

How to Build an Assembly - Section 4: How Do We Get There?

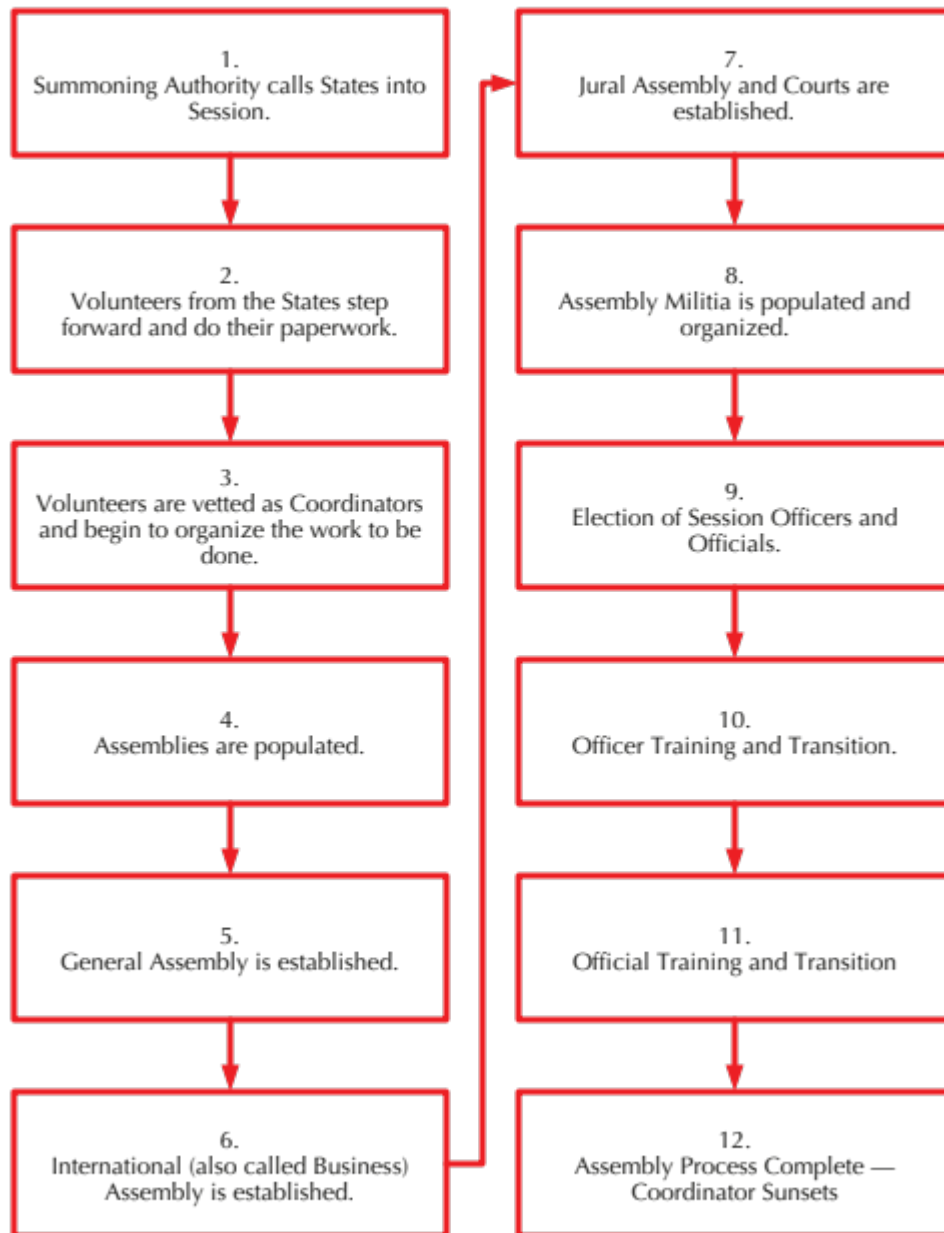


Well, it's a process to say the least, but with your help, we've got this! Take a look at the chart on the next page. It shows the steps we need to take.

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, it's their job 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.**
- ◆ Assemblies are populated. **All 50 States are now populated, but need more of us to come home.**
- ◆ General Assembly is established. **All 50 States have a General Assembly. Counties are working on it.**
- ◆ International (also called Business) Assembly is established **(working on it)**
- ◆ Jural Assembly and courts are established. **(working on it)**
- ◆ Assembly Militia is populated and organized **(working on it)**
- ◆ Election of Session Officers and Officials **(working on it)**
- ◆ Officer training and transition **(working on it)**
- ◆ Official training and transition **(working on it)**
- ◆ Assembly process complete – Coordinator position sunsets 

The Assembly Process



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.)

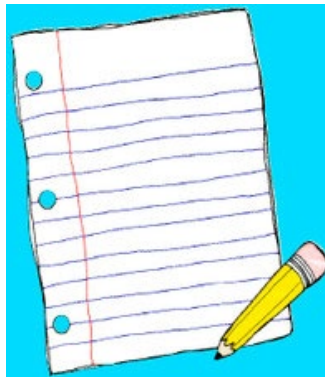


Some functions of the Assembly Process have to happen in sequence while some can, or naturally do, happen in tandem and not necessarily in the order above.

2. 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”.
3. 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, Sessions Committee, and Continuance of Government Committee.
4. 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.
5. All elected Assembly Officials and Officers are public 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, but notice on any recall must be posted and delivered at least 30 days in advance and the cause must be explained in writing and autographed by those seeking the recall.

6. 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.
7. **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, enforce the Constitutions, and restore checks & balances.





Two (of many!) Key Players in this Process

Every living man and woman is important in the reconstruction effort, but the **State Coordinator** 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 sections, while other kinds of offices will be discussed later in this work manual.