

How to Build an Assembly - Section 13: The Jural Assembly

Self-Governance Begins with Self

This may sound like an obvious statement, but chances are you haven't really experienced self-governance, nor have you probably thought much about it.

From Article 2541. Self-Governance

Inevitably, if you have grown up in this country, there comes a day when the dissonance between the fact and the fiction becomes self-evident.

That moment can be summed up as — you are constantly being told that you are free, but you realize that you are not free.

Instead, you are being bossed around and herded and threatened by your own public employees.

And though this may both anger and scare you, you are not likely to know what to do about it.

Looking at what appears to be the monolithic power of the U.S. Government you may feel that there is absolutely nothing you can do about it short of a suicidal armed insurrection or trying to run away so far into the boondocks that even Uncle Sam's satellites can't find you.

Good luck with that.

So the first choices that come readily to mind once you realize that you are a slave or at best an indentured servant — are not comforting at all: (1) continued peonage and enslavement; (2) suicidal armed insurrection or (3) flight.

There is a Fourth Choice: **self-governance**.

You have heard those words before but most likely never thought much

about what they mean or imply.
Stop a moment right now.

Realize that you have been standing around letting other people govern you all your life.

After your parents and your pastors and your teachers came the politicians and the bureaucrats and the agency goons.

They all taught you to obey and comply and fear punishment if you didn't.

Chances are you have never learned much, if anything, about self-government— and the idea that it is a legitimate and safe alternative to a life of enslavement is probably foreign to you..... but it is true.

It's what you are guaranteed, if you choose to exercise that option and take responsibility to self-govern your world— beginning with your self.

The reason you don't have control is that you are Missing in Action, lost at sea.

You are supposed to be self-governing, deciding everything, declaring your political status, assembling your State Assemblies, staffing your own courts and jury pools, manning your State militias. Contribute. Self-govern.

And from Article 2058. Self-Governance for the Rest of Us

Having a right to do something does not equal doing it.

I can have the right to pick blueberries on my neighbor's farm, because we have a written contract between us allowing that, but if I don't hike up the hill where the blueberries grow at the appropriate time of year and actually bend down and flex my fingers and pick the berries off the bush, it doesn't matter that I have the right to do it.

It's not my neighbor's fault if I fail to exercise my right to pick blueberries.

I have the right, but to accrue the benefit of it, I have to exercise my right by taking actions of various kinds. I have to locate the berry patch. I have to notice the time of year. I have to find a pail. I have to hike up the hill.

I have to exert myself to bend down and I have to move my fingers to pluck the berries and put them in the pail.....



It's the same way with the American Government. You have the right to organize it and operate it and enforce its laws and do all else that is necessary, but if you don't do it ---- guess what?

It doesn't matter what you say. You can talk about blueberries and argue over where the best patch is and whether or not you should use a pail or a basket for the rest of your lives, but unless you get yourself up that hill and actually pick berries, it's academic.

The actual Government of this country is not an exclusive group.

From Article 4916. On Self-Government

The bad habits and wrong assumptions of the Nanny State have crept in and soured the efforts of many people, as old patterns of autocratic power, dominance, and corporate expediency have reared their ugly heads.

The first hurdle we face in self-governing our country, is first to self-govern ourselves.

Let everyone engaged in assembly work of every kind take this to heart. **A self-governing nation can only be formed by self-governing men and women.**

Our country can only be as good and as strong as we make ourselves, so we must each turn away from those flaws of character or nature that trip us up and lead us astray from being our best.

We must give up the thoughtless habit of telling petty lies, the selfish leanings, the cowardice that won't even try, our impatience, our impulses to bully, our toxic pride which is based on insecurity.

We must know that entire generations, both prior generations and generations to come, are depending upon us to set things right, but this is a job that requires us to set ourselves right, first and foremost.

Whatever bad habits and issues and baggage that we have been carrying forward, whatever prejudices, whatever fears, we must leave these things behind, so that we are set free as individuals to build a free country and a free world.



Sign up for John Buttruccio's Universal Self Governance Training

From Article 4216. In the Public Interest -- Establishing a Bridgehead

We all begin life taking baby steps and eventually grow from there.

Why should we expect to be able to instantly navigate the considerable complexity of our traditional government, and command all the power inherent in it?

That's not possible, and our Assemblies need to be patient as members learn and as the organizational pieces come together.

We are organized now to come together peacefully and lawfully to press our claims internationally and globally, and to enforce our Law of the Land and

our local law, too.

It's a big job, but self-governance demands it.

By choosing an issue that impacts everyone, you can galvanize the General Public -- the so-called Silent Majority, and make friends.

This is public service and great practice for the Assemblies. You gain familiarity and credibility by taking such action as a group. And you dispel fear of the unknown the more positive community action and outreach you sponsor.

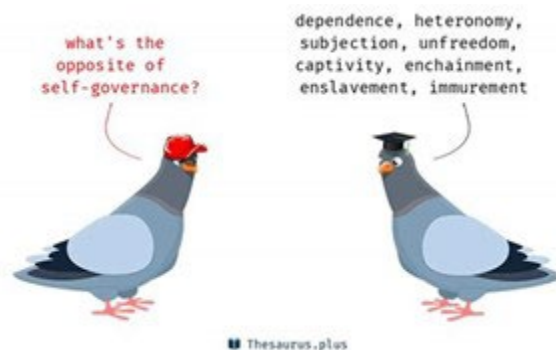
The only actual and proper job of government is to protect people and their property. So choose your turf wisely and start doing the job.

The key to self-governance is to govern. Governing in our system means protecting yourself and others, and, secondarily, protecting your property and the property of others.

We become by doing. We learn by teaching. We learn to protect ourselves through study and effort, and when we teach others to protect themselves, we become empowered to protect each other.

This is just as important for our public employees as it is for us. They, too, are benefited by doing the right thing.

Cooperative self-governance can be achieved, one step at a time. One project at a time. One issue at a time.



what are other
words for
self-governance?



sovereignty, independency,
freedom, self-determination,
independence, autonomy



Your Government

From Article 2484. Your Government

[Watch the video here](#)

Your Government is supposed to be staffed by you.

It's decisions are supposed to be made by you.

It's primary responsibility is to protect you and your property assets at all costs and all comers.

That's why governments exist.

And that is the only reason for any government to exist, ever.

But what if your government doesn't protect you?

What if, instead, your government preys upon you, threatens you, harasses you, and makes you miserable and fearful?

Then something is terribly wrong.

Six generations of Americans have been preyed upon, threatened, and harassed by something posing as "their" government.

It isn't our government.

It's a substitute government run by two Federal subcontractors.

So these people are our employees, indirectly, but they are being told what to do by foreign governments controlled by foreign Principals: the Holy See, the British Monarch, and the Lord Mayor of London.

Those foreign governments are under contract to provide us with certain enumerated "governmental services". They have been exercising "Delegated Powers" and operating "in our names".

They are supposed to operate under the limitations and in accordance with their employment contracts called the Constitutions.

Instead, they've been colluding to evade their obligations under the Constitutions.

And they've been misdirecting our Employees to racketeer against us and to misidentify our political status, to impersonate us, and to defraud us.

So instead of protecting us, these Hired Helpers have operated in Breach of Trust and harmed us.

They've done exactly the opposite of what your government is supposed to do.

But do you notice something? Do you see what's missing?

You are.

You are supposed to be self-governing. You are supposed to be running Your Government.

Not your Hirelings.

So, we noticed what was wrong a long time ago. And we dusted off our laurels and we got to work.

And we talked to our friends and neighbors (those who would listen) and we explained what was wrong and we learned more as we went.... and, we organized the government we are supposed to have: Your Government.

There's just one problem. We are supporting it. We are putting our time and money into it. We are building it up and restoring it. We are doing our "job".

But where are you?

If you want a government that protects you, a government that doesn't steal from you, harass you, threaten you, or harm you --- then, it's high time that you start backing Your Government and participating in it and supporting it with your money and your skills and your time.

We are taking up collections for projects to advance the restoration of Your Government, to fund our Peacekeeping Officials and Officers, to run our State Assemblies, to make Your Government work the way Your Government is supposed to work --- a government to protect you and your family.

When you come home to the land and soil that bore you, and start breathing as a free woman or man again, you will remember the American Dream and you will no longer bear the burdens of Federal (US) citizenship. You won't be subject to foreign statutory laws.

You won't worry about "Federal Agents" breaking down your doors.

You won't pay "Federal Income Taxes" anymore.

You will have little or no reason to ever visit their courts.

You will possess your homes and your land and soil as Freeholders -- not Tenants.

You won't pay any mortgages or utilities or property taxes.

You will be in control your own lives again.

You will sleep sound in your beds again.

Now think about that, and know that Your Government is what guarantees these results. What's more important than what we have just described for you? What greater profit can you realize by investing in anything else?



Self governance begins with Self — It begins with You

Our Court System

From Article 4400. Our Court System

We say, "Our Court System", in the sense of distinguishing it from their court system(s).

We, Americans, have our own court system which is separate from the courts of "strictly limited jurisdiction" allowed to our Federal Subcontractors.

The Municipal Corporations housed in the District of Columbia have their own "administrative courts" -- that is, corporate tribunals that enforce the policies and codes of these corporations.

These are in-house courts that are limited to addressing corporation officials, corporation employees, agency subcontractors, and departments within their corporations.

It's somewhat confusing because there are two Municipal Corporations in the District of Columbia and they each have different policies and codes, one set for the **Federal Civil Service** and its franchises serving under the Municipal Code of Washington, DC, and one set for the **Military Services under Federal Code**.

None of these codes, nor any State-of-State franchise statutes, are meant to "generally apply" to the General Public.

So what do we mean by "generally apply"?

We mean that only about 8% of all Federal Code applies to Americans, and only when those Americans are engaged in federally regulated activities or on federal property.

Obviously, the administrative tribunals of a foreign corporation have little or no business speaking to Americans, but they do so all the time. Their excuse for "assuming jurisdiction" over us is that our own courts have been vacated or nearly vacated for several decades.

It's up to us to change that and to restore our court system, but before we can do that, we have to have a firm understanding of our own law and our own

courts--- and that's difficult to come by after decades of our courts standing vacant and/or largely dormant.

Even our system of Public Law, referring to ourselves as the "Public", has been obscured. Our case law has been reorganized and buried in archives.

The first thing we have to notice about our courts is that they are courts of general jurisdiction. They are not limited as to what issues they may address and are competent to judge both the law and the facts involved in each case. Our juries have the right of jury nullification and can overturn any law that is unjust, unreasonable, or void for vagueness.

The second thing we note is that our courts operate within specific limited venues when exercising their general jurisdiction. For example, our State Courts only have jurisdiction within the physical borders of each State. Our county courts only have jurisdiction within the border of each county.

The third thing we have to know is that our courts operate under American Common Law--- not any of the myriad other forms of “common law”---and then, we have to learn our law and set up our courts.

Is that all?

We are helped in this mammoth undertaking by having copies of: Bouvier's Common Law Dictionary, the only such dictionary approved by our American Congress:

<https://archive.org/details/7817906-bouvier-s-common-law-dictionary>

American Jurisprudence 2D - a multi-volume law encyclopedia series with over 400 topic sections covering all forms and jurisdictions of law presently in use.

This resource allows us to intelligently explore topics of vital interest to us, but requires us to recognize the difference between international, national, and local law, land law and sea law, and so on.

In the event that our courts are called upon to consider issues in Maritime or Admiralty venues, we have the multi-volume compendium: The American

admiralty, its jurisdiction and practice, with practical forms and directions by Erastus Cornelius Benedict.

To assist us in understanding the history, depth, beauty, power and tradition of Common Law in general, we have: Excellence of the Common Law by Brent Allan Winters and all his excellent workshops and seminars, as well as other publications available at his website CommonLawyer.com .

Last but not least, we have a magnificently succinct instruction booklet to guide us in setting up and operating a general jurisdiction Common Law Court: Establishing the Reign of Natural Liberty: a Common Law Training Manual by Kevin Annett

American Common Law Courts

Courts of General Jurisdiction

Superior concurrent general jurisdiction

Competent to judge the law and the facts

Jury Nullification can overturn any law that is unjust, unreasonable, or void for vagueness.

Our State Courts only have jurisdiction within the physical borders of each State

Our county courts only have jurisdiction within the border of each county

Once a jury makes a decision, it cannot be overturned



Concurrent General Jurisdiction

Article 4634. International Public Notice: Concurrent General Jurisdiction

The States of the Union hold concurrent general jurisdiction over all matters, soil, land, air, and water within and immediately adjoining their sea coast borders.

The Union of States
"The United States" 1776
- American General Public -

Holds the **National Soil Jurisdiction**
Nation-States: virginia, maine, new york...
State Nationals (people) — private persons
Inheritors of all American Assets and Credit
The Highest Authority from which all else derives
With Constitutional Guarantees and The Law of Peace
- Living people's County Government and Courts -
Uses the Common Law of the People, via Juries

This means that there is no greater authority vested in any aspect or service provider within the Federal Government; in fact, at best, the Federal Service Providers under contract are operating on authorities delegated to them by the States directly, or via the instrumentality of our venerable Holding Company, The United States of America which is Unincorporated, and which holds and delegates the mutually-held powers delegated to it by the States.

The Federation of States
"The United States of America" 1776
- State Citizen Governance -

Holds the **International Land and Sea Jurisdictions**
Nation-States: Virginia, Maine, New York...
State Citizens (People) — Lawful Persons
With Public Offices and a Head of State
Publishes upon the **Federal Record**
With Constitutional Guarantees and The Law of Peace
- Lawful Persons' State Government and Courts -
Uses American States Common, Land, and Public Law

Our State Courts hold concurrent General Jurisdiction and are the superior authorities with regard to all Americans and American assets, just as the District Courts maintain their authority over U.S. Citizens and matters pertaining to them and their assets.

Questions related to the service contract obligations from the standpoint of the Service Provider would go to the U.S. Supreme Court, whereas action to enforce the contract falls under the concurrent General Jurisdiction of our State Court, which holds the supreme authority within the borders of each

State.



Quote: “The common law is the real law, the Supreme Law of the Land; the code, rules, regulations, policy and statutes are “not the law””, Self v. Rhay, 61 Wn (2d) 261.

“All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, not Human/Creators in accordance with God’s laws. All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process...” Rodriques v. Ray Donovan (U.S. Department of Labor) 769 F. 2d 1344, 1348, (1985).

And again “all laws, rules and practices which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void.” [Marbury v. Madison, 5 th U.S. (Cranch) 137, 174, 176, (1803)]." -- Unquote.



American Common Law and the Law of the Land are the inheritance of the men and women born on our soil. '

Our States represented by our State Citizens are the American Principals party to both The Constitution of the United States and The Constitution of the United States of America. Our State Assemblies and their members are all properly provenanced, declared, recorded, and published -- and in Session.

Our courts have and claim concurrent General Jurisdiction over all Americans and American Assets. Our address where we may sue and be sued has been established and manned at General Delivery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania since 1802.

Our Courts are not their Courts

From Article 341. Holy Crap Corporations

It's all deliberate fraud, designed to give an "appearance of justice" while "practicing" but not actually executing either law or justice.

For a humorous analogy, watch this video from Coordinator Training October 17, 2024



The Jural Assembly

From The Jural Assembly Handbook

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

Jural Assemblies assemble.

Jural Assemblies create States and Counties.

States are geographically defined areas that are under the control of Public Laws established by the people who live within their borders. States are unincorporated land and soil jurisdiction entities run as unincorporated businesses. States have very simple names: Ohio, Rhode Island, Maine, Florida, Wisconsin, and so on.

The Union of States
"The United States" 1776
- American General Public -

Holds the **National Soil Jurisdiction**
Nation-States: virginia, maine, new york...
State Nationals (people) — private persons
Inheritors of all American Assets and Credit
The Highest Authority from which all else derives!
With Constitutional Guarantees and The Law of Peace
- Living people's County Government and Courts -
Uses the Common Law of the People, via Juries

In America, these States are joined together in a Union called a “Federation”. The Federation is also unincorporated and is called “The United States of America”. It was founded September 9, 1776.

The Federation of States
“The United States of America” 1776
- State Citizen Governance -

Holds the International Land and Sea Jurisdictions
Nation-States: Virginia, Maine, New York...
State Citizens (People) – Lawful Persons
With Public Offices and a Head of State
Publishes upon the Federal Record
With Constitutional Guarantees and The Law of Peace
- Lawful Persons’ State Government and Courts -
Uses American States Common, Land, and Public Law

People acting as people make up Jural Assemblies.

People acting in their unincorporated capacity as people who are members of a Jural Assembly decide the physical boundaries of their States, adopt the Public Laws within their States, and enforce the Public Law via their Jural Assemblies, their land and soil jurisdiction courts, and the officers of those courts.

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.

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), must be publicly declared Americans.

It is important to note that all people are part of the land and soil jurisdiction of their country, while persons are part of the sea and maritime jurisdiction.

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

Please also note that no Jural Assemblies can be incorporated. They operate exclusively as unincorporated businesses and all their Officers and their

members are operating in unincorporated capacity, too.

So, when you embark upon the adventure of creating a Jural Assembly you must:

1. choose and declare that you are acting in your capacity as one of the “people” of this country,
2. you must record your choice with a land recording office formally re-conveying your Trade Name to the land and soil of your State,
3. you must accept the rights, responsibilities and duties of a State Citizen when you act as a Juror or in any other Public Office of the Jural Assembly,
4. you must meet the basic requirements and thereby establish “standing” to act in the capacity of one of the People of your State.

Please note that land and soil are inextricably connected. Soil is defined as the first six inches —the very top layer — of the land, while land is all the underlying strata.

A Jural Assembly has Offices. All of these Offices are held in behalf of unincorporated business entities and are unincorporated Offices. Those Offices include the local Town and County Sheriffs entrusted with enforcement of the Public Law, the land jurisdiction State Judges (properly called “Justices”) and the soil jurisdiction County Court Justices known as “Justices of the Peace”. It also includes Court Clerks, Recorders, Bondsmen, Deputies, Public Notaries and Coroners.

All of these Offices are elected by members of the Jural Assembly who are the qualified Jurors making up the Jury Pool from which all Trial and Grand Juries are drawn by lot.

The land jurisdiction State Courts doing business simply as, for example, The Ohio State Court, enforce the Public and Organic Laws of Ohio including the provisions of “The Constitution for the united States of

America”. The local County Courts also enforce these same laws, although there may be particular — even peculiar — local laws pertaining to soil and water and security issues of their soil jurisdiction.

All land and soil jurisdiction courts operate under the provisions of “American Common Law”.

The Land Jurisdiction County Sheriff is the highest ranking law enforcement officer in each County. See Constitutional Enforcement Seminar - Chapter 7 - Page 38.

Your Jural Assembly elections to fill the Offices of the Court are conducted as standard Public Elections, though all Electors must meet the same eligibility requirements as the members of the Jural Assembly. That is, you can’t cross over and vote in the Private Corporate Elections of the Jural Societies, and they can’t come over and vote in your Public Elections of the Jural Assemblies.

The two jurisdictions are mutually self-exclusive, as one cannot be on the land and on the sea at the same time.

Once your Jural Assembly Jury Pools are filled and your Officers have been elected, your Court is open for business — for your members only. As these are people Courts they deal only and exclusively with people business — issues of private property and assets, marriages, probate, and estates of people, rights of people, and so on. They can hear “Mixed Jurisdiction” cases in which people and unincorporated businesses have issues with other unincorporated or incorporated businesses, and Jural Assemblies can act as Parties to cases.



Land and Soil Jurisdiction 2 Layer Cake

Imagine an apple. The apple has a skin, and inside the skin, it has sweet juicy flesh. You can't get to the flesh without piercing the skin.

It is the same way with the land and soil jurisdiction we are heir to.

The “soil” is the top six inches of the land, like the skin on the apple.

All the rest deeper than six inches is “land” — the flesh of the apple.

By definitions long established, the soil comprises the National Jurisdiction of the States, and is managed by our unincorporated Counties.

The land comprises the International Land Jurisdiction of the States and is managed by our unincorporated State Jural Assemblies.

Land and soil are inextricably bonded together, like the skin and flesh of an

apple. That is why we speak of “the land and soil” of Wisconsin or Virginia or Texas.

That is why when you become a State Jural Assembly Member, the County Jural Assembly is also created, and vice-versa.

Our Ancestors were determined that no king or government was going to control their lives again, so they made the County — the skin of the apple — the fundamental political unit and supreme political jurisdiction in the American Government.

Strange but true, the County Sheriff elected by the County Jural Assembly Members is the top Public Law Official in the country. Within the physical boundaries of his County, he is the embodiment of the Public Law and its chief enforcer.

Because he works for the soil jurisdiction, the actual County Sheriff is a “Peacekeeping Official” and not a “Law Enforcement Officer”. See the difference? Notice the difference in terminology? Officials versus Officers?

Peacekeepers work for the people, the land and the soil. Law Enforcement Officers work for “persons” — the corporations and their shareholders operating as incorporated States of State, like the “State of Ohio”.

American Civilian Enforcement Organizations (ACEO's)
From The Constitutional Enforcement Seminar
Chapter 7 - Page 38

County Sheriffs — elected Peacekeeping Officials

Sheriff's Deputies — County Peacekeeping Officers

County Militias — County Peacekeeping Officers

State Militias (not to be confused with State of State Militias) —
State Peacekeeping Forces

State Militia Special Forces —

for example, actual Texas Rangers — State Peacekeeping Officers

The Continental Marshals — International Peacekeeping Officers/
Land and 10th Amendment Jurisdiction

Law and Religion

Our land and soil jurisdiction government is secular not religious per se for a reason. Our Founders were familiar with the evils of Theocracies and the way that such belief systems try to thwart the greater and more Universal Principle of Free Will, so they very decidedly and purposefully cast the issues of religious belief out of the American Government.

There is separation of Church and State to allow the peace and provide for just treatment of all those living under this system.

The basis of the “American Common Law” is the Ten Commandments which are “common” to all three major land based religions in the West — Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. And they are not objected to by Buddhists, Hindus, and other faiths and philosophical doctrines that agree on such fundamentals as "Thou shalt not kill."

This common ethical basis provides the heart of the Common Law — an ethical matrix that is “common” to and/or acceptable to adherents of all these major religions and most thinking people world wide.

In the vast main, people agree that one should not lie, cheat, steal, murder and so on. The only significant exception to this is the religion of Satanism which is peculiar to the international jurisdiction of the sea and the realm of Commerce which pre-dates all the major western religions and includes premises that are very foreign to us.

Because of the separation of Church and State in this country, and because of the common law doctrine none of our land jurisdiction Offices invoke God and they do not require Oaths of Office.

This will come as a big surprise to many people, but is obvious enough upon reflection.

The God of Israel is not the God of Judah and the God of Judah is not the God of Islam and the God of Islam is not the God of Christianity and the God of the Sea is not the God of any of the others, so our Forefathers who were familiar with this conundrum and generally disposed to taking the Bible seriously did away with Oath-taking for Public Offices.

All those “swearing in” ceremonies we are familiar with and the phrase “so help me God” come from the sea jurisdiction courts not the land and soil jurisdiction courts.

Oath-taking is a pagan custom and the “God” being appealed to is not necessarily “the” God most people assume!

Because law comes from religion but is not in itself “a” religion there are many strange crossovers, but generally speaking, the Law of the Land derives from the worship of Yahavah and the Law of the Sea derives from the worship of Baal (Satan) and the Law of the Air derives from the worship of Osiris.

That said, though our Public Laws are established in conformity with the principles of The Ten Commandments, they do not prescribe or dictate belief; in keeping with our aforementioned separation of church and state, there is no Public Law requiring anyone to fulfill any particular religious observance or to adopt any religious belief, no Public Law requiring payment of religious tithes, for example, can be forced on the General Public.

So long as people observe the even more fundamental law of doing no harm to others or their property, they may do, think, believe, or not, as they please.

Some people have taken our observation that our Public Law is founded on The Ten Commandments out of context and assumed that we, as a government, impose The Ten Commandments on everyone. This is not true. There is a profound difference between forming the body of Public Law in conformity with the guiding principles of The Ten Commandments and imposing The Ten Commandments themselves as Public Law.

Doing any such thing would obviously break the separation of church and state and ultimately threaten freedom of religion itself.

Yet another misunderstanding involves the limits of discipline that may be imposed on members of the Public engaged in participating in their State Assembly.

Jural Assemblies as previously explained are constituted by people living on

the land and soil of a country and whether Judaism, Islam or Christianity is invoked, the same ethical standard of the Ten Commandments applies to everyone in Georgia as to everyone in Maine.

Jural Societies on the other hand are constituted by people acting as “Persons” existing in the realm of legal fictions — such as the mythical “State of Georgia” they uniformly apply the international Law of the Sea which is based on Baal worship and commercial codes descended from the Code of Hammurabi. This form of law is thoroughly pagan and predates all the major western religions by millennia.

By comparison the Law of the Sea functions by adages called “Maxims of Law” instead of by any simple and commonly accepted ethical precepts. The Maxims attempt to establish practical standards of “truth in commerce” and these paradoxically result from the worship of Satan, the Father of All Lies.

The theory behind the Law of the Sea is that we only know the truth by its opposite.

As a result of the foregoing you now know why the Common Law is called “Common” and are further able to identify and distinguish between the Law of the Land and the Law of the Sea and between the Jural Assemblies and Jural Societies.

You also now know why **land and soil jurisdiction Justices are elected and “confirmed” in Office but never “sworn” in, and why there is no mention of any “God” such as “So help me, God” in any land and soil jurisdiction court process.**

As we restore our lawful — as opposed to “legal” courts and begin to function as Counselors in Law (Bar Members can function as “Counselors at Law”) there is much to learn and remember.

We are vastly helped in this by the logic, simplicity and general familiarity of the Common Law, but in this process **Jural Assemblies must honor the Separation of Church and State so as to further and additionally honor the Universal Principle of Free Will and Belief.**

American Government is first and foremost designed to honor the inviolable rights of individual living people which includes the freedom

to choose what you believe or don't believe in.

Those who wish to function in the capacity of living people and who accept the ethical foundation of the Ten Commandments as their Law are welcome to form their Jural Assemblies and Courts.

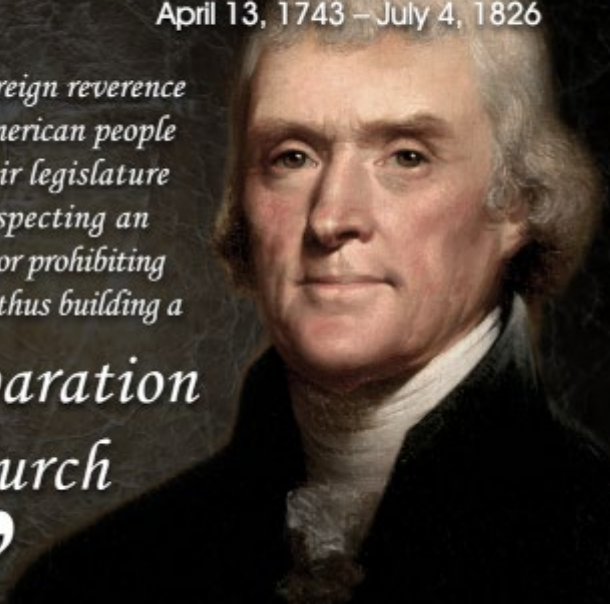
Thomas Jefferson

April 13, 1743 – July 4, 1826

“

I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should "make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," thus building a

Wall of Separation between Church & State. ”



“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof”

All of this means that we have to go back, pick up where we left off, restore the government we owe ourselves, and then deal with making changes — whether those changes are service vendor contract changes or fundamental changes to the whole structure of the government we inherited.

Think of the American Government like a grand old Victorian Era house we have inherited. Does it need updating? Of course. Will it still function? Yes.

Do the service vendors we hired to cut the grass and deliver coal to the furnace still owe us Good Faith Services? Yes, they or their successors do.

The cloth-bound electrical wiring and antiquated plumbing need to go. In fact, we may have to tear out and rebuild walls, install new heating systems, and change a roofline or two. No doubt.

We can't just "blink our eyes" and make it so, can we? There is a whole process involved. The inheritance has to be settled and brought forward. The new generation of owners have to take on the responsibilities and deal with the service providers. Then they have to agree on a plan for updates and changes.

It's the same kind of process that we all face now to restore, update, and bring forward our American Government into the modern world.

It's you, me, and the chickens!



Article 3340. Your House -- a Parable

You have arrived home after many years away. You were kidnapped as a young child and raised in a foreign country. You learned United States History in school, but unless you are 65 or older, you were never taught American History to any extent at all.

Now you have come home to your own land and soil. You have little or no background in your own history. You don't know how your own American Government is supposed to work, yet, here you are.

Most likely, you are upset or have suffered an attack from people who are your employees. You may be disoriented, and it's about 90% certain that you are confused.

But you know that something is desperately and definitely wrong in this country, and you have by accident or by searching, stumbled through the door of your own home at last.

Things are dusty and disheveled. As you look around, there are holes in the floorboards and the roof. It's clear that no maintenance has been done in many years. The windows rattle. An air of loneliness prevails. Yes, there's a lot to be done to make the house weather tight and pleasant again, but it is not beyond repair.

With love and patience and understanding, it can be restored and your house can be just as beautiful and safe and sheltering as it ever was.

Unfortunately, you aren't a carpenter. You don't know how this plumbing works. And forget the electrical system that has to be torn out and redone.

This little analogy tells you where you are and the conditions you are facing as you join your State Assembly.

The house is still standing, and there are others with you who are willing to help rebuild it, but there are only a few carpenters and plumbers and electricians to do it all, so, you either have to learn the needed skills yourself, or be patient and support the rest of the team that is struggling to turn on the lights and water.

Too often, newcomers walk in and expect that everything is going to be ready to go, with a dozen bureaucrats scrambling around ready to serve. The idea that this is your house and that you have to do your own work or hire people to do it, can be difficult for some to grasp.

They are used to being served by the government they are familiar with. They've been told that they are "entitled" to a plethora of services and those services appear to be for free, though they are really not.

For many, it's a shock and disappointment to discover that the American Government has been let go for so long. For many, the first impulse is to try to fix it according to the blueprint of the foreign governments they are familiar with---but this is a profound mistake.

The point of all this is to rebuild your own house, not make a carbon copy of someone else's house.

With all its challenges and all the updates needed, this is still the Government that shelters you. This is the Government that holds the enforcement power of the Constitutions. This is the Government you are owed. It's the Government that makes it possible for you to own land in this country. It's what defines you as an American. It's yours. It doesn't belong to the Queen or the Pope.

So even if it is a bit dowdy and disorganized, a bit dog-eared, a little lop-sided --- the all important difference is that it's your house. You are responsible for it, and you have to repair it, ---- if you are going to enjoy it and live in it. It takes effort. It takes money. It takes learning how to do things you have never had to do before.

This can be daunting.

"Me? I am supposed to organize elections? I have to serve in a State Militia? I might have to arrest people who break the Public Law? I may have to accept jury duty? Or even learn about American Common Law and learn to administer a court? I may have to learn how to record and preserve public records? Me?"

Yes, you. It's your house.

Nobody else, except other Americans, will help.

There are some others who want you to pay rent to them instead of repairing and living in your own house.

They will try to interfere and sabotage your efforts, give you bad advice and wrong instructions.

If you let them, they will discourage you and confuse you. They will tell you about all the rules and laws that apply to them, or which they assume apply to them, and they will try to convince you that all these same laws and codes and regulations and obligations apply to you---- when they don't.

If you let them, they will have you paying the mortgage on their house and spending your time worrying about their taxes and you will be up on their roof nailing down their shingles for them, while your own house goes to ruin.

See the problem? Oh, yes, they have a house and a government, but it isn't yours.

They will point out that their house is comfortable enough for them, even if the rent is high, even if they are only tenants, even if they have to live their lives as indentured servants or slaves. They have a government that tells them what to do and how to do it from cradle to grave.

Some people like that kind of government. They like not being responsible for anything. They love to stand around and gripe and play the role of victims. It's always someone else's fault. It's always someone else's decision.

But then, it's also someone else's house. They are renters. Lease-holders. Tenants. They are "residents" just passing through.

Living as an American and embracing the Government you are heir to isn't easy. There's walls to paint and gutters to hang, grass to mow and trees to cut down and more to plant. There's books to read and things you want to get done that you have to pay for, because you aren't an Employee. You're an Employer.

You finally found your way home and stumbled through the door of your own house. Take a look around. See the potential of it. Begin to dream. It's a Fixer Upper--- but it's yours.



Fixer Upper



Your Assembly

Please Read: A Visit at Grandma's House

Article 4175. I Once Lived in a House

The house was a magnificent wreck, with a stairway going down to the basement straight out of a Boris Karloff movie, dark, creaking uneven stairs, dusty, festooned with cobwebs, the dry treads trembling with age, shadows reaching out deep into the uncertain faint light of the open doorway to the first floor above.

Simply retrieving a can of tomatoes from the similarly ancient shelves in the basement was like a lifetime adventure, requiring groping, placing each foot gingerly on each step, afraid that a rusty lawn rake, shovel, or other implement would dislodge from tenuous lodgings on the shadowed wall---- and land with ghastly precision on my head. Indiana Jones ain't got nothing on me. This house was like the Temple of Doom and I lived in it.

There were, however, some respites. After we managed to find a chain long enough to reach the first floor and sturdy enough to clank around the perimeter of the 7-foot chimney hole and after that exercise dislodged a family of bats, two dead squirrels, a similarly dead pigeon, and approximately ten gallons-worth of creosote and ash, it was possible to have a warm fire on a cold night.

The roof, though perilous, stubbornly continued to shed rain.

The early century appliances in the kitchen, including a circa 1935 Waring Blender and a cast-iron Sears and Roebuck Stand Mixer, complete with fabric-wrapped electrical cords, still worked. And the plumbing, God helped us with that-- the plumbing was all copper pipe of an unknown age and unpopular dimension, but it transported water grudgingly from the basement to the Third Floor where the hot water service terminated. The garret, where I lived, got cold water only.

The original inhabitants built this house just after The American Civil War and they had no concept of modern heat systems at the time, so the dragon-like furnace was added afterward and lived under the first floor stairway.

Still, on an autumn afternoon, the house was a welcoming hulk backed up against the storm clouds and swirling leaves. It seemed to say, "I've shouldered the snow and had leaves in my gutters for over a hundred years! I'll make it a few years more!"

In the spring both the yard and the house gave rise to a continuance of wonders, as I and my odd cast of roommates plus cats and dogs dug through the attic and raked the grounds, finding such oddities as a wreath made out of human hair, and a form of Belladonna growing in the garden which everyone thought was extinct.

It was, all in all, not a cozy place, but a strangely secure one, and my rooms in the garret were open and airy, nicely plastered, adorned with fine baseboards and panelled doors. Thanks to the advent of electricity, I didn't have to rely on the two ancient cast-iron coal stoves for heat, though I kept them ready to light up, just in case.

The real glory of the house, in my mind, remained the built-in bookshelves lining every space, nook, and cranny. As I learned and as our ancestors surely knew, there's more to a bookshelf than books.

Gradually, over the course of time, The House came back to life, as if it had only been slumbering for several decades. When the venerable hot water heater installed in 1951 finally died in the middle of a blizzard, executive decisions were made, and within a week, both a new water heater and an extension of the hot water system to the garret were installed.

What next, I wondered? A bathtub?

Despite all the cleaning and raking and painting and hot water in the garret, the basement remained, all but untouched and avoided, the dark and gloomy nature of the place, not to mention the spiders, proved sufficient to repel most youthful invaders.

I remained the only one to venture there, besides the landlord and the various courageous repairmen.

So one day it happened that I was preparing to go downstairs and I looked up, instead of down for reasons I don't remember --- and there, far above me, I saw a light fixture and a light bulb and then, I looked for and found a light switch.

And again, once I looked, I saw another light fixture and light bulb on the landing where the stairway turned.

Last, but not least, a third fixture and light bulb were discovered at the base of the stairway.

Half an hour later with the cobwebs and dust wiped away and new light bulbs installed, I flipped the switch and all three lights blazed on.

I stood there stunned, wondering what was the matter with me, that I had never noticed those light fixtures before? Why did I never look for them? How did I miss seeing the lonely switch on the wall? I felt like an utter fool.

Here I'd been creeping up and down that wretched dark stairwell with a flashlight and stumbling around for years, when there was no need for that at all.

At some point in the past the light bulbs had winked out and there was nobody left to replace them. So the seasons ran away and the dust collected and the spiders built their houses on top of mine.

In a way, it's the same story with our American Federation and the Federal Republic. They've been here all along, dormant yet still alive, waiting for us to turn the lights on and finish the job of Reconstruction.

It's true that we've had to overcome the treachery of False Friends acting in Breach of Trust. It's true that the work is considerably more daunting than simply changing a few light bulbs, but it's still oddly the same.

We were meant to have light and ease in our house on the hill, meant to enjoy the clean and secure home we are heir to, yet we have stumbled around all these years in the dark, not noticing the truth, not knowing who we are.

So now I've been saying, "Come home!" and that's the first message, but it's not just about coming home. It's about fixing up the old place and restoring it to its former glory. It's about flipping the light switches and seeing the lights blaze on as one after another the functions of our government roar back to life.

If you feel like a fool when you finally see what's been wrong all this while, see that your Employees have been running the show and abusing your

credit during your purported absence, see that you, yourself, have been the missing element in your government --- join the crowd.

Stand with us in wonder as one after another the pillars of our government are restored and our history becomes our life again.



Officers of the Jural Assembly

Meeting Moderator



The meeting moderator's job is to open and close the meeting and ensure that the agenda is followed. The moderator acts as a neutral party ensuring that all voices are heard as is appropriate in the context of the meeting. The moderator works with the Marshal at Arms to enforce any participation guidelines that have been set. A good meeting moderator speaks very little other than to keep the meeting on point and guide the discussions back to the items on the agenda.

Elected/Appointed

The meeting moderator is elected by the General Assembly and if necessary, can be removed by a simple vote.

Eligibility

The Moderator can be either a American State National or an American State Citizen.

Qualities of a Good Moderator

Is fair and impartial when giving people time to speak

Remains neutral during meeting discussions

Can remain calm when things get heated and knows how to deescalate situations

Exercises restraint when speaking and does not dominate a meeting

Sets good boundaries and conduct for the meeting

Will assist the Marshal at Arms in enforcing them

Marshal at Arms - Jural Pillar Option



The Marshal at Arms ensures the safety and decorum at all meetings and events, providing safety and security of the meeting place itself and the people at the meeting.

He or she trains others to handle the security of all the Assemblies and the people who work for the Assembly.

He or she cares for the flag and works with the Elections Committee to secure ballots.

A State level Marshal serves as a “committee chair” for all of the Pillar and County Marshals at Arms as a collective. Or, think of it this way: every pillar and county level Marshal at Arms becomes part of a state level team or “committee of the Whole, Marshal at Arms” for which the State Marshal at Arms acts as “chair”. The Marshals all work together, sometimes even with the Federation Marshals to handle larger security issues.

Elected/Appointed

The Marshal at Arms position may be elected or hired. In either case they are required to serve in good faith and adopt American State National or State Citizen status as condition of employment.

Requirements

- ◆ Knowledge of public safety procedures
- ◆ Firearm competency
- ◆ Communication skills that include the ability to diffuse heated situations
- ◆ The means to travel easily to areas requiring protection (a working car for example)

Don't mistake a land jurisdiction Marshal at Arms for their Sea-going counterpart! Our guys are not Naval Officers or part of any Territorial

Service.

Land Jurisdiction Marshals, employed by the State Assemblies work together with their own State Militia leaders to ensure safety for the Assembly. They also network with local Sheriffs and other Peacekeeping officers and LEO's.

There are County level Marshals whose interest is local and centered on security for County Assembly meetings and events. They interact with the Sheriff and other Peacekeeping officers, but also may call upon the Continental Marshals if there is a problem concerning international issues.

Qualities of a good Marshal at Arms

Is a natural protector

Is strong without being egotistical

Is patient and not easily triggered

Knows how to deescalate situations

Maintains composure and poise in difficult situations

Remains neutral and unbiased

Is well-trained in self-defense, community protection and arms use

Can work well on a team with other Marshals when necessary

Record Keeper



The Record Keeper holds a very important position in the Assembly by safeguarding our records for not only our own use, but for the benefit of all historians of the future! We are making history here, and it is important that everything be documented and saved. They need to be very trustworthy because they will have direct access to all members personal information.

Called by various names, the Assembly Record Keepers work with the elected State Assembly Secretary to log, organize and securely archive all digital, audio, or paper records returned by the Assembly.

As the Assembly develops a library and archive for historical documents, one or more Record Keepers may be tasked as the Assembly Archivist or Assembly Librarian.

County level Record Keepers maintain the records for their county. State Record Keepers maintain a duplicate copy of all records from all counties on their state. So yes, there are two copies of everything... just in case!

The Record Keeper maintains neat, organized and easy to find records of the following:

- ◆ Paper copies of all status correction documents (with the exception of birth certificates) including baby deeds.
- ◆ Paper copies of all meeting minutes
- ◆ Digital copies of all meeting recordings

It is recommended that a very safe place be allocated for record keeping, When starting out on a county, a single fire proof file cabinet may be all you need for a while. And if it is a lockable cabinet stored in a secured home, that could be just fine. But as you grow, you may require a large space such as a fireproof vault or highly secure storage facility.

Elected/Appointed

The Record Keeper is a State Citizen position elected by the General

Assembly.

Eligibility

The position of Record Keeper, whether at the state or county level, is a State Citizen position.

Other Requirements

- ◆ File cabinet(s), preferably fire proof, stored in a secure area
- ◆ Computer with backup for storage of digital information
- ◆ Printer

Qualities of a good Record Keeper

Trustworthy

Extremely organized

Doesn't mind filing... lots of filing!

Has room to store multiple file cabinets

Jural Assembly Public Notary

The actual Office of the Public Notary is very important and very powerful. Our Notaries carry more power and hold a higher office than their corporate State of State Chief Justices.



The problem has been that we haven't been able to access our Public Notaries and have had to rely on (from our perspective) “Notary Publics” instead, because our State Jural Assemblies haven't been operating properly and haven't been electing our State Public Notaries.

This is a good place to explain “the Federal Mirror”.

Our Public is their Private, and vice-versa, from our respective viewpoints. This is because they are operating foreign governments --- one Territorial, one Municipal --- on our shores.

From their perspective, the Federal Constitutions are “the Law of the Land”, but from our perspective, these same documents are “the Law of the Sea”. Why? Because from their perspective, these agreements dictate how they operate when they “come ashore” and interact with the Land Jurisdiction, but from our perspective, these agreements dictate how our employees who are all operating exclusively in the Sea Jurisdiction are supposed to operate with respect to us.

Thus, when you read “Federal Code” and “Federal Statutes” and also the “State of State Codes” and “State of State Statutes” of their franchises, you will find references to “non-resident aliens” and foreigners. From their perspective as foreign governments, that's you. With respect to them and their watery Territorial domain, you are “non-resident” and “alien”--- that is, not a Territorial or Municipal Citizen.

And the same thing is true in reverse. Federal employees are acting in capacities and in a jurisdiction that is literally “alien” and “foreign” with respect to us.

The States have only one kind of “citizenship” and that is State Citizenship,

but the Federales can have Dual Citizenship.



Dual Citizenship means a single man has obligations and rights and duties conferred by two or more governments.

Originally, employees of the Territorial and Municipal United States governments were allowed to claim (from the perspective of those governments) Dual Citizenship, because they couldn't get Americans to work for them otherwise. Thus Americans working for the Federal Government could furlough but retain their American State Citizenship while working as “U.S. Citizens”.

Both Military and Civilian Federal Employees have always been obliged to adopt “U.S. Citizenship” while in the employment of the Federal Government, but such “citizenship” is supposed to be of a “transitory” nature that is supposed to terminate automatically upon them leaving such employment, retiring from such employment, or dying. That is, their “reversion” to State National political status is supposed to be automatic.

Unfortunately, like many other self-interested policies perpetuated by corporations in the business of providing governmental services, this record-keeping was “accidentally-on-purpose” neglected and former Federal Employees have been routinely “presumed” to “voluntarily” stay in the status of U.S. Citizens until and unless their former Federal Employers are notified otherwise.

Many men and women who have been grateful to leave the military behind and many former Federal Civilian Service employees who have been grateful to retire, have been secretively "retained" and left on the record as “U.S. Citizens” -- an unconscionable practice which has served to deny these loyal Americans the Natural and Unalienable Rights and constitutional guarantees they are heir to.

[It also means that people leaving Federal Employment have to look to this detail for themselves and State Jural Assemblies must make reasonable effort to make sure that their Members and State Nationals recording their

permanent domiciles have properly Notified all prior Federal Employers of their return home to their natural birthright political status.]

Today, Federales including (primarily Democratic) Congress Members use these Dual Citizenship provisions to claim citizenship in foreign countries like Israel or Japan and have no relationship with the actual American States they are claiming to “represent” at all. That makes it easier for them to sell the actual States and People down the drain with no consequences for themselves and creates an intrinsic undeclared conflict of interest.

As a result of all this, when we think of something as “public” as in “Public Notary” we are thinking of our Public Notaries, which are Public Officials, but when they think of “Public Notary” they are thinking of their “Public Notaries”, which are private corporate officers.

From our perspective their “Public Notaries” are like their “Sheriffs” --- working in a totally different jurisdiction and in separate, private corporate for-hire positions, even while performing a "Public" function.

Their private corporate “Public Notaries” like their “Sheriffs” can put on a different hat and serve the Public Law if they want to, but as private vendors they can also refuse to serve in a “public capacity”.

Our land and soil jurisdiction Public Notaries are “confirmed” in Office as elected Public Officials. They use stamps and red ink.

Their sea jurisdiction “Public Notaries” are "commissioned" as “Officers” of their private State of State corporations. They use seals and blue ink.

Again, we see the difference between an “Official” and an “Office”.

While our State Jural Assembly Recorders keep and transfer records as appropriate for Jural Assembly Members and State Nationals, and also officially record the actions taken by the State Jural Assembly itself, our Public Notaries process and witness and transfer the Public Records of the County, the State, and the People.

Our Public Notaries are members of our County and State Courts and hold a position of trust similar to that of a State Justice or County

Justice of the Peace. Properly overseen Due Process Proceedings subject to Declaratory Judgment by an elected Public Notary have the full force and effect of the Public Law and cannot be reviewed or overturned by any private agency or “State of State” Court.

Each actual Public Notary elected should be rigorously trained in Due Process Proceedings and supplied with a red ink Public Notary Stamp saying simply:

"Ohio Notary" --for example, with some distinctive design or logo.

Qualities of a Good Public Notary

A “people- people”

Very Patient

Friendly

Trustworthy

Dependable

Organized

Ability to multi-task

A good teacher

Extensive knowledge of Due Process

Ability to keep track of where you are in a multi-step process

Knowledgable and good at answering a ton of questions

State Recorders and Recordkeepers

From The Jural Assembly Handbook Section 12, Start Page 54

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.

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 necessity is to provide proof of Due Diligence when operating our State Jural Assemblies.

We need to qualify our Jurors which includes the documentation and declarations already discussed removing their NAMES back to permanent domicile on the land and soil of the State, and a signed and witnessed Mission Statement/Jural Assembly Membership Agreement if they are seated with a Jury.

This creates a Record of the Origin of the Jural Assembly Member on American soil, a verification of their living identity by people who know them, and the rest of the documentation clearly demonstrates their intention to return home to the land and soil jurisdiction and to operate in their unincorporated capacity as one of the "people" and not as a "person".

This "package" is necessary to prove that the Juror is qualified to serve as a Juror of the State Jural Assembly, that the Juror is cognizant and freely choosing the capacity in which they are operating, which in turn validates the actions of the Jural Assembly as a whole.

The Recordkeepers are responsible for collecting, securing, and distributing this information as needed. Typically, the Juror will receive back a complete copy stamped by the Recorder, one copy will be kept by the State Jural Assembly, and one kept for the County Recorder.

Records of times, dates, quorums, meeting minutes and similar documentary evidence in support of the State Jural Assembly's activities should also be maintained both by the Recording Secretary and by the Recorder's Office.

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.



Qualities of a Good Recorder/Recordkeeper

A “people- people”

Very Patient

Friendly

Trustworthy

Dependable

Organized

Ability to multi-task

A good teacher

Extensive knowledge of Due Process

Ability to keep track of where you are in a multi-step process

Knowledgable and good at answering a ton of questions



County Sheriff - Unincorporated Land and Soil Jurisdiction

From Section 14, Starting Page 65 of The Jural Assembly Handbook



Land and Soil Jurisdiction actual elected County Sheriffs are called “Peacekeeping Officials”. The actual County Sheriff is responsible for the enforcement of the Public and Organic Law, including the actual Constitutions owed to our States and the protection of the property, persons, and guaranteed rights of the people living within the borders of the County.

He or she only acquires the god-like powers when there is an active, qualified State Jural Assembly present in the State, and at least a few qualifying Jurors in his County to elect him. 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.

I look forward to a day when all Americans fully realize how close we have come to losing our country. I also look forward to the day when the People put aside the shackles they have been living under and realize the blessings of being free again. There won’t be any arguments anymore about political status. There will be a stampede of those leaving the “US” and coming home to America.

So the 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.

All “Sheriffs” serving incorporated “Counties” as Law Enforcement Officers are obligated to come to the aid and assistance of the actual Sheriff and to obey the directions of the actual County Sheriff.

People sometimes try to make sense of this by characterizing one or the other of these different kinds of “Sheriff” in terms of being “elected” or not, but in fact, both are elected.

The actual County Sheriff is elected by County Jural Assembly Members, who are also automatically State Jural Assembly Members and vice versa.

The Sheriffs are the key Peacekeeping Officials in each County and are among the first State Citizens elected to Public Office. As this brief overview shows, the actual People have been very poorly informed and even more poorly served regarding the differences between “peacekeeping” and “law enforcement” services.

From Article 1257. Light Unto the Peacekeepers



The symbology goes back to the fact that Americans live under the Law of Men and US Citizens live under The Rule of Law. The upward painting Five Pointed Star is the symbol of Mankind, thus the proper emblem for us and our system of Law--- not corporate badges.

There is no confusion about who you are or what system of law you are enforcing so long as you know these emblems and facts.

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.

Every element of the design should be strictly defined, including the size and the type font used for inscriptions.

Traditionally, Sheriff's Stars have been made by jewelers commissioned to make the pins and the jewelers have further authenticated them by adding their own "Maker's Mark" to the back of the Star.

Temporary Deputy Stars are traditionally numbered and issued according to a written roll-call record that keeps track of which pin is issued to who and for what time period using a sign in/sign out log. This allows the Sheriff to issue identification to Temporary Deputies as needed.

And one final note -- Peacekeepers do not take "Oaths" which are part of religious ceremonies and they do not swear or pledge "Allegiances" which are part of ancient feudal practices of giving allegiance to a king.

Peacekeepers are not Bonded by Surety Bonds. Those are all provisions that may or may not be work requirements for Law Enforcement Officers depending on which governmental services corporations they are working for--- but in no way apply to Peacekeepers. Our Assembly and its Sheriffs are indemnified. See Private Indemnity Bond

This Public Acknowledgement is sometimes done by a whole large group of men at once, each and all witnessing the others, and then they hit the leather and ride off to catch bad guys as a Posse. Far more typically, men are elected as Deputies and do their Public Acknowledgement in front of the Sheriff and a Justice of the Peace under far less dramatic circumstances.

The purpose of this is to set forth in short order what the duties of a deputy or sheriff are, and for the office holder to make public admission that: (1) he or she is aware of what the duties are, and (2) that he or she accepts the responsibility to perform those duties in good faith. This creates a Public Record of the Office Holder's commitment and accountability --- to the General Public in the case of Peacekeepers, and to their corporate employers, in the case of Law Enforcement Officers.

As always, rights go with responsibilities, and roles are defined by the

duties of the Office and the jurisdiction within which an Office operates.

The actual Americans have returned home, and repopulated the land and soil jurisdiction of this country. They have also taken up their purportedly "vacated" offices. We now have Assembly Sheriffs who are bound to enforce the Public Law, including the Constitutional Guarantees. These men are enabled to deputize as many people as they need to get the job done.

Assembly Sheriffs are elected by Americans operating in their proper political capacity. They are the highest elected peacekeeping officials in the country. Yes, they can take out their six-shooters and dispense justice the old fashioned way, and that scares some people --- mainly those responsible for all this theft, corruption, and violence.

**American Civilian Enforcement Organizations (ACEO's)
From The Constitutional Enforcement Seminar**

Chapter 7 - Page 38

County Sheriffs — elected Peacekeeping Officials

Sheriff's Deputies — County Peacekeeping Officers

County Militias — County Peacekeeping Officers

State Militias (not to be confused with State of State Militias) —
State Peacekeeping Forces

State Militia Special Forces —
for example, actual Texas Rangers — State Peacekeeping Officers

The Continental Marshals — International Peacekeeping Officers/
Land and 10th Amendment Jurisdiction

United States Marshals —
International Law Enforcement Officers/ Delegated Sea Jurisdiction

State-of-State Militias and National Guard Units —
National Law Enforcement Officers working “for” us, but under the command of
corporate officers of the Foreign Subcontractors, Law

Enforcement Officers (LEOs)

State Troopers — Law Enforcement Officers

Municipal Police — Law Enforcement Officers

Commonwealth Police — Law Enforcement Officer

Incorporated “County of” Sheriffs — Law Enforcement Officers

Incorporated County Deputies — Law Enforcement Officers
Elected Official

The County Sheriffs are elected Officials. They are required to serve in good faith and are State Citizens that can enforce the Constitutions and protect the people and their assets in their County. Their authority extends to the physical borders of their County.

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.

Requirements

- ◆ Must be a State Citizen
- ◆ Knowledge of Land Law and The Public Law
- ◆ Knowledge of the Constitutional Guarantees
- ◆ Firearm and self defense competency
- ◆ Communication skills that include the ability to diffuse heated situations
- ◆ The means to travel easily to areas requiring protection (a working car for example)
- ◆ They work with other Assembly County Sheriffs, other Peacekeeping Officers and LEO's.



Qualities of a good County Sheriff or Deputy

Knows Land Law and The Public Law

Knows what the Constitutional Guarantees are

Is a reliable natural protector

Is strong without being egotistical

Is patient and not easily triggered

Operates with integrity at all times

Knows how to de-escalate situations

Maintains composure and poise in difficult situations

Remains humble, neutral and unbiased

Is tactful and respectful in communication

Is well-trained in self-defense, community protection and arms use

Can work well on a team with other Peacekeeping Officers and LEO's
when necessary

Coronors

From The Jural Assembly Handbook, Section 15, Start Page 71

The Office of County Coroner, like the Office of County Sheriff, has to be filled and 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”.

This has in part to do with determination of whether or not people are “alive” or “dead”, and this is why when Britain and the Pope colluded to defraud our Government in Breach of Trust, they conscripted and licensed all our doctors and nurses as “Uniformed Officers” (Territorial Federal Code Title 37).

They then imposed upon the medical professionals with coercive force to participate in the infamous Dead Baby Scheme. Our doctors are forced to “certify” the birth and death of “Human Persons” — what we call “afterbirths” — and to seize upon the expelled tissues and DNA, which the collaborators in the for-hire “government” register as “unclaimed” chattel property. In this way, the perpetrators lay a secretive and unconscionable commercial claim to our unique DNA.

We are somewhat hampered in our efforts to put an end to these schemes and an end to these absurd and abusive commercial claim activities by the simple fact that all the doctors and nurses are being coerced to participate in this fraud under pain of losing their licenses and ability to earn a living.

It becomes a “chicken and egg” proposition — in order to fully function, the actual land and soil jurisdiction government requires a Coroner, who must be a competently trained medical professional, but almost all the medical professionals have been trapped into accepting a license and subjecting themselves to the British Territorial United States Government instead of retaining their private status and functioning as State Nationals.

Thus, they wind up having to support a system they hate and which enslaves them, and most do not know that they have a choice and aren't actually required to have a license. All the "licensing" is being done by foreign, for-profit corporations and applies only to their subcontractors — contractors they have to actually hire or induct formally into the military before they can demand any licensing.

Once again, we are being entrapped by our own ignorance and willingness to "go along to get along". The doctors and nurses and dentists are actually being hoodwinked into complying with "laws" that do not and cannot apply to them, and they tie the proverbial noose around their own necks by applying for and accepting a license in the first place.

The situation is irritating on all sides, but there are ways to get around the need for a competent Coroner. 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 affirm 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.

This makes for light duty at the present time, but as more Americans wake up and "return home" to the land and soil jurisdiction of their birth, the work load for the actual County Coroners will increase.

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 affirms 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.

In all these functions, the State Jural Assembly and its members are the actual “Public” and the for-hire Territorial “State of State” corporations are “private” enterprises under contract to provide services to us — it is in fact the exact opposite from what most people assume.

Most people assume that the for-hire corporations are the actual government, because they have been unknowingly conscripted into the foreign jurisdiction of these corporations, and subjected to their private “law”, so that these corporations which are merely providing “governmental services” appear to be the only actual government and their “statutory law” appears to be the only form of law.

However, once your State Jural Assembly rears its head and its Members are properly documented, the actual Public and Organic Law comes back into view and into play and the cobwebs and deceits fade away.

Elected/Appointed

The Coroner is an elected position and must be a State Citizen. There will eventually be a State Coroner Officials and County Coroner Officials.

Qualifications

- ◆ Training either holistic or traditional in determining the health and life or death status of a man or woman, boy or girl.
- ◆ A good bedside manner
- ◆ Keep competent and detailed records
- ◆ Maintain calm in emergency situations
- ◆ Excellent communication skills
- ◆ Needs to be able to conduct investigations into undetermined deaths.
- ◆ Order lab tests, autopsies and request medical records.
- ◆ Need to be able to understand and (likely with assistance) be able to determine the mental competency of a man or woman to stand trial.



Qualities of a good Coroner

Available
Honest
Competent
Compassionate
Reliable
Calm under pressure
Not afraid of blood or death
Open to the opinions of others

Court Clerks - Land and Soil Jurisdiction

From The Jural Assembly Handbook, Section 17, Start Page 76

There are two Offices in our Public Courts that derive from the ancient Ecclesiastical Courts: Clerks were originally Clerics and Bondsmen were Bondsmen of Christ.

For purposes of this section we will focus on the Court Clerk.

What is a cleric? It is a member of the clergy. What is the clergy? Clergy performs priestly functions.

1 - a group ordained to perform pastoral or sacerdotal functions in a Christian church

2 - the official or sacerdotal class of a non-Christian religion such as Buddhist clergy

-

This makes sense if you understand that Law is based on Religion. From Article 177. "All forms of law except Natural Law (Law of Gravity, Law of Heredity, etc.) come from religion. This is because our religion establishes what we consider 'right' and 'wrong' and that in turn establishes our Law".

The Law of the Land in the Western World is based on the Mosaic Law of the Bible, which is common to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The Ten Commandments are the basis of the Law of the Land, which in this country is American Common Law. The Constitution is also formed under Common Law and is called the "Law of the Land" by the Federal Government to distinguish it as the "law" that they must obey when dealing with us, the people of the United States, and our unincorporated states on the land known as the States of America.

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.

We are engaged in the process of setting up the Public Courts owed to the people of this country again. To start, we will only be serving the members

of State Jural Assemblies because we are the only “people” to serve.

Our Clerks have to turn away people who are coming to our courts seeking redress while still functioning as “foreign persons” on our shores.



This can be determined simply by asking if they 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.

Or is it something intangible and theoretical, like two corporations arguing over patent rights? That is THEIR 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.

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.

Land and soil jurisdiction Courts keep records. Sea jurisdiction Courts keep files.

The Court Clerk and the Bondsman confirm receipts of bonding fees together at close of the Court’s business each day.

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

The Court Clerk is an elected position and must be a State Citizen. There will eventually be a State Court Clerks and County Court Clerks.

Qualifications

Knowledgeable of all jurisdictions

Knowledgeable of which courts serve which jurisdictions

Know The Public Law

Know Due Process in American Common Law

Keeps meticulous records

Works with the Bondsman to secure records of funds

Works with Court staff to organize venue, date and time

Works with Jury Selection Committee to secure juries for a trial

Communicates to all parties involved in case scheduling and maintenance

Qualities of a great Court Clerk

Likes to work with people/People

Has a meticiulous attention to detail

Is well studied in Due Process and American Common Law

Well organized with paperwork and filing

Knows how to count money and do arithmetic

Bondsman

As stated previously, there are two Offices in our Public Courts that derive from the ancient Ecclesiastical Courts: Clerks were originally Clerics and Bondsmen were Bondsmen of Christ.



We have discussed Court Clerks in the previous section.

Bondsman of Christ is referenced in Ephesians 6:5-8:

5 Bondservants,[a] obey your earthly masters[b] with fear and trembling, with a sincere heart, as you would Christ, 6 not by the way of eye-service, as people-pleasers, but as bondservants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart, 7 rendering service with a good will as to the Lord and not to man, 8 knowing that whatever good anyone does, this he will receive back from the Lord, whether he is a bondservant or is free.

In early times the Ecclesiastical Courts had Bondsmen serve to keep order in the court, but even more, to serve in the capacity of “brother’s keeper”. 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 are the land counterparts to the Bailiffs in sea jurisdiction courts.

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 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.

The Bondsmen typically make a public affirmation declaring that he or she 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. 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.

Elected/Appointed

The Bondsman is an elected position and must be a State Citizen. There will eventually be a State Bondsman and County Bondsman

Qualifications

Serves as a "brothers keeper"

Offer Witness Services

Responsible for Safety and Security of people/People and assets

Know The Public Law

Know Due Process in American Common Law

Keeps meticulous records and can do arithmetic

Able to educate regarding the bond process

Works with the Clerk to secure records of funds

Works with Court staff to keep the court process moving and functioning

Communicates to all parties involved in case scheduling and maintenance

Qualities of a good Bondsman

Well organized
Patient and kind
A good protector
A good listener
A good instructor
A good communicator
Knows how to keep a ledger
Knows how to keep a roster

Justices

Our Forefathers chose the system of Common Law based on the Law of Moses (Ten Commandments) as the Law of the Land and they chose men to serve as judges from among themselves in every county, state, and region.

If we want to live under that system of law, we have to do the same thing. CHOOSE to live under Common Law, form a jural assembly for our communities, elect judges to fill the vacant judicial offices, and live accordingly.

This is the way this country was set up and so far as I am concerned, the way it is still supposed to run. Those who don't want to accept that are outlaws. Those who do are law abiding. Simple as that.

We are free to accept, amend, and reject laws within that system as every jury sees fit. That is why we have **Jury Nullification** built into this whole process.

Any law passed by **Any** legislative body in the Common Law System can be nullified by a body of twelve honest Americans sitting as a jury. Such a jury can rewrite a law they find unfair or impractical or they can utterly reject one they find unjust, vague, or unworkable.

Jury nullification is where the average people called to jury duty get to enforce their will on the entire system--- in Common Law, that is. Also, in Common Law, the judge serves the people-- he doesn't tell them what to do.

He doesn't interpret the law. The jury does that. He listens to the arguments along with the jury, maintains fair rules of evidence and argument, asks questions, but at the end of the day, the **Jury** makes their own decision and the judge executes their sentence.

That is also why there is no appeal from a jury trial unless substantial new evidence likely to have changed their reasoning comes to light. The JURY interprets and speaks the law under Common Law and what they decide becomes the law, no ifs, ands, or buts.

The judge is just a referee and servant of the court and the clerk is just that, a clerk keeping good records of the proceedings and testimony, evidence and

filings.

There are other marked characteristics of Common Law that you need to be aware of. Under Common Law, nobody can be summoned to a court without a presentment from a Grand Jury.

Under Common Law, everyone is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Under Common Law, there has to be an actual, identifiable injured party--- someone has to stand up and accuse you of harming them or their own property.

The only exception is in the case of murder or disabling injury of a victim, such that the injured party cannot bring suit for themselves.

There is no such thing as a "victimless crime" under Common Law.

The Judges in Common Law, (or, to use their proper name, Justices) are not necessarily graduates of any Law School and they cannot be members of the Bar Association; rather, they are respected members of their community who are trusted to make fair decisions about rules of evidence and argument and to oversee courtroom proceedings so as to guarantee a fair trial.

That's really their only function, because remember--- under Common Law - -- the people sitting on the jury make all the decisions. The Justice is just there to organize things properly and impose a level playing field for both sides to get a fair hearing of the issues.

This is the system that we are heir to once we clearly decide to adopt our birthright status as American State Nationals.

In our courts, the jury is still king and the Justices of the Peace rule upon the rules of the court and letter of the law, not the facts and law in any particular case.



The People decide the facts and the law. So, unlike the Bar Courts, where the Judge is king, in our courts the Justices provide a different function.

In our courts, the Justices assist the juries by answering questions about the rules of evidence and testimony and the meaning of any confusing terms and

jargon -- "the letter of the law" --- but from there on, our courts depend on the sense of justice and moral conscience embedded in each juror and also upon each juror's ability to sift through facts and reason their way to reasonable conclusions.

Also, unlike the foreign process, we know our Justices.

So, who do you want as a Justice of the Peace?

First and foremost, a Justice in our courts has to know The Ten Commandments front and back and sideways. You want someone who is familiar with the Bible, and particularly, with the Old Testament Law which is common to Christianity, Judaism, and Islam.

Our Justices carry the Bible with them when they enter the courtroom. This is the origin of having people stand up when the Justice enters the courtroom --- not out of respect for him, but out of respect for the Bible and the Law it contains.

Second, you need people who are hard-headed enough to bear the cost of rendering justice. It's not an easy job to sit in judgment, but there are times when punishment has to be meted out in order to preserve the peace and safety of innocent individuals, families, and communities.

So preserving peace and safety is the goal of our courts and you need people strong enough to lay the gavel down in behalf of the whole community when it becomes necessary.

You want Justices who have firm common sense and a wide range of practical experience in life---not little tweaky-bird college boys who never learned to shine their own shoes. As a result, most Justices of the Peace are, and will always tend to be, "of a certain age".

Justices need to be smart, hard-headed, logical, and honest ---but they also have to walk the line of moral conscience and have sincere care and respect for people in all conditions of life.

Finally, Justices of the Peace have to have an interest in and familiarity with Due Process, Rules of Evidence, and American Common Law --- which have to be learned like any other subjects.

Thus, finding competent Justices of the Peace may require candidates to go through a process of "unlearning" as well as learning the principles of our Public Law system---- and for many good candidates, that may include sorting out the jurisdictions in their own minds until they have a firm comprehension of Public Law based on The Ten Commandments and Due Process, versus private law based on Codes and Regulations and Judicial Discretion.

One of the key differences between our courts and the foreign courts, is that our courts consider both the facts and the law, and hold the power of jury nullification. In other words, our courts have the ability to directly overturn legislation and uphold constitutional guarantees ---powers that the Admiralty and Maritime Courts do not possess and cannot consider exercising.

So start looking for bright, even-handed, common sense people who have their heads screwed on, a knowledge of the Bible, a willingness to serve, a humble heart, and either the direct experience or the willingness to study Due Process, Rules of Evidence, and American Common Law.

In our Judicial Courts, juries have the unequivocal right of jury nullification. If an American Jury finds a law repugnant, unjust, impractical, or unworkable, it is free to nullify the law, as if it never was. In this way, Americans have insured themselves against legislative error and injustice, and have maintained their sovereignty. But with the lapse and relative scarcity of Judicial Courts and growing public ignorance, the foreign admiralty and commercial and administrative courts have crept in and raised both Hell and Havoc.

Justices ensure a level playing field, fair rules of evidence, and keep the proceedings in order under the rules of Due Process. At the end of the proceedings, the jury renders a decision and the Justice reads it --- a process called "pronouncement". That's it. The Justice in an American Judicial Court doesn't address the facts or interpret the Law; the jury does all that. This is because in our courts, the people are sovereign and the juries in America literally act as the king.

Milligan Ex Parte very clearly states that wherever our American Common Law Courts are up and operating, the admiralty courts must cease operating as military tribunals and revert to their proper place as courts merely

concerned with actual maritime contracts and other admiralty issues.

These foreign international courts which are doing so much damage to our property and our people are merely opportunists filling a gap that we left open through ignorance. When our courts stand on the land, their courts cannot usurp--- but when we allow our Common Law Court System to stand vacant, the cat is away and the rats can play.

I can hear some people asking, "What do you mean, our courts are vacant? How? When? Why?"

It's simple, really. It happened through ignorance and pen strokes and greed.

The moment you incorporate anything, it leaves the jurisdiction of the land and sets sail on the international jurisdiction of the sea. So the simple act of incorporating a county government changes its jurisdiction and its character and its law form.

It never mattered if the "federal government" acted as a corporation because all of its duties assigned by the actual Constitution were international in nature. They were assigned and limited to international jurisdiction and under international law from the start.

The state and county governments on the other hand, are responsible for operating the land jurisdiction. That's why our states and counties are geographically defined, and the reason that they all have borders.

But back in the 1960's all those organizations that were entrusted with running the state and county governments at that time were seduced, by the lure of "Federal Revenue Sharing"---- a cut of the kickbacks from federal racketeering, into signing up as incorporated franchises of the federal government--- that is, as franchises of the federal corporation doing business as the UNITED STATES, INC.

Now, just because all those organizations took the bait and obligated themselves and incorporated themselves and agreed to act as franchises (like Dairy Queen franchises) does NOT mean that you can't form your own unincorporated state and county governments to do the job you still need done. The important word here is: "unincorporated".

The land and Law of the Land and people are all part of the unincorporated Body Politic.

You have to elect Sheriffs to represent the land jurisdiction and to enforce the actual Constitution and Organic Laws because, with the stroke of a pen back in the 1960's, the Sheriff of the newly incorporated "County" became a law enforcement officer concerned with statutes and regulations and code enforcement instead. He stopped working for you and started working for the local federal government corporation franchise instead.

Your Common Law Court System which had existed since the early 1600's disappeared, too. Why? Because the people then operating the courts, circa 1950--1965, incorporated them as part of the newly incorporated state and county franchise operations, and thereby converted our courts into an admiralty court system instead.

If you want your Common Law Court System back and functioning and want to send these foreign admiralty courts packing, you have to set up your county and state courts as unincorporated Jural Assemblies.

Thankfully, there have always been Americans who stayed awake.

And now that more and more people are waking up and realizing just how far down the tubes things have gotten without their participation, Americans are stepping forward by the millions and doing what needs to be done.

We are simply choosing our traditional law form and organizing ourselves to provide Common Law Court services for the land jurisdiction of these United States, and thereby exercising a prerogative that has always been ours.

Each one of us has the ability and responsibility to choose our political status and our form of law and to act accordingly. It would be just as wrong for us to force anyone to act as one of the "people" of these United States as it would be wrong for them to force us to act as a "person" under international admiralty law. Which is the whole point.

We, the people, are the living, actual, factual government of the people, for

the people, and by the people.

There is no such government of the person, for the person, and by the person-- a fact that those who adopt "personhood" should consider carefully and well.

Under American Common Law each State has its own quirks and each County within each States has its peculiarities. This is because the people who live in actual living breathing places are not all the same and their counties aren't all the same. A county in Rhode Island probably doesn't need (or have) a law against cattle rustling, but a county in Texas most likely does. You get my point.

I have told millions of Americans the cure to the vicious unjust "court" system --- recoup your natural political status on the land and soil, form your Assembly, and set up your own courts to serve yourselves. Invoke Ex Parte Milligan and boot the foreign courts out of your lives.

It's simple enough. Twelve honest men who are peers of the accused, a clerk to keep the record, a bondsman to protect the evidence, a justice to pronounce the jury sentence, and a sheriff to execute the sentence. I count sixteen men and a Geneva Bible as the only things necessary to deliver you all from your problems with the foreign courts.

To find the actual Public Laws for your states and counties you will have to go back before 1965 and delve into the records to find Public Domain Statutes. These may be rather dated in some respects, but they are yours and you can rely on them as a trusty source of information about your County on the Land and the Public Offices it has traditionally used in its administration.

When I say that you are heirs to the Republic, I mean that in a literal sense. By re-establishing your birthright political status and operating your land-based government, you are inheriting the Republic in exactly the same way you might inherit a house. It is yours now. You are free to repair, rebuild, remodel and do with it what best serves your purposes within the framework of the Organic Law----and once you wake up fully and get organized and competent again, you may even make changes to those sacrosanct treaties and agreements.

This is, in fact, the greater part of civil obedience to the government we espouse, that we take up the burdens and responsibilities of self-governance --- first, the responsibility to govern our own lives in a peaceful and honest way; second, to govern our families and to teach our children their heritage; third, to govern our communities and Counties, so that they are not lost or pillaged; fourth, to govern our States of the Union and so guide them that they may flourish; and fifth, to govern our country so that its place among the nations may be known for peace and not for war.

By our completely lawful, legal, and peaceful return to the land and soil jurisdiction of our country, and our repopulation of our States of the Union, we have devoted ourselves to these responsibilities and principles. We have exercised our option to self-govern, to assemble our States, to bring our State Governments into Session, to organize our courts, and to enforce our Public Law. By doing so, we have also earned the rights that accrue to those who accept the burdens of self-governance.

It is your duty as an American to correct your government, and they agree that it is, so let's clean house and do a good job of it, too.

To correct this situation requires those of us who can do so to boot up and

1. reclaim our lawful, birthright political status;
2. form up our State Jural Assemblies;
3. Hold our elections and fill our court offices — sheriff, justices, coroners, etc.
4. Hold our State Assemblies to conduct the business of our States;
5. Recharter our Federal States of States;
6. Elect our Deputies to convene the Continental Congress;
7. Elect our Deputies to convene the Federal United States Congress of Federal States of States.

At the point that our own courts are in operation, these other courts are required to withdraw under the mandate established by *Milligan Ex Parte*.

The American Common Law re-asserts itself, and we finally breathe free again, at home in our own country.

This is why the Jural Assemblies are of such crucial importance and the reason that every redblooded American should be eager to join — and also why we should all be doing double-time to explain this situation to our

friends and neighbors, our pastors and our priests, and to the local sheriffs and politicians and lawyers who are either wittingly or unwittingly participating in this catastrophic Breach of Trust and Duty.

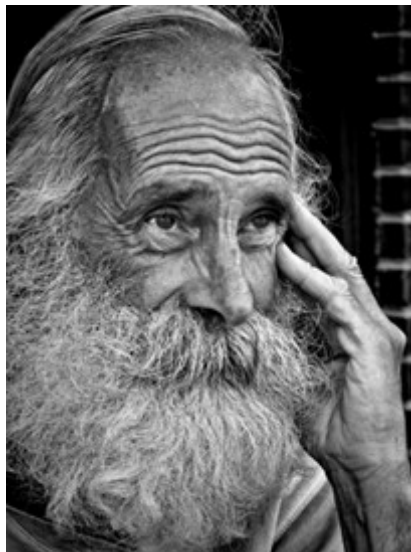
By any stretch of the imagination, this is the worst Breach of Trust in history, and the longest running commercial con game, too. Time to shine up your Shinola Sensors and get to work, America.

Elected/Appointed

The Justice is an elected position and must be a State Citizen. There will eventually be a State Justices and County Justices

Qualifications

- ◆ Understands rules of the court and letter of the law
- ◆ Ensures a level playing field during court proceedings
- ◆ Adheres to fair rules of evidence
- ◆ Keeps the proceedings in order under the rules of Due Process.
- ◆ Does not rule on facts and evidence - that is the job of the jury
- ◆ At the end of the proceedings, the jury renders a decision and the Justice reads it --- a process called “pronouncement”.
- ◆ Know The Public Law
- ◆ Know Due Process in American Common Law
- ◆ Know Rules of Evidence in American Common Law
- ◆ Works with Court staff to keep the court process moving and functioning
- ◆ Communicates to all parties involved in case scheduling and maintenance



Qualities of a good Justice

Bright

Smart

Logical

Honest

Hard-headed

Know The Ten Commandments

Familiar with the Bible, and particularly, with the Old Testament Law

Able to walk the line of moral conscience

Have sincere care and respect for people in all conditions of life.

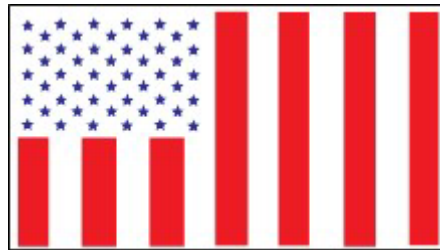
Firm and grounded common sense

A wide range of practical experience in life

Ensures a level playing field, fair rules of evidence, and

Keeps the proceedings in order under the rules of Due Process

American Common Law



Jurors, Electors, American State Nationals and Citizens

The soil is defined as the top six inches of the land. The soil jurisdiction is our national jurisdiction, while the land underlying it is our attached international land jurisdiction. Because the two are inextricably combined, we speak of "the land and soil" of our States, and rarely have cause to look at the soil jurisdiction as a separate issue, but such it is.

All Americans start their lives as "state nationals", a political status known as "jus soli" or "man of the soil". We have no citizenship -- that is, no obligation to serve any government. Instead, what we acquire at birth is our nationality. We are considered virginians, or ohioans or wisconsinites depending on where we are born.

At the level of soil jurisdiction our states are also written without any capital letters: virginia, ohio, wisconsin. These states are members of the original union of states known as The United States formed July 1, 1776, published and declared July 4, 1776.

As a practical matter, because soil is joined to land, we usually refer only to their "combined estate" of "land and soil" represented internationally by the States: Virginia, Ohio, Texas, et alia. And we refer to ourselves as Virginians, Ohioans, Texans, and so on.



These States thus offer and include four different possible political statuses:

- (1) state nationals,
- (2) state citizens,
- (3) State Nationals, and
- (4) State Citizens.

The Union of States
"The United States" 1776
- American General Public -

Holds the **National Soil Jurisdiction**
Nation-States: virginia, maine, new york...
State Nationals (people) — private persons
Inheritors of all American Assets and Credit
The Highest Authority from which all else derives!
With Constitutional Guarantees and The Law of Peace
- Living people's County Government and Courts -
Uses the Common Law of the People, via Juries

If we wish to operate our **states as nations**, we drop back to our **soil jurisdiction** and operate as member states of The United States.

If we wish to operate our **states as international entities**, we operate our **land jurisdiction States** and operate as **member States of The United States of America**.

The Federation of States
"The United States of America" 1776
- State Citizen Governance -

Holds the **International Land and Sea Jurisdictions**
Nation-States: Virginia, Maine, New York...
State Citizens (People) -- Lawful Persons
With Public Offices and a Head of State
Publishes upon the **Federal Record**
With Constitutional Guarantees and The Law of Peace
- Lawful Persons' State Government and Courts -
Uses American States Common, Land, and Public Law

Both The United States and The United States of America are unincorporated entities. Together with their respective member states/States, they represent the "soil" and the "land" of this country.

It has been many years since the people of this country operated their soil jurisdiction states and The United States as "state citizens" and "one of the people", though there is no doubt that they have every right to do so.

It is also rare for anyone to claim their original "jus soli" non-citizen capacity, but not totally unknown.

For our purposes at hand, we need to zero in on our States -- Virginia, Ohio, Minnesota, et alia. These exist and operate in the International Jurisdiction of the Land.

We may operate as State Nationals or as State Citizens, both considered to be part of the "People" inhabiting the State.

A State National owes no obligation to serve the State Government. State Citizens accept the voluntary duty to serve their State Government.

The fundamental **unelected** voluntary Office underlying the authority of our States is that of Juror, a Member of the State Jural Assembly.

Just so we are clear -- a State National and State Citizen may both claim to be "Virginians" or "Minnesotans", but one -- the State National -- has no official capacity and no particular duty to serve their State.

State Citizens, including the Jurors making up the State Jural Assembly, do

owe a duty to the State Government according to the Office they have accepted or been elected to serve.

By joining the State Jural Assembly you are agreeing to serve as a Juror and act in the capacity of a State Citizen. This "Jury Duty" is the fundamental building block underlying the Public and Organic Law of this country.

Please note that thanks to identity theft and fraud practiced against us by our employees running the federal government, most of us have been mis-identified as Federal Citizens of one kind or another.

This necessitates recording our actual political status in rebuttal of these false claims and returning our Good Names --- the Given Names our parents first gave us --- to the "land and soil" of our home State and permanently domiciling our Names on the land and soil jurisdiction. It also necessitates us claiming all the various Territorial and Municipal franchise Names/NAMES that have been associated with us and returning those to the land jurisdiction of our States and re-flagging and re-domiciling them, too.

Please be aware that our states and States are both outside and foreign to the Federal States of States, the Territorial States of States, and the Municipal STATES OF STATES ---and also foreign to any form of "federal" citizenship attached to these states-of-states.

In addition to our possible citizenships if we choose to serve our state (The United States) and our State (The United States of America), there are three common "federal" citizenships that exist only in the international jurisdiction of the sea. These foreign citizenships apply only to federal employees, dependents, and foreign corporations created under federal auspices.

As you will see, Federal States of States are supposed to exist and operate under names like this: The State of Maine, The State of Florida,... and these are supposed to be inhabited by Federal Civil Servants including United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, Federal Judges, and Federal Officers.

Their form of citizenship is described under Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3 as "United States Citizenship". This is a foreign citizenship with respect to us and to our States, one that exists in the International Jurisdiction of the Sea

and which is designed to represent our States by delegating some of our State's powers to the Federal States of States.

Pretending to be a Government
British Territorial Subcontractor
dba: **"the" United States of America 1789**
- A Democracy -

"The Constitution of the United States of America"
Part of the **International Sea Jurisdiction**

"the" State of Virginia, "the" State of Maine...
Federal Legal Persons – U.S. Citizens
With Federal Military and Dependents
Hires the Fully-Named Agencies/Departments
With Navy, Tariffs, and Trade Policies
Northern mercenaries in the Civil War
Bar Attorneys and Political Parties Allowed
- United States Congress -
Publishes upon the Federal Register
- Judicial District Courts -
Uses Federal Code and Statutory Law
via Admiralty and Equity Law

Unfortunately, this system broke down in 1868.

Instead, we have employees of the British Territorial United States of States usurping upon the States and the Federal States of States, and substituting their foreign, British Territorial "States of States". These also have their own form of citizenship which applies to their employees, which is described under Article 1, Section 2, Clause 2 as "Citizens of the United States".

The Federal States of States are meant to serve our States, and the Territorial States of States are meant to serve the Federal States of States.

Finally, thanks to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, there is the Municipal Government, a plenary oligarchy run by members of (at this point) the Territorial United States "Congress" --- and their employees have their form of citizenship, too --- slavery.

Pretending to be a Government
 Papist Municipal Subcontractor
 dba: "the" United States 1790
 - A Plenary Oligarchy-Theocracy -

 "The Constitution of the United States"
 Part of the Commercial Global Air Jurisdiction

 "the" STATE OF VIRGINIA, "the" STATE OF...
 Federal Legal PERSONS – citizens of the United
 States With Federal Civil Service and Dependents
 Hires the Alphabet-Lettered Agencies/Departments
 The Washington DC Municipal Government
 Southern mercenaries in the Civil War
 Bar Attorneys and Political Parties Allowed
 - US CONGRESS -
 Publishes as Municipal Code and UCC
 - UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS -
 Uses Municipal Law and Uniform Commercial Code
 via Roman Civil, Global Commercial, and Maritime Law

The point is-- all these “federal” forms of citizenship involving obligation to serve Federal “States of States” or Territorial “States of States” or Municipal “STATES OF STATES” --- are foreign to us and foreign to our land jurisdiction States.

They and their citizenships have nothing to do with us except that they are supposed to be working for us and our States, exercising some of our Delegated Powers, and providing us with "Good Faith" and "Service" under the constitutional contracts that apply to the Federal, Territorial, and Municipal United States Governments.

As for us, and our State Jural Assemblies, this is where the pedal hits the metal in making all other aspects of government work and enforcing the Public and Organic Law of this country again.

If you want to end the madness and the uncontrolled avarice of undeclared foreign “federal” service organizations running rampant on our shores--- reclaiming your actual birthright political status and choosing to serve your state/State as a Jural Assembly Member are the first two steps.

The fundamental Office of Juror is “accepted” as a “duty” and is not elected.

State Nationals = everyone born within the physical geographical borders of a State. A National has no particular duty to serve the State other than to obey the Public Law (Non-Statutory Law) and keep the peace.

American State National is the same political status as a child before they

reach the age of majority. While there is no shame in adopting this political status, it isn't responsible for much of anything, beyond keeping the peace, and as a result, the only "voting rights" that attach to it, are those of a strictly local in-county and in-State nature.

State Citizens = those State Nationals who additionally choose to serve the State Government in some capacity, such as Jurors, Militia Members, elected officials, or hired officers.

State Citizens get to make the decisions about international affairs for their States of the Union because State Citizens have accepted the responsibility of staffing and running the State Government and they have no other allegiances or attachments to any other government.

In practical terms, **State Citizens** get to exercise all electoral rights, because they take on all the responsibilities.

They agree to act as Jurors for the State Courts. They fill the State Offices. They serve in the State Militia if they are of an appropriate age and have the physical health to do so. They attend their State Assembly meetings and ponder the questions of the day. They hold a "singular allegiance" to the welfare of their State and its living people, that serves as a "check" to corporate greed and Federal overreach.

And in exchange for all the work they put in and all the responsibility they take on, **State Citizens** get to determine issues of international importance for their States of the Union.

With rights go responsibilities and with responsibilities go rights.

State Electors = those State Nationals who own land in the State and meet other requirements such as legal age, etc., to participate in State Elections.

You can be either: (1) a State National or (2) a State Citizen. Being a State National or a State Citizen does not necessarily mean that you qualify to be a State Elector.

You can be part of the State Jural Assembly and serve as a Juror without being a State Elector. You can be elected to a Public Office, such as Sheriff, without being able to vote for yourself.

Anyone born on the soil of one of the states and who forswears all foreign allegiances (Act of Expatriation from Federal, Territorial, or Municipal status) can serve as a Juror in a State Jural Assembly.

Our States of the Union do not recognize any Dual Citizenship whatsoever, so if you are going to serve as a State Jural Assembly Member, that is, as a Juror, you must voluntarily give up any attachment to any foreign government -- which includes the various citizenships of the federal entities operating as “states of states”.



Resolving these issues and clarifying your actual political status and the capacity in which you are choosing to act is the purpose of all the paperwork that has to be done before you can lawfully serve as a Juror and Member of your State Jural Assembly.

So what does a qualified Juror do, once you have hopped through all the hoops and re-established your identity as an American standing on American soil?

Jurors form the Jury Pool for your State.

You may be called upon to hear court cases as a Trial Juror or to participate in bringing charges as a member of a Grand Jury.

As a State Jural Assembly Member you are also pre-qualified to function as a County Jural Assembly Member, and vice-versa, so you may be called upon to help fill the local jury pools as a Trial Juror or as a member of the County Grand Jury, too.

Our State Trial Jurors listen to the unique cases presented and decide the Law and the Facts. This is fundamentally different than the duties of “State of State” Juries, which cannot consider the Law or the Facts, but only the statutes, codes, and regulations that govern the various federal-based

corporations, their franchises, and their employees.

State Jural Assemblies enforce the Public and Organic Law. They are enabled to address the Public Law and the Facts of individual cases, both.

State of State Jural Societies enforce Statutes (statutory “law”), Codes, and Regulations on their employees, dependents, and members.

Our State Grand Jury Jurors listen to allegations of crime against the Public and Organic Law and decide whether or not there is sufficient cause to present charges for prosecution. Their deliberations result in “indictments” being issued against foreign citizens (including federal citizens) or in “presentments” being issued against State Nationals or State Citizens.

The most important function beyond fair deliberation and enforcement of the Public and Organic Law that our State Jural Assemblies and Jurors perform is Jury Nullification.

Our State Jural Assembly Members acting as Jurors in actual Trials can throw out any law that they find repugnant to the Public Good or the Cause of Justice.

Our Jural Assembly Members can pass judgment on all acts of legislation affecting our States and People, including acts of any Federal Congress, any Territorial Congress, or any Municipal Congress that usurps upon our security or offers to disrespect our Natural and Unalienable Rights.

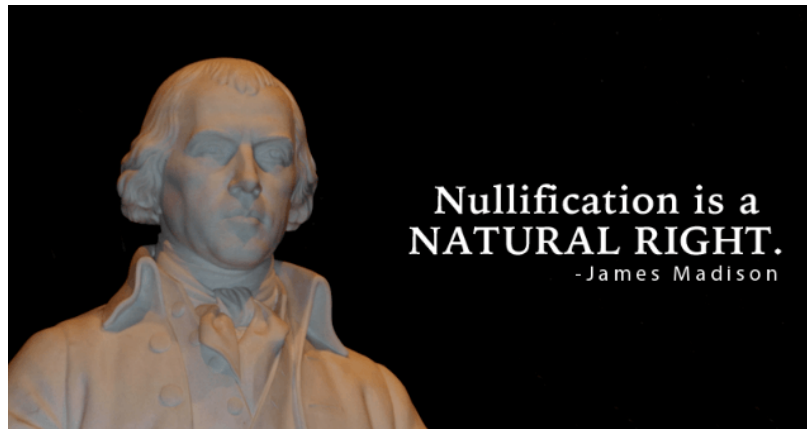
This process of lawful Jury Nullification is designed to prune over-reaching legislative activity on the part of our employees, who are only authorized to organize and regulate their own activities and duties in accord with their constitutional contracts.

Our State Courts are enabled to hear cross-jurisdictional cases involving private businesses and State Nationals and State Citizens versus federal, territorial, and municipal incorporated businesses and franchises.

The Wisconsin Court can hear cases like: “The People of Wisconsin vs. GENERAL ELECTRIC, INC.” or “John Robert Fox vs. State of Idaho” and is able to hear and judge both the law and the facts, and throw out anything that offends the Jurors.

Nullification of a statutory State or State law or even an Act of any Federal, Territorial, or Municipal Congress results in it being declared null and void.

It may take awhile for this to sink in and for “federal” and “state of state” employees to come to heel, but this is the actual power of the People being exercised as it is meant to be exercised.



As more of the people come home to the land and soil jurisdiction of their States and accept their duty to act in the capacity of Jurors and as State Citizens--- one of the People referenced in the Constitutions----the Public and Organic Law of the actual State and of the country as a whole, is enforced.

We can do away with such evil inanities as “Legalized Lying” -- 18 USC 1001, Subsection A and B, and enforce the Public Law against such evils as “Legalized Infanticide” that our out-of-control public employees have proposed.

We can enforce our standards on them because they are our employees; their Acts and statutory law must conform to our Public and Organic Law or be overturned and remain unenforceable.



As we have learned and reviewed to this point, the American Government is composed of three unions of three different kinds of states: soil, land, and inchoate Federal States of States.

The United States = soil jurisdiction states and people, geographically defined, republican states, State Republics and Republics of States.

The United States of America = international land jurisdiction States and People, geographically defined, members are Ohio, Maine, Florida, et alia.

The State Jural Assemblies create and operate and populate these geographically defined States of the Union and together constitute “We, the People”.

The land and soil jurisdiction States require us to have a single citizenship and allegiance — to them. They don't allow any form of Dual Citizenship and never have.

The Founders adhered to the principle that “no man can serve two masters” and did not allow conflicted people (people with conflicts of interest, such as loyalty to the King) to participate in State Government.

Thus, obviously, you do need to expatriate from any other citizenship if you want to participate in a State Jural Assembly.

America as a whole needs help from both sides of the fence, but there is a fence, and we need to be aware of it.



The State Assemblies control the international jurisdiction of the land and sea, which includes international trade, except that the Constitutions made significant concessions delegating away some of their powers in the international jurisdiction of the sea (not all) to the British King.

The State General Assembly is composed of **Electors** -- both State Nationals and State Citizens who own land within the borders of their State can serve as Electors of the General Assembly. They are chosen at the County level by people who are qualified members of the soil jurisdiction republican states; two Electors act as Deputies (Fiduciary Officers) for each County. Most States hold their General Assembly after the holidays and it can run for as little as a weekend or stretch on for months, depending on the business that has to be addressed.

Because the land and soil are inextricably combined, eligibility as a soil jurisdiction republican state national or citizen automatically qualifies one to be a State National or State Citizen, and for practical purposes people from the republics act as People representing their State in international jurisdiction, so that both land and soil are populated at the same time and by the same people, only some of them are further tasked to do business for the State.

The State Jural Assembly takes up judicial issues that affect the People of the State and the enforcement of the Public Law, including enforcement of the Constitutions and running the People's Court and elections related to the Courts and Peacekeeping functions and officials. Unlike the State General Assembly, the State Jural Assembly runs all year long and pretty much twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

The State Jural Assembly, like the State General Assembly, is composed of qualified Jurors who are State Citizens and State Electors, that is, people of the republican states who have volunteered to serve the State Government in the capacity of Jurors. Jurors are typically not paid unless they are called to serve as part of a jury, either a Grand Jury or a Trial Jury.

Once you become a Juror and Member of the your State Jural Assembly you are operating as a State Citizen and by definition no longer operating in any capacity as a "U.S. Citizen", voluntary or otherwise. This is because the States do not allow Dual Citizenship, and this stands as a safeguard for you against usurpation, false claims in commerce, and other evils that can otherwise be "presumed" against you by their foreign corporate tribunals.

You can operate as a State National or as a State Citizen, but you cannot at the same time operate as a U.S. Citizen or Citizen of the United States. The terms are mutually exclusive for our purposes

When the people of this country occupy their international land jurisdiction, and inhabit their States of the Union, they act in the capacity of Jurors or occupy other Offices of their State and as a group, act as the People of their States and as The People of The United States of America ---- a lawful unincorporated Federation of their States.

Thus when our State's Public Law declares that infanticide is premeditated murder and a capital crime, it avails the foreign corporations operating on our shores nothing to pretend that the Public Policies of their corporations prevail.

Our Sheriffs and Deputies over-stand their for-hire Pinkerton Law Enforcement Officers. Our Jurors decide both the validity of the law --- whatever kind of law it is -- and the facts.

It is worth noting here that our Judicial Officials working for the State Jural Assemblies do not decide the law or the facts in any case. Our Judicial Officials act to ensure an even playing field where both the law and the facts of a case may be knowledgeably discussed and fully vetted by our Jurors.

The Judicial Officials are responsible for holding the operations of the Court to established and accepted standards of evidence -- for example, recognizing inadmissible hearsay presented as evidence. As such, our Judicial Officials can verify records, administer court procedures, offer insight when asked for it, shepherd cases through Due Process requirements, and in all ways act to provide the foundation and decorum that allows justice to prevail.

It is the Jurors -- the members of our jural assemblies -- who decide all matters in our State and County Courts.

The Justices pronounce their sentences, and the Recorder records them, and the Sheriffs enforce them.

The fundamental importance of the State Jural Assemblies and of the Jurors who make them possible cannot be overstated. By promoting and lawfully enforcing the Public and Organic Law of this country, these organizations protect Americans and American assets from the unrestricted predations and presumptions of foreign corporations and their employees.

It is now your role and responsibility to act in the capacity of State Jural Assembly Members --- as Jurors and as other Officers of the State and County Courts that the people of this country are owed, to put an end to any false and self-interested claims that we have "abandoned" our country, and act to enforce the Public and Organic Law.

The health and strength of the State Jural Assemblies is a direct measure of the health and strength of our country as a whole. There can be no greater duty set before any American than the duty to "come home" to the land and soil jurisdiction and join their State Jural Assembly.

Deep Dive



The Jural Assembly Handbook

Article 137. How to Restore the Land Jurisdiction Government Owed to Your County

Article 159. Essential Knowledge for Every American to Know from Judge Anna

Article 222. Common Law v. Admiralty Law, People v. Persons

Article 834. Why Equity Law is Evil

Article 1181. Pernicious Confusion About Milligan Ex Parte

Article 1548. For All The Jural Assemblies - 18 Jurors and Citizenships

Article 1574. For All The State Jural Assemblies - 31 Mandatory Citizenship Requirements

Article 1600. The Fence

Article 2214. Keeping Track of the Federal Fence

Article 1949. A Useful Screed, But.... An Important Edit

Article 2174. Shoes and Justices

Article 2452. An Object Lesson Regarding "Law" and "Order"

Article 2548. Regarding Civil Disobedience

Article 2940. Employer Pants

Article 3769. Our Remedies

Article 4133. Evidence Considered by Honorable Jurors

Article 4385. International Public Notice: Regarding the "Rule of Law"

Article 4885. Helpful Insights for Coordinators and Members of State Assemblies