What Black People Need to Know about Status, Nationality, and Being Stateless Persons and Why Not Knowing is Literally Killing Them¹

by e.smith
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Black and White are legal statuses, not social identities...
There is an old saying, if you want to hide something from Black people, put it in a book. That saying has for many become a self-fulfilling prophecy. David Walker’s Appeal, published initially in 1829, addressed the wretchedness of the “coloured” people—expressly those of the United States of America—in consequence to colonization, religion, slavery, and ignorance. Approximately 187 years later, the “coloured” still deal with these issues, especially ignorance. Many of the people who refer to themselves as Black/African American lack knowledge and fail to realize that they:

- Are aboriginal or indigenous to America—and the planet
- Have been mis-educated to be woefully ignorant of linguistics, language (especially the English language, though think they speak it), geography, history, government, etymology, and law—among other subjects
- Do not comprehend the importance of the 1857 Dred Scott Supreme Court Decision and how it is still relevant today
- Have the right to self-determination
- Do not comprehend the magnitude of the situation they are in today, nor do they realize there are remedies (i.e., solutions)

Blacks/African Americans are not perishing from a lack of vision; they are perishing from a lack of knowledge. They are mis-educated from birth. What is worse, they do not know that they have been mis-educated.

Taj Tarik Bey, a scholar and exceptional legal mind, tells us that it is knowledge that is needed to bring the people out of their current position. He goes on to say that the aboriginal people must become aware of law and history to decide intellectually how to participate in this reality. In studying, the aboriginal must study history, etymology, cosmology, and law, among other subjects. People, he continues, do not understand law, what law is, and what law is not. The first issue, according to Bey, is your status.

What is status?
Are You Black or Aboriginal?

Aboriginal Americans have been mis-educated to believe they are Black/African American and not aboriginal or indigenous. You are what your mother was, and if your mother’s mother, back through antiquity was aboriginal, you, yourself, are aboriginal.

Examine the following definition for American from the 1828 Noah Webster dictionary:

**AMER’ICAN**, noun A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America.

In 1828, copper looked like this:

This copper coloring is nothing close to the coloring of the persons who inhabit the reservations today. Overwhelming evidence exists, in addition to the 1828 definition, to prove that dark-colored people, not the pale modern-day Native American, were actually the first people to inhabit the American landmass. Reference Motherland American Magazine’s article *Will The Real Americans Please Stand Up?* in the September/October 2015 Premiere Issue for more evidence.

The Mis-Education of the Aboriginal

In 1933, Carter G. Woodson’s *The Mis-Education of the Negro* was published. Woodson told us that the system of education, even if it takes place in aboriginal (meaning so-called Black/African American) schools, must educate the minds of aboriginals to “be convinced of their inferiority” and “to handicap a student by teaching him that his black face is a curse and that his struggle to change his condition is hopeless is the worst sort of lynching.” He went on to write, “when a negro has finished his education... then, he has been equipped to begin the life of an Americanized or Europeanized white man” and as a result, most highly educated aboriginal people become useless to or they abandon the group altogether. Yet
aboriginal people continue sending their children through the system and any system that educates you out of your community is not a system to be trusted. This system has, in fact, educated the aboriginals not only out of their community, but out of their right minds.

Unfortunately aboriginal people, in general, are emotional people, many finding comfort in religious belief rather than in seeking knowledge. Taj Tarik Bey, a scholar and exceptional legal mind, tells us that it is knowledge that is needed to bring the people out of their current position. He goes on to say that the aboriginal people must become aware of law and history to decide intellectually how to participate in this reality. In studying, the aboriginal must study history, etymology, cosmology, and law, among other subjects. People, he continues, do not understand law, what law is, and what law is not. The first issue, according to Bey, is your status. What is status? According to Black’s Law Dictionary, Second Edition:

**Status.** The status of a person is his legal position or condition.

Here is another good question; if it is about status, then why do people speak about nationality and declaring nationality. According to Black’s Law Dictionary, Second Edition:

**Nationality.** That quality or character which arises from the fact of a person’s belonging to a nation or state. Nationality determines the political status of the individual, especially with reference to allegiance; while domicile determines his civil status. Nationality arises either by birth or by naturalization.

Black and White are legal statuses, not social identities. United States President Barack Obama allegedly said on the Tom Joyner Morning Show, when he was referred to as the first black president, not to refer to him as that because black has no standing at law (Bey, 2016). Christians (Caucasians), during the Inquisition and colonization, branded the aboriginal with different names (i.e., black, Negro, colored) to remove their status (Bey, 2016).

To further clarify status and nationality:

*Keep in mind that the social, political, and Civilization equation and synonym for ‘Unity’ is called ‘Nationality.’ Nationality is that quality or character which arises from the fact of a natural person belonging to a nation or nation-state. Nationality determines the political status of the individual, especially with reference to allegiance.*

Status refers to the ‘standing,’ state, or condition and the social position that one has; thus the legal relation of the individual to the rest of the community. The rights, the duties, the capacities and incapacities which determine the legal categorization of a person to a given class. Status is a legal personal relationship, not temporary in its nature, nor terminable at the mere will of the parties, with which third persons and the state are concerned (quoted from RV Bey Publication’s promotional materials).

People without a nationality or a name (i.e., black, Negro, colored), are considered stateless persons.
Many people have no doubt seen this form at some time in their lives, possibly filling it out with other paperwork when beginning new employment or at school. But what do those racial categories actually mean?

American Indian and Alaska Native is the category that aboriginal Americans should select. However, the condition of who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment makes it difficult to select this category, though most aboriginals have the same oral family history of having “Indian in their families.” This definition may be written this way to keep the true aboriginal out of this category, yet ensures that the modern-day Native Americans on the reservations—who are mostly Asian/Asian dilute and Caucasian, with some dark-skinned aboriginals—select this category. Also adding to the confusion with checking this box is the creation of blood quantum.

A stateless person is someone who is "not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law;" he or she has no citizenship or nationality. The UN Refugee Agency further clarifies stateless people by adding that they may have difficulty accessing basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement. Without these things, they can face a lifetime of obstacles and disappointment.

Does this sound familiar?

**Standard Form-181**

How does the aboriginal begin resolving the issue of nationality and status? He can begin with SF-181, Ethnicity and Race Identification. On this form are five racial categories with definitions (see figure 2) created by the United States Department of Education (IPEDS).

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**Figure 2. Racial Categories and Definitions from the SF-181**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Racial Category (Check as many as apply)</th>
<th>Definition of Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories are fairly correct. The White category states origin in *peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa*. The Middle East and North Africa historically are hot climates where dark people originated, and archeology tells us that the aboriginal European people were dark-skinned people. Thusly, modern-day sciences inform us that the Caucasian could not possibly have these origins; and this is what informs us that White is a status and not a true racial class. Using the information in the SF-181, Raven Simone can make the case that she is “dark white” and Whoopi Goldberg and Oprah can make the case that yes, they are “American.”

In addition, race and ethnicity tie people to nations. There is no country called White. There is no country called Africa America. Africans, when they come to this country, socially identify with their country of origin, not the entire continent of Africa. They are Nigerian Americans, Ghanaian Americans, and so on. However, they are also White.

Have you ever wondered how so many foreigners come to the United States of America and succeed where the aboriginal fails? The reason is that most foreigners who come here are advised of and afforded the choice to identify politically as White. Being White in the United States comes with privileges, while being Black comes with restrictions such as those found in the Dred Scott Decision.

### 1857 Dred Scott Decision

The **1857 Dred Scott Supreme Court Decision** is still relevant. The Decision is relevant for persons referring to themselves as Black/African American. According to Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition:

*Dred Scott Case*. The case in which the United States Supreme Court held that descendants of Africans who were imported into this country, and sold as slaves, were not included nor intended to be included under the word “Citizens” in the Constitution, whether emancipated or not, and remained without rights or privileges except such as those which the government might grant them. *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393, 15 L.Ed. 691.

The most common wording from this Decision is that a Negro or person of African descent “had no rights which the white man was bound to respect.” Each time that you declare yourself as Black/African American, this is just one aspect of this reality that you agree to; this is why the police are able to brutalize and execute aboriginal American people with impunity. Also note that this Decision does not apply to any other racial category. The Decision definitely does not apply to the White racial category, and note that White (Free White Person) is not synonymous with Caucasian.

**The Right to Self-Determination**

*If you don’t do anything else, declare your nationality.*

– Noble Drew Ali
**Self-determination** is the right of the people of a particular place to choose the form of government they will have; the freedom to make your own choices; it also means determination by the people of a territorial unit of their future **political status**. You have the right to self-determination. You have the right to declare your nationality and change your political status.

According to the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** —a United States-supported initiative, though initially, the United States voted against adopting UNDRIP—you aboriginal, indigenous American have the right to self-determination. The UNDRIP includes the following:

**Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development...**

How do you change your status and your nationality?

**Remédies**

Among aboriginal American people, various remedies for changing status and nationality do exist. They include the following.
Aboriginal Moabite Nation
http://aboriginalmoabitenation.co/
aboriginalmoabitenation@gmail.com
Aboriginal Moabite Nation Embassy
2435 East North Street, Suite 192
Greenville, South Carolina 29615
(404) 358-2144

Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah
http://www.empirewashitaw.org/
washitaministry@gmail.com
San Pedro, California 90732
(310) 519-8356

National Association for the Advancement of Indigenous People/NAAIP
https://www.facebook.com/naaip.america/?fref=ts
https://www.facebook.com/naaipglobal/?fref=ts
naaip7@gmail.com
852 River Avenue
Providence, RI 02098
(401) 696-6427

Services: Nationality, Tribal Trust

Sultanate Ea Al Maurikanuus Estados
C/o Imperial Foreign Ministry Consul #4783
Miami Beach, Florida Republic (33141-9998)
houseofel@hotmail.com

Imperial Services:
Identity Consolidation
Estate Planning
Ecclesiastical Trusts
Vaccination Waivers
Wealth Management
Missionary Appointments
Obligation Ceremonies
Allodial Acquisitions
Foreign Ministry Exchange Program
Spiritual Council Int
Imperial Heir Education
Moorish Rights of Passage

The Foundation for Indigenous Americans of Anasazi Heritage/F.I.A.A.H
www.fiaah.org
admin@fiaah.org
P.O. Box 527
Princeton, West Virginia 24740
Phone/Fax (877) 571-9788

Services: FIAAH is working nationally through conducting community mobilization activities throughout the United States, specifically, FIAAH conducts outreach, education and advocacy activities.
They are curious. But the problem is that I am not here legally. I feel sometimes that I am making a circle of the world, looking for somewhere I am allowed to be, but not finding it. Half my family is still home. Half is in Europe. And I am nowhere. I'll wait here now to see if they will give me status in Uganda. I want very much to be legal. To have documents. Maybe this will be the place. But if not, I will leave again. What else is possible (Brown, 2016)?

In Australia:

Without anywhere that is home, Indigenous people have been without a physical space to reinvent themselves and their culture in modern Australia.

Since colonisation, Aboriginal people have been internally displaced from their country. The doctrine of *terra nullius*—a land without people—was established under British colonial government (and persisted in Australian law until 1992). It served to reinforce the concept that Indigenous land was “empty”; it belonged to no one and so could rightly be claimed for Western exploitation or settlement. This doctrine arguably still persists in the collective Australian psyche, evidenced by social policies and government interventions which impact harmfully on Indigenous people and their connection to their land (Shannon, 2016).

In Africa:

Tedros Abraha, an Eritrean refugee who became a refugee because he refused to enter the military, went from Israel, to Rwanda, to Uganda in search of a home. In his words:

*I've been in Kampala (Uganda) now for some months. I like it here. It's quiet, and people respect one another. Ugandans see me eating injera, our sour Eritrean flatbread, and they ask, what is that? They hear me speak my language, Tigrinya, and they want to know what I am saying.*

In America:

The issue of legal status is an issue for aborigines all over the world; and because it is a problem all over the world, it is surely not an accident. Without anywhere that is home, indigenous Americans have been without a physical space to reinvent themselves and their culture in modern America.

The problem is that by identifying themselves as Black/African American, the true aboriginals of the land have no standing at law and no protections. On their own homeland, the Black/African Americans are stateless persons. All around them, other ethnic groups know this information, but keep the sordid secret. Nationality and status are important. You only need turn on your television, computer, tablet, or smartphone to realize the severity of the problems aboriginal Americans face; lynchings, public beatings, executions, mass poisonings, organ harvesting, racism/oppression, and cruelty. As a people, the aboriginals of America—and of the world—must take responsibility for their future by making changes today.


References


Education Resources

RV Bey Publications
RV Bey Publications contains information about the legal system/laws and also offers classes.
http://www.rvbeypublications.com

Dr. Yaffa Bey
Dr. Yaffa Bey’s website contains a blog of informative articles and other information.
www.yaffabey.com
http://www.yaffabey.com/blog/

Matrix-Five, Hakim Bey
The Matrix-Five website contains many $5 electronic books and Hakim Bey’s free book Secret of Secrets: The Revelation of OCCOULIA.
http://matrix-five.com/all-products/

1This article is in no way to be seen or taken as advice, legal or otherwise, or as a call to perform any action, but is written and distributed for educational purposes only. Perform your own research on the information provided in this article and perform your due diligence before taking any action. Also note that this information is general and basic information; to comprehend the law requires more and in-depth study.

2According to Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, the following people or races are NOT included in the designation of Free White Person; “It does not mean Caucasian race, Aryan race, or Indo-European races, nor the mixed Indo-European, Dravidian, Semitic and Mongolian peoples who inhabit Persia. A Syrian of Asiatic birth and descent will not be entitled to become a naturalized citizen of the United States as being a free white person.”
SF-181

U.S. Office of Personnel Management Guide to Personnel Data Standards

ETHNICITY AND RACE IDENTIFICATION
(Please read the Privacy Act Statement and instructions before completing form.)

Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) ____________________________ Social Security Number ____________________________ Birthdate (Month and Year) ____________________________

Agency Use Only

Privacy Act Statement

Ethnicity and race information is requested under the authority of 42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-16 and in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Providing this information is voluntary and has no impact on your employment status, but in the instance of missing information, your employing agency will attempt to identify your race and ethnicity by visual observation.

This information is used as necessary to plan for equal employment opportunity throughout the Federal government. It is also used by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or employing agency maintaining the records to locate individuals for personnel research or survey response and in the production of summary descriptive statistics and analytical studies in support of the function for which the records are collected and maintained, or for related workforce studies.

Social Security Number (SSN) is requested under the authority of Executive Order 9397, which requires SSN be used for the purpose of uniform, orderly administration of personnel records. Providing this information is voluntary and failure to do so will have no effect on your employment status. If SSN is not provided, however, other agency sources may be used to obtain it.

Specific Instructions: The two questions below are designed to identify your ethnicity and race. Regardless of your answer to question 1, go to question 2.

Question 1. Are You Hispanic or Latino? (A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.)
   - Yes
   - No

Question 2. Please select the racial category or categories with which you most closely identify by placing an “X” in the appropriate box. Check as many as apply.

RACIAL CATEGORY
(Check as many as apply) DEFINITION OF CATEGORY

- American Indian or Alaska Native
  - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

- Asian
  - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- Black or African American
  - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
  - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

- White
  - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Standard Form 181
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Previous editions not usable
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