see definition of country from Bouvier's Law Dictionary] (22) The term “national of the United States” means: (A) A citizen of the United States, or (B) A person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent* allegiance to the United States. *Title 8 USC § 1101(a)(31) Definitions. The term “permanent” means a relationship of continuing or lasting nature, as distinguished from temporary, but a relationship may be permanent even though it is one that may be dissolved eventually at the instance either of the United States or of the individual, in accordance with law. Also note that: one cannot owe “allegiance” to the United States as it violates the principles of the original constitutional system and international law.
- 3 In example of the perversion established, see the language in the Preamble of the Neutrality Act of 1939 below: “Whereas the United States, desiring to preserve its neutrality in wars between foreign states and desiring also to avoid involvement therein, voluntarily imposes upon its nationals by domestic legislation the restrictions set out in this joint; and Whereas by so doing the United States waives none of its own rights or privileges, or those of any of its nationals, under international law, and expressly reserves all the rights and privileges to which it and its nationals are entitled under the law of nations; and Whereas the United States hereby expressly reserves the right to repeal, change or modify this joint resolution or any other domestic legislation in the interests of the peace, security or welfare of the United

So, are you a United States National?

- Have you unknowingly given up your rights?

Below are a few factors to consider that will determine whether or not you are considered or deemed a *national of the United States*:

- 1) Have you signed any government form or participated in any activity that states you must be a “citizen of the United States” or a “U.S. citizen”? In example: Voting in any or all state or federal elections, or sign any Social Security or other benefit and/or taxation form, *e.g.* passport?
- 2) Because only U.S. citizens can vote, and under international doctrines of law a child carries the nationality of his father, did your father participate in any election in the United States in his lifetime?
- 3) Do you only fly the flag of the United States and ignore your state flag?
- 4) Do you refer to America as *your* country?

These are just some of the legal factors that provide the presumption—or may establish *prima facie* evidence as a matter of fact or law—that you are a *United States national*; and accordingly a *United States citizen*, *i.e.* citizen of the United States.

If you want to claim to be part of the *true sovereignty* of the country in which you live, you must terminate the ties between the “federal government” and you—both contractual and political. Understand that if you terminate your political ties with the current system, you technically *will not* be a *citizen* of—a *State, the United States or America*.⁴ Your political rights *de jure*—which means “rightful” or “by right” in law—have been stripped from you by the Fourteenth Amendment of the *insurgent* political system.

As all the state governments have been usurped unlawfully, they have left a way out.⁵

“I admire PAC’s readiness to inform and assist souls out of the New World.”

—Tupper Saussy, author of *Rulers of Evil*

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*States and its people.*” Note that the words “*its nationals*” is used. If things were properly instituted, Congress would not be stating things like “the United States and its people or nationals”; the proper terminology would be: the United States and their nationals. . . See the use of the word “their” in the current thirteenth amendment. Also you should note that Congress is imposing domestic legislation on its nationals. Prior to the Fourteenth Amendment, IT could not do that. Moreover, when a *de facto* “State” attempts to enforce its sovereignty, the United States cuts all its “benefits” off. Now, who is the sovereign?

4 1949 CFR, Title 8, Part 176, Section 176.101(w), Definitions. The term “American citizen” and “citizen of the United States” are currently regarded as synonymous.

5 See this information at: [http://www.pacinlaw.org/pdf/Expatriation\\_Examined.php](http://www.pacinlaw.org/pdf/Expatriation_Examined.php)  
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