

# The Government of The United States of America-1781-2014



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- GREETINGS: THE TOPIC OF THIS POWER POINT WILL BE “CLAIMING YOUR NATIONALITY”.
- IT IS AMAZING HOW A SIMPLE THING LIKE A CLAIM CAN CHANGE SOMEONES LIFE FROM FEELINGS OF OUT OF CONTROL TO BEING PROUD OF WHO YOU ARE AND WHERE YOU COME FROM IN A MATTER OF DAYS.

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- BELIEVE IT OR NOT, CLAIMING A NATIONALITY IS NOT AGAINST THE LAW; AS A MATTER OF FACT IT IS A RIGHT THAT IS WRITTEN IN THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:
- QUOTE: Article 15
- (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality. END QUOTE

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- IF EVERYONE HAS A RIGHT TO CHANGE THEIR NATIONALITY THEN A NATIONALITY MUST BE CLAIMED:
- QUOTE: (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to **change** his nationality. END QUOTE.
- BEING BORN IN A GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION DOES NOT GRANT AUTOMATIC NATIONALITY. IN SOME COUNTRIES IT DOES GRANT CITIZENSHIP, BUT NOT NATIONALITY. NATIONALITY MUST BE CLAIMED.

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- The Government of The United States of America has a permanent population by people that simply claimed their Nationality. That claim changed everything. This is what happened:
- 1: Nationality was claimed with oath or affirmation.
- 2: There was no government in existence that the American Nationals could utilize.

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- 3: Constant delay from outside sources.
- 4: Travel issues and constant ridicule EVEN FROM FAMILY MEMBERS.
- 5: All governmental organizations in existence were strictly designed to govern resident and quasi citizens.
- YET, THE American Nationals KEPT GOING AND NEVER QUIT.
- OUTSIDE PEOPLE THOUGHT THE AMERICAN NATIONALS WERE BEING ANTI-GOVERNMENT, SOVEREIGN CITIZENS, AND SIMPLY REBELLIOUS AGAINST THE SYSTEM WHICH WAS SIMPLY NOT TRUE.

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- FIRST WE HAVE TO EXPLAIN WHERE EVERYONE IS THAT IS CALLED A U.S. CITIZEN.
- Quote:  
(3) “United States” means the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States. **18 U.S. Code § 2340 – Definitions; end quote.**

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- LETS FOCUS ON ONE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED DEFINITIONS: “the District of Columbia”. HERE IS THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: QUOTE: **Statehood**
- DC residents seek Statehood because it is the most appropriate mechanism to grant the US citizens who reside in the District of Columbia the full rights privilege of American citizenship. These rights would include not only full voting rights in the US House of Representatives and US Senate, but also full control over its own local affairs.



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- The United States is the only nation in the world with a representative, democratic constitution that denies voting representation in the national legislature to the citizens of the capital.
- DC elects a Delegate to the House of Representatives who can vote in committee and draft legislation, but does not have full voting rights. However, Congress is considering legislation that will grant DC's Delegate full voting rights. The current Delegate is Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton.
- DC residents also elect two shadow senators and a shadow representative as non-voting representatives. This shadow delegation lobbies Congress on District issues and concerns. END QUOTE; SOURCE:  
<http://dc.gov/page/statehood>

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- BY READING THE AFOREMENTIONED QUOTE, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE STATEHOOD ISSUE AND LACK OF VOTING RIGHT BELONGS TO THE RESIDENTS OF WASHINGTON D.C, ALSO KNOWN AS CAPITAL CITIZENS. HOWEVER, THERE ARE A COUPLE OF SECTIONS THAT WOULD SHOW A COMPLETELY DIFFERENT SIDE OF THE ISSUE OF NATIONALITY AND STATEHOOD.

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- QUOTE: Section 101(a)(21) of the Immigration Naturalization Act from the U.S. defines the term “national” as “a person owing permanent allegiance to **a state**. END QUOTE
- THAT MEANS AN OATH OR AFFIRMATION IS REQUIRED TO A state IN ORDER TO HAVE PERMENANT ALLEGIANCE TO A state therefore the state would have a permanent population. RESIDENCY IS A TRANSIENT STATUS SO CANNOT BE COUNTED AS PERMANENT.

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- HERE IS THE NEXT QUOTE:
- **7701. Definitions**
- **Title 26 Subtitle F Chapter 79**
- **(39) Persons residing outside United States**
- If any citizen or resident of the United States does not reside in (and is not found in) any United States **judicial district, such citizen or resident shall be treated as residing in the District of Columbia for purposes of any provision of this title relating to—**
- **(A) jurisdiction of courts, or**
- **(B) enforcement of summons. END QUOTE**

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- Quote: For purposes of the federal judicial system, Congress has divided the **United States** into **judicial districts**. There are 94 federal judicial districts, including at **least one district in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico**. End quote,
- So we know for sure that the District of Columbia is not a state nor is it a part of the United States.

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- To be found in a judicial district would mean that an oath or affirmation to a state was in existence in one of the judicial districts of the United States.
- The next slide will cover Naturalization:

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- **QUOTE: Naturalization Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America,**
- **Oath**
- *"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, **state**, or sovereignty, of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God."*

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- Note: In certain circumstances there can be a modification or waiver of the *Oath of Allegiance*. Read [Chapter 5 of A Guide to Naturalization](#) for more information.
- The principles embodied in the *Oath* are codified in [Section 337\(a\)](#) in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), which provides that all applicants shall take an oath that incorporates the substance of the following:
  - Support the Constitution;
  - Renounce and abjure absolutely and entirely all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, **state**, or sovereignty of whom or which the applicant was before a subject or citizen;
  - Support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic;
  - Bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and
  - A. Bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; or  
B. Perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law; or  
C. Perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law.
- The language of the current *Oath* is found in the Code of Federal Regulations [Section 337.1](#) and is closely based upon the statutory elements in [Section 337\(a\)](#) of the INA. End quote.



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- Quote: Private international law assumes a more important aspect in the United States than elsewhere, for the reason that the several states, although united under the same sovereign authority and governed by the same laws for all national purposes embraced by the Federal Constitution, are otherwise, at least so far as private international law is concerned, in the same relation as foreign countries. End quote

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- Quote: Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Article 22
- Everyone, as a member of society, has the right **to social security** and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

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- The present day American Nationals went back under the Articles of Confederation of 1781-2014 because of many historical discrepancies in the ratification of the purported Federal Constitution and is covered in many other documents and videos so there is not need to cover that issue in this presentation.

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- OVERVIEW:
- 1: ALL U.S. CITIZENS ARE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
- 2: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS NOT A STATE AND ONLY SEEKING STATEHOOD.
- 3: U.S. CITIZENS ARE STATELESS BECAUSE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS NOT A STATE.

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- 4: U.S. CITIZENS DO NOT POSSESS AN OATH OR AFFIRMATION TO ANYTHING WHICH IS EVIDENCE OF STATELESS PERSON.
- 5: NO NATIONALITY, NO STATE=STATELESS AND NO LEGAL STANDING IN ANY COURT OF LAW.
- 6: STATELESS PERSONS ARE UNDER THE PRIVILEGE OF ANY DISTRICT OR STATE THAT WOULD GRANT THEM RESIDENCY. NO RIGHTS EXIST ACCEPT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

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THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 317 MILLION U.S. CITIZENS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THAT ARE FARMED OUT AS RESIDENTS OF THE states OF THE ORIGINAL CONFEDERACY CALLED The United States of America. The United States of 1789 was a trust owned by the Vatican. Notice that the pentagon is outside of the District. Has anyone ever heard of a temporary employment agency that requires a fee to hire the agency to find you employment?



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THIS IS THE CORRECT FLAG OF THE U.S. CITIZENS WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA , RESIDING WITHIN ALL OF THE STATES! THE U.S. CITIZENS ARE FLYING THE WRONG FLAG BY FLYING THE STARS AND STRIPES. THE U.S. CITIZENS ARE VIOLATING INTERNATIONAL LAW BY FLYING THE WRONG FLAG, YET WERE NEVER TOLD.



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- The current affirmed American Nationals have a Government in place for people that want to claim a Nationality and get out of Stateless status. It is called the Government of The United States of America. The American National status is recognized and does have enforcement. Almost all aforementioned issues for the American National have been resolved.



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- If anyone is interested in taking an oath or affirmation to any state or to The United States of America, the only place that administers an oath or affirmation that has standing today is the Government of The United States of America. None of the states will issue an oath or affirmation because they are all operating by private membership associations.



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- If there are any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretary of State for The United States of America at:

[secretaryofstatefortusa@generalpost.org](mailto:secretaryofstatefortusa@generalpost.org)

- or [registrar@generalpost.org](mailto:registrar@generalpost.org)
- Thank you for your time and attention.