17. What can be done to correct this situation?

As a first step, the American Nationals can operate their own courts. They are not
obligated to depend upon BAR accredited attorneys for anything, and would do well not to hire
them except under very narrowly defined “limited” Power of Attorney to act as agents, not
representatives. The original equity contract includes the creation of a Grand Jury system which
is meant to operate as a Fourth Branch of government, serving to present charges against those
guilty of crimes and misdemeanors against the living inhabitants of the 50 states. Qualified
Grand Jurors volunteer to serve as part of a statewide or county jury pool and may investigate
any allegation of criminal or civil wrongdoing which comes to their attention. Following due
process, they are enabled to present either indictments (against US citizens) or present charges
(against American Nationals).

As for trial juries, they may be convened by any elected county sheriff or by a U.S.
marshals (note the small “m”) or elected county judge—who does not have to be a member of the
Bar Association. The U.S. marshals are under contract to protect the U.S. Mail and are the only
“federal” law enforcement officers commissioned to act as constitutional officers. They have
free egress on the land of the 50 states United when engaged in the performance of their duties.
All other similarly named offices operated as “US Marshals” or “US MARSHALS” are private
and non-constitutional agency positions that enjoy no special status or granted access on the land
of the 50 states United, similar to NSA, BATF, IRS, FBI, and DEA officers. In a few remaining
locations, notably in Alaska, there are as yet no fully functioning counties and the U.S. marshals,
Provost marshals, civil postmasters and notary publics serve as the constitutional officers.

All US Marshals and US MARSHALS can be “invoked” to occupy the constitutional
office of U.S. marshal by explicitly addressing them in this capacity and requesting them to
function in that office. A similar situation exists when requesting service from a notary public,
postmaster, or provost marshal. The same individual can be called upon to function in both
public and private offices, and are required to do so, though they are seldom fully advised or
trained in their responsibilities as constitutional officers.

American Nationals can also demand that all persons elected to public office fill those
offices immediately, under oath, in unincorporated capacity, and function in that capacity
exclusively for the duration of their term in office. This requires them to accept full commercial
liability for their actions and to function with full fiduciary obligation to the people of the state.
They can then no longer play the game of “Which hat am I wearing now?” and function in
conflict of interest, plundering the assets of the organic state and the living people for private
banking and other corporate interests while claiming to “represent” those same states and people.

Americans can also operate their unincorporated state legislatures to enforce and update
the actual Constitution for the United States of America by a process of ratified amendment
undertaken by properly informed and seated unincorporated state legislatures and a national
referendum of the unincorporated Body Politic composed of living people—bearing in mind
that this document has not been altered since December of 1865—or, we can negotiate a
totally new contract with the Global Estate Trust, but given the present state of general
ignorance, that would hardly be advised.

Those who are nominally occupying public office need to act with propriety for now and
limit their actions to those appropriate for employees of the Alaska State and the Alaskan
People. Those who are members of the Alaska Bar Association need to demand immediate,
drastic, and unequivocal administrative change—or tear up their BAR Cards and start their own
court operating real American Courts under real American Common Law.