



STATUS EXAMINED © Authored by PAC info@pacinlaw.org *Legal & Political Awareness Issue*

Status Defined

Status is simply defined as:

The condition of persons.

Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856

Now see these following definitions from *Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856*:

- **PERSON.** This word is applied to men, women and children, who are called natural persons. In law, man and person are not exactly synonymous terms. Any human being is a man, whether he be a member of society or not, whatever may be the rank he holds, or whatever may be his age, sex, etc. A person is a man considered according to the rank he holds in society, with all the rights to which the place he holds entitles him, and the duties which it imposes. 2. It is also used to denote a corporation which is an artificial person. 3. But when the word *Persons* is spoken of in legislative acts, natural persons will be intended, unless something appear in the context to show that it applies to artificial persons..
- **CITIZEN, persons.** One who, under the constitution and laws of the United States, has a right to vote for representatives in congress, and other public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people. In a more extended sense, under the word citizen, are included all white persons born in the United States, and naturalized persons born out of the same, who have not lost their right as such. This includes men, women, and children.
- **SUI JURIS.** One who has all the rights to which a freemen is entitled; one who is not under the power of another, as a slave, a minor, and the like. 2. To make a valid contract, a person must, in general, be sui juris. Every one of full age is presumed to be sui juris.
- **NATIONS.** Nations or states are independent bodies politic; societies of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength. But every combination of men who govern themselves, independently of all others, will not be considered a nation; a body of pirates, for example, who govern themselves, are not a nation. To constitute a nation another ingredient is required. The body thus formed must respect other nations in general, and each of their members in particular. Such a society has her affairs and her interests; she deliberates and takes resolutions in common; thus becoming a moral person who possesses an understanding and will peculiar to herself, and is susceptible of obligations and rights.

- **NATIONALITY.** The state of a person in relation to the nation in which he was born. 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*.
- **NATIVES.** All persons born within the jurisdiction of the United States, are considered as natives. Natives will be classed into those born before the declaration of our independence, and those born since. All persons, without regard to the place of their birth, who were born before the declaration of independence, who were in the country at the time it was made, and who yielded a deliberate assent to it, either express or implied, as by remaining in the country, are considered as natives. Those persons who were born within the colonies, and before the declaration of independence, removed into another part of the British dominions, and did not return prior to the peace, would not probably be considered natives, but aliens.
- **SOCIETY.** A society is a number of persons united together by mutual consent, in order to deliberate, determine, and act jointly for some common purpose. 2. Societies are either incorporated and known to the law, or unincorporated, of which the law does not generally take notice. 3. By civil society is usually understood a state, (q.v.) a nation, (q.v.) or a body politic. (q.v.) In the civil law, by society is meant a partnership.
- **SERVITUDE, civil law.** A term which indicates the subjection of one person to another person, or of a person to a thing, or of a thing to a person, or of a thing to a thing. The subjection of one person to another is a purely personal servitude; if it exists in the right of property which a person exercises over another, it is slavery. When the subjection of one person to another is not slavery, it consists simply in the right of requiring of another what he is bound to do, or not to do; this right arises from all kinds of contracts or quasi-contracts.
- **SERVITUS.** Servitude; slavery; a state of bondage. Servitude is a disposition of the law of nations, by which, against common right, one man has been subjected to the dominion of another.

There are a lot of people and groups out there that profess this and that about legal terms. The fact is you cannot buy into such ideas that are nonexistent and prevail in your legal matters. We of the Coalition recommend that you stick to the proper terminology.

Moreover, it is important to understand, participation in government will set one's status. Also, if one is not a *person* he will be considered *stateless*. One must understand what *person* are you? Under principles of Common Law Maxims, it should also be understood that silence will regard one's status to be that of a *citizen of the United States*.

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