

Audio file

[2026-03-MilitisMeeting.mp3](#)

Transcript

00:00:02 Speaker 1

All right.

00:00:03 Speaker 1

Welcome, everyone.

00:00:04 Speaker 1

A little late start today.

00:00:05 Speaker 1

I had to take my wife to work and it took me a little longer than I expected.

00:00:09 Speaker 1

So welcome to the March 2026 Militia presentation for this evening.

00:00:16 Speaker 1

And let's start with the Bivens decision.

00:00:20 Speaker 1

Anybody want to read that for us?

00:00:27 Speaker 2

I can read a mic if you like.

00:00:29 Speaker 1

Thanks, Peter.

00:00:30 Speaker 1

I appreciate that.

00:00:31 Speaker 2

Sure.

00:00:33 Speaker 2

This meeting is private.

00:00:35 Speaker 2

Bearing false witness, misrepresentation, and posting inflammatory rhetoric in public forums is forbidden and shall be addressed in an appropriate manner.

00:00:44 Speaker 2

To eliminate all conflict and false allegations, is there anyone in attendance at today's meeting that is a member or agent of any law enforcement agency or public agency of the federal, state, county, city, or township agencies present?

00:01:00 Speaker 2

Is there a response to the Bivens decision?

00:01:05 Speaker 2

Is there a response for the second time?

00:01:09 Speaker 2

Is there a response for the third time?

00:01:13 Speaker 2

Keith Hall.

00:01:15 Speaker 2

Thank you, Keith.

00:01:16 Speaker 2

Welcome.

00:01:18 Speaker 2

Anyone who is here under false pretenses, anyone who is working for any foreign government, including the territorial United States or municipal United States, anyone who is being paid or coerced to be here must fully disclose their presence and purpose now or leave the conference call.

00:01:37 Speaker 2

If they subsequently show up as federal witnesses, they are discredited for failure to disclose.

00:01:43 Speaker 2

Thank you.

00:01:44 Speaker 1

All right.

00:01:44 Speaker 1

Thank you, Peter.

00:01:47 Speaker 1

So forever hold your peace.

00:01:48 Speaker 1

Here we go.

00:01:50 Speaker 1

So I always start with this because I think it's important to kind of remind ourselves of what we do here with the militia.

00:01:56 Speaker 1

We are the assembled people.

00:01:58 Speaker 1

That is the militia.

00:01:59 Speaker 1

The assembly militia represents the collective desire and commitment of the people.

00:02:04 Speaker 1

We must share in this effort to ensure success.

00:02:07 Speaker 1

Sitting back and waiting for others to do the work for you will not achieve the desired outcome.

00:02:13 Speaker 1

The well-being and security of the people must be our highest priority.

00:02:17 Speaker 1

Confident, prosperous, resilient, and secure is the state we want to achieve.

00:02:22 Speaker 1

We will focus on this moving forward.

00:02:24 Speaker 1

Defending these ideals peacefully is our purpose.

00:02:28 Speaker 1

A community of like-minded and helpful people.

00:02:30 Speaker 1

None of us can do this alone.

00:02:32 Speaker 1

Bring your talents and insight to the table for the benefit of all.

00:02:38 Speaker 1

Okay, so tonight,

00:02:39 Speaker 1

I wanted to talk about jurisdiction a bit.

00:02:42 Speaker 1

There seems to be kind of a recurring theme where jurisdiction comes into question.

00:02:50 Speaker 1

And I want it to be clear for the militia members, for the assembly, how jurisdiction works and where jurisdiction resides and then, of course, our desire to protect that jurisdiction.

00:03:06 Speaker 1

So we're engaged collectively in the reconstitution of our beloved republic, the United States of America, as enshrined in our great Declaration of Independence in 1776.

00:03:16 Speaker 1

During the mercenary conflict known as the Civil War, our republic was hijacked by a band of treasonous foreign agents masquerading as the United States government.

00:03:25 Speaker 1

And we have been living under a tyranny of lies and deceptions ever since.

00:03:30 Speaker 1

The reconstruction of our republic never happened, but now we lay claim to our birthright once again by declaring publicly that we can no longer tolerate this deception, and we openly defy the fraud that has been perpetrated against us under veritry and purloined theft of our God-given rights as American state nationals.

00:03:51 Speaker 1

When we changed our political status to that of an American state national, we began a process that will continue for the rest of our lives to protect those

00:04:00 Speaker 1

rights and defend our sovereignty for ourselves and our progeny.

00:04:05 Speaker 1

So we're kind of a gang of misfits in a way.

00:04:11 Speaker 1

The audacity of us to think that we can actually claim our own rights and we can stand up to this pretty obvious fraud, it becomes more and more obvious every day.

00:04:21 Speaker 1

But this has been going on for six or seven generations now.

00:04:25 Speaker 1

And it's time for

00:04:28 Speaker 1

the people of this country and across the world to reclaim sovereignty and to reclaim our natural God-given rights.

00:04:36 Speaker 1

And that's what we're doing.

00:04:38 Speaker 1

So part of this will have to do with jurisdiction.

00:04:40 Speaker 1

We'll talk about that now.

00:04:45 Speaker 1

So of course, I'm kind of a history buff.

00:04:47 Speaker 1

I like history because I think that it allows us to gain a better perspective on our present and future.

00:04:55 Speaker 1

So let's talk a little bit about the Nevada history, the political history of Nevada.

00:04:59 Speaker 1

In 1848, under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Mexican government ceded about 525,000 square miles of their northern territory to the United States of America.

00:05:14 Speaker 1

This included the modern states of California, Nevada, and Utah, and large portions of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming.

00:05:22 Speaker 1

This effectively ended the Mexican-American War.

00:05:25 Speaker 1

The American government paid Mexico about \$15 million at the time and assumed about three and a quarter million dollars in claims owed by the Mexican government during the enactment of that treaty.

00:05:36 Speaker 1

So that gave us this gigantic chunk of land and it fulfilled the objective of the United States to make it to the Pacific, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

00:05:49 Speaker 1

We got California in that deal.

00:05:51 Speaker 1

And now we had a highway running through the entire continent that was all part of the United States of America.

00:06:00 Speaker 1

In 1861, the Nevada territory was established with Carson City designated as a territorial capital.

00:06:06 Speaker 1

So Carson City has been the capital of the state since before its inception as a state.

00:06:14 Speaker 1

And I guess about, let's see, about four years after

00:06:21 Speaker 1

Three years after the declaration of the territory of Nevada, Nevada became the 36th state on October 31st, 1864, and this is why it's known as the battle-born state, because it was brought into the Union during the Civil War.

00:06:43 Speaker 1

Let's see what I did here.

00:06:44 Speaker 1

There we go.

00:06:48 Speaker 1

So the original counties, and these were 1861 counties, so this is territorial stuff.

00:06:55 Speaker 1

Carson County, which was divided pretty much instantly right away and became Ormsby County and surrounding counties.

00:07:05 Speaker 1

Story County, why do you think Story County was created early on?

00:07:10 Speaker 1

Well, that's where all the gold and the silver were, it's the smallest county on the state.

00:07:17 Speaker 1

And the reason that a lot of these counties were put together was because they needed government offices functioning in areas where a lot of activity and commerce and people were.

00:07:29 Speaker 1

So Story County was carved out right around Virginia City because they needed a recorder's office there.

00:07:34 Speaker 1

They needed a county government seat there in order to transact all of the business activity that was coming out of the area at the time.

00:07:44 Speaker 1

Washoe County was also part of this.

00:07:46 Speaker 1

Douglas County, Lyon County, Churchill County, and Esmeralda are all original counties on the states.

00:07:53 Speaker 1

And they were all created by territorial law, not federal law.

00:07:59 Speaker 1

The new counties that were created between 1861 and the 1880s were Humboldt County, Nye County, one of the largest counties in the Union, by the way, Elko County, White Pine, Lincoln,

00:08:13 Speaker 1

And then the last ones that were brought on board were Clark County in 1909 and Pershing County in 1919.

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So Nevada technically has 16 counties.

00:08:25 Speaker 1

Often people refer to 17 counties on Nevada, but that counts Carson City as a county when in fact it's an independent city.

00:08:34 Speaker 1

This is a municipal creation that came out of the legislature in 1969, so it's a relatively new

00:08:42 Speaker 1

development.

00:08:44 Speaker 1

The original Ormsby County, when I was born in Carson City, I was born in Ormsby County.

00:08:49 Speaker 1

And it stayed that way for nearly a decade after I was born.

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So I'm kind of interested in seeing us turn it back into Ormsby County.

00:08:59 Speaker 1

Personally, I don't like the municipal government running the whole thing, but that's for another day.

00:09:06 Speaker 1

Jurisdictional boundaries.

00:09:07 Speaker 1

All right.

00:09:09 Speaker 1

So we talked about the history

00:09:13 Speaker 1

So that we can understand that the jurisdictional boundaries that exist on the state right now had a purpose.

00:09:19 Speaker 1

All of them did.

00:09:20 Speaker 1

There were reasons for those county lines to be put in place.

00:09:26 Speaker 1

A lot of it had to do with economics and it had to do with the gold rush in California and how people were moving into certain areas of the state and how those states should be able to serve the populace that was populating those areas.

00:09:42 Speaker 1

So a very large county like Nye didn't need a lot of smaller divisions because there weren't a lot of people there.

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These are historically recognized.

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They're very stable.

00:09:57 Speaker 1

They've been here for a long time.

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I remember when I first got involved with the Nevada Assembly, I was asking the question, why do we follow the de facto's lines?

00:10:09 Speaker 1

It's not really the de facto per se.

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This all occurred before, most of this occurred before the state was even part of the union.

00:10:18 Speaker 1

It was the territory.

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And the people that lived on the territory at the time helped draw up these county lines and these divisions for their reasons.

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So as a result, we've got

00:10:37 Speaker 1

stable jurisdictions within the state of the union, which is the overall state, the boundaries of the state, and we have the current union states, which I always say parentheses counties because people get confused because union states and state of the union have state in it.

00:10:54 Speaker 1

But the union states are the counties.

00:10:57 Speaker 1

There's little justification for any radical change to these well-established lawful boundaries, and doing so would require ratification by the American state nationals who are members of the Nevada Assembly.

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That's the entire state.

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So before anybody has any ideas about changing up the borders and the boundaries, it's probably better.

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Well, either we have a discussion about that, I suppose, at some point in the future.

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But for now, it seems to suit everyone pretty well on the state.

00:11:34 Speaker 1

Okay, so as soon as we start talking jurisdiction, one of the first things that comes to mind is this idea of authority.

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And authority does accompany jurisdiction.

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Jurisdiction has a clear boundary, a clear definition, and within that jurisdictional boundary there are certain authorities that can be exercised.

00:12:00 Speaker 1

Under the American government system that we represent, there's only one true authority and that's the people.

00:12:07 Speaker 1

So the militia is the people.

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We are the authority on the state and on the State of the Union and on the Union states.

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Authority is the ability to act, decide, or command.

00:12:21 Speaker 1

It's bounded by jurisdiction.

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We can't go to California and exercise any Nevada influence in California.

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Those are two international sovereign states.

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Just like Washoe County can't go and tell Lyon County how they need to operate.

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Those are jurisdictional boundaries that have their own sets of authority built into them.

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So this authority can be vested in officials, and that's different than officers.

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We'll talk about that a little bit.

00:12:55 Speaker 1

For example, the county sheriff is an official on the county but only has jurisdiction within the county's borders.

00:13:04 Speaker 1

The county sheriff from Storey County can't come to Carson City and start exercising that authority.

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It stays where the jurisdictional boundaries are laid.

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On Nevada, we practice two fundamental areas of jurisdiction.

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That's the land and the soil.

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The remaining jurisdictions are those of the sea and the air.

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We're not going to get too much into the sea and the air this evening because we're going to focus on the state and the union states.

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The land and soil jurisdictions are distributed between the state of the union, Nevada, and the union states, the counties.

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The state retains the land jurisdiction throughout.

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while the counties define the soil jurisdiction.

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So about half of our counties don't have a single ASN on them.

00:13:55 Speaker 1

And by virtue of that, there's nobody on those counties to exercise any jurisdictional authority or claim.

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The authority to act is bounded by the respective jurisdictions.

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So let's talk a little bit about how these

00:14:14 Speaker 1

different jurisdictional relationships work with each other.

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We have three primary ones on our sovereign state, and that would be the State of the Union, which is the State of Nevada, the Union States, which are the counties, and the Federated States of America, which is the Federation.

00:14:36 Speaker 1

The State of the Union is the international sovereign jurisdiction of the entire state, so we

00:14:43 Speaker 1

face inward and outward from the state boundary, the jurisdictional boundary of the state.

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The Union State is the domestic sovereign jurisdiction of the county.

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It's the soil, six inches above the land is the soil.

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And it concerns itself with the domestic activities that go on within the county.

00:15:05 Speaker 1

It interacts with the state, of course, and the land runs under the soil jurisdiction, so there is a relationship, it's bound,

00:15:13 Speaker 1

with each other, but the counties are free to set up their Republican form of government any way they see fit.

00:15:21 Speaker 1

And that is because the people on the county who are domiciled on the county are the ones who make determinations about their soil jurisdiction.

00:15:33 Speaker 1

Now, the Federation is the recognized guidance jurisdiction of the governmental reconstruction we are endeavoring to put in place today.

00:15:43 Speaker 1

So the Federation is involved, well, we'll break it down into each of these individual parts in just a few minutes.

00:15:50 Speaker 1

All of these jurisdictions work together in order to stand our sovereign government, which is intentionally limited, meaning our government is not supposed to grow to the point where it interferes in our lives.

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It's supposed to remain small.

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It's supposed to only deal with extremes.

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And the rest of the time, we are free to self-govern and live in liberty.

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That's the idea.

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The only time the government needs to step in is when some kind of harm or threat occurs that affects the people of the jurisdiction.

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We the sovereign, self-governing people are the ultimate authority.

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And that has been lost on many, many people's minds.

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But that's the way it's supposed to be.

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So let's talk a little bit about the State of the Union.

00:16:48 Speaker 1

As we said, the three of these jurisdictions, they are mutually dependent.

00:16:53 Speaker 1

The State of the Union concerns itself with the welfare of the entire state.

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It assists the union states, the counties, in their efforts to establish a functional republican form of government within their respective soil jurisdictional borders.

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So the state can be very helpful.

00:17:12 Speaker 1

We've got two large counties on the state, Washoe and Clark, but the other counties are pretty small.

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In fact, the top five are less than 60,000 people besides Washoe and Clark.

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So as a percentage of those, we have very few ASNs on the other counties in the state.

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And by virtue of that, they can't stand up courts and they can't set up a ton of committees.

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They don't have enough people to really do that.

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I'm often asked if the county, is there a minimum number of ASNs that can be on a county before they start standing themselves up or declaring their presence?

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No, one ASN is enough.

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As soon as that ASN who's domiciled on a county says, hey, I want to participate,

00:18:03 Speaker 1

with this soil jurisdiction, they have every right to do that.

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That's their domicile.

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That's where they live.

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They live within the county boundaries, the union state boundary, and they have every right to speak up just like any other county.

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One of the nice things about counties kind of standing people up and identifying somebody who's going to take a leadership role on the union state county jurisdiction is that

00:18:30 Speaker 1

There's an assumption and an expectation on the part of the individual who does that that they will be engaged in outreach so that they get more ASNs on their particular county or neighboring counties to participate in this form of government.

00:18:48 Speaker 1

So the idea at first, I didn't quite understand it, particularly when the term union state started being thrown around, which wasn't that long ago.

00:18:58 Speaker 1

The more I thought about it, the more I thought, wow, that's a perfect way to divide responsibility to decentralize our outreach and get people who really care about their soil jurisdiction environment to do more outreach and get people together that are close by.

00:19:18 Speaker 1

Rather than the state trying to do it from wherever the people who are volunteering on the state are on, why not have people who are living in those counties

00:19:28 Speaker 1

get involved.

00:19:28 Speaker 1

They'll have the better idea of what outreach might work, what kinds of things are effective, and they are going to be able to say, yeah, I live right over there.

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You live right over there.

00:19:40 Speaker 1

Let's get together and talk about this.

00:19:44 Speaker 1

So the union states are a powerful way for us to get people to stand up and do outreach on a more distributed or decentralized way.

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It also helps that the state of the union

00:19:58 Speaker 1

has got a lot of these resources already established, and hopefully we'll have more very soon, where we can help those counties who don't have, I don't know, a court or don't have some committee work going on there that would help them if they need help from the state, the state is here to help them with that.

00:20:19 Speaker 1

That's what the state has been for all along.

00:20:24 Speaker 1

If we take things like vetting, the vetting committee, which has been a bit controversial from time to time.

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The vetting committee on the state level is there for state officials, state committee chairs, and state level activities.

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But it can also be extended to smaller counties that would like to have vetting services provided in an environment where they don't have enough people to man their own vetting committee.

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This is all very logical.

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It's not controversial.

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It's not competitive.

00:20:56 Speaker 1

It's not supposed to be any kind of controversy for the state to help these counties out with services that they already have up and functioning, particularly when we're dealing with a very limited number of people who have the time or the ability to stand up and perform these activities.

00:21:17 Speaker 1

In counties where no ASN is identified, the state of the union provides full land and soil oversight.

00:21:23 Speaker 1

That's why we're called the land and soil government at the state level.

00:21:28 Speaker 1

As soon as a county has ASNs on there and they want to start developing their county government infrastructure, they take over the soil responsibility.

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But until that happened,

00:21:40 Speaker 1

it falls to the state.

00:21:43 Speaker 1

Any questions so far?

00:21:46 Speaker 1

I can't see you so speak up if you want.

00:21:50 Speaker 1

Okay.

00:21:51 Speaker 1

So the next level is the union state or county level.

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The union states are responsible for the management of their domestic activities on the soil jurisdiction.

00:22:01 Speaker 1

They establish committees, courts, sheriffs, and other organs of government they collectively deem appropriate for their soil jurisdiction.

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The state doesn't go in there and mess with them.

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They do their thing.

00:22:15 Speaker 1

But remember this, every ASN on Nevada is part of a union state jurisdiction.

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So the people on a union state jurisdiction have a responsibility, if they are interested, to participate in their union state forms of government, going to meetings, voting when asked

00:22:39 Speaker 1

discussing the issues, identifying areas that need attention.

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Those are all activities that go on in those soil jurisdictions on the union states.

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The added responsibility is to participate in the state level government as well, the State of the Union.

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So we have feet in both jurisdictions in both worlds.

00:23:03 Speaker 1

American state nationals domiciled a particular union state, a county participate in the process by using their sovereign vote.

00:23:09 Speaker 1

Those outside the union state county do not participate or vote in those deliberations.

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That is their jurisdiction.

00:23:18 Speaker 1

So inviting people to meetings is all fine.

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If you want to open your meetings up to people on other counties, that's all well and good if that's what you want to do.

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But when it comes to

00:23:29 Speaker 1

the actual vote, there needs to be some mechanism to identify the people who are domiciled on your jurisdiction.

00:23:36 Speaker 1

It's funny we're kind of dealing with this right now in the de facto.

00:23:41 Speaker 1

Voter ID, identifying voters, making sure that citizens or domiciled residents participate in the appropriate jurisdiction.

00:23:55 Speaker 1

Then the Federation.

00:23:56 Speaker 1

So the Federated States of America is concerned with supporting and advocating for the sovereign states of the union and thereby the domestic union states, the counties.

00:24:07 Speaker 1

So it filters all the way down.

00:24:09 Speaker 1

They provide research, advice, and international representation for the sovereign states of the union.

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That's their job.

00:24:16 Speaker 1

They offer services to that end by appointing coordinators.

00:24:22 Speaker 1

who act as bridges between the state and the Federation.

00:24:26 Speaker 1

Coordinators are Federation personnel.

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They're temporary.

00:24:32 Speaker 1

They're only here until we have full standing and we're an independent, sovereign, international nation state.

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Once that happens, the coordinators all leave.

00:24:43 Speaker 1

The Marshal at Arms also leaves.

00:24:46 Speaker 1

And I believe the state function is done by the Marshal of Arms.

00:24:52 Speaker 1

I'm not mistaken.

00:24:53 Speaker 1

So we'll have an actual state elected marshal of arms once we're standing on our own.

00:25:01 Speaker 1

But for the time being, the Federation graciously extends coordinators and marshal of arms to help us.

00:25:09 Speaker 1

Sorry about that.

00:25:14 Speaker 1

Additional services are also available to the states when needed, such as the Peacekeeping Task Force or PKTF and the Continental Marshals, which were just activated here this month.

00:25:26 Speaker 1

We're going to be looking into how we interact with the Continental Marshals.

00:25:30 Speaker 1

What I understand is the Continental Marshals are involved in

00:25:39 Speaker 1

They're involved in international disputes and issues, things like contraband, smuggling, trafficking, post offices, believe it or not, issues such as that.

00:25:53 Speaker 1

So they don't, there will be a, eventually there'll be a continental marshal deputy chief assigned to Nevada, and that'll be a contact person, kind of like a coordinator who

00:26:08 Speaker 1

who interacts between the state and the continental marshals in general.

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But I don't have much in the way of details on that yet.

00:26:15 Speaker 1

And once I do, I'll be happy to share that with the rest of the ASNs on the state.

00:26:24 Speaker 3

Hey, Mike.

00:26:25 Speaker 1

Yeah.

00:26:25 Speaker 3

I just wanted to let you know there is a text screen up that we can see.

00:26:30 Speaker 3

So you might want to close that because you can see it and it will be on the recording.

00:26:35 Speaker 3

And then the other thing is it's the sergeant in arms that the marshal at arms will turn into, will become - Sergeant at arms.

00:26:46 Speaker 3

Sergeant at arms.

00:26:48 Speaker 1

Oh, OK.

00:26:49 Speaker 3

Thanks.

00:26:49 Speaker 1

All right, thank you for that.

00:26:51 Speaker 1

I appreciate it on both counts.

00:26:55 Speaker 1

Let's see here.

00:26:56 Speaker 1

So all right, so where does our federation fit into all this?

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As we've already discussed, the militia is everybody, right?

00:27:12 Speaker 1

It's all of us on the entire state, both union state jurisdictions and state of the union jurisdictions.

00:27:20 Speaker 1

So it's the entire state.

00:27:21 Speaker 1

Oh, for goodness sakes.

00:27:31 Speaker 1

Sorry about this, guys.

00:27:33 Speaker 1

There we go.

00:27:36 Speaker 1

So the people are concerned with their ability to live freely without intrusion of their government.

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Of course, that's the reason we changed our political status.

00:27:47 Speaker 1

We want out from under that oppressive kind of environment.

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So we're trying to create or we're trying to develop a government that is going to do exactly that.

00:28:01 Speaker 1

I don't anticipate this government

00:28:04 Speaker 1

doing a lot with regard to day-to-day kind of activity of the people on the state and in the counties in the union states.

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It shouldn't be there to do that.

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The kinds of things that we'll concern ourselves with mostly early on will have to do with procedural issues, administrative stuff, things like that.

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But later on it will have more to do with big development projects, emergency response, border defense,

00:28:33 Speaker 1

things along those lines, but will only be called out when needed.

00:28:39 Speaker 1

It's not going to be a standing kind of ongoing thing that everybody has to look over their shoulder about.

00:28:47 Speaker 1

Having said that, in order to achieve it, the people have a responsibility to defend themselves, their property and their way of life.

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So we have an obligation for defense.

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What does that mean?

00:28:59 Speaker 1

Well, one of the ways that we defend ourselves is by talking to each other and communicating and knowing the people in our communities.

00:29:07 Speaker 1

We've talked about this before in our meetings, but trying to get out, particularly through outreach and letting people know who we are and why we're here and getting to know who your neighbors are because

00:29:20 Speaker 1

Should something happen that requires a collective response, it's much easier to get a group of people together that is familiar with each other than it is to kind of strike a match in the dark and hope there's somebody nearby.

00:29:35 Speaker 1

That's what we're trying to avoid.

00:29:37 Speaker 1

We also identify any kind of attacks, theft, things that are going on

00:29:47 Speaker 1

in the assembly that don't quite jive with what the assembly members want.

00:29:52 Speaker 1

Remember, the assembly members, the people are the ones who drive this whole thing.

00:29:57 Speaker 1

And as a militia commander, I view it as my responsibility to ensure that their voices are heard, their concerns are identified and answered.

00:30:10 Speaker 1

But I don't make independent decisions about this stuff.

00:30:14 Speaker 1

It comes from

00:30:16 Speaker 1

The people who attend these meetings who give me feedback, who let me know whether or not I'm going in the right direction or not, that's how this is supposed to work.

00:30:27 Speaker 1

Same with the juror pillar.

00:30:29 Speaker 1

Lou is an official, the chief justice on the state, but his job is to assemble the jurors.

00:30:36 Speaker 1

The jurors make all the determinations.

00:30:39 Speaker 1

As a chief justice, all he does is make sure that we follow procedure and we do things correctly, that's it.

00:30:45 Speaker 1

The militia commander, mostly networking, communication, education, and trying to get more people involved actively in what we're doing.

00:30:55 Speaker 1

So we peacefully assemble in order to accomplish all of those things as a unified militia.

00:31:04 Speaker 1

I think I've got a little bit more.

00:31:05 Speaker 1

Oh yeah, the two faces of an ASN.

00:31:08 Speaker 1

If you don't know what that statue is, that's Janus.

00:31:13 Speaker 1

He's a Greek god with two faces and each American state national is kind of two-faced in the fact that they have two obligations to his or her government should they care to participate.

00:31:26 Speaker 1

Now we've got ASNs here on Nevada that have got no interest in getting involved with the assembly, joining the assembly, attending meetings, any of that stuff and they're free to do that.

00:31:38 Speaker 1

There is no obligation on the part of

00:31:41 Speaker 1

the Nevada Assembly to do anything you don't want to do.

00:31:45 Speaker 1

But for those of us that do, we have two arenas that we are automatically placed within.

00:31:54 Speaker 1

One is the place where they are domiciled.

00:31:59 Speaker 1

So our union state jurisdiction, our soil jurisdiction where we live is one set of government or governed

00:32:10 Speaker 1

environments that we should take notice of and participate in.

00:32:15 Speaker 1

The other one is the state, and that's all of us.

00:32:17 Speaker 1

That's what the militia does.

00:32:19 Speaker 1

That's what the juror pillar does.

00:32:20 Speaker 1

That's what our general assembly meetings are for, so that we can discuss, debate, identify issues that need attention.

00:32:30 Speaker 1

But there's only a few of us doing this right now, and we need more.

00:32:34 Speaker 1

So if you're on a county, you participate in your county jurisdictional

00:32:40 Speaker 1

government, take a step to the right and put your foot on the state and contribute a bit there too.

00:32:47 Speaker 1

We can use the help.

00:32:49 Speaker 1

The counties need the help.

00:32:50 Speaker 1

The state needs the help.

00:32:51 Speaker 1

We're all supposed to be doing this together.

00:32:57 Speaker 1

So your union state county needs you to participate and take interest in your local community and your Nevada State of the Union needs you to participate and take interest in the issues that affect everyone living on Nevada.

00:33:08 Speaker 1

domestically and internationally.

00:33:10 Speaker 1

Internationally will become more of an issue for us as we develop.

00:33:20 Speaker 1

Keep in mind we work together.

00:33:23 Speaker 1

This is supposed to be a collective effort.

00:33:26 Speaker 1

We have departed from the world of top-down hierarchy.

00:33:29 Speaker 1

There is no authority above that of the people.

00:33:34 Speaker 1

There are no titles of nobility.

00:33:36 Speaker 1

There's no state officers.

00:33:38 Speaker 1

Officers are de facto officials are freedom, self-governance, Republican government.

00:33:48 Speaker 1

There's no officers telling you how to live your life.

00:33:51 Speaker 1

We are a free sovereign people.

00:33:54 Speaker 1

At times, there are those of us who step up and act on behalf of our fellow countrymen to get the job done.

00:34:02 Speaker 1

They participate

00:34:04 Speaker 1

in or chair committees, they run for positions as formal officials, but none of them have any power under themselves.

00:34:15 Speaker 1

They are obligated and they take that obligation to serve the people and nothing more.

00:34:23 Speaker 1

That's the only obligation you take if you step up.

00:34:28 Speaker 1

When one assumes a position such as county sheriff, chief justice, or militia commander, they have assumed more responsibility than their fellow citizens are either able or willing to assume.

00:34:39 Speaker 1

That responsibility is to carry out the will of the people that they serve, nothing more.

00:34:45 Speaker 1

They are state and local officials, not officers.

00:34:49 Speaker 1

They commit to study and learn

00:34:52 Speaker 1

how to be a better service to the people with whom they share the common bond of liberty.

00:34:59 Speaker 1

All right, kind of preachy, but it works.

00:35:02 Speaker 1

So I always close out by pitching the Telegram room.

00:35:05 Speaker 1

We've got a couple of new members in there.

00:35:08 Speaker 1

There's a link in the e-mail that Sue sent out for this meeting.

00:35:11 Speaker 1

Please just click on it.

00:35:12 Speaker 1

It'll tell you if you got Telegram or not, tell you how to get it on your computer or open up a browser and participate that way.

00:35:21 Speaker 1

I've been putting a lot of stuff in there about kind of gardening and oh, I did a thing on knots.

00:35:29 Speaker 1

Just practical stuff that you can use hopefully in your day-to-day life.

00:35:32 Speaker 1

I also put this presentation in there.

00:35:36 Speaker 1

And we'll have more official kind of notices coming from the militia that will go in the Telegram room.

00:35:42 Speaker 1

So it's a great way to be involved.

00:35:45 Speaker 1

The other thing nice about Telegram

00:35:48 Speaker 1

You don't put all your personal data in there and it's not exposed to anybody, unlike Facebook and some of these other platforms where they just take everything you've got and make it available to people who may not have your best interests in mind.

00:36:03 Speaker 1

Telegram's pretty anonymous and you choose what you watch.

00:36:07 Speaker 1

They don't do much in the way of advertising or anything like that.

00:36:11 Speaker 1

It's a pretty clean environment to work in, so I encourage you to participate in that and with that,

00:36:17 Speaker 1

Let me get out of here.

00:36:27 Speaker 1

All right, how do I get back to my...

00:36:37 Speaker 1

All right, you guys can't see my screen anymore, I presume?

00:36:48 Speaker 1

No.

00:36:50 Speaker 1

Okay, so I clicked exit.

00:36:52 Speaker 1

I already did that.

00:36:54 Speaker 1

How do I get back to you?

00:36:58 Speaker 1

I'm not a free conference call guru here, obviously.

00:37:04 Speaker 1

There we go.

00:37:04 Speaker 1

All right, I figured it out.

00:37:06 Speaker 1

All right, so we did that in about 45 minutes, roughly 40 minutes, 45 minutes.

00:37:12 Speaker 1

It's a little shorter than usual, but I felt like a topic that was timely and needed some attention.

00:37:18 Speaker 1

Do you guys have any thoughts about any of this?

00:37:22 Speaker 1

Give me some feedback.

00:37:23 Speaker 1

Let me know you're out there.

00:37:27 Speaker 3

Hey, Mike, this is Sue.

00:37:30 Speaker 3

Very good presentation.

00:37:33 Speaker 3

A lot of good information on there.

00:37:35 Speaker 3

And I hope everyone will listen to this.

00:37:39 Speaker 3

I yield.

00:37:42 Speaker 1

Yeah, well, you know.

00:37:44 Speaker 1

Sometimes the basics are really important to go over again.

00:37:47 Speaker 1

I think we forget sometimes and we get kind of caught up in our day-to-day lives that there's something big going on here that we're all a part of.

00:37:55 Speaker 1

And the more that we can kind of support each other in this and educate each other, like I said, when you step up and do some kind of official position, a committee chair or something like that, I remember when I was

00:38:14 Speaker 1

first learning to do the whole paramedic thing, you know, there's a lot of information you gotta learn to be a paramedic.

00:38:20 Speaker 1

And I was operating at a kind of a physician level toward the last 20 years of it.

00:38:26 Speaker 1

But in order to get there, I started teaching advanced cardiac life support.

00:38:31 Speaker 1

And I was as green as could be.

00:38:33 Speaker 1

And I remember the first, it's called ACLS, the first ACLS meeting, I was called up to talk about a certain procedure

00:38:42 Speaker 1

And I was standing in front of about 250 physicians, nurses and allied healthcare personnel.

00:38:49 Speaker 1

I didn't freeze, but I didn't really do a great job.

00:38:52 Speaker 1

But what it did for me is it forced me to know the material.

00:38:57 Speaker 1

So stepping up to a committee or getting involved in some way that kind of takes you out of your shell, if you're anything like me, it forces you to learn.

00:39:07 Speaker 1

So that when you're asked a question or when you're pressed on an issue, you are prepared.

00:39:14 Speaker 1

And I think it's a very valuable experience for anybody who's thinking about getting more involved with the state or their union state activities to give it a go.

00:39:27 Speaker 1

Try it out for a while and see how it works.

00:39:32 Speaker 1

The worst that can happen is that you may feel a little silly,

00:39:37 Speaker 1

But I can guarantee you that the majority of the people that are involved in this, we've already stuck our neck out by just changing our political status.

00:39:47 Speaker 1

So you're already kind of brave souls to be doing that.

00:39:51 Speaker 1

Take another step and help us create what we all want, which is a small government that doesn't mess with us on a day-to-day basis, but treats us well when we are in trouble.

00:40:05 Speaker 1

and when we need help.

00:40:08 Speaker 1

So unless there's a tremendous amount of dialogue or feedback, I think that might be it.

00:40:19 Speaker 1

Anything else?

00:40:22 Speaker 2

Hey, Mike.

00:40:25 Speaker 1

Thanks, guys.

00:40:26 Speaker 1

Yeah, Peter, go ahead.

00:40:28 Speaker 2

Well, I just wanted to plant another little seed that we're still in the GPP trying to configure

00:40:36 Speaker 2

The seal for for the militia.

00:40:39 Speaker 2

If anyone has any ideas, pencil sketches, picture samples, uh, text necessities, anything like that would be helpful.

00:40:51 Speaker 1

Um, yeah, anything like that?

00:40:55 Speaker 2

Anything that means something that that you think would bring special meaning to the seal, please.

00:41:04 Speaker 2

By all means, share.

00:41:06 Speaker 2

Thank you.

00:41:07 Speaker 2

I yield.

00:41:08 Speaker 1

Thank you, Peter, and I appreciate you bringing that up.

00:41:10 Speaker 1

I tend to get focused in on this presentation and I forget some of those details, but Peter has been very helpful with us on the GPP in trying to get seals.

00:41:19 Speaker 1

We are also trying to create a seal that is appropriate for the general assembly.

00:41:24 Speaker 1

These seals would go on formal communications, either electronic or physical communications.

00:41:33 Speaker 1

And that will become more of a necessity as we develop.

00:41:41 Speaker 1

Already there's some discussion about certain kinds of formal communication out of the general assembly.

00:41:47 Speaker 1

And I have no doubt that at some point the militia assembly will also have to make formal addresses or have conversations outside of the assembly as we become

00:42:01 Speaker 1

you know, more well developed.

00:42:02 Speaker 1

So please help us out with that.

00:42:04 Speaker 1

That would be great.

00:42:05 Speaker 1

You don't have to get up in front of anybody.

00:42:06 Speaker 1

You don't have to run a committee, but you can certainly, you can just send an e-mail to me, to Sue, and get us the information that you think is what would be important in those seals to depict and reflect what they're all about.

00:42:23 Speaker 1

So thanks again, Peter, for that.

00:42:26 Speaker 1

Anybody else?

00:42:33 Speaker 1

All right.

00:42:35 Speaker 1

Well, I appreciate all of you coming out here.

00:42:37 Speaker 1

We've got nine people on, which is fine.

00:42:39 Speaker 1

And I know the recordings get much more play.

00:42:42 Speaker 1

So if you're listening to the recording, be mindful of what Peter just mentioned and think about stepping up and helping us out.

00:42:50 Speaker 1

You can connect to either the coordinator, Sue, or you can get ahold of me directly.

00:42:55 Speaker 1

Everybody's got my e-mail address.

00:42:58 Speaker 1

You can also talk to Lou if you like.

00:43:00 Speaker 1

whatever you're most comfortable doing.

00:43:02 Speaker 1

And since this isn't a formal meeting per se, it's a presentation, I will say good night to you all and have a wonderful evening and a wonderful weekend.

00:43:11 Speaker 1

Until next time.

00:43:15 Speaker 2

Thanks, Mike.

00:43:16 Speaker 3

Thank you.

00:43:18 Speaker 2

Yeah, Mike.