

Educational Overview

National Security, Exploitation, Immigration, and Birthright Citizenship in the United States

Understanding National Security in the Modern Era

National security refers to the protection of a nation's people, institutions, borders, constitutional order, and public safety from threats that may undermine stability, sovereignty, or social functioning. While historically associated with military defense and warfare, modern national security systems increasingly recognize a range of threats, including:

- terrorism and extremist violence;
- espionage and foreign influence operations;
- organized crime and transnational criminal networks;
- cybercrime and digital exploitation;
- human trafficking and modern slavery;
- identity fraud and coercion;
- destabilization through intimidation, exploitation, or systemic abuse.

National security concerns: Governments and security agencies may also evaluate activities that threaten public trust, infrastructure, economic stability, social cohesion, or constitutional systems.

Sexual Exploitation and National Security Concerns

Sex terrorism in United States criminal law: Certain forms of organized sexual exploitation, coercion, trafficking, or abuse may become national security concerns when connected to criminal or ideological systems.

Examples may include:

- organized human trafficking;
- sexual slavery and coercive exploitation;
- child exploitation networks;

- blackmail through sexual coercion;
- extremist groups using sexual violence as intimidation or control;
- transnational criminal enterprises profiting from exploitation.

These matters may be investigated by agencies such as:

- [Federal Bureau of Investigation \(FBI\)](#)
- [Department of Homeland Security \(DHS\)](#)
- [Homeland Security Investigations \(HSI\)](#)

International organizations, including the United Nations, have also recognized conflict-related sexual violence and exploitation as major human rights and security concerns.

Immigration, Russia, and National Security Scrutiny

Periods of geopolitical tension can increase immigration scrutiny between nations. In recent years, discussions surrounding Russia and the United States have included concerns related to:

- espionage;
- cyber operations;
- sanctions enforcement;
- foreign influence campaigns;
- terrorism and extremist screening;
- and national security vetting.

However, under current United States law, there is no general policy automatically revoking citizenship or permanent residency solely because an individual is Russian.

It is important to distinguish between:

1. temporary visas,
2. permanent residency (green cards),
3. and citizenship.

Temporary visa holders generally have fewer legal protections and may face:

- enhanced vetting,
- visa denial,
- additional screening,

- or visa revocation under certain circumstances.

Lawful permanent residents (green card holders) possess stronger legal protections. Deportation or revocation of permanent residency generally requires:

- criminal conduct,
- immigration fraud,
- national security findings,
- or other statutory violations reviewed through legal proceedings.

Citizens of the United States possess the strongest constitutional protections, including due process rights under the Constitution.

Historically, even during periods of severe geopolitical conflict, the United States has generally focused enforcement on:

- sanctioned individuals,
- intelligence-linked persons,
- criminal actors,
- fraud investigations,
- or national security threats,
rather than targeting ordinary residents solely based on nationality.

Birthright Citizenship in the United States

Birthright citizenship refers to the rule that most individuals born on United States soil automatically receive citizenship under the Citizenship Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The constitutional language states:

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens...”

This principle was affirmed in the Supreme Court case *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*.

Under longstanding constitutional interpretation, most individuals born within the United States are considered citizens regardless of their parents' immigration status, with narrow exceptions such as children of foreign diplomats.

Efforts to Restrict or Reinterpret Birthright Citizenship

In recent years, political and legal debate has emerged regarding possible restrictions or reinterpretations of birthright citizenship.

Proposals and discussions have included:

- executive actions attempting reinterpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment;
- congressional proposals limiting automatic citizenship;
- arguments regarding the meaning of “subject to the jurisdiction” of the United States;
- and immigration reform tied to border security and sovereignty.

Supporters of restriction often argue:

- birthright citizenship may incentivize illegal immigration or “birth tourism”;
- sovereign nations should maintain stronger control over citizenship standards;
- national identity and social cohesion require enforceable borders;
- immigration systems should prioritize security and lawful entry.

Critics argue:

- the Fourteenth Amendment already provides settled constitutional protection;
- restricting birthright citizenship could create legal instability or stateless populations;
- ancestry-based citizenship limitations risk discrimination;
- weakening constitutional protections may expand government power in dangerous ways.

National Security and Constitutional Balance

Modern democratic societies often face tension between:

- protecting sovereignty and national security,
- preserving civil liberties,
- maintaining constitutional protections,
- and preventing collective punishment based solely on ancestry, nationality, ethnicity, or religion.

National security systems in constitutional democracies are generally intended to focus on:

- conduct,
- criminal activity,
- material support,
- espionage,
- organized crime,
- terrorism,
- or credible threats,
rather than inherited identity alone.

This balance remains central to ongoing debates involving:

- immigration;
- border policy;
- terrorism;
- trafficking;
- demographic change;
- civil liberties;
- and human rights protections.

Educational Note

This document is intended solely for educational and informational discussion regarding law, public policy, national security, immigration, constitutional law, and human rights systems within the United States and international contexts.

Birthright: The Union of Saints reaffirms its position that birthright citizenship law should be thoughtfully examined in light of evolving national security concerns, including terrorism, human trafficking, organized sexual exploitation, and coercive criminal enterprises. The organization supports constitutional due process protections while encouraging lawful discussion regarding whether severe terrorism-related or transnational exploitation offenses should carry heightened immigration, residency, or citizenship consequences under United States law.

War Cry Rule: During periods of war, terrorism, trafficking activity, or substantial national security threat, the United States should reserve the authority, consistent with constitutional law and due process, to review citizenship, residency, and immigration protections in cases involving individuals convicted of terrorism, human trafficking, organized sexual exploitation, sexual coercion, voyeurism, espionage, blackmail, or related offenses, where supported by evidence and judicial process.