

The American States Assembly

How to Build an Assembly

Introduction

Congratulations on your decision to step up and help build your local or state assembly! This is a huge task, and it takes many hands coming together to do it right. It also takes a foundational understanding of many things – like our history (the REAL story – not what you were fed in school!), how we were called into session, what the final goal is and what the steps are to get there. Some of these things we know. Some of them we are creating based on information we have.

The foundational principles in this manual are based on the extensive research and writings of Anna Von Reitz and her team of researchers, as well as countless hours of webinar conversations. Wherever there is a reference to an article number, it refers to a particular article written by Anna. All of her articles can be found on www.AnnaVonReitz.com.

This manual is not meant to replace the vast resources available on the tasa.AmericanStateNationals.org website, but is an adjunct designed to be a guide to the reconstruction itself. This website will frequently point back to other resources for deeper dives into relevant supportive information.

So let's get started!



Anna Von Reitz

Researcher, Historian, Justice *and*
Fiduciary of The United States of America

Deep Dives

www.AnnaVonReitz.com

<https://tasa.AmericanStateNationals.org>



Section 1: First, a Little History...

Once upon a time there was a brand new baby country that had just won its independence from its motherland, (Great?) Britain. Well... sort of. As it often goes in war, there are negotiations. As this collection of battle weary colonies stood together on the land as a Union of states (The United States) in their new found freedom, they realized that needed some things that they weren't able to provide on their own. So, they contracted with the Holy See and the British Crown to provide them with certain limited governmental services that fell into the jurisdictions of the air and the sea. They also formed their own American, land-jurisdiction contractor to join the team. Each of these three contractors (translation: corporations) had its own contract, known as a "Constitution" (yes, there are actually three constitutions!) and worked together to provide governmental services - 19 enumerated powers, to be exact - that were needed to run the country.

The beginning of the fraud... well, some of it anyway!

Skip ahead about a hundred years and things got a little interesting. You see, the motherland wasn't all that thrilled to have lost this beautiful, abundant, and profitable land a hundred years prior. And now they were angry because the price of cotton produced in America, which they were now dependent upon, was just way too high. So with the help of France, they plotted to take over. But how? The easiest way to take over any group of people is to divide them first. They observed that the issue of slavery and the differences between the "wigs" of the north and the plantation owners of the south were creating tensions. So they decided to use the issue of slavery to divide the people politically, stage a mercenary conflict over it to weaken us, then come in and take over militarily. But first, they made sure they had a British subject in charge whom they could control. Enter stage left, Abraham Lincoln! Yep, good ol' "honest Abe" was a BAR attorney, holding allegiance to the British Crown. This meant he did not have the status, standing or Provenance to operate as

The three subcontractors of
The United States of America
(unincorporated)

1

United States National Government
"States of America"

governed by

The Constitution for the united States of America
International Land Jurisdiction
1787-1860

Responsible for running general business in the
realm of International Commerce

2

Territorial United States Government
"the" United States of America

governed by

The Constitution of the United States of America
International Sea Jurisdiction
1789-present

Military and Territorial Property Management run
by the British Territorial United States

3

Municipal United States Government
"the" United States

governed by

The Constitution of the United States
Global Air Jurisdiction
1790-present

Municipal Business in the care of the Pope and the
Holy Roman Empire

In web version of this document,
include a clip from Bobby Graves video
talking about some of the American
History...



In Print version, list links?

the President of **The** United States of America, unincorporated (land jurisdiction). So as “president”, he actually was operating as CEO for the British territorial corporation known as “the” United States of America. Pretty sneaky, eh?

The British used good ol’ honest Abe to strike the match and begin this mercenary conflict, which we know as the Civil War. But there was nothing civil about it. Some of the Americans, seeing what was actually going on, didn’t want to play this game. So on March 27, 1861 to be exact, seven southern nation States of America walked out of the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, leaving it “sine die” or without a day to reconvene.

Less than three weeks later, on April 15, 1861, “President” Lincoln reconvened Congress under the Executive branch by proclamation (General Order 100): “I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress.” (Hm... which constitution was he referring to you may wonder?) This executive order became the Lieber Code. Click here to check it out:

[https://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/lieber.asp]

But, the 7 southern states that bailed during the war did not return, so 1/3 of our government was missing – and has been missing all this time! In the mean-time, the remaining 2/3 took advantage of this fact to take over, run amok and become the bloated, overreaching, multi-tentacled monster that has fraudulently usurped powers that were never theirs to begin with.



This statue of Abraham Lincoln is WHERE??

How about... Westminster, London!

Hmm, makes you wonder where his true allegiance was?

Hint: British Accreditation Registry (BAR).



Want more history?

Read more about some of the many great frauds:

Chart: The Great Fraud of 1930-33

Article 644: The Great Fraud of Today - Part One: The Corruption of the Judicial Branch

Article 645: The Great Fraud of Today - Part Two: Corporations Are Not Governments

Article 646: The Great Fraud of Today, Part Three: Redemption

The Simple Facts – in sum

1. Our actual government – which we are owed – is not fully operational.
2. It is not functioning as it should be because it was never fully restored after the “Civil War”
3. We have not restored it because we were not informed that it needed to be restored – certain parties profited themselves by keeping that obscured

Let There Be Peace!

Did you know that peace was never declared after the Civil War? No wonder the war time flag is still being flown and executive orders are still being created. Well, we have some great news! On August 1, 2021, our Head of State, James Clinton Belcher, officially ended the Civil War by declaring peace with the International Peace Proclamation. Finally!

[Click here to](#) check it out. Print it. Frame it. Forward it to your friends.
Mail it to every defacto “official” you know!

[Also link to article “Why this Peace Proclamation Works”](#)



The Civil Peacetime Flag

The American people are not at war.

Our States and our Federation of States were never involved in the mercenary conflict known as the Civil War. It was fought completely by the Territorial and Municipal corporations within the air and water jurisdictions. The Land and Soil Jurisdiction has been at peace continuously and remains so to this day. That’s why we fly the Civil Peacetime Flag instead of our wartime flag, Old Glory.

Read more about our flags here:

“Declaration of Flag”

Article 649 “Both Flags Belong to Us”

Article 898 “Fundamentals 3 – Your Flags”

Article 923 “Our Flags Our History”

Article 1110 “The Real Story of the Star Spangled Banner”

[Make all of these links](#)



International Peace Proclamation

To all whom these presents come: this Proclamation provides explicit and official International Notice that Peace has been Declared by and among the Union States of the States of America and Federation States of the Union, in receipt of the authorities of the former Confederate States, in the matter of The American Civil War. All jurisdictions and instrumentalities must comply. All Federal, Territorial, and Municipal Officers, including all Uniformed Officers, must comply.

It is required that all hostilities related to The American Civil War being conducted as a Mercenary Conflict in International and Global Jurisdictions and having been maintained for 156 years by our foreign Subcontractors, must cease and desist without further Legal Presumption of Authority.

With this Public Announcement all Executive Orders issued during and as a result of The American Civil War are set aside effective at midnight the first of August in the year of 2021.

All Medical Officers and all General Staff and Reserve and Retired elements of the American Armed Forces, U.S. Armed Forces, UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES, US ARMED FORCES, Hospital Corps, MEDICAL UNITS, Veterans Administration, United States Department of Defense, UN Peacekeepers, DOD Officers, NATO Officers on shore, all elected, appointed, or promoted personnel and their dependents, are required to cease and desist all gene therapy extinction protocols, coerced injections, mask mandates, and similar measures being promoted by the Territorial and Municipal United States Governments in Breach of Trust and under False Presumptions of War. All peacekeeping officers and police officers are fully informed.

There are no allowable exceptions and no other Powers extended. So said, so signed, and so sealed this first day of August in the year of 2021 by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "James Clinton Belcher".

James Clinton Belcher, Head of State

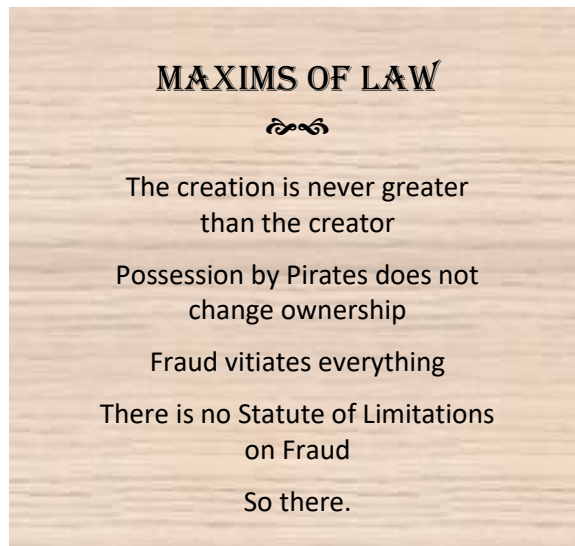
States of America, dba, The United States of America

OK, So How Do We Fix This?

How do we get the missing part of our government – the actual American government - “States of America,” back in the game so they (we!) can take back control of our governing duties, limit the foreign subcontractors to their original 19 enumerated powers and return to the original plan our forefathers created for us?

Easy, we just need to call the states back into session, right? But wait... what are we exactly calling into session?

Check out Section 2 for the answer!



Section 2: Formation of The American States Assembly

Actually, it's not the states themselves but the State Assemblies, comprised of the men and women living on the states, that are called into session. So in March, 2019 the Federation (which never completely went away) called upon the people to assemble. It started with a handful of states, approximately 16, but very quickly grew to include all 50 states. And once we had all 50 state assemblies populated, it was time to call them into session!



Summoning Authority – A Call to Session

In 2019, According to **article #** there are three ways that the State Assemblies may be called into Session:

1. They may be summoned by The President of The United States of America. *This office has been vacated since 1860. Remember – Lincoln doesn't count because he is the president of the Territorial corporation. Shucks.*
2. They may be summoned by a quorum of nine States in Session. *Texas was the only State left in Session, so no quorum was possible. Double shucks.*
3. They may be summoned by the head of State, the owner and keeper of the Great Seals. *Yay! We got this one!*

Being that the Head of State is hereditary, we sought to find the keeper of the Great Seals and as the power of divine grace would have it, James Clinton Belcher was identified as our hereditary Head of State. On **[date]** He called the Assemblies into session and all 50 states responded!



Deep Dive

Read more about James Clinton Belcher and how he came to be our head of State...

[\[link here to Teri's 200 pages?\]](#)

Sovereignty is Rare and Special

In early European history, sovereignty could only be inherited or granted by another sovereign. So how did all Americans become automatically sovereign by birthright? Well, it's a pretty interesting story with not one, but two great heroes! *Read more...*

[\(Link to pop up with history of the granting of sovereignty to Belcher - Belle Cher by King William the Conqueror and Belcher's descendent granting it to us. Ref my notes from Bobby Graves and/or Anna's article "For the last Time"\)](#)

What is the Federation and why do we need it to assemble?

From Article 3243 - "The Right to Peaceably Assemble"

"...The Federation is a private and unincorporated American Holding Company devoted to Public Service. Its precious cargo, what it "holds", are all the Mutually Held Powers of the combined States in international and global jurisdictions. This has always been the role of the Federation since 1776.

The Federation is the Delegator of all Delegated Powers of the Federal Government, the Principal holding those Powers, and the actual Employer of the Federal Subcontractors that make up the Federal Government.

The Federal Constitutions are power-sharing agreements between the Federation and the Federal Subcontractors. When any of the Federal Subcontractors are unable to perform or cease to function, the Delegated Powers they exercised revert automatically to the Delegator of those Powers.

Now that you know what the Federation is, you can see why it is central to the effort to enforce the Constitutions, why it has the authority and responsibility to bring the States into Session to conduct business related to this effort, and why the "assembling" process is being done under the oversight of the Federation."

Read the entire article here – [link to 3243](#)



Read even more about the Federation in Article 2924 - "The Federation"

The Right to Peaceably Assemble

"... The Summoning Authority bears the responsibility for the action, and must do their level best to make sure that each State Assembly is composed of properly declared and qualified individuals, that each State Assembly is properly structured and functioning with a General Assembly, International Business Assembly, Public Courts, and Militia, and that everyone is made aware of their rights, duties, and responsibilities---- whereupon the State Assembly is deemed to be fully seated. This we are endeavoring to accomplish, and as it hasn't happened in 160 years, we have started from scratch..."

From Article 3243 - "The Right to Peaceably Assemble"

But wait... if we're self-governing, why do we need a government?

From Article 2735 - "Clearing the Air for Coordinators and Leaders"

The first and foremost goal of any actual government is **to protect the people and their private assets**. Our government is no different.

Our secondary goal is to **protect, promote, and develop the public resources of our country**--- our infrastructure and institutions --- our ports, roads, bridges, rail system, schools, universities, and public lands.

And that, my friends, is really all that a good government needs to do.

Two things. Keep those two things firmly in mind and make them your goal, and our people and our country will prosper. Forget them or displace them in favor of profit-making, and our enterprise will fail. It's as simple --- and as challenging --- as that.

Read the entire article here: [Link to 2735](#)



Where is our Government?

"...It also comes as a great surprise to most Americans to realize that the actual government of this country is still centered in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that the "U.S. Government" in Washington, DC, is --- and has always been -- a foreign entity perched on our shores, tasked with providing nineteen enumerated services on a for-hire basis."

*Read More from Article 648, "The Fifth of July"
by James Clinton Belcher*

Section 3: What Should our American Government Look Like?

Reviewing some Basics

Before we discuss what it should look like, let's review some basics [from article #???:](#)

1. Our American Government created the Federal Government, and in fact, precedes it by over 10 years and in part, by over 30 years!
2. Our American Government far exceeds the Federal Government in authority, power, and standing.
3. The Federal Government is merely an "instrument" of our American Government, and was never intended to serve any foreign interests.
4. The Federal Government has three branches created by the **three** constitutions, which are contracts between the American Government and the pertinent branch.

Federal Constitution:

"The Constitution for the united States of America"

Gives rise to the Federal branch in charge of operating general business of our country in the realm of International Commerce

Territorial Constitution:

"The Constitution of the United States of America"

Gives rise to the Territorial branch (farmed out to the British Territorial United States) in charge of the military and territorial property management business

Municipal Constitution:

"The Constitution of the United States"

Gives rise to the Municipal branch (left in the care of the Pope and the Holy Roman Empire) in charge of Municipal business.

5. Very little mention of the American Government is made in any of the Constitutions, for the simple reason that we and our American Government are not the subject of these venerable documents. We are the originators doing the setting up and delegating.



A Constitution is an Agreement

Each constitution is a power sharing agreement between the American Government (the Federation of States) and the specific branch of Federal Government that Constitution is responsible for setting up. Each Constitution delineates the rights and responsibilities of its specific branch of the federal Government.

Read more...

[Link to article that is section 24 of the JAH](#)

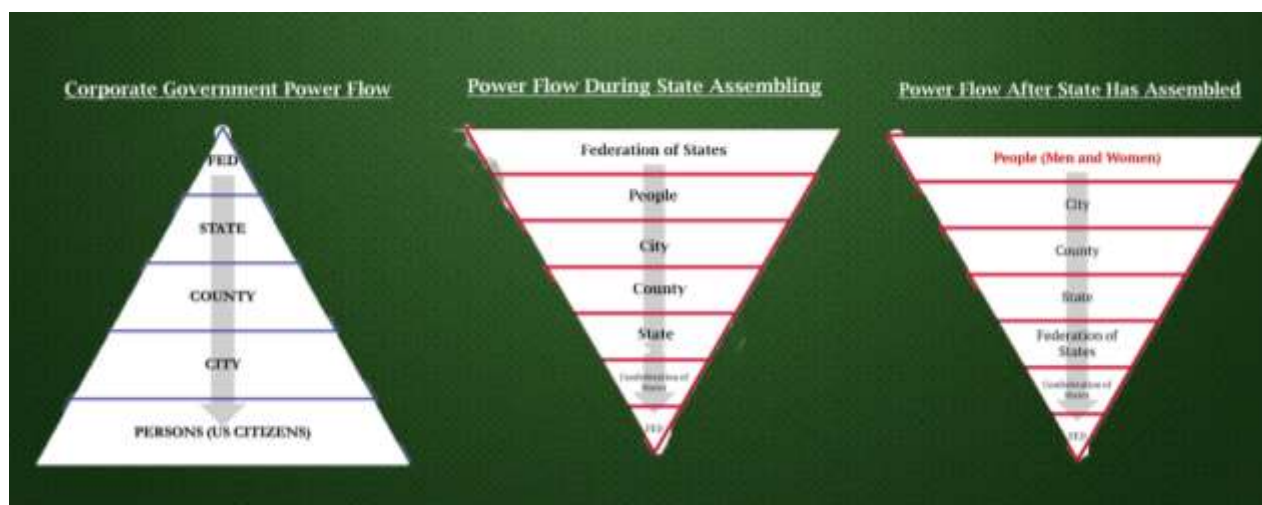
So, back to what our American Government should look like...

When we say, “what our American Government should look like,” we are referring to **how it looked before it disappeared 160 years ago**. From collections of historical documents and writings we can piece together descriptions and diagrams and flow charts in attempt to communicate how it was organized, but we need you to help bring these diagrams into life; to form and animate the organizations that will provide the services we need to function smoothly as a self-governing society.

Governmental Power Flow

First of all, let’s look at the power structure – how it is right now and how it should be (how it was meant to be.)

This diagram needs to be cleaned up – see where the green edges around the triangles are not clean.)



Corporate Government Power Flow

Aaack! How did we get here!

This is the power flow we are familiar with. The “FED” or FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (Not the Federation!) is at the top of the pyramid bellowing orders to the STATES, which then bellow orders to the COUNTIES, which then bellow orders to the CITIES, which then bellow orders to the lowly PERSONS (US CCITIZENS) which are not even living, breathing men and women! This is NOT how it was supposed to be!

Power Flow During Assembly Process

Don’t worry, this is only temporary

This is actually where we are now. If you recall in the section above, “What is the Federation and Why Do We Need it to Assemble?” we explained the role that the Federation plays in the Assembling process. To the right you can see that the Federation begins the process of assembling and supports the People on the land as we reconstruct the proper flow of power from the People to the FED.

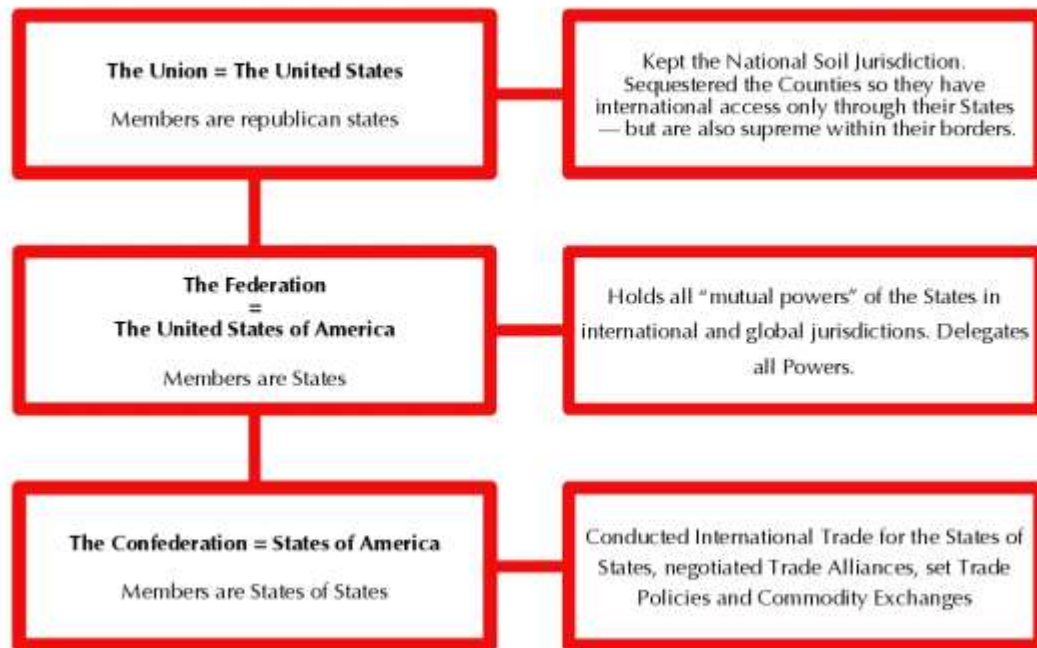
Power Flow When fully Assembled

Now we’re talking!

This is how the power should flow. Living, breathing men and women (people) hold all the power. They direct the City, which in turn directs the State, then the Federaion of States, then the Confederation fo States and then the FED. Ta-dah! A government actually by the people and for the people!

I would like to see the diagrams and info on the next few pages redone to match the style of this document. These are taken from the "Charts" section of Annavonreitz.com.

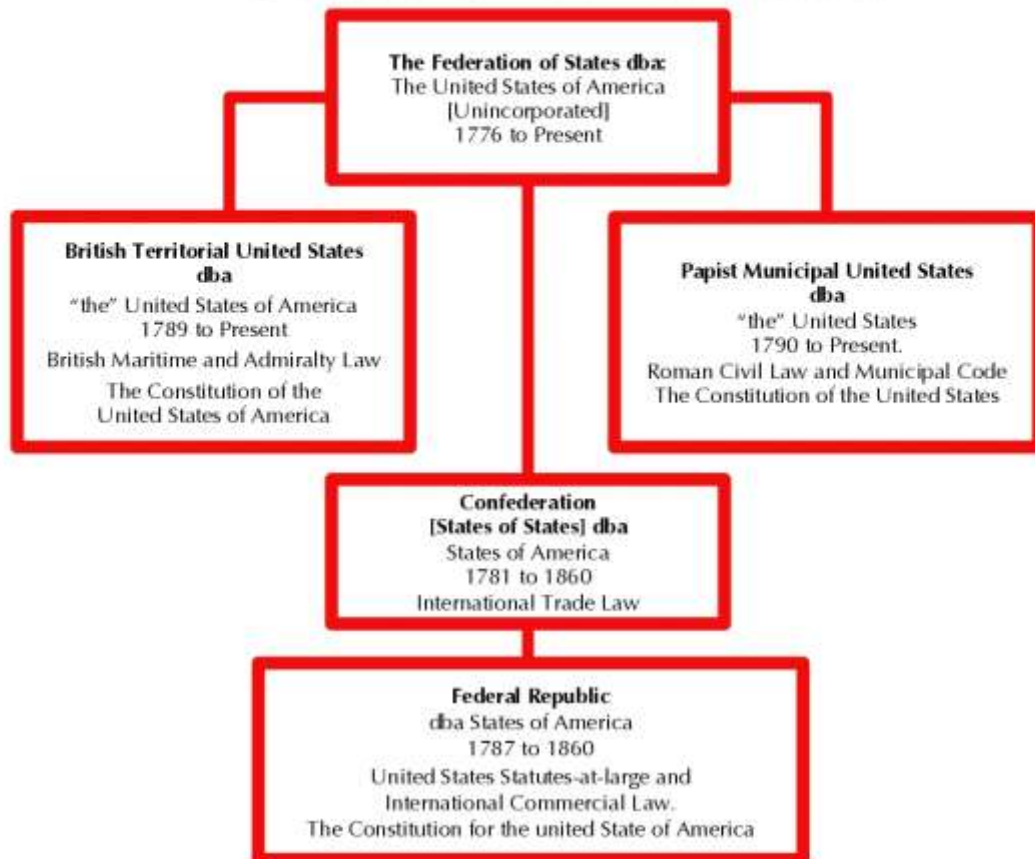
The American Government



Please Notice These Facts:

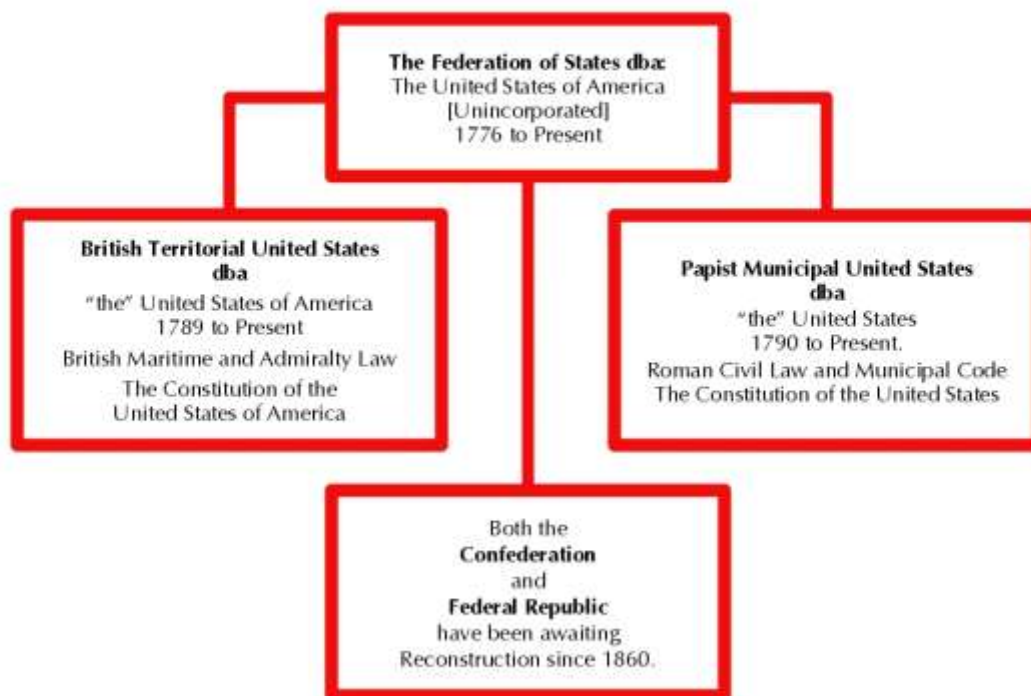
1. Our republican states of the Union exist at the level of our National Soil Jurisdiction in each county and taken all together the counties comprise The United States.
2. Our counties have no access to International Jurisdiction except via their State of the Union.
3. The United States delegates power to the Federation of States and People operating in the International Jurisdictions of Land and Sea and Air: The United States of America.
4. Observe that The United States of America functioned for five years on its own, in all foreign jurisdictions, from 1776 to 1781, and is competent to do so again.
5. None of these elements of our American Government are based on any "constitution" — they exist because of The Declaration of Independence, which is the Foundation of all else that follows.
6. The Confederation ceased to function in 1860 when it lost the quorum necessary to conduct business.
7. All powers exercised by the Confederation on behalf of the American States and People returned to the Federation by Operation of Law in 1860.
8. The United States of America, our unincorporated Federation of States was and is and remains our fundamental instrumentality to conduct both international and global business.
9. Our Federation has been at peace since 1814. It flies its own Civil Peacetime Flag.

The Federal Government



Please Notice These Facts:

1. When the Confederation ceased to function in 1860, so did the Federal Republic, which was an instrumentality of the Confederation.
2. Neither the Confederation nor the Federal Republic could function during the Civil War, even though the member State of State organizations formed separate “confederacies” — one for the North, calling itself “the” Union, and one for the South, calling itself The Confederate States of America.
3. After the hostilities ended in 1865, The United States of America was not called into Session even though it is the only entity able to reconstruct both the Confederation and the Federal Republic — and also the only one competent to conduct business in their absence.
4. This error has now been corrected.
5. All fifty States of the Union have been called into Session.
6. All Americans are called to join their State Assemblies.



Please Notice These Facts:

1. A third of the actual American Government, our American Confederation, has been inoperable since 1860.
2. A third of our intended Federal Government, the American portion, has been inoperable since 1860.
3. The remaining foreign-operated Federal Subcontractors usurped upon the powers of our missing American Subcontractor and continued to operate on "an emergency basis" and they invoked non-existent unauthorized "emergency powers" to do so.
4. All of this is pure fraud, because all the powers delegated to the Confederation and the Federal Republic returned by Operation of Law to our unincorporated Federation of States doing business as The United States of America.
5. The Scottish Bunko Artists came in and supplanted our unincorporated Federation at the time by (a) attacking the leadership of the Federation, forcing them to flee, and (b) secretly substituting their own commercial corporation doing business as "The United States of America" — Incorporated, for our Federation of States.
6. In this way, they stole our identity, impersonated us, and gained access to our credit by fraud and misrepresentation.

Section 4: How Do We Get There?

Well, it's a process to say the least, but with your help, we've got this! Take a look at the chart on the next page. It shows the steps we need to take.



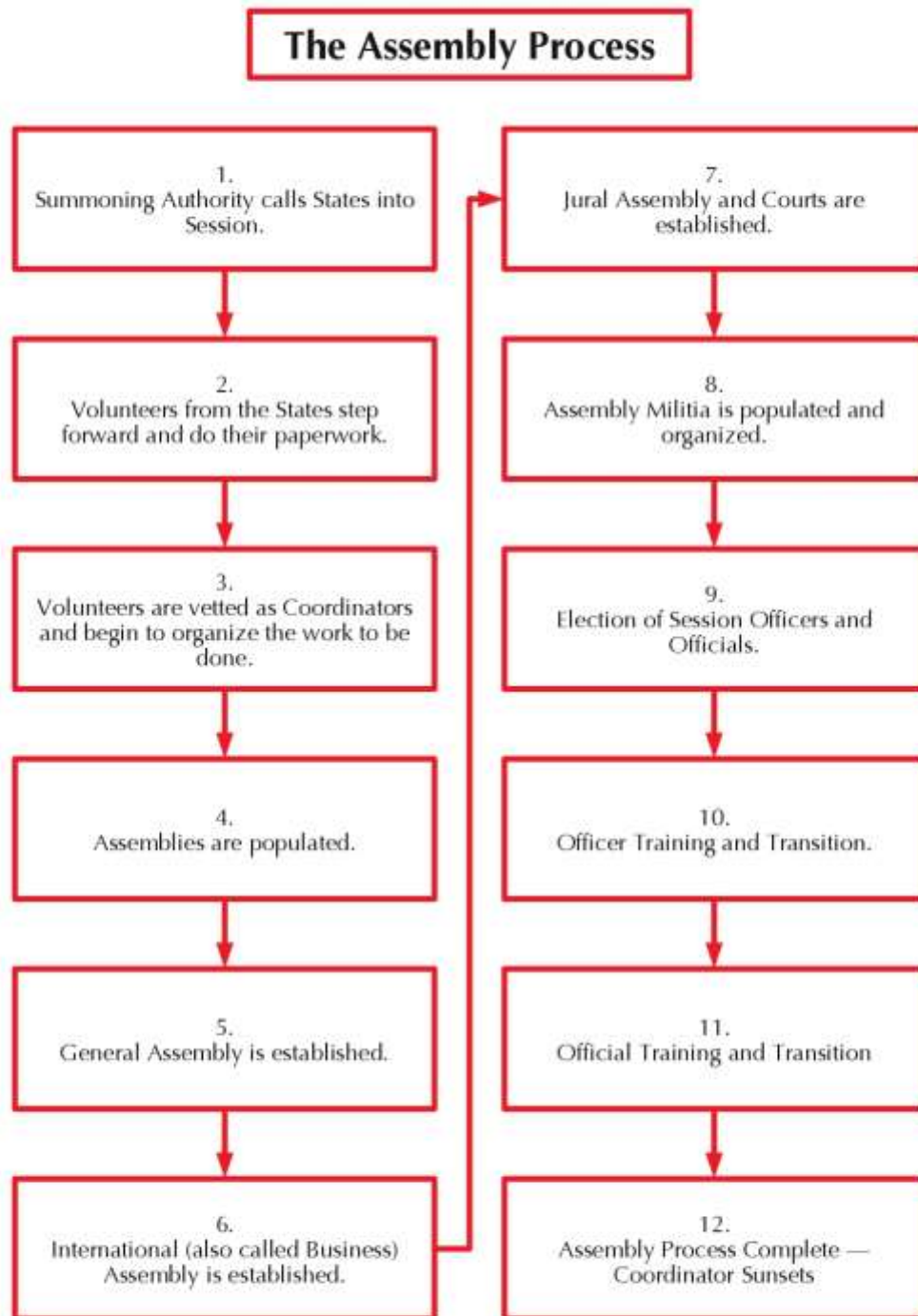
Here's how it's going so far:

- ✓ Summoning Authority calls the States into session.
Yay! Check!
- ✓ U.S. Citizens do the paperwork necessary to correct their status and become American State Nationals/Citizens. *Every day more and more people are being welcomed home to the land and soil!*
- ✓ Volunteers are vetted as Coordinators, whose job it is to organize the work to be done. *We're working on this one! Every State has a coordinator...and many of the counties within each state. We still need more volunteers to step up on their counties.*
- ✓ Assemblies are populated. *Gettin' there...*
- ✓ General Assembly is established. *All 50 States have a general assembly. Counties are working on it.*
- ☐ International (also called Business) Assembly is established
- ☐ Jural Assembly and courts are established.
- ☐ Assembly Militia is populated and organized
- ☐ Election of Session Officers and Officials
- ☐ Officer training and transition
- ☐ Official training and transition
- ☐ Assembly process complete – Coordinator position sunsets

Need a clean vector diagram of this image...



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Page 1 of 2

Some notes about the steps:

1. A Summoning Authority calls the States into Session. There are currently three (3) such authorities — (1) a Committee of Quorum representing at least nine (9) State Assembly Chairmen; (2) The President of The United States of America; (3) the Head of State who issues the Great Seals and keeps the Flags. *(We chose door number 3.)*
2. Some functions of the Assembly Process have to happen in sequence while some can, or naturally do, happen in tandem.
3. Assemblies are in one of three conditions at all times: (1) recessed (not in Session); (2) in Session; or (3) in Full Session. Right now, all Assemblies are “in Session” but not yet all in “Full Session”.
4. Traditionally, American State Assemblies met only once a year in the winter after the Christmas holidays, addressed their business, and went home. The elected Officials and Officers “maintained the Session”, that is, kept the Minutes and other Records, until the next Session. All elected Officials and appointed Officers made up the Standing Committee.
5. The Coordinator(s) then known as “Circuit Riders” were trained and hired to post Public Notices, arrange meetings, set meeting times and places, and assist in organizing the Assemblies at both the State and County levels. Counties met on a monthly basis. They held elections in the autumn to determine local deputies to attend the State Assembly Session.
6. All elected Assembly Officials and Officers are sworn deputies — not representatives. A deputy is an agent of the people who elected him and is accountable for his performance. A deputy functions under The Prudent Man Rule and is not, for example, allowed to spend money recklessly or to endanger the public welfare in any way. Deputies may be recalled at will by the Assemblies that elected them. No arduous recall petition process is required. The affected Assembly votes to recall them and that is that.
7. In the time period between 1790 and 1850 there was a Published Assembly Schedule in most States, which like a calendar or telephone book, was passed out once a year and published by the Standing Committee. After 1850 there was an effort to standardize the meeting schedules so that all the State Assemblies and County Assemblies were meeting on the same schedule, but this proved unpopular, as seasonal work schedules were different in Maine than in Florida.
8. Today, we are starting from scratch, except for those records, offices, and traditions we have inherited. We are still discovering more about the operations and structures of our American Government as it is meant to be. Our State Assemblies are the vital means to operate our Government while we restore both the Confederation and Federal Republic to full function.



Two (of many!) Key Players in this Process

Every living man and woman is important in the reconstruction effort, but the State and County Coordinators and State Recording Secretaries have roles very specific to the Assembly process. For this reason, these offices fall under the Federation rather than the states themselves. Their roles are discussed in detail in the next section, while other kinds of offices will be discussed later in this work.

Section 5: The Role of the Coordinator

To all coordinators who are reading this – congratulations, and thank you for volunteering! You play a key role in our reconstruction – and we can't do it without you! Your role is to **assist and oversee the assembling process** and serve as liaisons between the Federation and their State Assembly during this organizational process.



The Coordinators, both State and County, **work for the Federation**. They are not elected State or County officials, nor are they appointed by the State Assembly. As they work for the Federation, **the Federation has the hiring and firing responsibility**. They try to honor the desires of the local assembly, but sometimes it is not in the best interest of the assembly to do so. The important thing to know is that the Federation always has the Assembly's safety as its number one priority, so their actions will always be in line with what is best for the Assembly. *Excerpted from Article 3296 "The Status of Coordinators and How to Withdraw" [\[link\]](#)*

Because Coordinators "work" (translation = volunteer!) for the Federation and play such an important role, they must be vetted by the Federation before assuming the position. This goes for both county coordinators and state coordinators. For State Coordinators, this means a Continental Marshal vetting. For County Coordinators, a continental Marshal vetting is not required.

In many states, or even larger counties, it can be a good idea to have a team of co-coordinators with complimentary skillsets to get the job done more effectively.



What happens to the Coordinator position once we are fully assembled?

As to whether or not it is a permanent role, each Assembly will ultimately decide what they call this position once the assembly is fully seated --- but the work and the position itself as-a-function are simply part of what it takes to grow and maintain any organization. I think if I were a State Assembly Chairman, I would want to keep someone in the Coordinator position to help bear the practical day to day load. If the Assembly keeps the Coordinator position after start up is complete, it will be up to them whether this position is elected or appointed.

From Article 2899: "The Trouble in Utah"

Coordinator Job Description

From Article 2899: "The Trouble in Utah"

"The Coordinator is acting as an **organizer for the Assembly**. Think of them as an **Administrative Officer**. Coordinator is not a Public Officer per se, but rather is in the nature of an expeditor, someone knowledgeable to act as a rallying point for the group and its activities. As such, the Coordinator does bear some considerable responsibility for assisting people in making the transition, getting their paperwork in order, and helping to guide the Assembly on its way forward.

The Coordinator's job is not easy. It requires a basic love of people and of country and a flatfooted dedication to getting this job of gathering people together, educating them, helping them complete their paperwork, and then, together, forming the four (4) basic parts of their State Assembly: General Assembly (for

everyone) , International Assembly (for State Citizens), Jural Assembly and Courts, and Assembly Militia.

But the most important thing about a Coordinator is that they must be **honest** and **inclusive** and stand above "politics" and paranoia. They must remember that we are all in this together, and that no State will stand alone. They must make it their business to be peacemakers and worthy leaders."

Read more from Article 2899 – "The Trouble in Utah" by Anna Von Reitz – [click here](#)

From Article 2905 – "Organizational Goals,"

"As a Coordinator you are naturally a member of The State Assembly in your State of the Union, working for The United States of America to bring your Assembly into Session and build it into a competent, confident, educated, and properly organized "public body politic", which will serve your State of the Union and speak for it on both local in-state matters and international matters. While working for the Federation, **a Coordinator will act as a State National and refrain from direct participation in votes concerning international matters.**"

Read more from Article 2905 – "Organizational Goals"

What a Coordinator is:

- Organized
- Patient
- Fair, unbiased
- Dependable
- Honest
- A teacher
- A true leader

What a Coordinator is NOT:

- A Chairman
- A CEO
- A Dictator
- A Gossip
- A Control Freak
- Power hungry
- Political

Why is a Coordinator a State National and not a State Citizen?

If you think about it, a State Citizen holds an office in their state or county and therefore has an allegiance to their state. The Coordinator position exists at the Federation level, not the state level, so holding this position does not make you a State Citizen.

From Article 3014 - "Orientation for Newbies"

"All our State Coordinators function as State Nationals on assignment for the Federation. The Federation is not the Federal Government. The Federation is an instrumentality of the States of the Union combined. As a result, there is no presumption of any conflict of interest owed to a foreign government on the part of our Coordinators, but they still do not function as State Citizens until they retire from the position of State Coordinator or the position naturally sunsets once the entire Assembly structure is up and functioning properly. "

Read the entire article 3014 – "Orientation for Newbies"

This means that as Coordinator, you cannot hold any other offices in the assembly with one exception. A Coordinator can also serve as a Recording Secretary. This is because a Recording Secretary can be either an American State National or an American State citizen. If a man or woman serves in both capacities, he or she is serving as an American State National.

Qualities of a Great Coordinator

A good coordinator must be very organized, should have great communication skills – both oral and written, and must be able to be fair and unbiased when dealing with people and situations.

People will often come to you first for information, and everyone deserves to be treated fairly and with respect.

If you are looking for a position of power and influence, you are in the wrong place. The job of the coordinator is a temporary, volunteer position that sunsets once we are assembled. Your greatest success will be to make your job obsolete!

Responsibilities of a State or County Coordinator

Coordinators have a big job to do. In addition to having a solid foundational understanding of what we are - and what we are not – here are some of the things you may find yourself responsible for, depending upon whether you are a state or county coordinator:

- Overseeing and managing the formation of the four Pillars of your Assembly (discussed later, in the Assembly section of this manual)
- Responding to new inquiries, answering questions and pointing people to educational materials. (Inquiries through the tasa website will automatically be routed to you based on the inquirer's county)
- Keeping a well-organized database of all nationals as well as new people who request information
- Vetting/sorting newly landed men and women to help identify if this is the right Assembly for them and if so, where their skills and talents might best be used (your Recording Secretaries will be invaluable partners in this!)
- Organizing your General Assembly meetings
- Distributing information to the people on your state/county
- Maintaining records of all meeting agendas, minutes and recordings that you will later pass on to a formal record keeper
- Overseeing the Recording Secretaries and the Land Recording Functions for the State (State Coordinators)



What is Sorting?

The word “sorting” conjures up images of the Sorting Hat in the Harry Potter movies, where a magical hat was placed on each new student's head to determine in which house the student would best fit.

In the context of building our American Assembly, sorting refers to the determination of in which Assembly a new recruit best belongs:

American State Assembly
Local Territorial District Assembly
Local Municipal District Assembly

Refer to the Assembly Section of this document for more details about each type of Assembly

Technical equipment and skills required

- Computer and basic computer skills
- Printer/Scanner
- Basic word processing and spreadsheet skills

- Knowledge of an email program well enough to create groups for contacts and folders for organizing emails
- Good sense of how to organize **lots** of information in a logical file structure for record keeping

Things a Coordinator needs to know inside and out

- The bottom-up structure of our government
- The Four Pillars of our Assemblies
- Qualifications for someone to become an American State National or an American State Citizen
- Where to direct people to find information
- Descriptions of and qualifications for Assembly Offices
- The difference between an American State National, and American State Citizen, a U.S. National a U.S. Citizen, and a citizen of the United States

Tips for Talking to New People

Inquiries from the Federation website will be routed to you by default, and to any other “backup” contact you designate, such as a co-coordinator, recording secretary, outreach director or other vetted assistant. Many people are seeking general guidance about where to find information or how to correct their status. Some have specific, personal issues they are trying to sort out. Others are looking for a “get out of trouble with the defacto” ticket. Here are some tips to help you when dealing with new inquiries:

- There is no fairy dust involved here. They will have work to do. Notices to send. And lots Do not give legal, financial, medical or even personal advice. Always guide the questioner to resources that will help them make the decisions that are right for them.
- Do not fall into the role of life coach, counselor, spiritual advisor, or other advice-giver.
- Let people know that simply becoming an American State National will not instantly solve their problems and lots (and lots!) of research to do.
- Some people will ask how their life will be different after correcting their status. There is no way you can know how someone else’s life will be different. Invite them to a meeting or gathering where they can meet others who can share their own experiences.
- Always encourage people to take their time, study, and only correct their status when they are ready. Do not pressure, rush, coerce, or use fear tactics to manipulate anyone into taking steps they are not ready for. This is not a sales job and there are no quotas to meet.
- Ask questions to determine whether this is the right Assembly for them.

Get to know your new recruits!

Ask them how they found out about our Assembly. Are they associated with any other assemblies? How much knowledge do they have? What skills and talents do they bring? What makes them tick? Do they have any conflicting allegiances or licenses? Are there any red flags we should be aware of?

What?
You mean this is not a
“Get Out of Trouble with the Defacto”
ticket?

From article 2846, “For All State Coordinators”

“...there are people joining our Assemblies because they have gotten into trouble with Territorial and Municipal law enforcement, and they are belatedly trying to enforce their correct political status and come under the constitutional protections. Both they and you all need to know that political status correction is not, generally speaking, retroactive. If it were, we would have a constant hopscotch game in which criminals flipped from one jurisdiction to the other to evade the consequences of their acts... Any idea that you can just change your political status and thumb your nose at the law enforcement authorities or escape crimes committed while in their jurisdiction needs to be squelched.”

Read more...[Link to 2846]

Section 6: The Role of the State Recording Secretary



If you have volunteered to be a State Recording Secretary, Thank You! Recording Secretaries are absolutely key to bringing people home to the land and soil. And without men and women coming home to the land, we can't build our Assemblies! Your role is to serve as an **International Notarial Witness** and to **record status correction documents, baby deeds, land patents, or other important documents** that need to be made part of the public record.

From Article 3305: "For the State Recording Secretaries":
"Being a Recording Secretary is an honor and a public office. It's not equivalent to being a Rotary Club Secretary. It involves being responsible for Public Records and dedicated to Public Service, at the level of your State Assembly." [Link to 3305](#)

State Recording Secretary Job Description

State Recording Secretaries work for the State Assembly but **must be vetted by the Federation**. This is critical because they have access to sensitive information, including peoples' private information, and they occasionally handle money. Recording Secretaries can hold other offices at the same time, thus operating as American State Citizens. However, if they choose to also serve as a Coordinator, they must serve as American State Nationals for reasons described in the previous section.

Witnessing and recording status correction paperwork is only one of the tremendously important jobs a Recording Secretary performs. Once our State of State (unincorporated) organizations are up and running, you will also get to serve as an International Notarial Witness. This means you will be able to witness the autographing of agreements between State of State organizations.

A question that is often asked is this: "Since I'm an International Notarial Witness, can I record the status correction paperwork for someone on a different state?" And the answer is no, you can only record the status correction paperwork for someone on your own state. Think of your state as a nation, because... well, it is! You are bringing people home to the land and soil on your own (and their own) nation. Your International Notarial Witness title reflects your ability to witness and record agreements made *between* states, not *on* other states. (And remember, that only happens on the State of State level, when we get those up and running)

What a Recording Secretary is:

- A "people- people"
- Very Patient
- Friendly
- Trustworthy
- Dependable
- Organized
- A good teacher

What a Recording Secretary is NOT:

- Short-tempered
- A Gossip
- A Control Freak
- Power hungry
- Political

The job of a State Recording Secretary involves a lot of paperwork. Lots of stamping, autographing, scanning, copying, uploading, filing, organizing and mailing. If you don't like paperwork, run.



Qualities of a Great Recording Secretary

To be a great Recording Secretary, you absolutely must be a people-people! Just like the Coordinator, you will be one of the first people new inquiries come to. You will be interacting with lots of people on the phone, through email and in person, generally answering a ton of questions. The people you deal with will be at all levels of understanding, so you must be very patient and not tire of having to answer the same questions over and over (and over and over and over!) again.

A great Recording Secretary must also be extremely trustworthy. You will be handling the sensitive personal information of many people. You must respect the privacy of everyone, keeping their private information private. If you like to gossip this is the wrong job for you. You may also be collecting recording fees on behalf of the Assembly, so you will need to be able to be trusted with money.

Having good organizational skills will be critical. There will be a lot of paperwork coming across your desk, and you will need to keep track of it all. You never want someone asking you where their originals are – the ones you promised to send them 3 weeks ago – and now you can't find them!

Getting to Know the Newly Landed

When you are recording someone's paperwork, you will be spending a bit of time with them, so you may be the perfect person to get to know them. Ask them questions. Find out what their background is. Find out what their skills are and what they love to do – or what they would love to learn. And don't forget to ask them if they want to be involved. Share this information with your Coordinator. This will help your Coordinator find the perfect position for them in the Assembly that will be the best fit for everyone.

Responsibilities of a Recording Secretary

On a day-to-day basis, you will find yourself up to some of these tasks

- Talking to new people, educating them about the paperwork process
- Scheduling appointments for document notarization
- Answering lots of questions!
- Getting to know new Nationals well enough to help the Coordinator with "sorting"

- Witnessing, recording and publishing documents
- Collecting recording fees (If they are not pre-paid on-line)
- Transferring recording fees to the treasurer
- Mailing originals back to the people they belong to
- Preparing copies of recorded documents for transfer to the Record Keeper
- Safeguarding the seals entrusted in your care



Technical Equipment and Skills Required

- Computer and basic computer skills
- Printer/Scanner and knowledge of their use
- Knowledge of an email program well enough to create groups for contacts and folders for organizing emails

Training

Once you have been vetted for the position of Recording Secretary, you will begin training for the specific duties. The training currently consists of watching a few hours of training videos and then working together with an active Recording Secretary during some recording sessions. Your first recording session should be done with a seasoned Recording Secretary present.

Contact your State Recording Secretary in charge of training for the most up-to-date training materials for your state.

Things a Recording Secretary needs to know inside and out

- The bottom-up structure of our government
- The Four Pillars of our Assemblies
- Qualifications for someone to become an American State National or an American State Citizen
- All the steps involved in completing the status correction paperwork
- Where to direct people to find information about the paperwork
- What each page of the status correction paperwork means and how to fill it out correctly (The Paperwork Training Course!)
- How each page is to be autographed, notarized, and stamped
- Other options for notarizing, recording and publishing (See below)
- The importance of publishing and the choices people have



Help your new recruits breeze through the paperwork process!

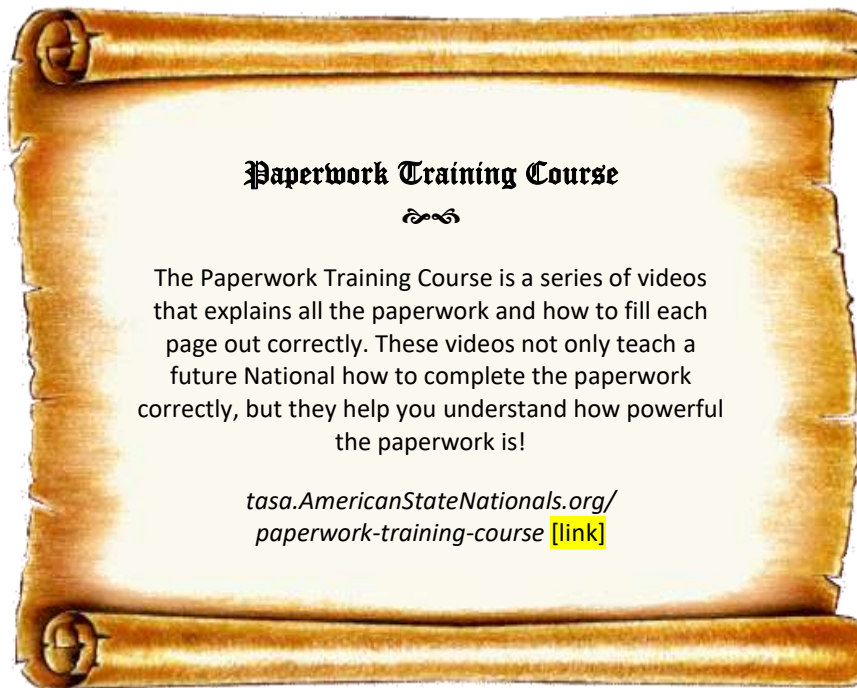
It can be super helpful if you can provide those interested in correcting their status with a simple checklist. It will help keep them organized and make sure they are as prepared as possible before they come to you!

Click [here](#) for sample checklist you can use or model for your state.

The Importance of Understanding the Status Correction Paperwork

The Status correction paperwork created by Anna and her team is very powerful. It is important that anyone correcting their status understand what each form does for them and how to fill each one out properly. Fortunately, there is a collection of videos that does just that! You can find them on tasa.AmericanStateNationals.org/paperwork-training-course.

You should watch these videos many times and recommend them to new recruits, especially if they are completing the 928 package.



About State of State Notaries , Recording Secretaries and Publishing

Notarizing documents by the State of State is the process of having a State of State (defacto) Notary Public verify the identity of the signatory, witness the autograph, and stamp the document with their Notary seal. Having your documents notarized in this way is just as valid as having it recorded by a Recording Secretary.

Recording documents by a Land Recording Secretary is the process of having a Recording Secretary verify the identity of the signatory, witness the autograph, and stamp the document with the State seal.

Documents may also be recorded in a State of State Recording office. We recommend using Cook County, Georgia or Cherokee County, Georgia. They have easy online service, fast document turnaround and are very inexpensive.

Publishing is the process of making documents available for public viewing. In the Assembly, we use the Land Recording Service (LRS) and/or the Land Recording Office (LRO) as our land jurisdiction publishers. These are not required. Any publication, such as a State of State land recording office, a public newspaper, magazine or courthouse bulletin board may be used.

(Teri said that Josh put link to Georgia online recording on MM Rec. Sec. channel – I couldn't find it)

Creating a Public Record is Key!

From Article 3305: "For the State Recording Secretaries"

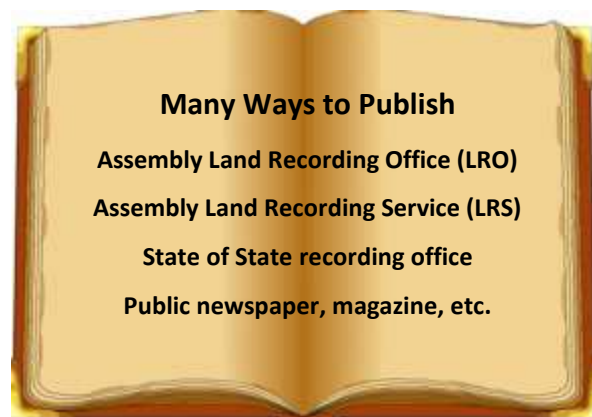
"Records are by definition all the paperwork associated with actual land and actual soil and actual people, provides evidence, secures, and officially affirms our political status, our identity, the capacity in which we are choosing to act.

The first issue to understand is that international Public Records from other sources are valid. There is no special magic attached to the means by which an international (land jurisdiction) Public Record is established.

A Public Record from the State of Washington is as valid as a Public Record published on the Land Recording Service (LRS) or by the Assembly Land Recording Office (LRO). Public Records can even be established by publication in a newspaper, so long as the publication is sustained for an appropriate period of time and has reasonable distribution.

A Public Record, backed up by appropriate action, has the power to overcome and rebut a private registration, which is the entire point.

Our 928 paperwork established as a Public Record by any means is sufficient to establish our political status and rebut the legal presumptions that otherwise attach to us.



... When people wish to become official members of their State Assembly, they need to present (or create) the Public Record that they are Americans, born or naturalized in this country, and affirm that they are adopting State National and/or State Citizen political status They also need to affirm that they have a permanent home in the State and have lived in the State for at least one year.”

Read the complete article here. ([link to 3305](#))

Don't make work.



Do what you need to do
and don't embellish.

No extra copies,

No extra seals,

No extra work.

The people get the originals.

We only need copies,
and only scanned copies at that.

One copy for the state.

One copy for the county.

Digital backups are necessary.

Intention is Everything...

OK, so maybe it's not everything, but it's super important. The purpose of recording our documentation is to declare in writing our status as living, breathing men and women on the land.

Sometimes we may make a mistake. They typo gremlins strike when we aren't looking, or we autograph in the wrong color ink.

But it is our intention that takes precedence over these things. It is not always necessary to re-record a document if there is a small mistake, however if someone wants to do so, they may. The most important thing is the intention behind the document.

Section 7: Nationality and Citizenry

Five Political Statuses

Most of us grew up thinking we were either a US Citizen... or not. And that was that. But did you know that there are actually FIVE different political statuses that people in America can have?

Two of these political statuses pertain to the actual government of this country – the one that is “of the people, for the people, and by the people.” Not the one posing as our government now, which is obviously not of, by or for any people at all.



State Nationals

This is your basic birthright political status before you were misidentified as a territorial or municipal citizen through your birth registration. These are living beings, “people” (lower case “p”) of the Union known as The United States.

State Citizens

These are State Nationals who choose to be involved in their State Government, occupying various Public Offices for the purposes of Self-Government. These are “People” (upper case “P”) or “Lawful Persons” of the Federation of States known as The United States of America. “Standing in the capacity of your Lawful Person” enables you to enforce the contractual guarantees of the Federal Constitutions.



Both “people” and “People” are owed the guarantees of the (three) Federal Constitutions, but only State Citizens can enforce them.



Federal United States Citizen

A true Federal Citizen as defined by the first Naturalization Act. These are Americans who retain their **State National** political status while temporarily working as employees of the States of America, the Confederation of States of States, conducting international business in behalf of The United States of America. They may work on either the land or the sea. Examples of this political status include Continental Marshals (land), United States Marshals (sea), Post-Masters (different from Postmasters) and Coast Guard Admirals.

The next two political statuses are the most familiar to most of us, yet are not what they have sold themselves to be:

U.S. Citizens

These are actually British **Territorial United States Citizens**, which means they are tied to the British Monarch! These are born in territories such as Guam or Puerto Rico, are employed by the U.S. Military, or are dependents of someone in the U.S. Military. These would also include Postmasters and Coast Guard Commandants. Most of us were misidentified as U.S. Citizens through the birth registration process soon after we were born.



“citizens of the United States”

Notice the lower case “citizen”. These **Municipal citizens** include Federal Civil Service and Agency employees (and their dependents), Municipal Employees, or those born in Washington DC. (Yeah, that’s the same Municipal Government of the District of Columbia that is a theocracy run by the Roman Catholic Church doing business as “the” United States!)

Five Political Statuses



State National

Soil Jurisdiction - States of the Union
living “people”
Owed guarantees of the Constitutions

State Citizen

Land Jurisdiction - Federation of States
Lawful Persons, “People”
Can enforce the Constitutions

Federal United States Citizen (American)

Dual

Territorial U.S. Citizen

(British)
Water Jurisdiction
No constitutional protections

Municipal citizen of the United States (Papist)

Air Jurisdiction
No Constitutional protections

Citizenry and Estates

With Respect to the Land and Soil there are only three Estates:

American State National - soil

American State Citizen – land

American State Trust – land and soil assets held in trust for Americans who are temporarily serving as Federal United States Citizens

Federal Employees cannot own land in America (they merely own a “title” to the land, and have to pay taxes on the land). They can only “reside” (as in “resident”) in the States on a temporary basis. If they are Americans temporarily employed as Federal Citizens, their land assets are held in State Trusts during their Tour of Duty or Foreign Assignment.



Citizenry and Constitutional Protections

Federal Employees are not owed any protections under the Constitutions. They are subject to the Constitutions when on the land and soil of the States (That’s why it’s called “The Law of the Land”) meaning that they have to obey and respect the Constitutional Guarantees owed to American State Nationals and American State Citizens, but they have no such protections themselves.

Have You Been Misidentified as a Federal Employee?

Federal Employees

Are foreign with respect to the Land and Soil jurisdictions

Cannot own land

Cannot own physical assets in their own name (gold, silver)

Must obey and respect Constitutional guarantees owed to Americans but have no such protection themselves.

We are taught our whole lives that as Americans we are “free,” and that we have “constitutional guarantees”. What we are NOT told is that U.S. Citizens, and citizens of the United States are NOT free and do NOT have any constitutional guarantees. Yeah, let that sink in... **U.S. Citizens, and citizens of the United States are NOT free and do NOT have any constitutional guarantees!**

Only true Americans - living men and women on the land and soil - are protected by the Constitutions (plural) and **do** have constitutional guarantees.

“But wait,” you say, “I was born an American!”

Yeah... about that...

It is true, if you were born on American soil you were born an American. But unbeknownst to you and your unsuspecting mother, that birth certificate she was forced to sign was a tricky slight-of-hand by the British Territorial government (posing as our government, remember) to claim you as their property. The act of registering something gives away ownership of it. So, once your birth certificate was registered, roughly 2 weeks after you were born, you became a ward of the British Territorial State of State corporation and property of the Queen. This also made you a U.S. Citizen without your consent. And remember, a U.S. Citizen is an “employee” of the British Territorial government. And since the Queen and the Pope have a sweet little deal going, you also became a “citizen of the United States”, a ward of the municipal papal corporation and property of the Pope.

This is why the corporations posing as our government get away with eroding or outright denying our rights – they’ve bamboozled us!



Surprise!

U.S. Citizens and “citizens of the United States” do not have any constitutional guarantees!

They are slaves to the Corporations posing as our government.

Yeah. Yikes.

Your Identity as an American Has Been Stolen

From Article 2296 – “In Very Plain and Simple Words”

1. Your identity as an American has been stolen.
2. You have been deliberately misidentified as a United States Citizen (first) also known as a [British] Territorial United States Citizen, as if you were in the U.S. Military or a military dependent or someone who was born in the “Territories or Possessions” —like Guam or Puerto Rico.
3. Next, you were further misidentified as a Dual Citizen — and saddled with Municipal United States citizenship, too, as if you were a Federal Civil Service Employees or Dependent, too.

...skipping some awesome history here – check out the entire article for all the fascinating details!

23. The British Territorial United States Government runs the United States Military.
24. The U.S. Military came in and set up “temporary” Territorial States of States to replace the original American States of States pending the Reconstruction.
25. These Territorial States of States took over the business functions and providing the services that were supposed to be provided by American States of States.
26. Most people were clueless about this change. Prior to the war there was an entity called “The State of New York” and afterward there was “the” State of New York.
27. By this simple substitution and semantic deceit, our own military under the influence of the British Monarch usurped against our civilian government “of, for, and by” the people of this country.
28. The motive for this is simple— profit and control.
29. They began a process of registering American babies as U.S. Citizens and claiming (falsely) that these babies were of unknown origin abandoned on the “battlefield” and surrendered as wards of their Territorial States of States.
30. They formed trusts in the names of all these children and placed liens on their trust assets—the children and the land and their labor and everything these American children would naturally inherit.
31. All this was done to fund the military via a system of “hypothecation” of debt.
32. Eventually, the military colluded in 1937, via a secret “Declaration of Interdependence of the Governments in The United States”, to share power with the Municipal Government.
33. From then on, BOTH the Territorial (Military) Government which is partially under the control of the British Government, and the Municipal United States Government which is under the control of the Roman Curia, have been colluding to profit themselves at the expense of American babies.



Who am I?

Thanks to actions undertaken by foreign-for-profit commercial corporations masquerading as "your" government, you have been misidentified as a foreigner living in your own country. This misidentification took place when you were just a baby in your cradle, so you could not possibly know anything about it, much less object to it. This resulted in what is called an

"Unconscionable Contract" between you and the Queen's Government, obligating you to act as a British Commonwealth Subject...

... The only public evidence of your existence is a registration..... as a British Territorial U.S. Citizen. So the Queen's Government steps in and claims you as property, copyrights your Proper Name as the name of a British Commonwealth business enterprise, and latches onto all your assets in the name of the Queen.

Anna's "One Pager" on Citizenry

Click here for a printable pdf of this Chart

American State National	State Citizen	Federal United States Citizen	Territorial United States Citizen	Municipal Citizen of the United States
<p>(1) An American State National is either: (1) naturally born on the land and soil of an American State, such as Wisconsin, or (2) after being naturalized as a United States Citizen, is a foreign-born man or woman who voluntarily accepts and publishes their adoption of a specific American State as their permanent home and domicile. A State National is not acting as a citizen of any government and owes no obligations to government beyond keeping the peace and reporting crimes. As a completely unincorporated Person, a State National is sovereign and private and generally immune from prosecution until and unless they take some action that causes actual physical harm to someone else or someone else's property, whereupon they are subject to the Common Law of the County and State where they live or where the alleged crime is committed. A State National can be arrested for cause by peacekeeping officials, but is not generally subject to private courts or to arrest by private law enforcement officers. By definition, a State National is a civilian and an Internationally Protected Person and is owed The Law of Peace. A State National may be elected to Public Office, whereupon they become subject to their Oath or Affirmation of Office for the duration of their term in office. State Nationals are the "people" of each State and populate the National Soil Jurisdiction.</p>	<p>(2) State Citizens are State Nationals who undertake the obligations of Self-Governance in behalf of the State of the Union where they live. They occupy basic Offices of the State Government, most commonly volunteering to act as jurors to serve the Jury Pools of both the Grand and Trial Juries of their State and County Courts. Both State Nationals and State Citizens can take part in Public Elections and may serve as Electors. If deputized or elected to office, State Nationals assume State Citizenship for the duration of their service. State Citizens occupy State and County Public Offices, acting as State Justices, local Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Peacekeeping Deputies, Coroners, Records, and other Public Offices, either paid or unpaid. Members of the State Militia are all State Citizens while actively engaged in militia activities. A State Citizen cannot adopt any other form of citizenship while serving as a State Citizen. All State Assembly officers and elected delegates of the State Assemblies are State Citizens. State Citizens are the "People" of their State and the Parties enabled to enforce the Constitutions directly and indirectly through their State's membership in the Federation of States known as The United States of America and the Union known as The United States.</p>	<p>3. Federal Citizens — True Federal Citizens are called United States Citizens and they are considered, while employed by the Federal Government, to be Dual Citizens of their State and work directly for and are commissioned by The United States of America, the unincorporated Federation of States in control of the International Land Jurisdiction of this country and the non-delegated powers owed to the States in the International Jurisdiction of the Sea [Amendment XI]. Federal Marshals, now called Continental Marshals, are civilian peacekeeping officers who work within Multi-State Federal Postal District Service Areas. Federal Postal District Courts are also staffed by United States Citizens. They are all Federation Employees and they enforce the Constitutions and the United States Statutes-at-Large and Public Laws as published on the Congressional Record. Post Masters are another example of land jurisdiction United States Citizens. The members of the Coast Guard and Border Patrols are also technically United States Citizens.</p>	<p>(4.) Territorial United States Citizens are called U.S. Citizens to distinguish between them and United States Citizens. Territorial Citizens are now commonly Dual Citizens of the British Commonwealth and the Municipal United States, though they may opt to claim citizenship from another country entirely. They work out of the District of Columbia to enforce U.S. Statutes that are published on the Federal Register and to perform military and quasi-military and military support duties. The U.S. Marshals are private law enforcement officers hired to police the delegated portions of our international (interstate) jurisdiction. Postmasters are U.S. Citizens, as are members of the U.S. Military Services and their Dependents. These people work for the British Territorial United States Government doing business as "the United States of America" and they exercise some of our delegated powers, especially within the International Jurisdiction of the Sea. While in this status, Americans are not Party to the Constitutions and have no Constitutional Guarantees. Shysters like to pretend that we are voluntarily adopting this political status in order to evade their duties to us owed under the Constitutions and to promote various crimes against our assets and Persons.</p>	<p>(5) Municipal United States Citizens — are known as "Citizens of the United States" and as "U.S. CITIZENS" and include the members of the Federal Civil Service, and officers of the actual Municipal Corporation and its franchises and subcontractors which include the so-called Federal Agencies. These are all employees or dependents of the oligarchic Papist Municipal Government of Washington, DC and the District of Columbia and its STATE OF STATE subsidiaries and they basically work to enforce global commercial law and "federal" regulations. They are Dual Citizens of the Territorial United States [the District of Columbia and Insular States], and "the" United States which is meant to be an instrumentality of and doing business "as" name of the Union of States, but has been usurped and operated under the UNITED STATES CONGRESS as an instrumentality and doing business "as" name of the Municipality of Washington, DC and its Congressional Oligarchy allowed at Article I, Section 8, Clause 17. Shysters like to pretend that we are voluntarily adopting this political status, too, in order to evade their duties to us owed under the Constitutions and to promote various crimes against our assets and Persons.</p>

Bottom Line: If you are not actually employed by a Federal Subcontractor and a not a dependent of a Federal Employee nor a voluntary recipient of unearned Federal welfare benefits nor a political asylum seeker nor a knowing and willing volunteer or paid Agent of the two Foreign "Federal" Subcontractors, you are in fact an American State National or State Citizen. Your earnings are not "Federal Income" and you are not generally subject to Federal Codes and regulations unless you are engaged in the interstate manufacture, sale, or transport of alcohol, tobacco, or firearms.

So, Let's Take a Closer Look at the Differences between American State Nationals and American State Citizens

First of all, it is important to remember that America is made up of Nation States, and your nationality comes from your State. To say that you are an American means that you are a National (or citizen) of one of the States of America.

Second, it is also important to recognize that you are not born a citizen choice. In addition, except for those who are temporarily working as employees in America, the Confederation of States of States (which does not exist right now) citizenship that spans all 50 states. One can only be a citizen of a State. The thing making everyone a "citizen of the United States" was just more truth added to the papist municipal corporation.

But, now that you have returned to your birthright American State Nationality (Yay!), it is important to understand the differences between the two.

The Declaration of Independence

Two of each...

Our States actually offer and include four different possible political statuses: (1) state nationals, (2) state citizens, (3) State Nationals, and (4) State Citizens.

If we wish to operate our states as nations, we drop back to our soil jurisdiction and operate as member states of The United States. At the level of soil jurisdiction we write our states in all lower case (virginia, texas, ohio), so this is where the **state national** and **state citizen** appear.

As a practical matter however, because soil is joined to land, we usually refer only to their "combined estate" of "land and soil" represented internationally by the States, using initial capital letters (Virginia, Texas, Ohio). So when we wish to operate our states as international entities, we operate our land jurisdiction States and operate as member States of The United States of America. This is where we find **State Nationals** and **State Citizens**.

Both the State National and the State Citizen are domestic with respect to The United States, meaning that they exist and function within the borders of the Several States that are members of the Union of States formed by The Declaration of Independence. As a State Citizen and Lawful Person standing on the land and soil of your State, you are subject only to your own government.

Both State Citizens and State Nationals are owed all the constitutional guarantees, but only State Citizens can enforce them. That's why State Citizens are needed and the reason the State Assemblies have been called into Session.

American State Nationals

While it is true that if you were born on American soil you were born an American State National, the fact that your political identity was stolen means that you were moved off the land and into the sea. So we correct our political status to “return” to the land and soil. And there are some requirements to do so.

First, you must be 21 years of age. Second, you must be born on American soil, naturalized, a green Card holder, or if undocumented, have lived here 7 years with no criminal record or dependency on government assistance programs.

To correct your status you must provide a birth certificate, 2 witness testimonies and complete the 1779 Declaration. (*Visit tasa.AmericanStatenationals.org for more information on how to do the paperwork.*)

As a National, your only obligation is to obey the public Law (non-statutory) and keep the peace. You are not obligated to join your Assembly, although you are absolutely free to do so.

American State Nationals cannot hold public office – however they can run for office and, assuming they qualify and win, they then become an American State Citizen.

As an American State National you can vote on matters within your county and state, but you cannot vote on international matters. You can also become an elector on your state. More on that a little bit later.

American State National

Eligibility:

- ☐ 21 years of age
- ☐ Born on American soil, Naturalized, Green Card holder, or 7 years living here if undocumented.

Paperwork:

- ☐ 1779 One Page Declaration
- ☐ Birth Certificate
- ☐ 2 Witness Testimonies

Obligations:

- ☐ Obey the Public (non-statutory) Law
- ☐ Keep the peace

Limitations:

- ☐ Do not hold public office
- ☐ Cannot vote on international matters
- ☐ Can attend and express their views at public meetings only

From Article 3014 – “Orientation for Newbies”

“State Nationals ... are free of any obligation to the State Government except that they are obligated to keep the peace. This means that State Nationals enjoy the protection of the State and the enforcement of their Constitutional guarantees by the State, and so long as they don't harm anyone else or ruin or steal property belonging to others, they are free to live their lives and enjoy the peace.

“For an adult to choose the status of State National usually implies some condition of need. People who are too old or too sick to fully participate, people who have overwhelming burdens at home, people who suffer from mental issues and addictions, people who are working for other governments, and all minors, are owed the status of State Nationals--- and our protection.”

Read the entire article 3014 here [\[Link\]](#)



“If you are not pleased with the way things have gone in the past--
- chalk it up to one thing: you and others like you weren't here,
doing your Public Duty to self-govern. If you think things aren't
happening fast enough to suit you, there's the wheel, Hamster.” –
Anna Von Reitz, Article 3014



Mmmm! Gravy!

“At first glance many Newbies think this means that being a State National is a free ride, all the gravy and none of the responsibility. That is precisely the attitude that got us into the mess we are now trying to correct. We left power-hungry and greedy men at the helm and we see the results of too many good men and women "doing nothing".

From Article 3014 – “Orientation for Newbies,” by Anna Von Reitz

American State Citizens

"There's only us chickens here and the work and the responsibility is entirely on us." – Anna Von Reitz, Article 3014



An American State Citizen is a State National who **chooses** to step up and serve the State Government in some capacity, such as being a Juror, an elected official or hired officer. Being a State Citizen enables you to enforce the constitutional guarantees that you are owed.

American State Citizen

State Nationals who choose to serve the State Government in some capacity, such as Jurors, Militia Members, elected officials, or hired officers.

Eligibility

- ☐ 21 years of age
- ☐ Born on American soil, Naturalized, Green card holder, or 7 years living here if undocumented
- ☐ Member of the Assembly in good standing
- ☐ No dual citizenship or divided allegiance to any other political entity or government (*Tribal governments, Foreign Nationals, or State-of-State or other foreign government allegiances through BAR registration, Real Estate License, Federal Insurance Agent License, Medical License, Commercial Driver's License, etc.*)

Paperwork:

- ☐ 1779 One Page Declaration
- ☐ Birth Certificate
- ☐ 2 Witness Testimonies
- ☐ Deed of (Re)Conveyance
- ☐ Certificate of Assumed Name
- ☐ Oaths of Expatriation
- ☐ Cancellation of all Prior Powers of Attorney
- ☐ DNA Paramount Claim
- ☐ Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act
- ☐ Paramount Claim of Life
- ☐ Revocation of Voter Registration and election to pay taxes

Obligations:

- ☐ Serve as members of their Assemblies
- ☐ Honorably fulfill their public office duties
- ☐ Enforce the Constitutions

(From 2492) Most State Nationals have the option to change their minds and become State Citizens by "electing" to do so, a matter of declaring this decision to the State Recording Secretary and meeting the qualifications.

However, taking on this role of self-governance is a big responsibility – and therefore comes with some important limitations.

Our Founders adhered to the principle that "no man can serve two masters" and did not allow conflicted people (people with conflicts of interest, such as loyalty to the King) to participate in State Government. This means that a State Citizen can hold no dual citizenships or divided allegiances to any other political entity or government.

From Article 2492 – "Assembly Administration Questions and Covid 19"

A **State Citizen** holds a unique allegiance to their State of the Union, so as to guarantee as much as possible, no conflicts of interest on their part. Unique means "singular". While participating as a State Citizen and acting as a member of a State Assembly you may not hold any other allegiance to any other government. Period. This prohibition applies to Tribal Governments, State of State governments, the U.S. Federal Citizenships, and more obviously foreign governments, like England, Germany, and France.

Obviously, new immigrants can release their citizenship obligations to their old country via renunciation, can adopt a State under the appropriate requirements, and may then elect to function as State Citizens. Obviously, too, when men retire from active and reserve duty in the military and serve Notice to their branch Commander that they are returning "home" to their birthright political status, they are freed from the obligations of U.S. Citizenship and may then opt to act as State Citizens. The same goes for Federal Civil Service Employees, for example, Postal workers---- they are welcome to preserve their rights and protections as American State Nationals now, but they can't participate as State Citizens until they quit or retire from their Federal jobs.

The only other "category" of political status that is problematic in any way, is those who are in transit --- if you are in the process of moving from state to state, your participation is limited to being a State National until you settle down again.

Other Divided Allegiances

It is also important to note that holding certain licenses also creates a divided allegiance. For example, being a member of the BAR Association (and carrying the title of Esquire, as many practicing attorneys do) makes one a subject of the Queen. Medical licenses, Real Estate ("Royal Estate") Licenses and Commercial Driver's Licenses create allegiances to the British Territorial Government. A Federal insurance Agent's license creates an allegiance to the Papist Municipal Government. A State National holding any of these licenses cannot serve as a State Citizen.

State Nationals, State Citizens and Electors

From Article 1566 – "For All The State Jural Assemblies - 25 State Electors, State Nationals, and State Citizens," By Anna Von Reitz

State Nationals = everyone born within the physical geographical borders of a State. A National has no particular duty to serve the State other than to obey the Public Law (Non-Statutory Law) and keep the peace.

State Citizens = those State Nationals who additionally choose to serve the State Government in some capacity, such as Jurors, Militia Members, elected officials, or hired officers.

State Electors = those State Nationals who own land in the State and meet other requirements such as legal age, etc., to participate in State Elections.

Only One form of Citizenship

✍

Our States of the Union allow only one (1) form of Citizenship and that is State Citizenship. No Federal Citizenship at all. Ever.

The actual States don't recognize Dual Citizenship. You are either a Minnesotan or you are not.

The land and soil jurisdiction States require us to have a single citizenship and allegiance --- to them. They don't allow any form of Dual Citizenship and never have.

The Founders adhered to the principle that "no man can serve two masters" and did not allow conflicted people (people with conflicts of interest, such as loyalty to the King) to participate in State Government.

Taken from Teri's "State Citizenship" word doc – from what article?

You can be either: (1) a State National or (2) a State Citizen.

Being a State National or a State Citizen does not necessarily mean that you qualify to be a State Elector. You can be part of the State Jural Assembly and serve as a Juror without being a State Elector. You can be elected to a Public Office, such as Sheriff, without being able to vote for yourself. This is because of the pesky issue of letting non-landowners vote on questions that only affect landowners, and therefore the requirement that State Electors be landowners.



Hungry for more great info about Citizenry?

Article 1566 – “For All The State Jural Assemblies - 25 State Electors, State Nationals, and State Citizens”

Article 2315 “Five Different Political Statuses - One Country”

Article 2375 - “Five Different Political Statuses, Five different Estates”

Article 2492 – “Assembly Administration Questions and Covid 19”

Article 3014 - “Orientation for Newbies”

Section 8: Lawful Persons vs. Legal Persons



Compiled from the following articles:

Article 1592 – “For All the Jural Assemblies – 35 Lawful Persons,”

Article 1734 – “Three Levels of Pecking Order”

Article 2621 – “Lawful Person or Legal Person, Human or Man?”

Three Levels of Pecking Order

There are three levels of pecking order in the world we live in:

1. **Living people**, who are unincorporated and sovereign beings.
2. **Lawful Persons**, that are corporate, but not incorporated.
3. **Legal Persons**, that are incorporated entities.

A Person is not a Living Being!

A ‘person’ is created every time we name someone or something, be it a baby or a business--- every time we create any form of office, job title, military rank, pen name, married name, performer's name or nick name, too.

Your name is not you. It is a "handle", a "utility", a means of identifying you among billions of other people. It is a "representation" or "image" or "persona" of yours that you are supposed to own and care for in the same way that you own a bicycle.

Persons fall into three basic categories:

1. unincorporated
2. corporate
3. incorporated



**I’m an unincorporated
First Degree Sovereign!**

The first two kinds of Persons---unincorporated and corporate -- are "**Lawful Persons**". The distinction between unincorporated and corporate is based on degree of separation from physical actuality.

Unincorporated Lawful Persons are sometimes called First Degree Sovereigns, and Corporate Lawful Persons are considered Second Degree Sovereigns.

Sovereignty is an element of free will and it is only possessed by Lawful Persons; only unincorporated entities are truly free.



Did you notice?

Did you notice the different articles, “who” and “that” used in the Three Levels of Pecking order?

“Who” is always used to reference a living man or woman, as in “The man **who** knows he is sovereign.”

“That” is always used to reference things other than living men and women, as in “The corporation **that** stole your identity.”

So...

Living People Create Lawful Persons...

Your living parents thought up a name and gave it to you. First your parents created you, and then, they created your Lawful Person by naming you. Your Proper Name, also called your Good Name, your Trade Name, or your Given Name (because it is given to you---literally) is your Lawful Person when you are standing on the land and soil of your State. We each have our own Proper Name, which is a Lawful Person---sometimes referred to as a "Natural Person".

Your parents might also create a small unincorporated business and name it -- thereby creating another Lawful Person. (Yes! An unincorporated business is a Lawful Person!)



You mean I'm not a person?

...and Lawful Persons create Legal Persons

Lawful Persons can be 'converted' into Legal Persons by changing the jurisdiction in which these Persons are operating.



... and I AM a Person?

More Good Stuff about Unincorporated Lawful Persons

From Article 1592 – "For All the Jural Assemblies – 35 Lawful Persons," by Anna Von Reitz

Private unincorporated businesses are another class of Lawful Persons known as "Business Persons". These also naturally occupy the land and soil jurisdiction of the American States.

A third kind of Lawful Person is called a Corporate Business Person -- not "incorporated" -- merely "corporate".

A Lawful Corporate Business Person is typically formed by one or more unincorporated businesses. Unions, Leagues, Clubs, Holding Companies, Fellowships, Federations, and some forms of Trusts are Lawful Corporate Business Persons.

Our unincorporated state republics joined together to form the unincorporated union of states doing business as The United States.

The United States is a "Lawful Corporate Business Person" called a "Union" doing business for other businesses--- the member state republics.

The United States of America is also a "Lawful Corporate Business Person" called a "Holding Company" doing business for other businesses -- the member States.

All Lawful Persons are unincorporated entities. All Lawful Persons can freely conduct domestic trade and international trade on the land or sea.

Lawful Persons are of a different class and kind of Person than Legal Persons.

It's important to know that the entire actual American Government is unincorporated and populated by Lawful Persons.

When you return "home" to the land and soil of your State of the Union, you do so as a Lawful Person. When you act as a State Citizen and as a member of your State Jural Assembly, you do so as a Lawful Person.

It's equally important to know that the Federal Government --- all three branches of it: Federal, Territorial, and Municipal --- is incorporated and inhabited by Legal Persons, instead. All Federal Citizens whether defined by Article 1 Section 2, Clause 2 or Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3 or by the 14th Amendment are acting as incorporated franchises or agents or officers of commercial corporations and are acting in a different capacity and a separate jurisdiction. We shall treat Legal Persons as a separate topic.

The American Government is composed of Lawful Persons and the Federal Government is composed of Legal Persons.

This is an important distinction and deserves your careful thought, notice, and consideration.

Some Not-So-Good Stuff about Incorporated, Legal Persons

Legal Persons are slaves by definition. They have no unalienable rights or guarantees. They are granted "Civil Rights," which are privileges that can be taken away by their masters with the stroke of a pen or "Executive Order." They are not protected by the Constitutions, but must uphold them.

Legal Persons cannot own land, but can only manage property for someone else as a slave or indentured servant.



While Lawful Persons "record" their property assets and interests and retain ownership of their assets, Legal Persons "register" their interests and give them to their Masters in Trust who then own and control the assets held in Trust. The Legal Person gets a Certificate as the Donor of the Assets (Birth Certificate) or a Registration Receipt (Motor Vehicle Registration). The Master of the Trust retains both the Equitable Title and the Legal Title and distributes the interest as the Master sees fit. The Legal Person/Donor stays on as an unpaid custodian of the property (your children, for example) and is accountable to the Master for their job performance (enter Child Protective Services or the Highway Patrol or, or, or...).

Basically, as a Lawful Person you are the Employer of all the Legal Persons. As a Legal Person you are an Employee (either a slave or indentured servant) of the Lawful Persons.

Which are you?

Lawful Persons vs. Legal Persons

Lawful Persons
(All unincorporated)

Natural Person

Lawful Business Person

Lawful Corporate Business Person

Legal Persons

Incorporated - Not Sovereign

Lawful vs. Legal



As a **Lawful Person** you are the **employer** of all the
Legal Persons

As a **Legal Person** you are an **Employee** (or slave or
indentured servant) of the Lawful Persons



Which are you?

[Link] Article 1592 – “For All the Jural Assemblies – 35 Lawful Persons”

[Link] Article 1734 – “Three Levels of Pecking Order”

[Link] Article 2621 – “Lawful Person or Legal Person, Human or Man?”

[Link] Article 3211 – “Lawful Persons – Legal Persons – LEGAL PERSONS”

Add Comparison Chart – Lawful vs. Legal – Can’t open file

Man in Shackles image:

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Section 9: Assembly Basics

Time to Wake up Folks!

From Article 1625: "Wet Cats vs The United States of America," by Anna Von Reitz



"Time to wake up, folks. Time to declare who you are. Time to come home to your actual State of the Union and The United States of America... What we need is an American States Assembly, pure and honest and built solid from the ground up. Those who want that, stick with the information and the guidelines being provided on my website."

Read the entire article here: [Link to 1625](#)

<http://clipart-library.com/clipart/93220.htm>

What is the Assembly?

The American States Assembly is a peaceful assembly of living men and women on the land and soil of their state who are reconstructing the part of our government - the government by and for the people - that went missing after the Civil War. The Assembly is honorable, peaceable and lawful. It is safely guided by the Federation, productive, committed to restoring the lawful government, enforcing the Public law, and upholding the Constitutional Guarantees owed to the people.



NOTE: The American States Assembly IS The Federation of States – comprised of 50 State Assemblies working together for their mutual protection and benefit!

**Only one Assembly is recognized
in each state by The American States
Assembly, our Federation of States:**

**The Alabama Assembly
The California Assembly
The Wisconsin Assembly
Etc...**

Nope, not recognized:

~~The Republik~~
~~LIFE FORCE~~
~~The Reign of the Heavens Society~~
~~The Unity States of America~~
~~The Kingdom of Hawaii~~
~~The National Assembly~~
~~The United States of North America~~

There is Only One Rightful, Lawful Assembly

Sure, anyone can assemble. But there can be only one actual, factual, rightful and lawful Assembly that is the foundational part of our American government. And you found us! This is the Assembly that has been summoned by the only legitimate Summoning Authority, The United States of America, our unincorporated Federation of States. Any other organization calling itself an Assembly is not recognized by the Federation and has no lawful standing as a part of the true American Government.

Though it hasn't quite hit home yet for many people, incorporated organizations like LIFE FORCE, the Reign of the Heavens Society, the Kingdom of Hawaii, the Republik, the United States of North America, the Unity States of America (Russell Gould's operation) and similar efforts all represent foreign governments.

From Article 2873: "The Summoning Authority," by Anna Von Reitz

Each State has one (1) Assembly composed of all the Americans living within its borders who are claiming their birthright or lawfully naturalized political status. Each Assembly summoned is organized by a State Coordinator working for the Summoning Authority, The United States of America, our unincorporated Federation of States. Because of these definitions and provisions, there can be no exclusive or renegade Assemblies. Our Assemblies cannot devolve into private clubs and they cannot be commandeered, limited, or redefined by enterprising individuals."

Read the entire article here: [Link to 2873](#)

Creating a Self-Governing Community

From Article 2899: "The Trouble in Utah," by Anna Von Reitz

"In the Assembly Process we are engaged in **community building**. We are not building a corporation. Corporate business structures do not apply. Let us all keep that firmly in view. There are jobs to do, and functions to perform, but the principles of hierarchy and compartmentalization are largely absent. Ideally, everyone in every assembly will know all the jobs and functions, and numerous people will be ready to fill vacancies and bulwark efforts as needed. Your State Assembly should resemble a family gathering, because in essence, that is what it is and what it is intended to be: an extended family of friends, relatives, and neighbors working together for their mutual long term security and benefit...

... This isn't High School. And it isn't a private club. It is our honor and our duty to thoroughly educate ourselves and have courage and nerve enough to self-govern according to the Laws and Principles set down by our Forefathers.

... It needs to be made clear to everyone in every State Assembly that this, their own State Assembly, is their official and traditional government, their means to self-govern, and each of our State Assemblies is properly organized and declared, and guaranteed to them under the Constitutions, so that it poses no danger or loss to them to join.

It also needs to be made clear that participation in foreign governments including the "government" of foreign corporations, leads inexorably to conflicts of interest and enfranchisement to foreign interests, which is incompatible with our mission and our best interests as Americans and as State Governments.

You can't be a Jew and a Muslim at the same time. You can't be loyal to the government of Communist China and The State of Nevada at the same time. The rule that no man can serve two masters is very much a part of our law and our traditions, so that our State Assemblies are enabled and indeed, required, to remove would-be State Citizens that are compromised by forming relationships with foreign governments and foreign corporations. This is why we limit the participation of State Nationals to local government issues."

What The Assembly is:

- A peaceful gathering of men and women on the land working together to rebuild our lawful American government
- Inclusive
- Committee based
- Community building
- An extended family of friends, relatives & neighbors

What The Assembly is NOT:

- A Membership Club
- An Association
- A Corporation
- A hierarchical organization
- Mob rule
- Political
- Gossip Central

Read the entire article here: <https://searchannavonreitz.americanstatenationals.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Article-2899-The-Trouble-in-Utah.pdf>

Which Assembly is Right for You?

As you build your assemblies, you will undoubtedly encounter people who, by no fault of their own, have been so deeply indoctrinated by the corporate culture that they have no idea how to model anything else. Some people are open to learning a new way of governing, but others can be resistant to the point of causing distraction, disruption and even harm to our Assemblies.

From Article 3243 – “The Right to Peaceably Assemble” by Anna Von Reitz

If you find individuals who are abnormally resistant to operating in a committee-based organization and who persist in demanding and seeking a corporate-style structure even after this difference has been explained to them, please give them the following choices:

1. You can stay and change your assumptions and learn to work within the committee structure of your **State Assembly** and be recognized as an American with all the rights and responsibilities you are heir to;
2. You can join the local **District Assembly**, adopt **Territorial** U.S. Citizenship, and act as an indentured servant and Subject of the Queen, responsible for obeying several million statutory laws and all that that entails;
3. You can join the nearest **Municipal District Assembly**, be recognized as a Municipal citizen of the United States, and adopt the status of a slave owned by the Roman Pontiff, responsible for all the debts of the United States, Inc., and obligated to obey all the Municipal Codes and regulations. If they want a hierarchy to stand above them and micro-manage everything for them and tell them what to do every moment of everyday, then clearly, the challenge of self-government is not for them. They can have a comfortingly familiar Nanny State with take-charge corporate officials in place --- at the price of admitting that they are British Subjects or Papist Subjects, knowingly and willingly giving up their more challenging American birthright.



Read more...

Article 3243 – “The Right to Peaceably Assemble”

Article 3245 – “For All Coordinators – The American Way”

The Three Assembly Choices:

Choice One:

Join your American State Assembly

Stand up as an American and declare and record your political status as someone who is self-governing and owed all the Constitutional Guarantees and all proper exemptions, build up your State Assembly, and enjoy the protection of the Public Law. Be responsible for your American Government and its proper functioning. Live up to being worthy of independence.

Choice Two:

Join the local District Assembly

Accept the status of a British Subject and agree to give up your land and other material possessions to the Queen to use as chattel property, relinquish your Constitutional Guarantees, agree to be counted as a British Territorial U.S. Citizen, and live under foreign Statutory Law, either as a Ward of the State or as an Indentured Servant. Give up responsibility for your government and do whatever you are told to do.

Choice Three:

Join the local Municipal District Assembly

Accept the status of a Papist Municipal citizen of the United States, give all natural rights, titles and interests you have to the Pope, and agree to act as a slave belonging to the Roman Municipal Government. Be liable for all the debts of the US, Inc. and be subject to all Municipal laws, codes, and statutes, both written and unwritten. Give up all Constitutional Guarantees and all responsibility for governing yourself and do whatever you are told to do.

American State Assembly Eligibility

Any man or woman over the age of 21 who has adopted State National and/or State Citizen political status, who has a permanent home in their state and has lived in that state for at least one year is eligible to join their State Assembly.

Eligibility

- 21 years of age
- State National or State Citizen
- Permanent home in your home state
- Have lived in your home state for 1 year + 1 day

From Article 3305 – “For the State Recording Secretaries”

“When people wish to become official members of their State Assembly, they need to present (or create) the **Public Record** that they are Americans, born or naturalized in this country, and affirm that they are adopting **State National** and/or **State Citizen** political status. They also need to affirm that they have a permanent home in the State and have lived in the State for at least one year. That's it. “

Dual Citizenships and their Limitations on Assembly Participation

From Article 3014 – “Orientation for Newbies”

“Those who are employed by the Federal Government or the Federated State of State Government should, generally speaking, be participating in their own District Assembly, and while they are welcome as State Nationals to attend public meetings of the State Assembly and share their opinions about in-State issues, they are not eligible to function as State Citizens and are not eligible to vote on or influence interstate decision-making until they retire or otherwise sever their obligations to the Federal Government.”

From Article 2846 – “For All State Coordinators,” by Anna Von Reitz

“...you cannot vote or act as State Citizens in our State Assemblies while you are adopting foreign citizenship obligations. You can have a voice in your local county government about local issues only as a State National Dual Citizen. That can mean: State National/U.S.Citizen, State National/Municipal citizen, State National/Israeli, State National/Reign of the Heavens, State National/LIFE FORCE, State National/United States of North America, State National/Kingdom of Hawaii. All of these foreign "Dual Citizenship" obligations automatically knock you out of position to enjoy your American status and subject you to the foreign "law" of these incorporated entities.”

That is in fact the aim of many of these organizations already identified and named: LIFE FORCE, the Republik, the United

Examples of Dual Citizenship

State National/U.S.Citizen
State National/Municipal citizen
State National/Israeli
State National/Reign of the Heavens
State National/LIFE FORCE
State National/United States of North America
State National/Kingdom of Hawaii

States of North America, the Unity States of America, the Reign of the Heavens Society, the Kingdom of Hawaii, all represent foreign allegiances **contrary to the mission of our State Assemblies**---- which is to self-govern.

Licenses that Create Dual/Divided Allegiance

In addition to participation in these other organizations listed above, holding certain licenses can create a dual citizenship that divides your allegiance between our Assembly and the body that has licensed you. For example: BAR registration creates an allegiance to the British Crown, and as such creates a Territorial citizenship. So does a Real Estate license (“Real” = “Royal”). A medical license creates an allegiance to the military and the Territorial government. An Insurance Agent’s License creates an allegiance with the Municipal Federal Government. A Commercial Driver’s License (CDL) also creates a municipal allegiance as the licensee is choosing to operate in commerce. A teaching credential for the defacto public school system also creates a dual allegiance.

To reiterate, if you hold any of these licenses you can still become a State National, but you cannot hold an office in the Assembly (State Citizen) or have a voice in international affairs. You can however, have a voice in your local county government about local issues.

Examples of Licenses that Create a Divided Allegiance

BAR (British Accreditation Registry)

British Allegiance

Medical License

Territorial Allegiance

Insurance Agent’s License

Municipal Allegiance

Real Estate License

Territorial Allegiance

Commercial Driver’s License

Municipal Allegiance

Anna explains it brilliantly (of course!) in Article 3219

Article 3219 – “Thinking it Through for Licensed Professionals,” by Anna Von Reitz

The news that Real Estate Agents and FBI Agents and IRS Agents and Bar Attorneys and Medical Doctors and Registered Nurses and many other “licensed professionals” are working for the Queen and that as Federal Employees and/or Territorial State-of-State franchise employees they are subject to registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act— even if they are as American as apple pie —has created a shock wave.

Many people are waking up and looking around and thinking—perhaps for the first time— why do I have to have a Bar Card (like a Union Card) to practice law? Why do I need a license to sell land and houses?

It’s because you are participating in a foreign guild system and working as the agents of a foreign government.

Americans have never had such restrictions. Our Government does not license occupations of common right. We don’t do things this way, and the only reason that you are being coerced and manipulated (and taxed and harassed) is because foreign subcontractors have been substituting themselves for your lawful American Government ever since the Civil War.

So, what to do? How can you help? **Where does this leave you, if you are dependent on a license to make a living?**

You can still come home to the land and soil jurisdiction and reclaim your birthright political status as an American. You can still be a loyal member of your State Assembly and you can help us finish the Reconstruction, declare the peace, and take back your country and restore your American Government.

Just like anyone else.

The one thing you can't do—until you retire or otherwise leave your licensed profession — is serve as a State Citizen.

Our State Governments require our State Citizens to have a singular loyalty and attachment to their State Government, so that they have no conflicts of interest when they vote on international issues on behalf of their State.

So you can't be a State Citizen while acting as a licensed Foreign Agent, but you can still act as a State National.

What if you are in shock to learn that your political status has been changed to a foreign status as a result of your job? What if you don't want to work for the Queen? What if it rubs you the wrong way to take part in these foreign systems and act in a foreign capacity?

In most, if not all cases, you can have your cake and eat it, too. Real Estate Agents can work as Land Patent Clerks. Bar Attorneys can work as Counselors of Law. Medical doctors can choose to work as private physicians. And so on.

Many creative ways have been found to either limit your license or find ways to continue to work without a license —and as the Assemblies increase in size and strength more pressure can be applied to reform the licensing stranglehold of the European Guild System which has been inappropriately imposed upon Americans.

Not all positions in the Assembly are elected positions requiring American State Citizen status. (Remember, ASCs must have a single allegiance to their state.) In this paragraph, Anna is describing situations where dual citizenship is permissible. Because positions such as Land Patent Clerks and Counselors of Law are not elected offices, they can be filled by American State Nationals who are also licensed by a foreign agent.

Once we are fully assembled, a National may find it easier to give up that foreign status altogether.

Important Note about Licenses and Revocation Letters

While the only paperwork required to correct your status and become an American State National is the 1779 package (the One Page Declaration, 2 witness forms and a birth), you can choose to complete some or all of the other documents that are included in the 928 package. It is up to you. However, if you hold any of the licenses that create a dual allegiance (See the licensing section above) it may not be appropriate for you to send tax revocation letters, as you are likely required to pay federal income tax on those particular income sources.



It is also possible for someone to have a taxable job, such as being a Federal employee, while moonlighting as a waitress (private) and not have to pay taxes on that.

Assembly Participation and Behavior Guidelines

From Article 3022 – “Focus for Assemblies”

Don't let new people come into your Assembly and commandeer it with their "ideas" about how things should be and how things should be run. **Nationality is a birthright. Assembly membership is a choice.** If they want to join, fine. Put them to work, but also set boundaries.



While we cannot deprive people of their birthright, we can and must throw disruptive people out of meetings and refuse to let them interfere with getting the work done. Participation in Assemblies is predicated on being polite and productive members of the community--- troublemakers and anarchists and the me-me-me people need to be disciplined, educated, and if need be, shown the door.

The Assemblies are business organizations engaged in very serious and important business. We have to "set the tone" for new members and establish the group values, so that the group as a whole

disciplines people to be polite, logical, business-like, and mature. The moment anyone starts acting like a Seventh Grader and gossiping and being paranoid, it's up to the whole group to let that person know that that behavior pattern is not appropriate, not productive, not appreciated, and won't be tolerated. Shun gossip and fear-mongering and it will disappear.

<https://media.istockphoto.com/vectors/conflict-resolution-conflict-management-vector-id522884931>

From Article 3245 – “For all Coordinators – The American Way,” by Anna Von Reitz



“Gossiping, power-mongering, deceit, malfeasance, scamming, stealing, obstructing, causing conflict, in-fighting, suggesting or planning violence of any kind, commandeering meetings, disrupting the smooth flow of business, verbally or physically threatening or otherwise abusing other people in the Assembly --- are all causes for disciplinary action, removal from public meetings, and loss of attendance for a period of time.”

Excerpts from Article 3014 - “Orientation for Newbies,” by Anna Von Reitz

“Among all the surprises we've had as we assemble and bring the State Assemblies into Session is the fact that many people no longer have a concept of public meetings, civil discourse, and decorum. Our State Assemblies are public bodies, they are not private clubs. Assemblies are not, generally speaking, places to air your private grievances--- though there are avenues supported by the Assemblies to pursue such grievances.”

“Assembly meetings cannot devolve into Pity Parties or Gossip Sessions. Always remember that there are 320 million Americans and most of them have a horror story or two or three to share. Also remember that our combined Bigger Fish to Fry are more important than any one misery. We don't need tears and drama. We need proper, practical, determined, and concerted group action.”

“Likewise, there are some who come into our Assemblies with the nasty and immature habit of gossiping and causing doubt, disruption, and paranoia. The Assemblies are here to accomplish serious and necessary business and it is to the benefit of everyone concerned that we get on with it and establish a united front. We can't do this if we are sniping at each other behind our backs like teenagers in a locker room.”

“Anyone who causes disruption, interferes with the ability of the Assembly to conduct business, is belligerent and disrespectful, doesn't bother to get on the Agenda, indulges in gossip and character assassination, and otherwise feels called to undermine group morale and commandeer the proceedings can be removed by the officers appointed to provide security.

Play Nice

“Anyone who causes disruption, interferes with the ability of the Assembly to conduct business, is belligerent and disrespectful, doesn't bother to get on the Agenda, indulges in gossip and character assassination, and otherwise feels called to undermine group morale and commandeer the proceedings can be removed by the officers appointed to provide security.”

- Anna Von Reitz, Article 3014,
“Orientation for Newbies”



You have a birthright and can't be deprived of membership in the State Assembly, but you can be kicked out of any single meeting if you persist in causing trouble or obstructing progress.”

Spotting Infiltrators



What we are doing is so big, so important and so powerful that there are those who would like to see us fail.

Some can be highly trained and well-paid operatives with the patience to carry out a long-term plan of disruption. Some have personal agendas of gaining positions of power or control. Both are adept at concealing their actual motives, easily gaining our trust with charisma and so-called “leadership” skills. They may repeatedly lie, manufacture “truths”, twist or bend the actual truth, speak half-truths, or omit truth to gain advantage.

On the other hand, some may be assembly members who have been easily manipulated, bribed, paid or duped into aligning themselves with these higher level infiltrators. Some are people who are members of other assemblies that for some reason think they are in competition with us.

Regardless of their origin, their goal is the same: to distract, disrupt and derail us from our mission.

Here are some of the classic behaviors that infiltrators can display:

From Article 3374 – “The Warning Signs that you have District Infiltrator,”

- Attack the Leaders: Coordinators, Anna
- Attack the foundational elements of the Assembly: Paperwork; Assembly Process
- Attack any progress made so far
- Attack the Assembly’s ability to make money (we are all volunteers)
- Divide and Conquer
- Gossip and cast doubts
- Accuse others of what they are doing themselves
- Attempt to set up a gravy train out of Assembly Members
- Hold Secret Meetings or have private Agendas
- Hijack meeting agendas or impose censorship
- Lead with Ego: Me, me, me, I, I, I
- Get themselves elected into several different offices
- Try to create conflict, and “fight, fight, fight”; polarize everything into sides, refuse to work cooperatively.
- Seek to control Assembly Assets, such as records, seals, websites
- Avoid oversight of their activities
- Immoral honey pot schemes and actions
- Talk about State’s rights but don’t honor State’s responsibilities – like support of the Federation of States
- Attempt to sell information about our assemblies and Members for profit
- Advocate high fees for simple services



- Ooze disapproval and superiority – snob attitude, brag about their IQs, use obvious insulting fake names, sneak around collecting data.
- Are “preachy”, dragging religion into our Assembly business showing no respect for separation of church and state
- Advocate various forms of insurrection against the lawful government, such as creation of “new” States out of existing States, formation of unauthorized security forces, using “committees of safety” and “Contingency Planning” to promote violence
- Are hyper-critical and down on everything that advances the Assembly’s efforts to learn and grow and establish the needed organizational structures.
- Are attention seekers, always trying to make everything about them and their “concerns” and their “questions” and their “issues” at the expense of everyone else.

[Click to read the entire Article 3374](#)

Other red flags:

Here are a few other behaviors that should be cause for concern and questioning:



- Giving monetary or other gifts to gain the allegiance of individuals
- Repeatedly lying, manufacturing “truths”, twisting or bending the actual truth, speaking half-truths, or omitting truth to gain advantage
- Seeing to it that those who hold allegiance to them get “elected” into key offices of “power” so they have their cronies supporting them

Are We Insurrectionists?

We are sometimes asked by curious or even fearful newcomers if we are considered insurrectionists.

We are not, and here’s why.

According to the definition of Insurrection, we would have to be revolting against civil authority or an established government. Let’s get one thing straight. The British and Papist corporations posing as our government are NOT our “established government,” nor do they have any “civil authority” over us. They are our employees who should be providing governmental services at our request – the request of the rightful American government. We, the people, govern them. If any insurrecting is going on here, it is they who are the insurrectionists!

From Merriam-Webster

Insurrection - noun

in-sur-rec-tion | \ ,in(t)-sə-'rek-shən \

Definition of *insurrection*

: an act or instance of revolting against civil authority or an established government

US Citizens do not have a constitutional guarantee to assemble. In fact, they don't have any constitutional guarantees at all. But we do. We are Americans, owed all of the constitutional guarantees, including the right to assemble.

We also are not creating a new government. We are reconstructing the part of our rightful, lawful American government that went missing after the civil mercenary conflict known as the Civil War.

Excerpts from Article 1733 – “Yes, the FBI is Investigating ‘State’ Assemblies”

"US Citizens" have no constitutional guarantee to "assemble". From the US Government standpoint, having their "citizens" mucking around trying to form foreign State governments is literally insurrection, both insurrection against them and their government, and insurrection against our government, that they are supposed to be protecting.

FBI Investigation of Assemblies Are we Safe?

*From Article 1733 – “Yes, the FBI is
Investigating ‘State’ Assemblies”*

...though [the FBI] may poke around and try to infiltrate the American States Assembly groups as part of their usual nosing around (use your Bivens Declarations to identify them), our State Assemblies really are State organizations, not "State of State" organizations calling themselves "States". And therein lies all the difference.

... You can be sure that The American States Assembly as an organization helping to establish lawful State Assembly groups is being properly instructed and cannot be accused of any form of "Terrorism".

Read more [\[link to 1733\]](#)

We are proceeding lawfully in all respects, correcting and establishing our actual birthright political status, and operating our State Assemblies as true and actual States of the Union populated by American State Citizens and American State Nationals.

You can be sure that The American States Assembly as an organization helping to establish lawful State Assembly groups is being properly instructed and cannot be accused of any form of "Terrorism". You can also be sure that the leadership and the aims of these organizations are proper, lawful, and peaceful.

...

This is why we have to do this assembly process correctly, by the book, and the reason we have to be strict about requiring that everyone involved act exclusively in their birthright capacity as American State Nationals and American State Citizens.

Finally, this is also why our organizations must be peaceable and orderly and not a harbor for malcontents and angry people seeking revenge. Our mission is to know the past, yes, but far more than that, to lead the way forward to a better world.

Read the entire Article [\[Link to 1733\]](#)

See court case reference from Teri in chat
Monday 5/2



Organizational Goals of the Assemblies

During the reconstruction process, many of our goals will be slightly different from what they will be once we are fully standing. Since this training document is about “How to Build an Assembly,” the goals presented here are those pertaining to getting the Assemblies up and running. Once the states are fully standing, the ways they will each self-govern will likely differ.



From Article 3245 – “For All Coordinators-The American Way”

Assembling an Assembly has six principle goals:

1. educate, educate, educate
2. declare and record political status
3. participate in the General Assembly and discuss in-State issues
4. if eligible to act as a State Citizen at this time, participate in the International Business Assembly to decide interstate and foreign issues
5. build up and staff your Public Court System, serve as Juror
6. build up and staff your Assembly Militia

And from Article 2905 – “Organizational Goals for State Assemblies”

1. Outreach and Recruitment -- You have to reach out to other Americans and share the information and invite them in. They depend on you, and you depend on them. If you don't tell them and help them, they can't get home to Original Jurisdiction on their own. They don't even know that they have been kidnapped and trafficked on paper, so don't underestimate the danger they are in, nor the urgency of what I am telling you: this is a rescue operation like Dunkirk. Save your countrymen, so that together, you can save your country.
2. Help people understand and navigate the paperwork and record it.
3. Help people join and participate in the Assembly, either as State Nationals or as State Citizens. Explain the difference so that they can see which group they belong in.
4. Set up the four parts of a State Assembly.
 - (1) Everyone belongs to and participates in the **General Assembly**, which addresses in-State and local issues.
 - (2) State Citizens additionally serve on the **International Business Assembly** to decide international issues.



- (3) Everyone serves as a Juror and is a member of the Jury Pool as part of the **Jural Assembly**-- again, State Nationals and State Citizens are both eligible to decide cases involving in-State issues, while State Citizens alone hear cases involving international subject matter.
- (4) Anyone who is fit and between the ages of 21 and 45 is eligible to serve as part of the **Assembly Militia**.
- 5. Hold elections for the officers of the General Assembly, International Assembly, the Courts, and the Militia. The Chairman of the General Assembly is the Speaker for the Assembly -- not the President, not the CEO. These are not incorporated entities and have no such hierarchy. Everyone elected to an Assembly Office has a job to do, nothing more or less. The sooner everyone adjusts their attitude to account for this, the better.
- 6. Once the Assembly is organized and functioning on all four cylinders, the Coordinator position sunsets. In some States, the liaison duties of the Coordinator pass to the Chairman. In other States those duties are passed to other Assembly Diplomatic Officers, but in all cases, there will be at least one liaison officer who continues to faithfully bring forward information from and to transmit information to The United States of America, our unincorporated Federation of States.



“Everyone serves as a Juror” does not mean that everyone actually gets assigned to a case and serves on a jury. Rather, that all American State Nationals and American State Citizens are automatically part of the Jury Pool from which Jurors are chosen, and may be asked at any time to serve on a jury. Jurors will of course have to be qualified before a trial to rule out any conflicting interests. They can of course opt out, but it is important to remember is your public duty to serve as a juror when it is appropriate.

How to Run a Meeting

Until quite recently, meetings were always held as live gatherings of men and women. Now, with the convenience of technology making the concerns of distance travel obsolete, many of our meetings are held on-in via video conferencing software. Regardless, all of the elements of the meeting are the same. If your meetings are held on-line, planning regular face-to-face gatherings of some kind, be it a pot-luck or educational meetup, is always a good idea. It is truly the best way to foster that down-to-earth community feel.



Regular meetings should be scheduled and posted in advance, and the adoption of general rules of order for the conduct of meetings is highly encouraged. Publishing an agenda prior to the meeting is also highly encouraged so that attendees know what to expect.

Meetings are moderated by an elected/appointed **Moderator** who ensures that the meeting follows the Agenda, and keeps basic order in the meeting by calling on individuals to speak. Until a suitable moderator steps up, the Coordinator can serve in this role. The moderator should remain neutral in policy debates and discussions and should vote only if needed to break a tie.

The **Assembly Secretary** is responsible for creating the meeting Agenda, taking minutes and publishing and distributing them. The secretary is also responsible for archiving them until you have a **Record Keeper**.

Whether in-people or on-line, meetings are protected by a **Marshal at Arms** whose job is to maintain order, halt disruptive behavior, and even remove people from the meeting if necessary. There should also always be someone taking minutes of the meeting

Bivens Declaration

All meetings must include a spoken **Bivens Declaration**, which is a protective declaration that resulted from the court case, “Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388, 91 S. Ct. 1999, 29 L. Ed. 2d 619, 1971”. This declaration, when read aloud three times, ensures the protection of our assemblies from legal action stemming from undisclosed parties who have no right to attend. *(Something about three times = a contract?)*



https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/bivens_actions

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bivens_v._Six_Unknown_Named_Agents

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/403/388/>

<https://clipground.com/images/free-character-art-computer-nerd-clipart-17.jpg>

Bivens Declaration

Read Three Times:

“This meeting is private. Bearing false witness misrepresentation and posting inflammatory rhetoric in public forums is forbidden and shall be addressed in an appropriate matter. To eliminate all conflict and false allegations, is there anyone in attendance at today’s meeting who is a member or agent of any law enforcement agency or public agency of the federal, state, county, city or township agencies present? Is there a response to the Bivens decision for the first/second/third time?”

Follow by reading once:

“Anyone who is here under false pretenses, anyone who is working for any foreign government including the Territorial United States or Municipal United States, anyone who is being paid or coerced to be here, must fully disclose their presence and purpose now, or leave the premises.”

If they subsequently show up as Federal Witnesses they are discredited for failure to disclose.

How to Elect Officers

Is the process while assembling different for when we are standing?

While assembling:

Considering that we are not a mob rule democracy, how to we vote anything in? How do we honor the minority?

If not, how do we do it?

What are “Juror Electors” as defined in the JAH, and do we need them while assembling?

What are vetted “electors” and when are they necessary during the assembly process? (is this the same as “juror electors”?)

Is there a defined process?

Is there a difference in process when voting on procedural things vs electing an officer?

On California, we nominate, the candidate tells us about themselves, we have a second.

The candidate writes up a short description of why they want the position & post it on MM.

We wait 30 days, then the counties vote. But on the counties it is a simple raise of hands. It’s not confidential.

And it appears that a simple majority determines the county vote presented. This would be mob rule within a county, although each county presents only 1 vote to the state.

Vetting of Officers

We need to discuss vetting in the general sense – what it is and what it is not, what the different levels of vetting are, who is in charge of vetting at the different levels. The specific vetting requirements of each officer are covered in the description of that particular office.

A note about Federation level vetting

While we are assembling, several positions will require Federation level vetting. This is for the overall protection of the Assembly during the reconstruction. Once your state is fully standing as a sovereign nation-state, your own state level vetting team will be able to qualify state level positions.

Logic and Laws of Freedom

☪☪

*Every man and woman is born free and deserves to live and die free
Everyone is responsible for him or herself, for what we think, and what we do
With every right comes a responsibility
Our individual rights end where another's rights begin
Rights and freedoms that are not exercised are moot
When we enslave another, we enslave ourselves
We are responsible for directing those we employ
If we don't like something, it's up to us to change it
If we see an injustice, it's up to us to correct it
If we want peace, it's our duty to keep it
If we are bogged down, it's our job to climb over or dig under
If we cherish our own rights, we must cherish the rights of others
If we cherish our own freedom, we must cherish the freedom of others*

☪☪

From Article 3014 - "Orientation for Newbies," by Anna Von Reitz [\[link\]](#)

Section 10: The Four Pillars

As mentioned in the previous section, every Assembly is comprised of four parts, which we call The Four Pillars. Every State and County level Assembly will have all four pillars operational when fully standing. These pillars are necessary for the balanced support of the Assembly as a whole, and each pillar has its own area of focus and operation.

Let's review them here and then drill down into each one separately:



The **General Assembly** provides a discussion and decision forum for intrastate business and acts as a Committee-of-the-Whole to decide issues of general interest, conducts elections, and provides oversight for all Assembly functions;

The **International Business Assembly**, which is composed entirely of State Citizens, conducts the international and interstate business of the Assembly



The **Jural Assembly** provides the Court Services and oversees the Grand Jury, Trial Juries, Officers, and functions of the courts

The **Assembly Militia** is focused on promoting public safety within the boundaries of their State and is the "well-regulated" militia guaranteed to each State for its internal security.



Standing Committee of the Whole

Because we govern by committee, each of the Four Pillars operates as a "Standing Committee of the Whole" with smaller, more specialized focus committees operating within them to handle business.

The Four Pillars

We the people on the land and soil living in harmonious community

Communication Mutual Respect Ethics Teamwork Education Self-Governance Honor Golden Rule Integrity

General Assembly	Jural Assembly	Business Assembly	Militia Assembly
ASNs and ASCs	Jury Pool		We the people
Family Feel	Common Law		Community
Coordinator	Chief Justice	Chair	Militia Coordinator
Recorders	JA Secretary		Self-Reliance
Secretary	Marshal at Arms		Trust
Treasurer	Sheriff	ASCs	Disaster Prep
Committees	Bondsman		Family
Scribe	Deputy Sheriffs		Common Defense
Meeting Moderator	Coroner	International Business	Emergency
Marshal at Arms	Marshal at Arms		Natural Health
Voices Heard	Court Clerk		Sustainability
Secretary	Recorder	Secretary	Food Storage
Self-Governance	Counselors of Law		Training
Record Keeper	Meeting Moderator		Networking
Town Hall	Record Keeper	Scribe	Support

Section 11: The General Assembly

<http://clipart-library.com/img/1565966.jpg>

The information in this section applies to both State and County level General Assemblies unless specifically noted otherwise.

The General Assembly is where the people on the land gather to address state (or county) level issues. During the assembling process, the main focus of the General Assembly is to **educate and inform** the people so they have the proper tools to become fully standing, self-governing communities.



General Assembly meetings are, generally speaking, public meetings. If the General Assembly wishes to conduct any private or sensitive intrastate business, they simply divide the agenda and close that portion of the meeting, so that only State Nationals and State Citizens participate. All State Nationals and State Citizens must be allowed to attend all General Assembly Meetings. Regular Assembly Meetings are scheduled and posted in advance. Adoption of Rules of Order for the conduct of meetings is highly encouraged. Publication of an Agenda at least a week prior to all regularly scheduled meetings is also highly recommended.



BBQ Anyone?

Public Meetings are open to everyone. Business Meetings are closed and restricted to State Citizens.

It is sometimes convenient to schedule both kinds of meetings on the same day --- for example, conduct current business from 5-6 pm, and then host a public barbeque from 6-7 pm, and have a Public Meeting from 7-8 to discuss the topics of the day, issue general announcements, and so on.

Who is Eligible?

American State Citizens are automatically a part of the Assembly... because they chose to be Citizens. American State Nationals may choose to join their assembly, but are not obligated to do so.

Sample Agendas

Sample State General Assembly Agenda

Sample County General Assembly Agenda

Officers of the General Assembly

Meeting Moderator



Description

The meeting moderator's job is to open and close the meeting and ensure that the agenda is followed. The moderator acts as a neutral party ensuring that all voices are heard as is appropriate in the context of the meeting. The moderator works with the Marshal at Arms to enforce any participation guidelines that have been set. A good meeting moderator speaks very little other than to keep the meeting on point and guide the discussions back to the items on the agenda.

Elected/Appointed

The meeting moderator is elected by the General Assembly.

Eligibility

The Moderator is an American State Citizen position, which requires completion of the 928 documentation package, no dual citizenships, and no licenses that create divided allegiances.

(Is this accurate?)

Vetting

Moderators for the State General Assembly must be vetted by the State Vetting Committee. Moderators for the County General Assembly can be vetted by the County Vetting Committee if there is one.

Qualities of a Good Moderator

Is fair and impartial when giving people time to speak

Remains neutral during meeting discussions

Can remain calm when things get heated and knows how to deescalate situations

Exercises restraint when speaking and does not dominate a meeting

Sets good boundaries and ground rules for the meeting and is not afraid to assist the Marshal at Arms in enforcing them

Marshal at Arms



Description

The Marshal at Arms ensures the safety and decorum at all meetings and events, providing safety and security of the meeting place itself and the people at the meeting. He or she trains others to handle the security of all the Assemblies and the people who work for the Assembly. He or she cares for the flag and works with the Elections Committee to secure ballots.

The Marshal at Arms serves all 4 pillars of the Assembly - all meetings, all people. He or she can appoint and train others to assist with various duties, but the responsibility remains with the Marshal.

A state level Marshal-at-Arms receives training from Federation level Continental Marshals, and county level Marshals in turn receive training from State or Federation level Marshals.

A State level Marshal serves as a “committee chair” for all of the County Marshals at Arms as a collective. Or, think of it this way: every county level Marshal at Arms becomes part of a state level team or “committee of the Whole, Marshal at Arms” for which the State Marshal at Arms acts as “chair”. The Marshals all work together, sometimes even with the Federation Marshals to handle larger security issues.

Qualities of a Good Marshal at Arms

- Is a natural protector
- Is strong without being egotistical
- Is patient and not easily triggered
- Knows how to deescalate situations
- Maintains composure and poise in difficult situations
- Remains neutral and unbiased
- Is well-trained in self-defense, community protection and arms use
- Can work well on a team with other Marshals when necessary

Elected/Appointed

The State Marshal-at-Arms is elected by the people of the State General Assembly.
The County Marshal-at-Arms is elected by the county General Assembly.

Eligibility

The Marshal at arms position is an American State Citizen position, which requires completion of the 928 documentation package, no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances.

Vetting

This position is vetted by a Federation level vetting team that includes at least one Continental Marshal.

Requirements

- Knowledge of public safety procedures
- Firearm competency
- Communication skills that include the ability to diffuse heated situations
- The means to travel easily to areas requiring protection (a working car for example)

Treasurer



Description

The Treasurer handles the financial needs of the Assembly, collecting and depositing any funds received, distributing outgoing payments and maintaining an accurate and up-to-date ledger. He or she is the primary signatory on the Assembly's bank account.

Elected/Appointed

This is an American State Citizen position elected by the General Assembly.

Eligibility

The position of Treasurer, whether at the state or county level, is an American State Citizen position, which requires completion of the 928 documentation package, no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances.

Vetting

Both state and county level Treasurers are vetted by a Federation level vetting team that includes at least one Continental Marshal. [This may have changed such that county Treasurers can be vetted by the state vetting team... or county vetting team?]

Requirements

- Knowledge of how to keep a ledger, whether on paper or via bookkeeping software
- Knowledge of carriage accounting, (simple ledgering) contrary to double accrual accounting used by corporations.

Qualities of a Good Treasurer

Trustworthiness

Good with numbers

Trustworthiness

Understands basic principles of bookkeeping and can keep the books current

Did we mention trustworthiness?

Is timely with all deposits and disbursements

Assembly Secretary



Description

The Assembly Secretary is responsible for taking minutes at the Assembly meetings and assisting the Coordinator with administrative tasks.

Elected/Appointed

This is an American State Citizen position elected by the General Assembly.

Eligibility

The Assembly Secretary is an American State Citizen position, which requires completion of the 928 documentation package, no dual citizenships, and no licenses that create divided allegiances. (Is this accurate?)

Vetting

Moderators for the State Secretaries must be vetted by the State Vetting Committee. Moderators for the County Secretaries can be vetted by the County Vetting Committee if there is one.

Other Requirements & Skills

- Computer and printer
- Knowledge of word processing software
- Is adept at organizing information

Qualities of a Good Secretary

Takes great notes!

Has good word processing skills

Is good at organizing information

Is easy to work with

Record Keeper



Description

The Record Keeper holds a very important position in the Assembly by safeguarding our records for not only our own use, but for the benefit of all historians of the future! We are making history here, and it is important that everything be documented and saved. They need to be very trustworthy because they will have direct access to all members personal information.

County level Record Keepers maintain the records for their county. State Record Keepers maintain a duplicate copy of all records from all counties on their state. So yes, there are two copies of everything... just in case!

The Record Keeper maintains neat, organized and easy to find records of the following:

- Paper copies of all status correction documents (with the exception of birth certificates) including baby deeds.
- Paper copies of all meeting minutes
- Digital copies of all meeting recordings

It is recommended that a very safe place be allocated for record keeping. When starting out on a county, a single fire proof file cabinet may be all you need for a while. And if it is a lockable cabinet stored in a secured home, that could be just fine. But as you grow, you may require a large space such as a fireproof vault or highly secure storage facility.

Qualities of a Good Record Keeper

Trustworthy

Extremely organized

Doesn't mind filing... lots of filing!

Has room to store multiple file cabinets

Elected/Appointed

The Record Keeper is an American State Citizen position elected by the General Assembly.

Eligibility

The position of Record Keeper, whether at the state or county level, is an American State Citizen position, which requires completion of the 928 documentation package, no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances.

Vetting

The State Record Keeper can be vetted by the State Vetting Committee. The County Record Keeper can be vetted by the County Vetting committee.

Other Requirements

File cabinet(s), preferably fire proof, stored in a secure area
Computer with backup for storage of digital information
Printer

Committees & Committee Chairs

This section lists recommended committees that may be useful during the assembly process. Each State may have different needs which may change over time. In general, specific rules as to the number of members etc. can be determined on each state or county.



Committee Chairs



Committee Chairmen or Chairwomen are responsible for calling, hosting and moderating committee meetings. This includes setting/determining the agenda, making sure notes are taken and recordings are kept. **[& sent to the record keeper?]** All General Assembly Committee Chairs are typically elected by the General Assembly. The eligibility and type of vetting required depends upon the specific committee.

Committees

General Education Committee

Produces educational materials and programs for the General Membership and Public. Membership is limited to vetted nationals. The Chair is elected by the General Assembly, vetted by the State or County vetting committee and must have completed the 928 package.

New Member Orientation Committee

Provides support and educational guidance for new members to overcome prior indoctrination and fear and dependency issues. Similar to the Education Committee, but with the specific focus on helping new members. The membership eligibility as well as the Chair eligibility, election and vetting are the same as for the Education Committee Chair.

Events Committee

Plans and executes events, live meetings, and election set-up (see General Elections and Quorum Committee below for more about elections).

Need eligibility/election/vetting requirements

Records Committee

Assists and oversees the Recording Secretaries and supports all record keeping activities. This committee ensures that there is a specific, consistent format for keeping all records. For example, the naming conventions and content of files are consistent across all counties within a state. The Marshal at Arms ensures that there actually are records being kept and verifies the safety of those records.

Banking Committee

Assists and oversees banking functions for the state/county. Includes the Treasurer and the multiple signatories that are on the state or county bank account. The Treasurer position is described in the previous section. Signatories are American state Citizen positions elected by the General Assembly. Because these positions are responsible for handling money, State level signatories are vetted by the Federation. County level signatories are vetted by [REDACTED]

Oversight Committee

Provides general oversight (?) and a forum for complaints: Works with each of the other committees to ensure that they are operating with integrity and honor. Reviews complaints pertaining to the operation of a committee and presents to the General Assembly.

Ombudsman Committee

Provides conflict resolution and arbitration services. A highly functioning Ombudsman committee prevents the courts from being overloaded because they help bring resolution to perceived harm before it becomes a court issue. Provides arbitration services, general resolution services, etc.

Vetting Committee

Approves membership and reviews candidate eligibility for elected positions, including background checks and “interviews” applicable to the positions being applied for. This committee requires at least 3 members to function properly, but it is best to have more. The Chair is elected by the General Assembly and members are unelected volunteers.

State level vetting committee members and chair are all American State Citizens who have completed their 928s and have been vetted and trained by the Federation. County level vetting committee members and chair (also American State Citizens having completed their 928s) can be vetted and trained by either the Federation or state level vetting committee.

General Elections and Quorum Committee

Handles notices and candidate publications, sets dates, promotes participation in elections, provides ballots, poll watchers, and ballot security.

Need more on this one

Marshal at Arms standing committee of the whole (State level committee only)

All Marshals on the counties, parishes or boroughs are part of the Marshal at Arms committee of the whole to serve our neighborhoods and communities. They work directly with the Militia committee of the whole.

Outreach Committee

Provides timely responses (mainly via email) to the many inquiries that come in to the Assembly, mostly to the Coordinators. Uses resources of both Education Committees. The chair is an American State Citizen elected by the General Assembly. Members are volunteers. (Do they have to be vetted?)

IT Committee

Provides IT assistance, maintains Assembly website and other IT tools utilized by the Assembly. Creates new technologies and tools to benefit the Assembly as well as any applicable instruction manuals or procedures. The chair is an American State Citizen elected by the General Assembly. Members are volunteers. (Do they have to be vetted?)

Section 12: The International Business Assembly

The State International Business Assembly is responsible for **setting up the State of State** organization needed to conduct **international business** and oversee the day-to-day **“within the state” business**. The International Business Assembly convenes only when necessary and does not remain in constant session. Meetings are relatively rare events at first, but become increasingly important going forward.



Remember that since each state is actually a nation state, “international issues” are those that exist between states. And when a state interacts with other states as a whole, it is doing so at the level of the “State of State” business organization.

Some examples of international business might be agreements that involve infrastructure connecting bordering states or treaties that involve the agreement of all states.

All 50 State-of-State organizations will join together to reconstruct the Confederation, which acts on behalf of the 50 states as a whole in international trade. (Does international in this case refer to trade with other countries, or between states? If other countries, can we say “global” trade?)

The State of State organization also manages in-state day-to-day business such as infrastructure projects within the state (for example, roads or trash collection), often contracting with private businesses to do so. Since the Business Assembly only assembles when needed, the State of State organization is what “minds the store” when the Business assembly is not in session (so the contractors don’t run amok like the current ones are!)

Why does a County have an International Business Assembly?



You may wonder... if counties can’t actually conduct business directly with other states or countries, why do they need an International Business Assembly? Well, at the county level International Business Assembly acts as a liaison with the State International Business Assembly so that the voices of the people can be heard. It also “minds the county store” in the same way that the state level business assembly minds the state level store. County level infrastructure projects would be overseen by this organization. (Does it also set up a County of County organization to mind the county store?)

Did you know?

Counties are isolated from international affairs to protect them from being picked off one-by-one by foreign interests.

Now that’s smart thinking!



Sample Agenda

Who is Eligible

From one source:

This Committee is comprised of State Citizens from the General Assembly (All State Citizens? Vetted? Elected? Appointed?)

From another source:

This committee is composed only of American State Citizens who are elected by vetted electors.

State Citizens are the only ones with standing to vote on the international and interstate business under consideration.

Anna Article 2905: “State Citizens additionally serve on the **International Business Assembly** to decide international issues.” (When one State-of-State interacts with another State-of-State.)

This makes it sound like **all** State Citizens automatically serve on the IBA. And since anyone can declare themselves a Citizen, anyone can serve?

Offices

Meeting Moderator

Same description as for General Assembly?

Secretary

Record Keeper

So, Where is the Business?

While we are assembling, we don't actually have true “Business Meetings”. They won't come into existence until we reboot our American State of State organizations. One exception is a deliberating jury, which is a closed business meeting of American State Citizens.

Committees

International Education and Security Committee

Reads and assesses international and global news and trends, keeps up with security issues and concerns, is briefed on international issues *impacting* the States of the Union, may make presentations and recommendations to the General Assembly

Congressional Committee

Vets candidates for Congressional offices in The Continental Congress and once the Reconstruction is complete, will also vet candidates for the United States Congressional Delegation, will receive nominations, publish election notices, conduct elections for these offices, provide ballots, and secure and announce the election results.

Section 13: The Jural Assembly

Jural Assemblies are the organizational units of land and soil jurisdiction courts. During the assembly phase of reconstruction, the Jural Assembly bears the responsibility of getting these courts up and running.

Jural Assembly meetings are special meetings organized by the active members of the Jural Assembly, all of whom are members of the Jury Pool, able to serve on both the Grand Jury and Trial Juries or as officers of the courts. (More details on the role of the Juror are covered later in this section.)



State Jural Assemblies

“The job of the State Jural Assemblies is to organize and re-populate the land and soil jurisdiction of each of the American States, and then, to finish the reconstruction of the Federal States of States, so that our Government is restored to its intended form and fully functional.”

From the Jural Assembly Handbook p66 (Find the article number)

From Article 1501 - “For All the Jural Assemblies”

Jural Assemblies are the organizational units of land and soil jurisdiction courts.

Jural Assemblies create States and Counties.

Jural Assemblies organize the land and soil jurisdiction courts owed to the people of each State.

Jural Assembly organizers are responsible for the making sure that candidate members are eligible to serve

As a result, land and soil jurisdiction courts organized by Jural Assemblies are courts for people

In most States, candidates must be at least 21, must have permanent homes declared within the geographic boundaries of their State, must be landowners (even if the land owned is only their reclaimed Good Name and bodily Estate)

State or County?

State Jural Assembly members are, by default, County Jural Assembly members. If you think about it, if you live on a particular state, you also live on a county within that state, right?

Our American Courts

Ultimately, we will have all of the following courts set up:

State Grand Jury and Trial Courts

Operating under American Common Law

These will be mirrored in each county with jurisdiction limited to the county

State of State Grand Jury and Trial Courts

Operating under International Mercantile Law

Handling International Trade Issues

Postal Area Grand Jury and Trial Courts

Operating under International Land and Mercantile Law

Handling International crime issues.

This is where the Marshals take their cases.

Sample Agenda

Who is Eligible?

All State Nationals and State Citizens are members of the Jury Pool and a part of the Jural Assembly. State Nationals and State Citizens are both eligible to decide cases involving in-State issues, while State Citizens alone hear cases involving international subject matter.

Offices

The following 2 paragraphs were found in relation to the Jural Assembly Offices. Are declarations required for all officers – should this be included in the other pillars or perhaps in the Assembly Basics in the Elections section?

When officers are elected to the Jural Assembly they will make a public affirmation declaring that he or she will serve the People of the State in Good Faith and Honor, protect the Court and the Public, and assist in providing and securing peace and justice for all.

A similar simple Declaration (no Oaths, no "so help me God"-- those are the for sea courts) applies to all Court Officials. A written copy of this Declaration is kept in the Court Clerk's Office available for view

along with the similar Declarations of the Justices and other officials.

Justice of the Peace

Description

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Jural Assembly Secretary

Description

Functions may include keeping "minutes" and recordings of Assembly Meetings

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Recorder



Description – Needs to be updated with a different or modified article

From Article 1516: “For All the Jural Assemblies – 12 – Record Keepers”

Your State Jural Assembly needs to have a Recorder, not a Registrar, and the primary duty of that Office needs to be keeping Records related to the Jural Assembly and its Members in order and secure.

Records are by definition all the paperwork associated with actual land and actual soil and actual people.

Membership Records are confidential for the most part and only the names and addresses of the Jural Assembly Members are generally available.

<https://external-content.duckduckgo.com/iu/?u=https%3A%2F%2Fmedia.gettyimages.com%2Fillustrations%2Foffice-worker-illustration->

The State Recorder function is vital. It creates and preserves the Public and Private Records upon which the legitimacy and proof of the proper functioning of the Jural Assembly depend. Protecting the Person and the Records of the State Jural Assembly Recorder are therefore important considerations, and securing the Records in multiple copies and in multiple locations is also necessary. Ideally, all Records are created in original triplicate at the time of their creation, with one copy going to the Jural Assembly Member, one going to the soil jurisdiction County level organization, and one remaining with the State Jural Assembly Recorder. Realistically, at the beginning, we are all dealing with less than ideal circumstances and photocopies of documents may have to be accepted instead.

The Recorders together with Recording Secretaries and Public Notaries elected, trained, and confirmed in Office by the actual State Jural Assembly together make up a team that evidences, secures, and officially affirms our political status, our identity, the capacity in which we are choosing to act, and which ultimately secures the peace and the proper functioning of the State Jural Assemblies and the country as a whole.

The above is confusing...

Qualities of a Good Recorder

Very organized

Don't mind paperwork

???

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Court Clerk



Description

From Article 1539: "For All the Jural Assemblies – 17 Clerks and Bondsmen"

Clerks set the venue of court cases-- that is, they determine where a case belongs, in which court and jurisdiction, and they assign it to a specific Judge, a Justice, or a Justice of the Peace to "shepherd" the proceedings. So the first duty of a Court Clerk is to recognize the kind of action being pursued and the nature of the people or the persons pursuing it, and thereby, to correctly direct it to the appropriate jurisdiction and the appropriate court within that jurisdiction.

This can be determined simply by asking if the people coming to our courts are members of a State Jural Assembly? And by looking at the subject of the case. Does it involve one of the People? Does it involve things that occurred within the boundaries of our State or at the County level, inside our County? Is it an issue that pertains to the land and soil and to actual, factual people and things? That is our jurisdiction.

A good Court Clerk can determine the jurisdiction of a case from determining the capacity in which parties to a case are acting, the nature of the controversy and what it involves as subject matter.

Qualities of a Good Court Clerk

Extensive knowledge of jurisdiction

Very organized

Don't mind paperwork

???



Land and soil jurisdiction
Courts keep records.

Sea jurisdiction Courts
keep files.

A good Court Clerk operating a lawful Court as one of the People and a member of the State Jural Assembly can "observe the facts" though not offer "legal advice" since our lawful system is foreign to their legal system.

Court Clerks also maintain meticulous records of all the paperwork involved in a case, assigning numbers to case records and keeping track as more paperwork and evidence comes in and is added to the court record. Declarations made by all Jural Officers are also kept in the Court Clerk's Office available for view.

Many Paralegals can readily fulfill the duties of Court Clerk once they are brought up to speed and understand that we are reopening Public Courts to serve the people (State Nationals) and People (State Citizens) of our State.

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Bondsman



Description

From Article 1539: “For All the Jural Assemblies – 17 Clerks and Bondsmen”

Bondsmen are the land counterparts to the Bailiffs in sea jurisdiction courts. This is a role at the court level, to take charge of prisoners and ensure their safety and good conduct while in court. This role can also extend beyond the boundaries of the Court as Bondsmen may assist Sheriffs and other Public Law Officials in performance of their duties.

Bondsmen maintain the security of the actual courtroom and direct traffic within it.

They may also seat people in the court gallery, help those who are physically injured or disabled, distribute educational information to members of the Jural Assembly, instruct people on how to post bonds --fees guaranteeing future performance of actions--that are retained and accounted for by the Court Clerk's Office, and act in similar capacities.

A Bondsman may serve as a Witness to official paperwork and confirms the Bond Roster for each day the Court is in Session-- he signs the list of Bonds set by the Court and confirms receipt of bonding fees together with the Court Clerk at close of the Court's business each day. He secures and locks the safe containing the bond fees.

The Bondsmen typically make a public affirmation declaring that he will serve the People of the State in Good Faith and Honor, to protect the Court and the Public, and to assist in providing and securing peace and justice for all.

The Bondsman in a court is meant to be a reassuring figure for those participating in or witnessing the proceedings, as well as a stalwart protector of everyone concerned, including those accused of crimes.

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Coroner



<https://clipground.com/images/coroner-clipart-6.png>

Description

From Article 1528: "For All the Jural Assemblies – 15 Coroners"

The Office of County Coroner... is in fact one of the Primary Offices of the American Government. Why? The Coroner is the only Public Official who can remove a sitting Governor from office. Strange, but true. The logic of this is too convoluted and ancient to go into, but there is a long history confirming that of all the Public Offices, the Office of the Coroner is "the office of greatest trust".

In order to fully function, the actual land and soil jurisdiction government requires a Coroner, who must be a competently trained medical professional.

Retired Medical Doctors and Nurses who no longer use their license can return it and serve as County Coroners. Men and women trained as Physician's Assistants in the course of their military training who, for whatever reasons, did not choose to make use of that training in private life can serve as Coroners. Realistically, all that is needed is someone who has reasonable training and experience to be able to certify that a man is dead and to give an educated opinion of the cause of death. At first, anyway, the actual County Coroner serves only cases involving members of the State Jural Assembly (State Citizens) and those who have recorded their State National political status with the State Jural Assembly Recorder.

As well as recording deaths, County Coroners have an even more important function from the standpoint of the Jural Assembly: recording births. As new babies are born into the families of State Jural Assembly members and also into the families of State Nationals, the event and the details need to be recorded on the land and soil jurisdiction of the actual States. The actual County Coroner's Office certifies both births and deaths and has them recorded by the State Jural Assembly Recorder's Office prior to serving Notice to the Territorial Government by providing a copy of the public record.

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Sheriff (+Deputies?)



Description

Sheriffs exist only at the County level. The state can have Troopers or Rangers, but no sheriffs. And the Sheriff is the highest ranking law official in the County – above defacto LEOs and district officials.

From Article 1526: "For All the Jural Assemblies – 14 Sheriffs, State Militas, and Marshals"

Our Sheriffs are public peacekeeping officials, as opposed to "Law Enforcement Officers," which are the defacto Sheriffs.

A land jurisdiction Sheriff functioning in actual Public Office in say, Clayton County, Ohio, is the highest ranking law official in the County, bar none. Nobody outranks them. Not the District Attorney. Not even the Governor of the State outranks an actual County Sheriff on his home turf, and certainly, neither does the Governor of any "State of State" outrank a County Sheriff. Anyone working as a "Sheriff" for any incorporated entity is a lot farther down the totem pole, too. Peacekeeping Officials of the actual land and soil jurisdiction (unincorporated) Counties outrank Law Enforcement Officers hired by incorporated "Counties" by many orders of magnitude. The actual County Sheriff is responsible for the enforcement of the Public and Organic Law, including the actual Constitution owed to our States and the protection of the property, persons, and guaranteed rights of the people living within the borders of his County.

So those County Sheriffs who are Peacekeeping Officials serving the unincorporated land and soil jurisdiction Counties, are the embodiment of the Public Law and the executors of the Law of the Land and the Law of the Soil within their County's borders.

The actual State may employ additional peacekeeping Public Safety Officers, whose duty is to uphold the Public and Organic Law in places and in situations where the people of the State (State Nationals) need protection or assistance.

The Authority Pyramid

The Authority Pyramid in the actual American States goes like this:

County Sheriff (Peacekeeper- Public)

State Marshal-at-Arms (Peacekeeper - Public)

State Militia Commander (Peacekeeper- Public)

State Troopers or Rangers (Peacekeeper - Public)

LEO's - Private Pinkertons, "Sheriffs" (Law Enforcement - Private)

Private Detectives, Bailiffs, etc. (Can be State or State of State)

And on the Federal (International) side:

Federal, also known as Continental, Marshals (Peacekeeper- Public)

U.S. Marshals (Law Enforcement - Private)

Agency Personnel (Law Enforcement- Private)

Provost Marshal (Should be a Peacekeeping Officer, but isn't currently.)

Standing

It must be understood that the authority these officials and officers have depends upon "where they stand". On the land and soil of the States, actual County Sheriffs and State Troopers and Federal Continental Marshals outrank all LEO's and Agency Personnel.

[Insert Emblem image]

Our Common Law Emblem

Our American Common Law emblem is a Silver Star, 5 Points, with the Fifth Point Straight up, with the name of the Office inscribed/indented, "Sheriff" for example, and the name of his political domain, "Montrose County, Colorado" for example, on a ring encircling the star.⁸³ The ring encircling the Star and the statement of the domicile of the Office gives Notice that the Office is "limited" to the physical parameters of that County.

We are not acting as incorporated entities so we never use all-capital letter designations at all.

It is in keeping with our tradition that each State and County has its own recognizable Five-Pointed Star emblem, according to Trade Name and applying within the recognized geographic boundaries. These star emblems are allowed their own distinctive hallmarks, designs, colors, texture pattern and other embellishments added to the basic Five-Pointed Silver Star. These distinctive "Sheriff's Stars" can be worn as a pin over the left breast or carried in a leather wallet designed for the purpose. They should be made of actual silver and in addition to the Proper Name of the Office such as "Sheriff" or "Deputy" and the name of the County and/or State, should have distinct identifying information incised or permanently engraved on the back of each star.

For example, the Peacekeeping Sheriff of Montrose County, Colorado might bear the inscription: Joseph Layne Alexander, Peacekeeping Sheriff, Montrose County, Colorado, J.L.A.19560909TNTUSA, standing for "Joseph Layne Alexander, born September 9, 1956, Tennessee, The United States of America [Unincorporated]." Every element of the design should be strictly defined, including the size and the type font used for inscriptions.

Read more in Article 1257: "Light to Peacekeepers"

These local State peacekeeping forces have traditionally gone by a variety of names --- Troopers and Rangers, for example. Like their counterparts, these men and women derive their authority directly from the State Jural Assembly and while on State land, they traditionally have absolute peacekeeping authority over everyone but the County Sheriff and in some States, the State Militia Commander.

A Sheriff only acquires these powers when there is an active, qualified State Jural Assembly present in the State.

Read more about Sheriffs as well as the role of Federal Marshals and Provost Marshals in Article 1526.

Excerpts from Article 1257: "Light to Peacekeepers"

...Peacekeepers act as men enforcing the Public Law of this country. Law Enforcement Agents and Officers are private security personnel enforcing the private law of governmental services corporations on the employees and dependents of those corporations. Period."

...Peacekeepers always outrank all Law Enforcement Officers (LEO's) when dealing with issues that impact living people on American soil. Always, without exception. The County Sheriff can tell any "US MARSHAL" to take a hike.

...Peacekeepers have the right and the duty to claim jurisdiction for anyone who maintains their identity as a living American.

...Peacekeepers enforce the Public Law, including the provisions of the Constitution owed to Americans, the Unrevised United States Statutes-at-Large, and the General Session Laws. They do not enforce Statutes, Codes, or Regulations of any kind. That is the duty of Law Enforcement Officers, and Law Enforcement Officers are only supposed to be addressing other "U.S. Citizens" --- not Americans.

...Peacekeepers except for The United States Continental Marshals work exclusively for and

with Public Courts operating under American Common Law and under the supervision of Justices and Justices of the Peace.

Sheriffs can appoint Deputy Sheriffs, right? Should Deputy Sheriffs be included here? I'm sure they need some kind of vetting?

Qualities of a Good Sheriff

Strength
Honor
Integrity
Trustworthiness
Reliability
Patience
Tact
Humility
Respect for all others
Knowledge of Common Law

Elected/Appointed

The actual County Sheriff is elected by County Jural Assembly Members, who are also automatically State Jural Assembly Members and vice versa. There is no exact quorum required for these County Sheriff elections, but the more people who realize the importance of joining the State Jural Assembly and thereby also "re-populating" their County, the better.

Eligibility

The County Sheriff is an American State Citizen position, which requires completion of the 928 documentation package, no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances.

Vetting

??

Requirements

Committees and Committee Chairs

Committee Chairs

As with the General Assembly, Jural Assembly Committee Chairmen or Chairwomen are responsible for calling, hosting and moderating committee meetings. This includes setting/determining the agenda, making sure notes are taken and recordings are kept. [& sent to the record keeper?] .

The eligibility, election and type of vetting required depends upon the specific committee...

OR All Jural Assembly Committee Chairs are American State Citizen positions elected by the Jural Assembly, vetted by the State or County vetting committee and must have completed the 928 package.

Committees

[See General Assembly section comments and copy/paste what is appropriate]

Court Venue Committee

Seeks accommodations for the Courts to hold Session, negotiates use of our public buildings for this purpose, serves Notice that our Public Courts are restored, invokes Ex Parte Milligan, 2 U.S. 71.

Law Education Committee

Evaluates educational opportunities to familiarize members of the Assembly about our Public Law and its administration past and present.

Jury Pool Committee

Develops pools of competent and eligible Jurors to serve on both Trial Juries and Grand Juries, administers selection of Jurors, reimbursement of expenses, and other issues related to maintaining and caring for Jurors.

Court Oversight Committee

Provides necessary oversight of the Public Court System and its operations to ensure fairness and proper procedures, investigates claims of malfeasance, incompetence or bias.

Sheriffs' Committee

Works with the County Sheriffs to evaluate and bring forward the concerns of the Assembly County Sheriffs to better assist them in the performance of their duties.

Coroner's Office Committee

Takes on the oversight functions for the Coroner's Office, investigates complaints and works with the Coroner and his staff to improve their service and capabilities, recordkeeping, and end of life services.

Litigation Committee

Works with Assembly Members who have active litigation concerns to assist them with asserting their position with respect to the foreign courts and educating them to avoid entrapment.

Land Patent Committee

Assists with solutions for land owners, including Land Patents.

Jurors and the Jury Pool

Who is in the Jury Pool?



All American State Nationals and American State Citizens are automatically a part of the Jury Pool. Anyone in the Jury Pool may be contacted and asked to participate in a jury.

The Jury is selected through a vetting process at the time of a trial. Questions appropriate for that particular trial will be asked in order to determine if there is a conflict of interest that would disqualify someone from participating on the jury.

A jury of peers is chosen by the Jury Pool Committee.

While actively serving on a Jury, a juror maintains a temporary American State Citizen status.

Those who cannot serve on a Jury include:

Court officers presiding over or assisting with the court proceedings, such as the Justice, Court Clerk, Bondsman, Jural Secretary

Nationals or Citizens involved in the case itself or having conflicting interests, such as being related to someone in the case or being a witness in the case.



Role of the Juror

See Chris Reed's Power Point presentation on the role of the juror for info