

# Citizenship

## Natural Born Citizen

- A Natural Born Citizen is defined by Harvard Law as the following:
  - The Constitution directly addresses the minimum qualifications necessary to serve as President. In addition to requiring thirty-five years of age and fourteen years of residency, the Constitution limits the presidency to “a natural born Citizen.”
  - All the sources routinely used to interpret the Constitution confirm that the phrase “natural born Citizen” has a specific meaning: namely, someone who was a U.S. citizen at birth with no need to go through a naturalization proceeding at some later time. And Congress has made equally clear from the time of the framing of the Constitution to the current day that, subject to certain residency requirements on the parents, someone born to a U.S. citizen parent generally becomes a U.S. citizen without regard to whether the birth takes place in Canada, the Canal Zone, or the continental United States.
  - While some constitutional issues are truly difficult, with framing-era sources either nonexistent or contradictory, here, the relevant materials clearly indicate that a “natural born Citizen” means a citizen from birth with no need to go through naturalization proceedings. The Supreme Court has long recognized that two particularly useful sources in understanding constitutional terms are British common law and enactments of the First Congress. Both confirm that the original meaning of the phrase “natural born Citizen” includes persons born abroad who are citizens from birth based on the citizenship of a parent.  
[\(https://harvardlawreview.org/2015/03/on-the-meaning-of-natural-born-citizen/\)](https://harvardlawreview.org/2015/03/on-the-meaning-of-natural-born-citizen/)
- The Fourteenth Amendment clearly states:
  - “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.”
- Children born to non-citizens who is under the jurisdiction of a foreign nation ARE NOT AND CANNOT BE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES NOR A CITIZEN OF A STATE IN THE UNION.

## Appropriation and Census

- Apportionment was broadly defined in the Constitution Article I Section 2 as stated:
  - “Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons”
- Apportionment was further defined in the Fourteenth Amendment as follows:

- o “Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.”
- This clearly restricts foreigners or invaders (illegal aliens) from obtaining Representation; thus, denying them the ability to participate in our political process...
- Any actions in our political processes by a foreigner should be simply defined as foreign influence and the individual must be deported and banned from entering the U.S. again – this includes diplomatic foreigners.
- A foreign effort to influence our political processes and government is political warfare and cannot be tolerated.