

## Principles of American Citizenship A ~ Z

- a) No foreigner has a natural right to be an American
- b) No natural American has a natural right to any foreign nationality.
- c) America exercises her right to bestow the privilege of her citizenship on any foreigner that is found to be acceptable on America's terms.
- d) America has chosen to bestow her citizenship upon the children of foreigners if they are legitimate *legal* members of American society.
- e) The American-born children of legal-immigrant foreigners are naturalized automatically by the authority of the 14th Amendment on the day they are born.
- f) The children born blessed with citizenship conferred by the 14th Amendment are equal to natural citizens in every regard except one, but it affects, at the most, only one in 315 million citizens.
- g) Citizenship resulting from American Law is naturalized citizenship, -not natural citizenship, whether obtained at birth or later. Such citizens were born to foreigners and not Americans, and their citizenship did not come from American parents but from American permission.
- h) All naturalized foreigners, whether citizens by process or by the 14th Amendment, can serve in all American positions except as the President, -or as an officer in control of nuclear bombs.
- i) Only natural Americans can serve as President.
- j) Only American citizens can produce natural American children.
- k) No foreign national can father a natural American child.
- l) Children fathered by foreigners are half-American, half foreign.
- m) No child born to a resident foreign national has any natural right to be an American.
- n) Any child born anywhere to American parents is eligible to be the President because such a child was conceived as an American and born as a natural citizen of the United States.
- o) Domestically born 14th Amendment constitutional citizens are ineligible to be the President because they are born with a foreign nationality competing with their American nationality.
- p) No hybrid American, having competing nationalities, is a natural born American. Their citizenship is via a Supreme Court decree in 1898 that defined the 14th Amendment in a new way.
- q) Those who are citizens at birth are naturalized native-born citizens.
- r) Those who are citizens **by** birth are natural born citizens.
- s) “Native-born citizen” is the polite way in which Uncle Sam labels alien-born citizens.
- t) Naturalized Americans, like natural Americans, produce only “natural American” children.
- u) Every generation of natural citizens is eligible to be the President.
- v) Children of naturalized-citizen parents are eligible also, but their parents’ generation is not.
- w) American women, even descendants of the founding fathers, have had civic equality with men for less than 100 years. Before then they were not eligible to be President, nor even to vote.
- x) The Presidency has been historically reserved for educated, free white male Protestants of northern Europe ancestry born to American fathers.

- y) Where a President was born is constitutionally irrelevant, but where his father was born, and to which nation he was born subject, has always been an eligibility issue.
- z) Anyone born a citizen of a foreign land is ineligible to be President. He's not a natural American since he was born "contaminated" with a foreign nationality inherited from his foreign parent.

### General Laws of Membership & Citizenship

- A Citizenship is an official form of group membership, but instead of the group being a natural clan or a tribe it is a country, -a nation.
- B A natural group consists of natural members, their children, and their ancestral relatives.
- C Those who are members were either born to members, being by birth the group's natural new members, or they are legal-resident outsiders, or born to them, or raised in the group.
- D All who are not natural members require the permission of the group to join.
- E None who require the permission of the group to join are natural members.
- F Natural members need no one's permission to be members of the group.
- G The right of natural members to be members is inviolable and none can infringe it.
- H No natural member has a natural right to be considered a member of any other group.
- I Outsiders have no natural right to be accepted as members of a group they desire to join.
- J Children born to natural members are only members of the group into which they were born.
- K The children born to outsiders that have joined the group are not natural members but are members by the group's permission. They're adopted members and the adoption begins the day they're born.
- L Parents who are outsiders can be a part of the group in two ways: 1. officially allowed to live among the group population while remaining outsiders, 2. becoming members themselves via an initiation process that rejects their old membership and replaces it with that of their new group.
- M Neither visiting outsiders, domiciled outsiders, nor "adopted" members are allowed to assume the position of the Chief of the group.
- N Children of domiciled outsiders, though adopted at birth by the group, are not permitted to ever be the Chief because they were born without any natural connection to the group.
- O Being born within the group's territory does not create a natural connection to the group because "the blood" of outsiders is not the blood of members, i.e., "native blood".
- P Members who obtained membership by the initiation process will subsequently produce children who are new natural members because they were born to member parents and not outsiders.
- Q Children born to new members are accepted as new natural members, and can serve as Chief.
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