

Dual Citizen

Thirteen Colonies that became sovereign states by the signing of the Treaty of Paris, Article 13. At that moment both the original states and the people stood as equal sovereigns, two authorities. The original sovereign states had to request the people to volunteer for anything the state wanted done. Can a man be any more liberated than that? Absolutely no obligations as it required one to volunteer to accomplish. These states are states of union and/or territorial states.

The Continental Congress, appointed by the King's Colony appointed leaders, was formed to unite the Colonies to address disputed issues with the King. The Continental Congress created the Articles of Confederation and the same members became the Confederate Congress that became the Congress of the United States. Basically the free states surrendered their very limited sovereign state authority to the United States.¹ Requiring no vote by the people to surrender the state sovereignty to create a central government. The sovereignty of the United States is now coming from democracy by popular vote and those who passively consent.

Cities wanted central authority more than the woodsman who survived on his own for days. Merchants sought regulations of uniform products. Voters and supporters for the democracy of the United States. The very basis of the Civil War for the industrious North wanting the farmers of the South to comply to a very strong presidential executive order of a central government planning that some call treason. In direct defiance of self governing.

The people² retain their sovereignty³. The Constitution created democracy and voting. The people who prefer safety. As President Andrew Jackson said it is up to the people and the people will now speak to undo the presidential Lincoln executive order of intrusion upon the people.

The constitution guarantees a republic form of government.⁴ What is a Republic form of government? United States participants will tell you it is democracy. The patriots will tell you it is the Articles of Confederation. The definition of the republic must be found in the Constitution or it is anybody's opinion and the trust is fraud. Judge Nalapitano sheds light to the meaning of the word republic. Republic means separation of powers.

Article 6 of the Constitution defines the Republic. That fits with George Washington's thought when he said; who can not enjoy the animation of liberty. Trying to find the balance between two opposing searching opinions seeking balance by we the people and the people. On one hand is democracy wanting things that a liberated man would see as an intrusion of another

¹ National Geographic Continental Congress

² "We the people" is collective and the people as in the Bill of Rights are individuals where "the people" is used showing one's authority intacted.

³ Article 6, Clause 1 of the Constitution

⁴ Article 4, Section 4

man's equal right. Government civil servants trying to sort it out as the pendulum swings and being liable if they do not protect both sides.

In the first clause of Article 6: "shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation". 'Shall be' is future tense and used against the United States has implications that the United States legislation is in force by default. Implication that the Freeman must call out the violation or majority legislation goes on.

One must know the Constitutional boundaries of each faction. The supremacy clause⁵ states that the Constitution is the "Supreme law of the land" and to understand that phrase one needs to know previous agreements and United States land limitations.⁶ Restricted to mainly to Washington D.C., military bases, and enclave courts for absolute authority. Outside that area are people who choose democracy or have passive consent by not declaring one status as the United States defines the proper way so the United States can protect a Freeman.

Who and what is a national and is he a Freeman?

Fema definition

"...All U.S. citizens are U.S. nationals; however, not every U.S. national is a U.S. citizen. So we have dual citizen status, except for those very few who were born at home and did not get the birth certificate.

All Americans are U.S. nationals and a U.S. citizen. As discussed earlier, everyone is under legislation codes by default. So one has to declare status and/or present Identification of choosing to operate as a national.

Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act

(b) A person who claims to be a national, but not a citizen, of the United States may apply to the Secretary of State for a certificate of non-citizen national status. Upon - (1) proof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the applicant is a national, but not a citizen, of the United States; and,

The birth certificate is proof you're a national that the passport application requires. Just being born in the United States of America makes one a national as nationality always refers to one's country.

So, every American born or naturalized in America has dual status and is automatically considered a United States legislative citizen per Article 6 as discussed earlier. Passive consent to legislation by not declaring you are operating as a national status.

"I'm a United States of America national and not a United States citizen." Sign and date and sometimes requires a notary. Discuss more in passport section.

⁵ Article 6

⁶ Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17