



NATIONALITY PREMISE © By LB Bork lb@pacinlaw.org

The purpose of this commentary is to establish the particulars of nationality and how it relates to people in America. The matter is somewhat simple in nature although there are many issues which make the issue more complex. This writing will not go deep into any such subjects but cover the main points of *de facto* and *de jure nationality* status.

You as the reader may have seen some of the principles mentioned herein from other sources; however other people have missed the key points under international law and the constitution of what needs to be done in regard to correcting ones status.

The general make-up of the American union under the *law of nations* is that each state is a country (or nation).¹ The Constitution for the United States is nothing more than an international agreement of which the *American nations* have entered into. The document inherently establishes private and public law. Congress—which is a term that imports the meaning of an international assembly²—has the authority to make laws under the United States Constitution. However, under the Fourteenth Amendment another layer of law is applied to Americans via the *citizen of the United States* status. This is considered private law under the original constitutional system; however, such law operates as public law for *citizens of the United States*; that is to say they cannot contest it due to their status.

In regard to the 14th Amendment status, after the entity known as the United States had conquered the Southern States after the Civil War,³ the remaining states in the Union had to be usurped. To do this the Fourteenth Amendment had to be installed. In actuality, the Fourteenth Amendment creates political insurgency which usurps the system that was in place prior to the Civil War.⁴ The people that are participating in this system that usurps the original system are deemed in rebellion via operations of law that are devised into sections of the Fourteenth Amendment.⁵ Moreover, anyone that is born⁶ in the United

1 **COUNTRY.** By country is meant the state of which one is a member. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary*

2 **CONGRESS.** In International Law. An assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, etc. from different sovereignties who meet to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns. *Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition*

3 A mandate of an illegal thing is void. *{Rei turpis nullum mandatum est}*

4 **INSURGENT.** A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. [See insurrection.] 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* [Section 2 of the 14th Amendment actually states: "*the right to vote... is denied... except for participation in rebellion, or other crime...*"]

5 He who is silent appears to consent. *{Qui tacet consentire videtur}*

6 Title 8 USC § 1401. Nationals and citizens of United States at birth. The following shall be *nationals and citizens of the United States* at birth: A person born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. [This is Fourteenth Amendment language.]

States and is participating in any benefit from this system must incur any liability that goes along with it and responsible for it.⁷ The system under the Fourteenth Amendment has the elements of a feudal system.⁸ Even with matters that exist under this system of usurpation, no one can be compelled to take benefit from it.⁹ Under rules of law, anyone that benefits from the current system and fails to remove himself from it as it exists will be under the liability of that system.¹⁰ The benefit under this system is considered the *citizen and national of the United States* status, which does incur penalties.¹¹

One must understand that the sovereignty of the government comes from the inhabitants of any certain territory that have formed any such government. In other words, the state cannot be sovereign without the nation. What has taken place is that the bodies politic of the several states in America have given-up their sovereign rights to political autonomy and have given them away to the entity known as the United States. Again, these people are deemed in rebellion to their rightful systems of law (see *insurgent*, footnote 4).

The inherent *constitutional political allegiance* is to your state; all other governments are foreign, including the United States government.¹² The United States even recognizes this proper allegiance under the *de facto* system. This fact of law may be seen codified in Title 8 of the United States Code section 1101(a)(21), Definitions:

- *The term “national” means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.*

In recognizing this, the United States is a party member to the United Nations and hence is subject to the following declaration¹³ which stated: Everyone has the right to maintain a nationality and that no one shall be assigned an arbitrary nationality.¹⁴ Moreover, the agreement by the United States also established that no one may be forced to be member of an association without his consent.¹⁵ The *14th Amendment political system* is known to

7 He who receives the benefit should also bear the disadvantage. *{Cujus est commodum ejus debet esse incommodum}* He who is silent appears to consent. *{Qui tacet consentire videtur}*

8 Senate Document # 43; SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 62 (Page 9, Paragraph 2) April 17, 1933. “The ultimate ownership of all property is in the State; individual so-called “ownership” is only by virtue of government, *i.e.* law, amounting to mere user; and use must be in accordance with law and subordinate to the necessities of the State.”

9 No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. *{Invito beneficium non datur}*

10 Socialism is a benefit: No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. But if he does not dissent he will be considered as assenting. *{Invito beneficium non datur}*

11 This is the nature of federal citizenship under the Fourteenth Amendment as stated by the Supreme Court of the United States: “It is the natural consequence of a citizenship [92 U.S. 542, 551] which owes allegiance to two sovereignties, and claims protection from both. The citizen cannot complain, because he has voluntarily submitted himself to such a form of government. He owes allegiance to the two departments, so to speak, and within their respective spheres must pay the penalties which each exacts for disobedience to its laws.” U.S. v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875) <http://laws.findlaw.com/us/92/542.html>

12 TITLE 22. FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE. Title 22 USC § 2659. State statutes to be procured. The Secretary of State shall procure from time to time such of the statutes of the several States as may not be in his office. [*i.e.*, the several states are foreign to the United States even though the governments are seated by the federal (US) citizens.]

13 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), December 10, 1948.

14 UDHR, Article 15. Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

15 UDHR, Article 20. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

be an unlawful system by the United States;¹⁶ hence it has left a lawful way out of such system.¹⁷ This currently appears under Title 8 of the United States Code, section 1481.

To explain, most people have missed the principal issue of law that pertains to this instant matter: it is nationality, not citizenship. Many have attempted to do an expatriation of the US citizenship and claim American citizenship; however, as the governments have been usurped there is technically no *rightful citizenship* that may be held under the current system. The only thing that cannot be taken away is one's nationality. This is something that cannot be usurped as a matter of natural right. The presumption is that everyone in America owes allegiance to the *United States*, and Americans willfully do; people then maintain the United States nationality which is equal to that of a conquered country.¹⁸

With that set forth, the proper matters that must be addressed are:

- 1) Claiming nationality of one of the several states in the Union under the rules that have been set forth by international law and Congress;
- 2) Acquire that nationality under certification of your country of nationality;
- 3) Protest the birth records that are maintained on you;
- 4) Make the Governor of the state of your nationality understand that he has an obligation to you as a part of the rightful sovereign body via agreement;
- 5) Contest all contracts that you may have entered into with the de facto governmental system, including the United States;
- 6) Protest the Federal Reserve System and the currency that represents debt.

Again, the reason people have failed with similar efforts is that they failed to have the key elements that are legally necessary to relinquish the "*citizen and national of the United States*"¹⁹ status. Moreover, most people failed to execute a proper process which comprised suitable methods so that it may be used as evidence if the need was raised.

People's Awareness Coalition, the founding researchers of this information in 1998, is of purpose to educate people of America to the facts set forth herein; and also to support Americans in creating *State National Associations* in each state in the American union to aid each country in protecting its nationals and reclaim their political sovereignty.

Download a Nationality Correction Form at: http://pacinlaw.org/download/MN_00_Form.php

16 Congress has been advised that the Fourteenth Amendment was not lawfully ratified, see Congressional Record-House, June 13, 1967, pp 15641-15646.

17 Public Law, 15 United States Statutes at Large, Chapter 249, pps 223-224, Section 1 (1868) a Declaration by congress establishes it is a right to remove oneself from political systems.

18 **POSSESSION**, international law. By possession is meant a country which is held by no other title than mere conquest. *Bouvier's Law Dictionary*, 1856; Title 8 USC §1101(a)(29) Defines possessions of the United States as American Samoa and Swains Island and Title 8 USC § 1408 defines the people of such countries as "nationals of the United States" as are citizens of the United States. [These conquered people have the same nationality as US citizens.]

19 **SUBJECT**. A citizen. *Ballentine's Law Dictionary*. Also see this from the 14th state that was of the Union: Vermont: "Every person, of good character, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer land, or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all rights of a natural born subject of this State..." *Vermont constitution, section 39*