NATIONALISM VS. FEDERALISM © Authored by PAC info@pacinlaw.us

“The wise know their weakness too well to assume infallibility; and he who knows most, knows best how little he knows.” —Thomas Jefferson

Introduction

It has been discovered that there was a substantial change in government just after the Civil War. With research, it has been learned that after the war, citizenship in America changed giving the federal power new centralized control over peoples in the states. Such control is associative federalism, or cooperative federalism, which is in reality nationalist socialism. In contrast to such government, is true nationalism, or territorial nationalism, which most understand to be States’ Rights held under the 10th Amendment.

Nationalism. Territorial nationalist assume that all inhabitants of a particular nation owe allegiance to their country of birth or adoption. A sacred quality is sought in the nation and in the popular memories it evokes. Citizenship is idealized by territorial nationalist. A criterion of a territorial nationalism is the establishment of a mass, public culture based on common values and traditions of the population. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalism

Federalism. Federalism is a political concept in which a group of members are bound together by covenant (Latin: foedus, covenant) with a governing representative head. The term “federalism” is also used to describe a system of the government in which sovereignty is constitutionally divided between a central governing authority and constituent political units (like states or provinces). Federalism is a system in which the power to govern is shared between national (federal) and provincial/state governments, creating what is often called a federation. Proponents are often called federalists. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalism

Federalism in the United States. The United States is divided into a number of separate states, each with varying amounts of government and power. Because the states were preexisting political entities, the United States Constitution did not need to define or explain federalism in any one section. Federalism in the United States is the evolving relationship between state governments and the federal government of the United States. American government has evolved from a system of dual federalism to one of associative federalism. Dual federalism holds that the federal government and the state governments are co-equals, each sovereign. In this theory, parts of the Constitution are interpreted narrowly, such as the Tenth Amendment, the Supremacy Clause, the Necessary and Proper Clause, and the Commerce Clause. Under this narrow interpretation, the federal government has jurisdiction only if the Constitution clearly grants such. In this case, there is a large group of powers belonging to the states or the people, and the federal government is limited to only those powers explicitly listed in the Constitution. However, since the Civil War Era, the courts often interpret the federal government as the final judge of its own powers under dual federalism. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalism
STATE NATIONALS SOCIETY: THE ESSENCE OF PAC

There are many people in America that fail to understand the simple principles of how the system of government works under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Below, we have a simple graphic to illustrate the political state of the Union.

![State Nationals Society Emblem]

Even if you are not a voter, signing any government form could put you in the “Gray Area”.

People’s Awareness Coalition, PAC Practical Principles

Throughout history many people have removed themselves from governmental systems. By doing so such systems lead to their eventual demise. It is very important to understand that if one is participating politically, or partaking of benefits of this governmental system, engages maxims of law that establish such individuals are responsible for the actions and crimes of the people in government.

The State Nationals Society is comprised of the lawful people who understand these important issues of which concern America. These societies are the rightful bodies politic of the American Union. Putting it in simple terms, the Nationals of the States are the lawful owners of their countries.

The primary goal of The State National Society is to lead by example. We invite you to be part of our Society. Please join us in assisting us to assure that the benefits, heritages and liberties of the peoples of America are preserved. To find out more about this unique Society, visit www.statenationals.net

Supporting Definitions

**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, a nation, or a body politic. *Bouvier’s Law Dictionary*, 1856

**FEDERALISM.** 1. A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and constituent political units. 2. Federalism. Doctrine of Federalist Party. *American Heritage Dictionary*, 1998

**NATIONALISM.** 1. Devotion to the interests or culture of a particular nation. 2. The belief that nations will benefit from acting independently rather than collectively, emphasizing national rather than international goals. 3. Aspirations for national independence in a country under foreign domination. *American Heritage Dictionary*, 1998

State Nationals Society ~ You are either one of us, or you are part of the problem.

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