

Section 13: The Jural Assembly

Jural Assemblies are the organizational units of land and soil jurisdiction courts. During the assembly phase of reconstruction, the Jural Assembly bears the responsibility of getting these courts up and running.

Jural Assembly meetings are special meetings organized by the active members of the Jural Assembly, all of whom are members of the Jury Pool, able to serve on both the Grand Jury and Trial Juries or as officers of the courts. (More details on the role of the Juror are covered later in this section.)



State Jural Assemblies

“The job of the State Jural Assemblies is to organize and re-populate the land and soil jurisdiction of each of the American States, and then, to finish the reconstruction of the Federal States of States, so that our Government is restored to its intended form and fully functional.”

From the Jural Assembly Handbook p66 (Find the article number)

From Article 1501 - “For All the Jural Assemblies”

Jural Assemblies are the organizational units of land and soil jurisdiction courts.

Jural Assemblies create States and Counties.

Jural Assemblies organize the land and soil jurisdiction courts owed to the people of each State.

Jural Assembly organizers are responsible for the making sure that candidate members are eligible to serve

As a result, land and soil jurisdiction courts organized by Jural Assemblies are courts for people

In most States, candidates must be at least 21, must have permanent homes declared within the geographic boundaries of their State, must be landowners (even if the land owned is only their reclaimed Good Name and bodily Estate)

State or County?

State Jural Assembly members are, by default, County Jural Assembly members. If you think about it, if you live on a particular state, you also live on a county within that state, right?

Our American Courts

Ultimately, we will have all of the following courts set up:

State Grand Jury and Trial Courts

Operating under American Common Law

These will be mirrored in each county with jurisdiction limited to the county

State of State Grand Jury and Trial Courts

Operating under International Mercantile Law

Handling International Trade Issues

Postal Area Grand Jury and Trial Courts

Operating under International Land and Mercantile Law

Handling International crime issues.

This is where the Marshals take their cases.

Sample Agenda

Who is Eligible?

All State Nationals and State Citizens are members of the Jury Pool and a part of the Jural Assembly. State Nationals and State Citizens are both eligible to decide cases involving in-State issues, while State Citizens alone hear cases involving international subject matter.

Offices

The following 2 paragraphs were found in relation to the Jural Assembly Offices. Are declarations required for all officers – should this be included in the other pillars or perhaps in the Assembly Basics in the Elections section?

When officers are elected to the Jural Assembly they will make a public affirmation declaring that he or she will serve the People of the State in Good Faith and Honor, protect the Court and the Public, and assist in providing and securing peace and justice for all.

A similar simple Declaration (no Oaths, no "so help me God"-- those are the for sea courts) applies to all Court Officials. A written copy of this Declaration is kept in the Court Clerk's Office available for view

along with the similar Declarations of the Justices and other officials.

Justice of the Peace

Description

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Jural Assembly Secretary

Description

Functions may include keeping "minutes" and recordings of Assembly Meetings

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Recorder



<https://external-content.duckduckgo.com/iu/?u=https%3A%2F%2Fmedia.gettyimages.com%2Fillustrations%2Foffice-worker-illustration->

Description – Needs to be updated with a different or modified article

From Article 1516: “For All the Jural Assemblies – 12 – Record Keepers”

Your State Jural Assembly needs to have a Recorder, not a Registrar, and the primary duty of that Office needs to be keeping Records related to the Jural Assembly and its Members in order and secure.

Records are by definition all the paperwork associated with actual land and actual soil and actual people.

Membership Records are confidential for the most part and only the names and addresses of the Jural Assembly Members are generally available.

The State Recorder function is vital. It creates and preserves the Public and Private Records upon which the legitimacy and proof of the proper functioning of the Jural Assembly depend. Protecting the Person and the Records of the State Jural Assembly Recorder are therefore important considerations, and securing the Records in multiple copies and in multiple locations is also necessary. Ideally, all Records are created in original triplicate at the time of their creation, with one copy going to the Jural Assembly Member, one going to the soil jurisdiction County level organization, and one remaining with the State Jural Assembly Recorder. Realistically, at the beginning, we are all dealing with less than ideal circumstances and photocopies of documents may have to be accepted instead.

The Recorders together with Recording Secretaries and Public Notaries elected, trained, and confirmed in Office by the actual State Jural Assembly together make up a team that evidences, secures, and officially affirms our political status, our identity, the capacity in which we are choosing to act, and which ultimately secures the peace and the proper functioning of the State Jural Assemblies and the country as a whole.

The above is confusing...

Qualities of a Good Recorder

Very organized

Don't mind paperwork

???

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Court Clerk



Description

From Article 1539: "For All the Jural Assemblies – 17 Clerks and Bondsmen"

Clerks set the venue of court cases-- that is, they determine where a case belongs, in which court and jurisdiction, and they assign it to a specific Judge, a Justice, or a Justice of the Peace to "shepherd" the proceedings. So the first duty of a Court Clerk is to recognize the kind of action being pursued and the nature of the people or the persons pursuing it, and thereby, to correctly direct it to the appropriate jurisdiction and the appropriate court within that jurisdiction.

This can be determined simply by asking if the people coming to our courts are members of a State Jural Assembly? And by looking at the subject of the case. Does it involve one of the People? Does it involve things that occurred within the boundaries of our State or at the County level, inside our County? Is it an issue that pertains to the land and soil and to actual, factual people and things? That is our jurisdiction.

A good Court Clerk can determine the jurisdiction of a case from determining the capacity in which parties to a case are acting, the nature of the controversy and what it involves as subject matter.

Qualities of a Good Court Clerk

Extensive knowledge of jurisdiction

Very organized

Don't mind paperwork

???



Land and soil jurisdiction
Courts keep records.

Sea jurisdiction Courts
keep files.

A good Court Clerk operating a lawful Court as one of the People and a member of the State Jural Assembly can "observe the facts" though not offer "legal advice" since our lawful system is foreign to their legal system.

Court Clerks also maintain meticulous records of all the paperwork involved in a case, assigning numbers to case records and keeping track as more paperwork and evidence comes in and is added to the court record. Declarations made by all Jural Officers are also kept in the Court Clerk's Office available for view.

Many Paralegals can readily fulfill the duties of Court Clerk once they are brought up to speed and understand that we are reopening Public Courts to serve the people (State Nationals) and People (State Citizens) of our State.

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Bondsman



Description

From Article 1539: “For All the Jural Assemblies – 17 Clerks and Bondsmen”

Bondsmen are the land counterparts to the Bailiffs in sea jurisdiction courts. This is a role at the court level, to take charge of prisoners and ensure their safety and good conduct while in court. This role can also extend beyond the boundaries of the Court as Bondsmen may assist Sheriffs and other Public Law Officials in performance of their duties.

Bondsmen maintain the security of the actual courtroom and direct traffic within it.

They may also seat people in the court gallery, help those who are physically injured or disabled, distribute educational information to members of the Jural Assembly, instruct people on how to post bonds --fees guaranteeing future performance of actions--that are retained and accounted for by the Court Clerk's Office, and act in similar capacities.

A Bondsman may serve as a Witness to official paperwork and confirms the Bond Roster for each day the Court is in Session-- he signs the list of Bonds set by the Court and confirms receipt of bonding fees together with the Court Clerk at close of the Court's business each day. He secures and locks the safe containing the bond fees.

The Bondsmen typically make a public affirmation declaring that he will serve the People of the State in Good Faith and Honor, to protect the Court and the Public, and to assist in providing and securing peace and justice for all.

The Bondsman in a court is meant to be a reassuring figure for those participating in or witnessing the proceedings, as well as a stalwart protector of everyone concerned, including those accused of crimes.

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Coroner



<https://clipground.com/images/coroner-clipart-6.png>

Description

From Article 1528: "For All the Jural Assemblies – 15 Coroners"

The Office of County Coroner... is in fact one of the Primary Offices of the American Government. Why? The Coroner is the only Public Official who can remove a sitting Governor from office. Strange, but true. The logic of this is too convoluted and ancient to go into, but there is a long history confirming that of all the Public Offices, the Office of the Coroner is "the office of greatest trust".

In order to fully function, the actual land and soil jurisdiction government requires a Coroner, who must be a competently trained medical professional.

Retired Medical Doctors and Nurses who no longer use their license can return it and serve as County Coroners. Men and women trained as Physician's Assistants in the course of their military training who, for whatever reasons, did not choose to make use of that training in private life can serve as Coroners. Realistically, all that is needed is someone who has reasonable training and experience to be able to certify that a man is dead and to give an educated opinion of the cause of death. At first, anyway, the actual County Coroner serves only cases involving members of the State Jural Assembly (State Citizens) and those who have recorded their State National political status with the State Jural Assembly Recorder.

As well as recording deaths, County Coroners have an even more important function from the standpoint of the Jural Assembly: recording births. As new babies are born into the families of State Jural Assembly members and also into the families of State Nationals, the event and the details need to be recorded on the land and soil jurisdiction of the actual States. The actual County Coroner's Office certifies both births and deaths and has them recorded by the State Jural Assembly Recorder's Office prior to serving Notice to the Territorial Government by providing a copy of the public record.

Elected/Appointed

Eligibility

Vetting

Requirements

Sheriff (+Deputies?)



Description

Sheriffs exist only at the County level. The state can have Troopers or Rangers, but no sheriffs. And the Sheriff is the highest ranking law official in the County – above defacto LEOs and district officials.

From Article 1526: "For All the Jural Assemblies – 14 Sheriffs, State Militas, and Marshals"

Our Sheriffs are public peacekeeping officials, as opposed to "Law Enforcement Officers," which are the defacto Sheriffs.

A land jurisdiction Sheriff functioning in actual Public Office in say, Clayton County, Ohio, is the highest ranking law official in the County, bar none. Nobody outranks them. Not the District Attorney. Not even the Governor of the State outranks an actual County Sheriff on his home turf, and certainly, neither does the Governor of any "State of State" outrank a County Sheriff. Anyone working as a "Sheriff" for any incorporated entity is a lot farther down the totem pole, too. Peacekeeping Officials of the actual land and soil jurisdiction (unincorporated) Counties outrank Law Enforcement Officers hired by incorporated "Counties" by many orders of magnitude. The actual County Sheriff is responsible for the enforcement of the Public and Organic Law, including the actual Constitution owed to our States and the protection of the property, persons, and guaranteed rights of the people living within the borders of his County.

So those County Sheriffs who are Peacekeeping Officials serving the unincorporated land and soil jurisdiction Counties, are the embodiment of the Public Law and the executors of the Law of the Land and the Law of the Soil within their County's borders.

The actual State may employ additional peacekeeping Public Safety Officers, whose duty is to uphold the Public and Organic Law in places and in situations where the people of the State (State Nationals) need protection or assistance.

The Authority Pyramid

The Authority Pyramid in the actual American States goes like this:

County Sheriff (Peacekeeper- Public)

State Marshal-at-Arms (Peacekeeper - Public)

State Militia Commander (Peacekeeper- Public)

State Troopers or Rangers (Peacekeeper - Public)

LEO's - Private Pinkertons, "Sheriffs" (Law Enforcement - Private)

Private Detectives, Bailiffs, etc. (Can be State or State of State)

And on the Federal (International) side:

Federal, also known as Continental, Marshals (Peacekeeper- Public)

U.S. Marshals (Law Enforcement - Private)

Agency Personnel (Law Enforcement- Private)

Provost Marshal (Should be a Peacekeeping Officer, but isn't currently.)

Standing

It must be understood that the authority these officials and officers have depends upon "where they stand". On the land and soil of the States, actual County Sheriffs and State Troopers and Federal Continental Marshals outrank all LEO's and Agency Personnel.

[Insert Emblem image]

Our Common Law Emblem

Our American Common Law emblem is a Silver Star, 5 Points, with the Fifth Point Straight up, with the name of the Office inscribed/indented, "Sheriff" for example, and the name of his political domain, "Montrose County, Colorado" for example, on a ring encircling the star.⁸³ The ring encircling the Star and the statement of the domicile of the Office gives Notice that the Office is "limited" to the physical parameters of that County.

We are not acting as incorporated entities so we never use all-capital letter designations at all.

It is in keeping with our tradition that each State and County has its own recognizable Five-Pointed Star emblem, according to Trade Name and applying within the recognized geographic boundaries. These star emblems are allowed their own distinctive hallmarks, designs, colors, texture pattern and other embellishments added to the basic Five-Pointed Silver Star. These distinctive "Sheriff's Stars" can be worn as a pin over the left breast or carried in a leather wallet designed for the purpose. They should be made of actual silver and in addition to the Proper Name of the Office such as "Sheriff" or "Deputy" and the name of the County and/or State, should have distinct identifying information incised or permanently engraved on the back of each star.

For example, the Peacekeeping Sheriff of Montrose County, Colorado might bear the inscription: Joseph Layne Alexander, Peacekeeping Sheriff, Montrose County, Colorado, J.L.A.19560909TNTUSA, standing for "Joseph Layne Alexander, born September 9, 1956, Tennessee, The United States of America [Unincorporated]." Every element of the design should be strictly defined, including the size and the type font used for inscriptions.

Read more in Article 1257: "Light to Peacekeepers"

These local State peacekeeping forces have traditionally gone by a variety of names --- Troopers and Rangers, for example. Like their counterparts, these men and women derive their authority directly from the State Jural Assembly and while on State land, they traditionally have absolute peacekeeping authority over everyone but the County Sheriff and in some States, the State Militia Commander.

A Sheriff only acquires these powers when there is an active, qualified State Jural Assembly present in the State.

Read more about Sheriffs as well as the role of Federal Marshals and Provost Marshals in Article 1526.

Excerpts from Article 1257: "Light to Peacekeepers"

...Peacekeepers act as men enforcing the Public Law of this country. Law Enforcement Agents and Officers are private security personnel enforcing the private law of governmental services corporations on the employees and dependents of those corporations. Period."

...Peacekeepers always outrank all Law Enforcement Officers (LEO's) when dealing with issues that impact living people on American soil. Always, without exception. The County Sheriff can tell any "US MARSHAL" to take a hike.

...Peacekeepers have the right and the duty to claim jurisdiction for anyone who maintains their identity as a living American.

...Peacekeepers enforce the Public Law, including the provisions of the Constitution owed to Americans, the Unrevised United States Statutes-at-Large, and the General Session Laws. They do not enforce Statutes, Codes, or Regulations of any kind. That is the duty of Law Enforcement Officers, and Law Enforcement Officers are only supposed to be addressing other "U.S. Citizens" --- not Americans.

...Peacekeepers except for The United States Continental Marshals work exclusively for and

with Public Courts operating under American Common Law and under the supervision of Justices and Justices of the Peace.

Sheriffs can appoint Deputy Sheriffs, right? Should Deputy Sheriffs be included here? I'm sure they need some kind of vetting?

Qualities of a Good Sheriff

Strength
Honor
Integrity
Trustworthiness
Reliability
Patience
Tact
Humility
Respect for all others
Knowledge of Common Law

Elected/Appointed

The actual County Sheriff is elected by County Jural Assembly Members, who are also automatically State Jural Assembly Members and vice versa. There is no exact quorum required for these County Sheriff elections, but the more people who realize the importance of joining the State Jural Assembly and thereby also "re-populating" their County, the better.

Eligibility

The County Sheriff is an American State Citizen position, which requires completion of the 928 documentation package, no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances.

Vetting

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Requirements

Committees and Committee Chairs

Committee Chairs

As with the General Assembly, Jural Assembly Committee Chairmen or Chairwomen are responsible for calling, hosting and moderating committee meetings. This includes setting/determining the agenda, making sure notes are taken and recordings are kept. [& sent to the record keeper?] .

The eligibility, election and type of vetting required depends upon the specific committee...

OR All Jural Assembly Committee Chairs are American State Citizen positions elected by the Jural Assembly, vetted by the State or County vetting committee and must have completed the 928 package.

Committees

[See General Assembly section comments and copy/paste what is appropriate]

Court Venue Committee

Seeks accommodations for the Courts to hold Session, negotiates use of our public buildings for this purpose, serves Notice that our Public Courts are restored, invokes Ex Parte Milligan, 2 U.S. 71.

Law Education Committee

Evaluates educational opportunities to familiarize members of the Assembly about our Public Law and its administration past and present.

Jury Pool Committee

Develops pools of competent and eligible Jurors to serve on both Trial Juries and Grand Juries, administers selection of Jurors, reimbursement of expenses, and other issues related to maintaining and caring for Jurors.

Court Oversight Committee

Provides necessary oversight of the Public Court System and its operations to ensure fairness and proper procedures, investigates claims of malfeasance, incompetence or bias.

Sheriffs' Committee

Works with the County Sheriffs to evaluate and bring forward the concerns of the Assembly County Sheriffs to better assist them in the performance of their duties.

Coroner's Office Committee

Takes on the oversight functions for the Coroner's Office, investigates complaints and works with the Coroner and his staff to improve their service and capabilities, recordkeeping, and end of life services.

Litigation Committee

Works with Assembly Members who have active litigation concerns to assist them with asserting their position with respect to the foreign courts and educating them to avoid entrapment.

Land Patent Committee

Assists with solutions for land owners, including Land Patents.

Jurors and the Jury Pool

Who is in the Jury Pool?



All American State Nationals and American State Citizens are automatically a part of the Jury Pool. Anyone in the Jury Pool may be contacted and asked to participate in a jury.

The Jury is selected through a vetting process at the time of a trial. Questions appropriate for that particular trial will be asked in order to determine if there is a conflict of interest that would disqualify someone from participating on the jury.

A jury of peers is chosen by the Jury Pool Committee.

While actively serving on a Jury, a juror maintains a temporary American State Citizen status.

Those who cannot serve on a Jury include:

Court officers presiding over or assisting with the court proceedings, such as the Justice, Court Clerk, Bondsman, Jural Secretary

Nationals or Citizens involved in the case itself or having conflicting interests, such as being related to someone in the case or being a witness in the case.



Role of the Juror

See Chris Reed's Power Point presentation on the role of the juror for info