

The Coordinator's Handbook



By Anna Von Reitz

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Content Update Notice:

Anna has contacted me to let me know she is not finished adding articles to this Handbook. More articles are pending as she finds the time away from more important current endeavors.

The link to this Handbook will always contain the latest articles and additions by Anna as she puts them out.

Thanks goes to Paul Stramer for posting the link allowing all to have access to this compilation at:

<http://annavonreitz.com>

Max Emmons Taylor Jr.

Chapter 1 — Call to Session

Call to Session

1. Call to Session. There are three (3) ways that the State Assemblies may be called into Session:
 - A. they may be summoned by The United States of America, our unincorporated Federation;
 - B. they may be summoned by the President of The United States of America (the same Federation of States);
 - C. a committee of nine State Assemblies may call the General Assembly.

In the present instance, in the year 2020, we are now called to assemble and fifty State Assemblies have answered.

This has been made possible by our State Coordinators, who are State National volunteers employed by The United States of America to organize and expedite the State Assembly process.

2. There may be more than one State Coordinator, and in the larger States especially, it is highly recommended that more State Coordinator volunteers be brought on board. When more than one State Coordinator is present, the Coordinators work together as a team and elect one from the group to function as Lead Coordinator. The Lead Coordinator from each State will be responsible for corresponding directly with the National Coordinator and The United States of America.
3. New Coordinators are to receive instruction, including this Handbook, upon completion of the necessary paperwork and vetting process.
4. New Coordinators need to learn the “Bottom Up” structure and spirit of our actual government of, for, and by the people of this country. It is exactly opposite to the “Top Down” structure and spirit of both the Federal Government and the corporations that many of us have worked for.

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.

5. Definitions: Each State Assembly consists of one (1) Body Politic composed of all declared State Nationals and State Citizens living within the boundaries of each State.
 - A. Anyone who qualifies by birthright or by legal Naturalization processes and who (1)

lives in a State on a permanent basis and (2) who declares and records their political status as a State National or State Citizen must be included in the State Assembly.

- B. Each State Assembly is organized to perform four functions: (1) 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; (2) the International Business Assembly which is composed entirely of State Citizens, conducts the international and interstate business of the Assembly; (3) the Jural Assembly provides the Court Services and oversees the Grand Jury, Trial Juries, Officers, and functions of the courts; (4) 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.
- C. 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.

- D. Business Assembly meetings are relatively rare events at first, but become increasingly important going forward. These meetings are open to State Citizens, who are the only ones with standing to vote on the international and interstate business under consideration.
 - E. Jural Assembly meetings are Special Meetings organized by the active members of the Jural Assembly, all of whom are qualified Jurors, able to serve on both the Grand Jury and Trial Juries, or officers of the courts.
 - F. Assembly Militias often meet before or after General Assembly meetings, but many also maintain a weekend schedule for training and to conduct exercises and conduct business unique to the militia. All able-bodied members of the Assembly between the ages of 21 and 65 are expected to actively support their militia in one way or another, either as active militia or acting in support, supply, communications, and administrative positions.
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Chapter 2 — Eligibility

Eligibility

Anyone born within the physical borders of an American State is eligible.

Anyone born to an American parent or parents overseas may claim the birth State of their parent or choose between the parent's birth States, if both parents are Americans. People born in the District of Columbia or the Municipality of Washington, DC, are, in effect, born in foreign countries and rely on one or both parents to establish their political status.

Anyone who enters the country legally and who either:

1. goes through the formal Naturalization process to become a U.S. Citizen, or,
2. lives here seven years on a Green Card without committing a felony or taking public assistance, may adopt a home State after establishing a home within its borders and living there at least a year and a day.

These, then, are the four (4) groups eligible to claim American State National or American State Citizen status.

Can people establish American State Citizenship based on a Grandparent? That depends on the situation, and especially on where the child is born and who has actual custody on a day to day basis. Children formally adopted by Grandparents who are Americans are eligible to take the Grandparents's name and nationality.

Nationality is inherited as a birthright. It happens automatically the day you are born. In America, we inherit our nationality from our State. We are New Yorkers, Wisconsinites, Californians, and so on.

People can change their nationality by many means, but it must be a conscious and voluntary and fully disclosed change to be valid.

The standard of evidence needed to change from a birthright American State National to a Municipal citizen of the United States was set on April 14, 1802, by 2 Statute at Large 153, Chapter 28, Subsection 1. This remains the Public Law that pertains to Americans wishing to change their political status to that of Municipal citizens of the United States.

Unfortunately, most of us were misidentified as British Territorial U.S. Citizens shortly after we were born and British Territorial Citizens are not protected by our Public Law, though they are protected by international law prohibiting the activities that have been promoted by the British Territorial Government on our shores. Specifically, they are violating the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Protocols by preying upon new mothers and coercing them to — without full disclosure — sign their babies over as wards of foreign State of State corporations:

“Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the use or threat of force, or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability, or

of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of Exploitation.

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs."

Both Territorial Citizenship obligations and Municipal citizenship obligations must be rebutted and the proper birthright political status must be declared and recorded before an American can "return home" to where they always thought they were.

Work is underway to force these issues into the public limelight where they can be systematically addressed and refuted as criminal activities pursued on our shores by government contractors who, in fact, owe us Good Faith service.

It is our clear mandate, will, and intention to shut these practices down and enforce the constitutional guarantees we are owed en masse.

Until this is accomplished on a systemic level, we have developed a declaration process that allows each American to "return home" one by one.

Chapter 3 — Territorial vs US Citizens

Territorial U.S. Citizens and citizens of the United States

Our foreign Federal Subcontractors are Dual Citizens, and since 1937, they are presumed to be both Territorial U.S. Citizens and Municipal citizens of the United States. In no case are they presumed to be American State Nationals. They, like everyone else, must make a conscious choice to declare their birthright political status as American State Nationals and choose to reclaim their constitutional guarantees — or they have none.

You will be told, by employees of the various incorporated State of State and Federal Agencies, that no such thing as an “American State National” exists.

It's correct to say that, for the most part, this political status does not exist in their system of things. It exists in our system.

They do, in fact, admit that the American National status exists in their system, but only in regard to the people of American Samoa, who retained their American political status in addition to adopting U.S. Citizenship. See 8 USC 1101 (A) 21.

Our government and system of laws is foreign to them, and they are foreign with respect to us. That's why they refer to Americans as “non-resident Aliens”.

From our perspective, when they come ashore on our land and soil, and enter our States of the Union, like Illinois and Alabama, they are “inhabitants” of our jurisdiction, and they are subject to the “Law of the Land”, which includes our Public Laws and our Land Patents and the applicable Constitution, which stipulates our guarantees and their limitations.

We “populate” the land and soil of this country. They “inhabit” it with us, for the express purpose of providing us with “essential government services”. See Article IV of both The Constitution of the United States of America and The Constitution of the United States.

From the Territorial Government's perspective, when we enter their watery jurisdiction, we are wards of the British Monarch, who is obligated to act as our Trustee on the High Seas and Navigable Inland Waterways. While in their jurisdiction, from their perspective, we are “residents” — as in, “temporary sojourners” or “temporary inhabitants” of their States of States, like the State of Illinois and the State of New York.

As this demonstrates, whether you are an inhabitant in their jurisdiction, or they are an inhabitant in your jurisdiction, depends on both your physical location and the jurisdiction of the law that you are choosing to stand under.

We must make the clear choice between living in Vermont versus taking up residency in the State of Vermont.

People who live in a State of the Union, like Alabama, have distinct advantages over Persons who choose to “reside” in the State of Alabama. For one, they have and can enforce their constitutional guarantees. For another, they can actually own land and soil in their State of the Union.

Municipal citizens of the United States are slaves, so it is self-evident that no American in their right mind would knowingly, willingly, and voluntarily enter into such a political status without being in extreme duress.

Nonetheless, our two erstwhile Federal Subcontractors have conspired to evade their Constitutional obligations and to mischaracterize us as both U.S. Citizens and citizens of the United States, when in fact, we are neither.

They have “conferred” these foreign political statuses upon us by a process of Legal Presumption and deliberate falsification of documents resulting in registration of our names as property belonging to the British Crown and the issuance of both Territorial and Municipal “birth certificates”.

Birth certificates are bank clearinghouse certificates issued upon chattel property standing as collateral for loans — slaves, in other words. The issuance of such certificates began with Franklin Delano Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address in which he cryptically announced that the Municipal citizenry was being sold into slavery to the banks for the purpose of collateralizing loans to the Municipal Government.

None of this has anything to do with us. We have been Third Party By-standers and the Employers of these monsters throughout, but they have nonetheless “seized upon” us under False Pretenses and claimed that we are Municipal citizens of the United States for their mutual graft and benefit at our expense.

Getting the fact that we are individually and collectively not Dual Citizens and not part of their foreign government(s) through their self-interested heads takes knowledge, courage, and determination.

The best way to deal with this is to be aware of the verbiage involved, to clearly say that you are an American and not a Territorial Citizen and not a Municipal citizen of the United States, either one. You are an independent Third Party, and a “non-resident Alien” with respect to both. You are in fact their long-lost Employer, returned “from over the seas”, a Lawful Person owed Good Faith Service and all constitutional guarantees.

When employees of either brand of Federal organization address you and it does not have to do with issues delegated to them under the Constitutions, and most especially, has nothing to do with the interstate manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcohol, tobacco, or firearms, they are trespassing against you and your lawful jurisdiction on the land and soil of this country.

They should be educated and rebuked and sent on their way.

On the other hand, if you enter their jurisdiction and threaten them in the course of doing their duties, you will be transgressing against them — and the penalties for doing so are severe.

As a Coordinator, you must do your level best to know the verbiage, to know the various political statuses in play, and to develop the ability to recognize them in real life.

Most Territorial U.S. Citizens are in the military, are military dependents, or are retired military who — knowingly or unknowingly, are presumed to still be in Territorial jurisdiction until they provide their Branch of Service commanders with Notice that they have returned home to their birthright political status.

Most Municipal citizens of the United States are in the Federal Civil Service as employees of Departments and Agencies, their dependents, and recipients of unearned Federal Welfare Benefits.

Americans working or being in these capacities can also “return home” and reclaim their birthright political status as American State Nationals as one of their Dual Citizenships. This secures their constitutional guarantees even while in Federal Service. Once they retire, quit, or accept their unearned benefits as gifts, they are free to return the rest of the way home

Having learned the difference between Americans and the two kinds of Federal citizenry employed on our shores will help you to discern other issues of status, standing, rights, limitations, and law.

Chapter 4 — American Nationals vs Citizens

American State Nationals and American State Citizens

Our Forefathers designed a deliberately complex and “counter-balanced” system of government and paid special attention to conflicts of interest. This system of Checks and Balances was followed at every level and step, from the foundations of our Counties to our States to our States of States, and finally, to each segment of the Federal Government, too.

It is well to remember that at the time, there were large inclusive segments of the population built upon relationships with various European countries.

We had English colonists, but also French, Protestant and Papist, Dutch, and Spanish in the West. Building a cohesive and defensible whole out of such disparate origins and conflicts of affiliation, culture, and tradition required extraordinary measures.

In the end, it was accomplished via the skillful use — and just as skillful limitation of — jurisdictional authority.

Our physically-defined counties control the national jurisdiction of the soil, and, taken together, define the “embodiment” of the combined soil jurisdiction owed to our state of the Union.

Notice the small “s”. When we are talking about soil jurisdiction, we are talking about the state as a nation-state. Alabama is a nation-state as well as a State of the Union.

Each county government is the supreme local authority and so, the county Sheriff is the supreme elected peacekeeping official-- however, in keeping with Checks and Balances, this supreme authority extends only within the physical borders of the county, and each county has only its own State as an interface with other States and foreign countries. It is cut off from the rest of the world.

This becomes important when you realize that if it were otherwise, each county could split off and ally itself with any foreign government it chose, and our country would quickly become a hodgepodge of over 3,000 disparate crazy quilt pieces, all functioning under different laws and warring with each other and using different forms of currency.

Without this “segregation of the soil jurisdiction” the Union would have dissolved even as it was being born.

Each such county and the nation-state that the combined counties build, is populated by people, known as American State Nationals. Note the small “p” on “people”.

We have already seen that Americans born within the borders of a State acquire their nationality at birth, and so we become Texans, New Yorkers, Minnesotans, and so on.

We remain American State Nationals until the age of 21, when we can choose to act as State Citizens.

The word “citizen” always implies an obligation to serve some level or form of government, and it is no exception here. When we are old enough to accept the responsibility and understand the obligations involved, we become eligible to act as Citizens of our State of the Union.

What do we mean by “State of the Union”? Notice the capital “S”?

The State is different and set apart from the nation-state formed by the combined soil jurisdictions of the counties. The State level of government exists in the International Jurisdiction of the Land and Sea. It is inhabited by Persons, either Lawful Persons or Legal Persons.

State Citizens voluntarily occupy an Office of Personhood in order to serve the interests of the International Jurisdiction of their State of the Union. Their Lawful Persons are known as People — notice the capital “P”.

The Land Jurisdiction begins six inches under the surface of the soil and extends to the center of the Earth by definition.

Land is an “international resource” as it and the resources of the subsoil — mineral deposits and subsurface water — cannot observe the strict and known boundaries of the soil surface.

Each State’s Land Jurisdiction is forever connected to its soil, but the nation-state of Alabama and the State known as Alabama occupy two distinct and different jurisdictions — one National, one International in nature.

So, Alabamans acting as American State Nationals are people who populate the soil jurisdiction of Alabama, but when they choose to act in the capacity of State Citizens, they operate as People, that is, Lawful Persons, and control the international land and sea jurisdiction of Alabama.

International Jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which Alabama as a whole acts as a physically-defined State of the Union and interacts with the other States and with other Countries, for example, Denmark.

Our Forefathers, always anxious to avoid conflicts of interest which might undermine our security, defined State Citizens to be People having no other allegiance to or affiliation with any foreign State or Nation.

Thus, you cannot serve your State as a State Citizen, and decide international questions for your State of the Union, if you have any conflicts of interest.

Such conflicts of interest may include being licensed by a foreign government, receiving titles and offices from foreign governments, being employed by foreign governments, receiving unearned welfare benefits from foreign governments or other substantial gifts or emoluments from foreign governments.

This includes professional licenses, titles, offices, employments, and substantial unearned welfare, substantial gifts — land, gold, etc., or other emoluments conferred by the Federal Government Subcontractors or what we more readily recognize as foreign governments of other countries — Britain, France, etc.

It follows that anyone employed by any other level of government, anyone in receipt of professional licenses issued by any other level of government, or having any other such attachment, obligation, or conflict of interest, is limited to acting as an American State National.

A State Citizen must be free to make decisions impacting their State and its international relations with other States and Nations with a clear mind and open conscience, unaffected by mixed loyalties to any other Master.

Each State of the Union is thus populated by both American State Nationals and American State Citizens. Both can serve their State, both can vote in Public Elections for State and County offices, both inherit their nationality from their State, but when it comes to international and interstate questions, the State Citizens are the only ones authorized to vote on these matters.

By isolating the soil jurisdiction and giving it the supreme power over local law, the Founders sought to preserve the security of the people of each nation-state; they forestalled foreign speculation and interference by giving the counties one (1) and only one interface to international jurisdiction — their own State of the Union.

By limiting international and interstate decision-making to State Citizens, they further ensured that the States would be self-interested and would not succumb to foreign interests seeking to parlay political influence or kick-backs into giveaways of State interests and assets.

Chapter 5 — The Missing Citizens

The Missing Citizens

Thus far we have covered the two active Federal citizenship statuses — Territorial and Municipal, American State National status, and American State Citizen status — a total of four (4) possible political statuses, two of which are foreign and “Federal”, and two of which are American.

There is a third Federal political status possible. Pay close attention.

What we have reviewed so far are:

1. Territorial United States Citizens known as “U.S. Citizens” and,
2. Municipal United States citizens known as “citizens of the United States”.

These two foreign political statuses may be adopted temporarily when you take a federal job, as a condition of employment.

When you enter the U.S. Military, for example, you acquire (whether you know it or not) the Territorial political status: U.S. Citizen.

When you enter Federal Civil Service, for example, working for the Post Office or the FBI, you become a “citizen of the United States”, otherwise known as a “Fourteenth Amendment citizen”.

This is a particularly troubling status, as it involves involuntary enslavement and servitude as chattel backing the debts of the Municipal Oligarchy allowed under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17.

The Papist Municipal Government sided with the South in the Civil War — and lost; the British Territorial Government sided with the North, and won. Therefore, in the immediate aftermath, the victors were intent on collecting war reparations from the South — and from the Federal Municipal Employees.

To expedite this process, they redefined Municipal “citizens of the United States” as publicly-owned slaves.

The victors also “latched upon” the freed plantation slaves as human chattel that was purportedly cast adrift and subject to “salvage” when the South collapsed — and included them in the new slave class known as “Fourteenth Amendment citizens”.

As we have seen, the referenced “Fourteenth Amendment” was in fact made to a look-alike, sound-alike corporate charter for a Scottish Commercial Corporation doing business as “The United States of America, Incorporated” issued in 1868.

This deceitful document was published as “The Constitution of the United States of America”, Incorporated — underline the word “Incorporated” which was conveniently left off — and used to substitute for the actual Territorial Constitution, because the actual

Constitution could not be altered unilaterally by the Perpetrators of this criminal fraud scheme.

As far as we have been able to determine, none of the “Amendments” to this document were ever duly ratified by the States of the Union as required to be true Amendments to any actual Constitution — and though called “Amendments” these new definitions which were applied both to freed Negroes and other plantation slaves and to Federal Civil Service Employees — were in fact only By-Laws added to the disguised corporate charter.

Using this Flim-Flam, the Perps created an entire new subclass of Federal “citizens” who were in fact enslaved to pay off war debts.

So, we have these two basic Federal citizenships still in operation, Territorial U.S. Citizens, and Municipal “citizens of the United States” — bearing in mind that the political status of Municipal citizens was profoundly altered and downgraded after the Civil War — but the real subject of this Chapter is a Third Federal “Citizenship” that should be present, and isn’t.

The Confederation formed under The Articles of Confederation in 1781, was formed by American States-of-States, which were business organizations formed to conduct business for the States themselves. In the run up to adoption of the three (3) Federal Constitutions, the Confederation organized a new business entity, the States of America.

The States of America is otherwise known as the Federal Republic.

The Federal Republic is the American portion of the Federal Government, but because it was created by and run by the Confederation, it has been out of commission since 1860, when the Confederation itself was torn apart by the Southern Secession.

Both the Confederation and the States of America have been “held in abeyance” and “presumed to be in interregnum” ever since.

Let’s review:

Our States of the Union are populated by American State Nationals and American State Citizens.

The Territories, including the Insular States (DC, Guam, Puerto Rico, et alia) are inhabited by British Territorial U.S. Citizens.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the *United States*, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; — and,

The Municipal United States Government formed under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, is inhabited by “citizens of the United States” as described above.

The States of America, also known as the Federal Republic, are inhabited by a third variety of Federal Citizen known as United States Citizens.

This political status, together with the numerous requirements that an American must undertake to enter into it, are established by an act of Congress (not an Act of Congress) dated April 14, 1802, 2 Statute-at-Large 153, Chapter 28, Subsection 1. This act very clearly describes what we, Americans, must do to become Federal Citizens — “and not otherwise”.

In other words, we can't be Federal Citizens of any kind, unless we go through the prescribed process and become United States Citizens — we are not eligible to be U.S. Citizens, nor “citizens of the United States”, so far as our government is concerned.

We can only be United States Citizens, and hold Dual Political Status as United States Citizens/American State Nationals while working for the united States of America.

This third, missing kind of Federal Citizen, will reappear upon the reconstruction of the Confederation and the States of America, aka, the Federal Republic.

Until then, it is enough for us to be aware that it exists, that the requirements to become this kind of Federal Citizen are established by the cited Statute-at-Large, and most important for our day-to-day lives: this Statute-at-Large prohibits any presumption by our Federal Employees that we, Americans, are any kind of Federal Citizen at all, absent our completion of the requirements of 2 Stat. 153, Chapter 28, Subsection 1.
