

CONTINENTAL MARSHAL SERVICE

Article Study Key

Verified Source Edition - Review Copy

This guide presents the verified Anna Von Reitz source articles in article-number order. Each section provides roughly one-half to one page of plain-language details and ends with a clearly marked Article Review.

This is a separate study summary, not a reproduction or replacement of the original articles. Use each official source link to read the complete article word for word.

REVIEW COPY - NOT YET PUBLISHED TO THE EXAM PORTAL

Guide design

Each article section contains important background and distinctions followed by an Article Review. The guide is limited to article-based study notes and review material.

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CMS Mission Statement

Notice of Default

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article distinguishes a private corporate election from a public election.
- It says election or appointment to a private corporate office does not create a public office.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Keep the type of office and the type of election separate. A private corporate position is not automatically a public governmental office, and election to one does not establish the other.

Important points to retain

- The article distinguishes a private corporate election from a public election.
- It says election or appointment to a private corporate office does not create a public office.

Public Order Timeline Document

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The timeline discusses the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln.
- It connects the eligibility issue to the Titles of Nobility Amendment and his status as a member of the Bar.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Remember the article's 1860 timeline entry and its connection between Abraham Lincoln's eligibility, Bar membership, and the Titles of Nobility Amendment.

Important points to retain

- The timeline discusses the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln.
- It connects the eligibility issue to the Titles of Nobility Amendment and his status as a member of the Bar.

Public Notice to Law Enforcement

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article gives conditions under which U.S. Marshals may travel and act within the Continental United States.
- Those conditions include acting openly, remaining within their international jurisdiction, and protecting the U.S. Mail.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Focus on the conditions and limits stated for U.S. Marshals, not on the passages about other law-enforcement personnel.

Important points to retain

- The article gives conditions under which U.S. Marshals may travel and act within the Continental United States.
- Those conditions include acting openly, remaining within their international jurisdiction, and protecting the U.S. Mail.

Commercial Lien (underlying document linked from Article 86)

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The underlying commercial-lien document linked from Article 86 refers readers to 28 U.S.C. section 563.
- The citation appears in a passage discussing the U.S. Marshals Service and oaths of office.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Remember the precise citation, 28 U.S.C. section 563. The supporting language appears in the underlying commercial-lien document indexed here as Article 87.

Important points to retain

- The underlying commercial-lien document linked from Article 86 refers readers to 28 U.S.C. section 563.
- The citation appears in a passage discussing the U.S. Marshals Service and oaths of office.

Specifics for Sheriffs and Federal Agents

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article describes Common Law court and sheriff offices as public offices under Organic and Public Law.
- It presents enforcement of Organic Law, the Constitution, and Public Law as a responsibility shared by the people.
- It warns that trespassing on private property while claiming authority outside one's jurisdiction is wrongful conduct.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The central lesson is lawful limits: know the jurisdiction, respect private property, and understand the public responsibilities described for Common Law offices.

Important points to retain

- The article describes Common Law court and sheriff offices as public offices under Organic and Public Law.
- It presents enforcement of Organic Law, the Constitution, and Public Law as a responsibility shared by the people.
- It warns that trespassing on private property while claiming authority outside one's jurisdiction is wrongful conduct.

The "False Flap" Over Bruce Doucette

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article places appointment of Federal Continental Marshals among powers reserved under Article X.
- It distinguishes American State Nationals, described as protected by the Constitution, from federal citizens described as bound by it.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The central distinctions are reserved powers under Article X and the article's contrast between American State Nationals, described as protected by the Constitution, and federal citizens, described as bound by it.

Important points to retain

- The article places appointment of Federal Continental Marshals among powers reserved under Article X.
- It distinguishes American State Nationals, described as protected by the Constitution, from federal citizens described as bound by it.

Continental Marshals - History You May Not Know

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says Continental Marshals serve the states and people in postal districts by protecting retained international rights and powers.
- It says the Service is not controlled by a Grand Jury.
- It also says a Grand Jury may investigate alleged criminal conduct by a Continental Marshal and issue an indictment or presentment.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Do not confuse independence from Grand Jury control with immunity from investigation. The article treats those as separate ideas.

Important points to retain

- The article says Continental Marshals serve the states and people in postal districts by protecting retained international rights and powers.
- It says the Service is not controlled by a Grand Jury.
- It also says a Grand Jury may investigate alleged criminal conduct by a Continental Marshal and issue an indictment or presentment.

Clarification — Exactly What Is the "Fourth Branch of Government" Justice Antonin Scalia Referenced?

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says checks and balances operate at every level of government.
- It limits a Grand Jury to investigating, determining probable cause, and issuing an indictment or presentment.
- It distinguishes courts and juries by jurisdiction and service area.
- It describes Federal Postal District Courts as the land-jurisdiction counterpart serving retained powers in international jurisdiction.
- It says Postal District Grand Juries may consider alleged crimes committed on state soil by territorial or municipal citizens and U.S. corporations.

ARTICLE REVIEW

This article is about structure. Track the court, jury, jurisdiction, service area, and the limited role assigned to each body.

Important points to retain

- The article says checks and balances operate at every level of government.
- It limits a Grand Jury to investigating, determining probable cause, and issuing an indictment or presentment.
- It distinguishes courts and juries by jurisdiction and service area.
- It describes Federal Postal District Courts as the land-jurisdiction counterpart serving retained powers in international jurisdiction.
- It says Postal District Grand Juries may consider alleged crimes committed on state soil by territorial or municipal citizens and U.S. corporations.

Your Political Status and Your Oaths — Bella Haywood's Case

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article contrasts delegated powers exercised by United States Marshals with undelegated powers associated with Continental Marshals.
- It refers to Sovereign Letters Patent in discussing political status.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Keep two paired ideas together: delegated versus undelegated powers, and the complete phrase 'Sovereign Letters Patent.'

Important points to retain

- The article contrasts delegated powers exercised by United States Marshals with undelegated powers associated with Continental Marshals.
- It refers to Sovereign Letters Patent in discussing political status.

Public Notice of Gross Judicial Misconduct

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article describes Continental Marshals as federal-level officers serving the states and people in an undelegated international jurisdiction.
- It says they are officers and members of Federal Postal District Courts.
- It says Grand Jury review applies when a Continental Marshal is accused of a crime, rather than as general command authority.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Study the source's relationship among the Service, the states and people, Federal Postal District Courts, and Grand Jury review after an accusation of crime.

Important points to retain

- The article describes Continental Marshals as federal-level officers serving the states and people in an undelegated international jurisdiction.
- It says they are officers and members of Federal Postal District Courts.
- It says Grand Jury review applies when a Continental Marshal is accused of a crime, rather than as general command authority.

Do Your Ears Hang Low?

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article distinguishes the 1790 organization of U.S. Marshals for delegated international maritime and admiralty jurisdiction.
- It separately describes Benjamin Franklin's organization of Continental Marshals or Postal Surveyors in Postal Districts.
- It links retained state and popular powers to Amendment X.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Remember the two 1790 services, who organized each, the jurisdiction assigned to each, and the role of Amendment X in the article's explanation.

Important points to retain

- The article distinguishes the 1790 organization of U.S. Marshals for delegated international maritime and admiralty jurisdiction.
- It separately describes Benjamin Franklin's organization of Continental Marshals or Postal Surveyors in Postal Districts.
- It links retained state and popular powers to Amendment X.

Both Flags Belong to Us

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article describes two flags representing different parts of international jurisdiction.
- It associates the Civil or Peacetime flag with international land jurisdiction and nondelegated powers in the international jurisdiction of the sea.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Focus on the jurisdiction represented by the Civil or Peacetime flag: retained international land powers together with nondelegated powers in the international jurisdiction of the sea.

Important points to retain

- The article describes two flags representing different parts of international jurisdiction.
- It associates the Civil or Peacetime flag with international land jurisdiction and nondelegated powers in the international jurisdiction of the sea.

Color Code the Judges

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article proposes green robes to identify land-jurisdiction justices.
- It further distinguishes shades for different land-jurisdiction courts.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Remember green as the identifying color and the article's reason for using visible distinctions to identify a court's jurisdiction.

Important points to retain

- The article proposes green robes to identify land-jurisdiction justices.
- It further distinguishes shades for different land-jurisdiction courts.

False Information About Continental Marshals

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article rejects the claim that Lincoln placed America and all Marshals under the Lieber Code.
- It equates Federal Marshals with Continental Marshals and land-jurisdiction Marshals.
- It identifies U.S. Marshals as sea-jurisdiction Marshals.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Keep the two Marshal classifications straight: the article associates Federal or Continental Marshals with land jurisdiction and U.S. Marshals with sea jurisdiction. It does not describe U.S. Marshals as Military Special Forces under the President.

Important points to retain

- The article rejects the claim that Lincoln placed America and all Marshals under the Lieber Code.
- It equates Federal Marshals with Continental Marshals and land-jurisdiction Marshals.
- It identifies U.S. Marshals as sea-jurisdiction Marshals.

Land and Sea — Peacekeepers and Law Enforcement, Continental Marshals and US Marshals

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article separates land and sea jurisdiction and distinguishes peacekeepers from private law-enforcement officers.
- It says Territorial and Municipal sheriffs or deputies serving incorporated counties take a private oath of office.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The tested point is the public-versus-private distinction and the kind of oath assigned to incorporated County or COUNTY personnel.

Important points to retain

- The article separates land and sea jurisdiction and distinguishes peacekeepers from private law-enforcement officers.
- It says Territorial and Municipal sheriffs or deputies serving incorporated counties take a private oath of office.

The Continental Marshals Service

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article describes two Marshal services: Federal or Continental Marshals connected to Postal District Courts, and U.S. Marshals connected to U.S. District Courts.
- It says no delegated authority was given to the Territorial Government to manage Federal Marshals or Postal District Courts.
- It describes cooperation between Continental and U.S. Marshals across jurisdictional lines, including interstate crime.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Study the two services side by side: employer or auspices, court, jurisdiction, and the need for cooperation without merging their roles.

Important points to retain

- The article describes two Marshal services: Federal or Continental Marshals connected to Postal District Courts, and U.S. Marshals connected to U.S. District Courts.
- It says no delegated authority was given to the Territorial Government to manage Federal Marshals or Postal District Courts.
- It describes cooperation between Continental and U.S. Marshals across jurisdictional lines, including interstate crime.

Follow Up on Marshals Services and Piracy

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article characterizes certain conduct in international jurisdictions and courts as inland piracy.
- It lists two maxims: property taken by pirates does not change ownership, and people captured by pirates remain free.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The article expressly identifies inland piracy. Its two stated maxims hold that property taken by pirates does not change ownership and that people captured by pirates remain free.

Important points to retain

- The article characterizes certain conduct in international jurisdictions and courts as inland piracy.
- It lists two maxims: property taken by pirates does not change ownership, and people captured by pirates remain free.

The Public Law and the Private "Law"

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article invokes the Clearfield Doctrine when discussing governmental entities that engage in commercial activity as corporations.
- It says such entities lose special governmental powers or sovereign immunity and act like other commercial corporations.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The tested name is the Clearfield Doctrine. Link it to the article's discussion of government corporations entering commercial activity.

Important points to retain

- The article invokes the Clearfield Doctrine when discussing governmental entities that engage in commercial activity as corporations.
- It says such entities lose special governmental powers or sovereign immunity and act like other commercial corporations.

Light Unto the Peacekeepers

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article distinguishes American peacekeepers from law-enforcement officers and uses the Law of Men versus Rule of Law comparison.
- It identifies an upward-pointing five-pointed silver star as the peacekeeper emblem and a symbol of Mankind.
- It says the surrounding ring identifies the office's geographic limits and calls for upper- and lowercase office and place names.
- It says peacekeepers are not protected or verified by surety bonds and use a Public Acknowledgment rather than an oath-taking ceremony.
- It says peacekeepers must distinguish Americans from U.S. Citizens and may claim jurisdiction for a person maintaining an American identity.
- It lists constitutional provisions, unrevised Statutes at Large, and General Session Laws as parts of Public Law enforced by peacekeepers.
- It places Continental Marshals with Postal District Courts under Postal District Judges.
- It describes acknowledgment of duties, good-faith acceptance, and a public record of accountability.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Learn the emblem, identity and lettering rules, geographic limits, hierarchy, Public Law sources, court relationship, and Public Acknowledgment process. The article places Continental Marshals under Postal District Judges.

Important points to retain

- The article distinguishes American peacekeepers from law-enforcement officers and uses the Law of Men versus Rule of Law comparison.
- It identifies an upward-pointing five-pointed silver star as the peacekeeper emblem and a symbol of Mankind.
- It says the surrounding ring identifies the office's geographic limits and calls for upper- and lowercase office and place names.
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- It lists constitutional provisions, unrevised Statutes at Large, and General Session Laws as parts of Public Law enforced by peacekeepers.
- It places Continental Marshals with Postal District Courts under Postal District Judges.
- It describes acknowledgment of duties, good-faith acceptance, and a public record of accountability.

Owning Trillionaires — Read This Conversation

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says the British Monarch had a trustee obligation on the High Seas and Navigable Inland Waterways under treaty and commercial contract with the unincorporated American government.
- In a quoted discussion, it says United States Marshals are supposed to arrest a corporate local sheriff who misapplies statutory law and return property.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Keep the two main ideas separate: the claimed trustee relationship on the High Seas and Navigable Inland Waterways, and the quoted discussion of action against a corporate sheriff who misapplies statutory law.

Important points to retain

- The article says the British Monarch had a trustee obligation on the High Seas and Navigable Inland Waterways under treaty and commercial contract with the unincorporated American government.
- In a quoted discussion, it says United States Marshals are supposed to arrest a corporate local sheriff who misapplies statutory law and return property.

For All The Jural Assemblies - 14 Sheriffs, State Militias, and Marshals

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says land-and-soil peacekeeping officials outrank law-enforcement officers hired by incorporated counties.
- It says incorporated County sheriffs must aid and obey the actual unincorporated County Sheriff.
- It distinguishes actual State Militias from State-of-State Militias and assigns actual State Militias to State Citizens in the State Jural Assembly.
- It says Federal Marshals work with U.S. Marshals in international sea jurisdiction.
- It identifies the Provost Marshal or Marshal at Arms as another Marshal function.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Focus on rank, the two kinds of militia, State Citizens staffing the actual State Militia, cooperation with U.S. Marshals, and the Provost Marshal or Marshal at Arms role.

Important points to retain

- The article says land-and-soil peacekeeping officials outrank law-enforcement officers hired by incorporated counties.
- It says incorporated County sheriffs must aid and obey the actual unincorporated County Sheriff.
- It distinguishes actual State Militias from State-of-State Militias and assigns actual State Militias to State Citizens in the State Jural Assembly.
- It says Federal Marshals work with U.S. Marshals in international sea jurisdiction.
- It identifies the Provost Marshal or Marshal at Arms as another Marshal function.

Correction: Notaries Cannot Lose Their Bonds

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article distinguishes Lawful Persons from Legal Persons in international jurisdiction.
- It says the Proper Name is recorded as a Lawful Person standing on the land and soil, not as a Legal Person.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The Proper Name is connected to a Lawful Person standing on the land and soil. The article uses Legal Person for a different status and stresses creating a public record of the distinction.

Important points to retain

- The article distinguishes Lawful Persons from Legal Persons in international jurisdiction.
- It says the Proper Name is recorded as a Lawful Person standing on the land and soil, not as a Legal Person.

Maxims of Law for Americans

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article presents traditional maxims as condensed statements of legal principle.
- The examples concern binding and unbinding, possession by pirates, and fraud invalidating what it touches.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Recognize the statements as Maxims of Law. They express principles about binding and unbinding, possession taken by pirates, and fraud invalidating what it touches.

Important points to retain

- The article presents traditional maxims as condensed statements of legal principle.
- The examples concern binding and unbinding, possession by pirates, and fraud invalidating what it touches.

Sheriffs and Marshals — The Enforcement

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article divides sheriff and Marshal offices into land and sea venues.
- It identifies land-and-soil officers as public peacekeepers and maritime or High Seas officers as private law-enforcement officers.
- It says sheriffs work at county level and Marshals at federal-district level, with Postal Districts on land and U.S. Districts at sea.
- It says Congress phased out Federal Marshals by leaving them unfunded.
- It describes incorporated County sheriffs as Dual Citizens who may choose whether to enforce the Law of the Land.
- It calls the corporate usurpation of public offices a constitutional violation and says informed participants committed treason and fraud.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Build a four-column mental chart: land, sea, public peacekeeping, and private law enforcement. Then add the county/federal-district levels and the article's history of defunding and corporate substitution.

Important points to retain

- The article divides sheriff and Marshal offices into land and sea venues.
- It identifies land-and-soil officers as public peacekeepers and maritime or High Seas officers as private law-enforcement officers.
- It says sheriffs work at county level and Marshals at federal-district level, with Postal Districts on land and U.S. Districts at sea.
- It says Congress phased out Federal Marshals by leaving them unfunded.
- It describes incorporated County sheriffs as Dual Citizens who may choose whether to enforce the Law of the Land.
- It calls the corporate usurpation of public offices a constitutional violation and says informed participants committed treason and fraud.

About Phil Hudok, Et Alia...

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article describes Continental Marshals as enforcing international land jurisdiction, not sea jurisdiction.
- It says an elected and commissioned peacekeeping Sheriff outranks elected or appointed law-enforcement officers on the land and soil.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Remember the jurisdiction and rank comparison: Continental Marshals are assigned to international land jurisdiction, while public peacekeepers are placed above law-enforcement officers on land and soil.

Important points to retain

- The article describes Continental Marshals as enforcing international land jurisdiction, not sea jurisdiction.
- It says an elected and commissioned peacekeeping Sheriff outranks elected or appointed law-enforcement officers on the land and soil.

The Only Currently Available "Common Law"

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says Federal Courts have no obligation to interpret Common Law for the actual States of the Union.
- It discusses the absence of general Federal Common Law after 1938.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The article denies that Federal Courts have an obligation to interpret Common Law for the actual States of the Union and connects that discussion to the absence of general Federal Common Law after 1938.

Important points to retain

- The article says Federal Courts have no obligation to interpret Common Law for the actual States of the Union.
- It discusses the absence of general Federal Common Law after 1938.

Five Different Political Statuses — One Country

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article lays out five political statuses in one country.
- It places State Nationals and State Citizens in the actual American government.
- It separately identifies a Federal status associated with Post Masters, Coast Guard Admirals, and Postal District Courts.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Do not collapse the five statuses into one. Keep State Nationals and State Citizens associated with the actual American government, while separately recognizing the Federal status and offices described in the article.

Important points to retain

- The article lays out five political statuses in one country.
- It places State Nationals and State Citizens in the actual American government.
- It separately identifies a Federal status associated with Post Masters, Coast Guard Admirals, and Postal District Courts.

An Object Lesson Regarding "Law" and "Order"

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article argues that Presidents and Governors cannot use mandates to negate constitutionally protected rights.
- It quotes the principle that an unconstitutional law imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, and bestows no power.
- It distinguishes private corporate statutes, codes, rules, and legislation from Public Law and says they do not apply to the American people.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The memory aid D.R.O.P. stands for duties, rights, office, and power. Connect it to the article's void-law discussion and its public-versus-private law distinction.

Important points to retain

- The article argues that Presidents and Governors cannot use mandates to negate constitutionally protected rights.
- It quotes the principle that an unconstitutional law imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, and bestows no power.
- It distinguishes private corporate statutes, codes, rules, and legislation from Public Law and says they do not apply to the American people.

Continental Marshals

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says the original Federal Marshals protected Post Masters.
- It describes Continental Marshals as protecting the country's international land jurisdiction as a whole.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Remember the protected official - Post Masters - and the protected jurisdiction - the country's international land jurisdiction as a whole.

Important points to retain

- The article says the original Federal Marshals protected Post Masters.
- It describes Continental Marshals as protecting the country's international land jurisdiction as a whole.

For the Military June 2020

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says military officers who retain their commissions also retain federal service obligations.
- It says those retained obligations prevent them from acting as State Citizens while the commission remains active.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The decisive fact is whether the military commission is retained. The article connects an active commission with continuing federal obligations.

Important points to retain

- The article says military officers who retain their commissions also retain federal service obligations.
- It says those retained obligations prevent them from acting as State Citizens while the commission remains active.

About State Nationals and International Officers

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says Continental Marshals act as State Nationals during international service and may return to State Citizen status afterward.
- It distinguishes State Nationals as public Assembly members from State Citizens who manage State business and occupy State offices.
- It says Continental Marshals do not simultaneously conduct State business, fill State offices, run State courts, or staff State Militias.
- It explains the name change from Federal Marshal to Continental Marshal as an administrative distinction intended to clarify land and sea jurisdiction.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Learn the role limits during international service and the reason for the name change. The article treats State National and State Citizen responsibilities as different sets of duties.

Important points to retain

- The article says Continental Marshals act as State Nationals during international service and may return to State Citizen status afterward.
- It distinguishes State Nationals as public Assembly members from State Citizens who manage State business and occupy State offices.
- It says Continental Marshals do not simultaneously conduct State business, fill State offices, run State courts, or staff State Militias.
- It explains the name change from Federal Marshal to Continental Marshal as an administrative distinction intended to clarify land and sea jurisdiction.

The Elephant in Our Room — Public Notice

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says unauthorized Municipal Corporations should be dissolved by Operation of Law.
- It says their assets should be converted to ownership of the actual State.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The central phrase is 'Operation of Law.' The article says unauthorized Municipal Corporations should be dissolved through that mechanism and their assets converted to ownership of the actual State.

Important points to retain

- The article says unauthorized Municipal Corporations should be dissolved by Operation of Law.
- It says their assets should be converted to ownership of the actual State.

Defund the Police? Really?

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says Continental Marshals are replacing the former Federal Marshals Service.
- It describes the former service as defunded and assigns the replacement service to international land jurisdiction and interstate matters.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The article says Continental Marshals are replacing the former, defunded Federal Marshals Service and connects the replacement service to international land jurisdiction and interstate matters.

Important points to retain

- The article says Continental Marshals are replacing the former Federal Marshals Service.
- It describes the former service as defunded and assigns the replacement service to international land jurisdiction and interstate matters.

Only Ignorance of the Public Law

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article distinguishes statutory creations or persons from living people.
- It says Statutory Law applies to persons, not people.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Use the article's own vocabulary: Statutory Law is directed to legal persons or statutory creations, not living people.

Important points to retain

- The article distinguishes statutory creations or persons from living people.
- It says Statutory Law applies to persons, not people.

The First American Public Law in Over a Century

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article announces Public Law A1010121.
- It says the measure makes patent-based ownership claims against living people illegal or unlawful when based on introduced genetic or nanotechnology material.

ARTICLE REVIEW

Remember the measure number and the legal effect claimed by the article: such ownership claims are described as illegal or unlawful.

Important points to retain

- The article announces Public Law A1010121.
- It says the measure makes patent-based ownership claims against living people illegal or unlawful when based on introduced genetic or nanotechnology material.

Citizens Arrest and Public Duty

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says American State Citizens have citizen-arrest powers within State borders for violations of Public Law.
- It says U.S. Citizens do not have the same citizen-arrest privilege, while Americans may arrest someone breaking Public Law in their State of the Union.
- It states that the Ten Commandments are upheld on the State side of government.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The article places the Ten Commandments on the State side of government. It also describes American State Citizens as having citizen-arrest power within State borders for violations of Public Law.

Important points to retain

- The article says American State Citizens have citizen-arrest powers within State borders for violations of Public Law.
- It says U.S. Citizens do not have the same citizen-arrest privilege, while Americans may arrest someone breaking Public Law in their State of the Union.
- It states that the Ten Commandments are upheld on the State side of government.

The Peacekeeping Task Force Issues

[Open the complete original article on AnnaVonReitz.com](#)

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The article says public courts and peacekeepers are necessary for public safety and security.
- It describes foreign agencies acting without authority over Americans as operating under Color of Law.
- It says a response to crime against Public Law includes summoning civilian courts and electing, deputizing, or commissioning peacekeepers.
- It identifies Public Law as the law those courts and officers are organized to enforce.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The article links public safety to functioning public courts and properly selected peacekeepers. Remember Color of Law and the three appointment verbs used in the source.

Important points to retain

- The article says public courts and peacekeepers are necessary for public safety and security.
- It describes foreign agencies acting without authority over Americans as operating under Color of Law.
- It says a response to crime against Public Law includes summoning civilian courts and electing, deputizing, or commissioning peacekeepers.
- It identifies Public Law as the law those courts and officers are organized to enforce.

Mission Statement Study Notes

ARTICLE DETAILS

- The mission statement describes vigorous vetting and testing of Continental Marshal candidates.
- The uploaded source says candidates must meet high standards of performance, character, and commitment.
- It claims a right to extradite a State's American State Nationals and State Citizens from other State or federal custody within 72 hours after arrest for a non-capital crime.

ARTICLE REVIEW

The mission statement names performance, character, and commitment as the standards expected of candidates. It also states a 72-hour period in its claimed right of extradition following arrest for a non-capital crime.

Important points to retain

- The mission statement describes vigorous vetting and testing of Continental Marshal candidates.
- The uploaded source says candidates must meet high standards of performance, character, and commitment.
- It claims a right to extradite a State's American State Nationals and State Citizens from other State or federal custody within 72 hours after arrest for a non-capital crime.