

⚡ A Record of Engagement, Not a Claim – Part III

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Part II of this series traced a sequence of events from 1861 to 1868 – a period in which the political landscape of the United States was fundamentally restructured. A new form of citizenship was introduced. New governmental structures were established within existing states. And the prior arrangement – singular, state-based identity – quietly receded from common awareness.

But the story did not end there.

What followed over the next several decades was a gradual deepening of the administrative framework that had been set in motion during Reconstruction. And then, in the early 1930s, a

series of events occurred that – within this framework – represent a decisive turning point.

This part of the series examines that period. Not to assign blame. Not to declare guilt. But to trace, once again, the timeline – and to observe what changed, how it changed, and what it meant for the relationship between individuals and the subsystems that process them.

□ The Road to 1930

To understand what happened in the 1930s, one must first understand what had been building for decades prior.

Following the Reconstruction period, the federal government's administrative apparatus continued to expand. The Sixteenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, enabled the federal income tax. The Federal Reserve System was established the same year, creating a centralized mechanism for monetary policy and currency issuance. Bureaus, agencies, and regulatory bodies multiplied.

Throughout this period, the distinction between the American people and the federal structure that served them became increasingly blurred. The language of governance shifted. The relationship between citizen and government – originally one of employer and employee, as described in the constitutional framework – began to operate more like the reverse.

By the late 1920s, the administrative infrastructure was vast, the financial system was deeply interconnected, and the stage was set for what came next.

⚡ **1930: The International Arrangement**

According to the research compiled by Anna Von Reitz and published through The American States Assemblies, the year 1930 marked the beginning of a coordinated international financial restructuring.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, representing the United States of America, Incorporated, attended the Geneva Conventions in 1930. The research describes an agreement among G5 nations to declare bankruptcy by treaty in international jurisdiction. Plans were established to remove from the gold standard.

Three years later, these plans were set into motion domestically.

□ **1933: The Domestic Implementation**

In 1933, Roosevelt was elected President. What followed was a rapid sequence of executive actions and legislative changes that reshaped the financial relationship between individuals and the federal government.

Executive orders were issued announcing and implementing a domestic bankruptcy. The confiscation of privately held gold was ordered. According to the research published by The American States Assemblies, approximately 20,000 tons of gold were taken – 6,000 to back the Federal Reserve, the remainder directed toward the World Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund.

The Federal Reserve accelerated its promotion of Federal Reserve Notes – a form of legal tender functioning as promissory instruments rather than asset-backed currency. The nature of money itself, within the Legal Lane, shifted from substance to promise.



□ The Legal Lane Registration Subsystem

Perhaps more consequential than any single financial action was what began happening at the administrative level – quietly, systematically, and without public disclosure.

Bureaus of Vital Statistics expanded their operations. Under the

framework of census functions and public record-keeping, registries were established. Birth certificates were issued – not merely as records of birth, but, according to the research presented by The American States Assemblies, as instruments of registration that carried implications far beyond what most families understood.

The research describes a process in which these registrations were used to create commercial entities – vessels in commerce – associated with the names of living people. These entities were then treated as property belonging to the governmental services corporation, pledged to service the debts of an already bankrupt institution.

The individuals whose names appeared on these documents continued to use their names as they always had. They were not informed that a separate commercial construction had been associated with their identity. The research describes this as the basis for what would later be characterized as an implied contract and implied consent – though no disclosure was made, no apparent offer was extended, and no conscious acceptance was given.

□ The Conference of Governors – March 6, 1933

On March 6, 1933, according to the research of The American States Assemblies, the Conference of Governors was informed that the United States of America, Incorporated, was bankrupt.

The governors responded by pledging the good faith and credit of their states and the citizenry thereof in support of the

bankruptcy.

Within the framework presented by this research, several observations follow. The states referenced in this pledge were not the original states of the Union – they were franchises of the incorporated entity. The citizenry being pledged consisted of public employees, those already classified under the federal citizenship framework established by the 14th Amendment, and corporations formed under the auspices of the federal structure.

The actual Federation – The United States of America, unincorporated – possesses sovereign immunity under this framework and cannot go bankrupt. The distinction between the incorporated entity and the unincorporated Federation is, within this body of research, considered fundamental.

✂ The Reclassification

What emerged from this period, according to the timeline presented by The American States Assemblies, was a layered subsystem of identity reclassification.

Territorial persons – referred to as United States Citizens – and Municipal persons – referred to as citizens of the United States – were positioned as those who serve the federal government structure. They live either within a territorial democracy or a municipal framework and, under this analysis, have no constitutional guarantees in the traditional sense. Their labor and assets are pledged as collateral backing government debt. In return, they receive benefits from the Public Charitable Trust – all of which, the research notes, they pay for themselves.

Private lawful names – the names used by living men and women on the land – were, according to this research, arbitrarily redefined as public Foreign Situs Trusts operating in Admiralty jurisdiction. This is described as a fraudulent conveyance – a process by which private property is reclassified under a foreign jurisdiction without the knowledge or consent of the owner.

These newly created trust entities were then treated as franchises of the bankrupt corporation, subject to its debts and obligations.

□ The Subsystem Logic – Returning to the OS Analogy

To understand what is being described here, it helps to return to the operating system analogy introduced in Part I.

The Legal Lane subsystem– the institutional interpreter – processes inputs. It classifies. It categorizes. It assigns identifiers. It does not engage with the individual directly. It engages with data representations of the individual: names, numbers, records, and classifications.

What the research describes happening in the 1930s is, in subsystems terms, a mass reclassification of inputs. Living men and women, who had been operating under their own names on the land, were – without their knowledge – registered as commercial entities within the Legal Lane’s processing subsystem.

The subsystem did not change what these people were. It changed how it classified them. And because the subsystem processes

classifications – not essences – the outputs changed accordingly.

Taxes were applied to the commercial entities. Debts were assigned to the commercial entities. Obligations were attached to the commercial entities. And the living men and women whose names had been borrowed continued their lives unaware that a parallel identity had been constructed and was being processed on their behalf.

This is the shell taking over – not by force, but by reclassification.

□ Two Forms of Law

The research published by The American States Assemblies identifies two forms of law that have been used to facilitate and sustain this framework.

Under Admiralty Law – the law of the sea, governing commerce and maritime matters – the applicable principle is stated as: possession by pirates does not change ownership. The research asserts that the American states and people are owed back every asset that was taken through this process.

Under Roman Civil Law – the law governing the Municipal United States – the applicable principle is stated as: fraud vitiates everything it touches. The research asserts that the American states and people have been defrauded by their own employees acting in breach of trust and contract.

These two maxims, within the framework of this research, serve as the legal and lawful basis for the claims being made by The

American States Assemblies on behalf of the American people.

□□ What This Means Within the Three Lanes

Returning to the Three Lanes subsystems framework established in Part I, the events of 1930–33 represent – within this perspective – the moment when the Legal Lane’s interpreter expanded its processing to encompass virtually everyone by default.

Before this period, the Legal Lane subsystem and the Lawful Lane subsystem coexisted with at least some degree of visible separation. After this period, the Legal Lane’s classifications were applied so broadly and so quietly that the Lawful Lane – the mode of engagement based on consent, honor, and intentional agreement – became invisible to most people.

Not because it ceased to exist. But because the dominant interpreter could not see it.

This is the structural limitation described in Part I: a subsystem cannot interpret, validate, or recognize what exists outside its rule set. The Legal Lane subsystem did not abolish the Lawful Lane subsystem. It simply processed everyone as if only the Legal Lane subsystem existed.

And for those who did not know to look – for those who had never been told that another lane was available – the Legal Lane became the only visible reality.

□ Closing Reflection

The events traced in this part of the series span only a few years – from 1930 to 1933. Yet their consequences, within the framework presented here, have shaped the daily experience of nearly every person living within the boundaries of the United States for nearly a century.

One does not need to accept every claim made in this research to recognize that something significant changed during this period. The financial system was restructured. The relationship between individuals and government shifted. And the administrative machinery that processes identity, taxation, and obligation expanded in ways that continue to operate today.

The timeline does not ask for agreement. It asks only for attention.

And the question it raises is not whether the subsystem is good or bad – but whether one is aware of how it classifies, processes, and engages with the identity it has assigned.

Awareness precedes choice. And choice precedes conduct.

Next: □□ Part IV – Legal vs. Lawful vs. Sovereign: A SubSystems-Level Distinction

This article is not legal advice. It is an observational framework based on lived experience, independent research, and historical records compiled and published through The American

States Assemblies, with original research by Anna Maria Riezinger. No claim of superiority, exemption, or jurisdiction is being made.