

International Public Notice: About Foundations and Constitutions

By Anna Von Reitz



We love Texas. It was the only State of the Union that was still in Session when the States were summoned into Session after a lapse of more than 150 years. That's impressive. The determination of Texas to be Texas and to uphold its own government is unquestioned. That said, there is a great deal of confusion in Texas and in a few other States that needs to be cleared up.

Perhaps the greatest common misunderstanding surrounds the purpose, nature, and function of constitutions.

Given the great amount of attention given to Constitutions, many people assume that Constitutions are "the" founding document of a State --- or a Republic --- either one, and that is not correct.

This entire country takes its genesis from The Unanimous Declaration of Independence -- often simply called and titled "The Declaration of Independence" -- a moniker which includes all jurisdictional versions.

People don't realize the monumental task that faced Franklin and Adams and Jefferson and the rest of the Delegates meeting in Philadelphia that hot and humid July in 1776. They not only had to agree to leave the British hegemony, they had to agree unanimously.

All of the then-colonies had to agree to the separation and the terms upon which they would base this separation. Why? Because logistically and

legally and lawfully, they had to stand together or be broken apart. Their chances of success were dim enough without the least little bit of discord in the ranks.

This was achieved by the Second Continental Congress in late June of 1776 and published, famously, on the 4th of July of that year.

This unanimously approved Declaration was established on the land and the soil jurisdictions and was quickly followed by declarations of the same on the sea jurisdiction and the air jurisdiction, too. We see these additional declarations today and recognize them by the change in the form of the date of publication: 4th of July, July 4, 1776, and 4 July 1776.

Thus, there can be no doubt that the Colonies stood united against King George on the soil, on the land, on the water, and in the air.

The colonies then successfully conducted this **declared war** that is commonly called "The Revolutionary War" in this country, and called "The War of Independence" in Europe.

The American Colonies won their freedom eight years later.

A resounding victory at the Siege of Yorktown left the British discouraged enough to quit the field and go home. It was December 4th of 1783, that General George Washington met with his field commanders at Fraunces Tavern in New York City, to bid them farewell. Within a week, he had surrendered his Commission and was on his way home to Virginia, "gratefully retired" into private life.

This is actually and factually how our country came into existence as a separate and unified entity: (1) unanimous declaration, (2) battle, (3) victory by force of arms, (4) peace process to establish treaties.

Does anyone see a Constitution mentioned in any of this?

No.

This is because the Federal Constitutions came **over a decade** after the fall of Yorktown.

The first Federal Constitution announcing a delegation of powers impacting land jurisdiction functions and was adopted in 1787.

The second Constitution, which we call the Territorial Constitution announcing a delegation of powers impacting water jurisdictions came in 1789.

The third Constitution, which we call the Municipal Constitution, was issued in 1790 and delegated functions in the air jurisdiction.

Contrary to suppositions fed to American schoolchildren, there is no succession implied. The 1790 Constitution didn't replace the 1789 Constitution, nor did the 1789 Constitution replace the 1787 Constitution. These Federal Constitutions were adopted in different successive years because they dealt with "Powers" being delegated in separate jurisdictions.

So what are these Constitutions? They are service contracts meting out duties and powers to perform these duties. Like all Constitutions, they establish a relationship between the Parties entering into the service contract, in this case, the States of the Union, and a Federal Service Provider--- or, as in this case, three different service providers.

The first such Constitution is The Constitution for the united States of America (1787). The Service Provider was "States of America" which is the doing-business-as-name of the original Confederation of States-of-States formed in 1781. Land jurisdiction powers were delegated.

The Constitution of the United States of America (1789) -- the Service Provider was "the United States of America" -- the doing business as name of the British Territorial Government, a name that directly mirrors the name of our Federation of States: The United States of America. Water jurisdiction powers were delegated.

The Constitution of the United States (1790) -- the Service Provider was "the United States" one of the doing business as names of the Holy Roman Empire. Air jurisdiction powers were delegated.

Three different Constitutions, three different names of these Constitutions, three different Service Providers, and three different international jurisdictions are impacted. So why did the "free, sovereign, and independent states" all unanimously adopt these Service Contracts and delegate "Powers" in all three international jurisdictions?

The easy answer is that they were required to do so because the Peace Treaties ending The War of Independence demanded these power sharing concessions.

To some extent, it was also a matter of practicality.

For example: the fledgling country had a vast commercial fleet, but no navy. In the wake of the Revolution, our commercial fleet was crippled in its efforts to reach markets in Europe. So we contracted with the British Navy to protect our shipping and the British Monarch became our Trustee on the High Seas and Navigable Inland Waterways.

As another example: we had a basic postal system established prior to the Revolution, but it was a private business run by private postmasters, Benjamin Franklin among them. Establishing a public postal system and an official address for our country to conduct business, known as a "seat of government", required agreements with the Holy Roman Empire -- the secular government of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thus, for various reasons, some diplomatic, but most of them practical, the States operating together as a Unanimous Body Politic, adopted the three Federal Constitutions, and delegated some of their "powers" in **international jurisdictions** to foreign service providers.

Please note: the Constitutions only impact international, not national (soil jurisdiction) powers.

The Constitutions are Service Contracts. There is an Employer --the States of the Union, and an Employee -- the three separate Service Providers -- in each case and each jurisdiction.

All "Constitutions" by definition are "debt agreements" in which one Party agrees to provide a service and/or goods and another Party agrees to pay for it. Look up the word "constitution" in both Bouvier's and Black's Law Dictionaries.

It will be very clear to you that although the Constitutions provide services that the former Colonies and people needed, the Constitutions are not the foundation of this country, nor are the Federal Service Providers any part of the foundational government vested in the people of this country.

The foundational government, what we call the American Government, which stands under The Unanimous Declaration of Independence, is separate from what we call the United States (Federal) Government which exists because of the Federal, Territorial, and Municipal Constitutions.

The American Government is the Service Recipient and Employer of the United States Government which is, collectively, the name we gave the Federal Service Providers.

The problems we have suffered in this country are because the American Government was rendered virtually silent and incapacitated for over a hundred years. That situation is now being resolved.

Notice to Agents is Notice to Principals; Notice to Principals is Notice to Agents.

This is, above all, a "Take Notice!" to the people of this country and every State of the Union -- especially Texas.

The American Government is back on the land and soil, and doing its part again.

If you want to get the horse in front of the cart, there is one clear and present duty for all Americans: declare your political status as Americans (not British Subjects) and join your State Assembly:

<https://tasa.americanstatenationals.org/chart-your-course/>

People in other countries who have been similarly mistreated and bamboozled by British Territorial Commercial Corporations -- "Service Providers" -- usurping against their national governments are invited to do the same and can record (not "register") their land jurisdiction claims and declare their birthright standing and publish it here:

<https://globalfamilygroup.com/lrps/>

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