

Anna's Jural Assembly Structure

February 2019

Definitions of Jural Assemblies #1501

- Jural Assemblies are the organizational units of land and soil jurisdiction courts.
- Jural Assemblies organize the land and soil jurisdiction courts owed to the people of each state.
- People (acting as people – not persons or PERSONS) acting in their unincorporated capacity as people who are members of a Jural Assembly adopt the Public Laws and enforce the Public Law via their Jural Assemblies, their land and soil jurisdiction courts and the officers of those courts. These are courts for people.
- As these are people Courts they deal only and exclusively with people business – issues of private property and assets, marriages, probates, and estates of people, rights of people. 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.
- No Jural Assembly, no actual State, no actual State Court, no actual County, and no actual County Court can be incorporated.

Jural Assembly Membership Agreement #1507

- Our Wisconsin Jural Assembly is dedicated to the restoration of a complete and fully operational land and soil jurisdiction State and County court system serving the people of Wisconsin, the preservation of the National Trust, the enforcement of the Public Law, the upholding of the Federal Constitution owed to our State and People, the re-population of our land and soil jurisdiction, the filling of vacated Public Offices, and the reclamation of our material and intellectual public and private assets.
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- To these ends we, the living people of Wisconsin, have called the eligible Wisconsin nationals and electors to assemble and to serve as Jurors and Officers, and we have established the process and procedure to qualify Jurors and others competent to hold State Citizenship and Public Office. We do this peacefully and without rancor in the exercise of our unincorporated powers and capacities.
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Jural Assembly Membership Agreement #1507

- In acknowledging and accepting the duties of a Wisconsin Jural Assembly Member, I act without any deceit or profit motive or obligation. I affirm that I am one of the people of Wisconsin and that I am acting exclusively in my natural and unincorporated capacity. I affirm that I have expatriated from any presumed citizenship obligation owed to the Territorial United States and/or to the Municipal United States and I make no claim of Dual Citizenship and hold no allegiance to any foreign power at all. I affirm by this testament that I am qualified and able and willing to act as a Wisconsin Citizen, as a Wisconsin Juror, and as a Wisconsin Elector and do so of my own free will and I also say that there is to my best knowledge and belief no circumstance or obligation barring me from occupying any vacated Wisconsin Public Office or preventing me from providing Good Faith Service in such Office if I am elected. In accepting the duties of a Wisconsin Jural Assembly Member I also accept the rights and responsibilities thereof. I understand that I may be called upon to serve as a member of a Grand Jury, or a Trial Jury, or to act as a Sheriff's Deputy, or to act as a Witness to Public or Private Records, and that I may be asked to serve in similar capacities with or without pay. I accept my duty to serve Wisconsin and my fellow Wisconsinites without reservation, coercion, or issue of conscience. I understand that I am, as a Wisconsin Citizen, responsible for upholding the Public and Organic Law of Wisconsin and that if I should be elected or appointed or otherwise entrusted with assets belonging to Wisconsin or any County thereof, I am obligated to act as a deputy and as a fiduciary under the Prudent Man Standard until relieved of such duty. As a member of the Wisconsin Jural Assembly I shall faithfully promote and help secure Justice for all people, through the right use of Due Process and Jury Nullification. I shall at all times endeavor to keep the peace and to know and uphold the best standards and traditions of the American Common Law. So say I and witness my autograph and thumbprint seal as I commit myself to serve as a member of the Wisconsin Jural Assembly this ____ day of _____ in the year _____ before these Witnesses:

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- by: _____ (___ Seal ___) living at 1101 Bollingbrook Street in Racine, Wisconsin.

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- Witnessed by: _____ living at _____.

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- Witnessed by: _____ living at _____.

Jural Assembly Membership Agreement #1507

- Ideally, the Witnesses will also be Jural Assembly Members and the records will be kept in original triplicate, one copy to the new Juror, one to the Juror's home County, one to be kept by the State Jural Assembly.
- It is advisable to design and secure the unique use of a distinctive Jural Assembly stamp and/or Logo to be used as a Letterhead on these records.
- Although there may be some additional or different issues each Jural Assembly may wish to address, the verbiage given here is precise and correct for the jurisdiction invoked: we do not, for example, use "affidavits" and we do not "swear" any oaths or make reference to "God" in the land and soil jurisdiction courts.
- The confirmations of Public Offices are simple affirmations of duties and obligations undertaken due to the Separation of Church and State in the actual American government.
- Though familiar to us, swearing oaths is a pagan practice of commercial courts, the phrase "so help me God" we grew up hearing from Perry Mason and on other court dramas, is also. It was not used in American Courts until the Unlawful Conversion of our Court System by FDR.
- The actual land and soil jurisdiction courts operate on the principle of "Let your yes be yes and your no be no." Instead of affidavits we use testamentary evidence and instead of swearing to anything under penalty of perjury, we use affirmations "to the best of our knowledge and belief from without the United States".

Juror Qualifications and Membership #1506

A Juror is a temporary State Citizen for the duration of their Jury Duty, and as such, must qualify as an Elector of that State as well as a State National under our established system of government.

That begins with establishing whether or not they were born in this country or born to a parent or parents born in this country (This provision goes back three generations as a result of the National Trust.)

The List:

- *Proof of American Nationality.
- *Proof of Identity
- *Act of Expatriation from Territorial or Municipal Citizenship
- *Recorded Acknowledgement, Acceptance and Re-Conveyance of Trade Name
- *Recorded Declaration of Permanent Domicile of the Trade Name on the Land and Soil of the State
- *Recorded Certificate of Assumed Names/NAMES claiming ownership and declaring permanent domicile of all Names/NAMES used by or associated with the Juror
- *Copy of Form 56 (Social Security Number redacted) and mailing receipts demonstrating that the Municipal PERSON ACCOUNTS have been returned to and made the responsibility of the United States Secretary of the Treasury.

Juror Qualifications and Membership #1506

1: Require Birth Certificates or public documents that adequately establish the location where each candidate Juror was born, or in the case of those people claiming their nationality via parents/grandparents, similar documentation establishing the parents/grandparents place of birth and political status as American State Nationals.

2: Require the direct corroboration of at least two (2) people who have reasonable first hand knowledge allowing them to attest that the candidate Juror is the man or woman whose birth and parentage is established by the records being presented in Step One. This can be done via the direct testimony of the Witnesses or via their written testimony under penalty of perjury. The Witnesses must sign and give their contact information in either case. Typically, Witnesses will be family member or old family friends who have known the family and the potential Juror a long time.

3: Once you have established that you have an eligible Juror who qualifies as a birthright American, the candidate must confirm his agreement to formally expatriate from British Territorial Citizenship and also from any Municipal United States Citizenship conferred upon him or her, and sign a Witnessed Act of Expatriation formally claiming their Nationality from their State of Origin or to their Inherited State of Origin (in the case of those claiming via parents and grandparents). This will be one of the States in existence prior to 1860 and may or may not be the same State as the State where the Jural Assembly is taking place---or as we shall see, even different from the "State" where they were actually born.

Juror Qualifications and Membership #1506

4: Candidates for the First Initiating Jural Assembly must be: (1) at least 21 years of age, (2) white, (3) males (4) landowners in the State. This is because we are restoring and updating from 1860, a time long prior to the 18 year-old age of majority and votes for women and colored people. At the initial meeting it is highly recommended that those initiating members open up the Jural Assembly membership to include women and colored people as Electors and Jurors. It is also recommended that they retain the Age of Majority at 21 and the landowner requirements, as they are in place to guarantee a membership having familiarity with life beyond High School and also, as landowners, having a firm attachment to the State and reason to work for its overall benefit.

5: Although an informed Act of Expatriation witnessed by two or more people should be sufficient evidence of will and intent in the matter of political status, it is not in itself sufficient to establish ownership of our Good Names (also known as Trade Names and Given Names) and Estates which must be unencumbered and untangled from the morass of false presumptions, conferred political statuses, and false claims that have been amassed against our true identities.

The reasons for taking this step are: (1) to secure the ownership interest in one's own Name, and therefore, create the basis for claiming back one's own ESTATE and control over one's own affairs; (2) to prevent any interference from or claims by Federal Agents allowing them to address us or our Jural Assemblies under false pretenses; (3) to assure that the actions of our Jural Assemblies are unassailable.

Juror Qualifications and Membership #1506

6: For the same reason as those cited above with respect to Trade Names, it is also highly recommended and desirable for candidate Jurors to seize upon and declare a permanent domicile for the Municipal NAMES that have been conferred upon us using the Certificate of Assumed Name Form (Article 928 on my website) and including every possible variation of every name ever used by or associated with them including Married Names, Pen Names, Performer Names, etc. You should include any business names and as many styles and permutations and punctuations of your name as you can think of as well as the general claim for "all, any and sundry variations, combinations, abbreviations, punctuations, orderings, styles and representations of any name, Name, or NAME associated with you, your Trade Name, or your business enterprises in any jurisdiction of law whatsoever."

7: It is advisable that a copy of the Territorial/Municipal Birth Certificate be returned and cancelled via proper signature "without recourse" and dated and returned to the US Secretary of the Treasury and the US Secretary of State along with a Form 56 designating one and/or both as Fiduciary for the PERSON. Again, this covers the bases regarding any presumed Dual Citizenship and denies any conflict of interest on the part of potential Jurors. It also makes the Fiduciaries responsible for Good Faith administration of these ACCOUNTS and the bookkeeping and payments related to them--- relieving the rest of us of any such duty or obligation.

Upon the completion of these steps, the candidate Juror may be "seated" as a Qualified Juror and member of a specific County Jural Assembly and State Jural Assembly.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1516

- "Re-populating" your soil and land jurisdiction State, you need not become a member of the State Jural Assembly. You are welcome to function as a State National and have no obligation beyond keeping the peace and obeying the Public Law.
- In choosing to become a State Jural Assembly Member you are operating ---at least temporarily and successively, a Public Office --- that of "Juror", and as a Juror, you are considered to be a "State Citizen" in addition to being a "State National" while serving "Jury Duty".
- Remember finally that the Officers you elect within the State Jural Assembly are accepting considerably more and different obligations than just serving as a Juror. Sheriffs and their Deputies typically serve in "on duty" and "off duty" shifts and on an "as needed" basis.
- Judges and Coroners serve pretty much 24 hours and seven days a week and may be rousted out of bed at odd hours, required to travel within the State, etc,
- Recorders like Sheriffs and Deputies enjoy more regular hours and schedules of "duty" which at the start of the Jural Assembly process are more or less loose and as necessary.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1516

- 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.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1526

- There are two different kinds of **Sheriffs** --- those who are public Peacekeeping Officials and those who are private Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs)----hired guns to go with Hired Jurists, though most LEO's don't realize this and are working in the dark.
- The actual public officials who are Sheriffs occupy the land and soil jurisdiction of the States. Peacekeeping Officials of the actual land and soil jurisdiction (unincorporated) Counties outrank Law Enforcement Officers hired by incorporated "Counties" by many orders of magnitude.
- A land jurisdiction Sheriff functioning in actual Public Office in say, Clayton County, Ohio, is the highest ranking law official in the County, bar none. Nobody outranks them. Not the District Attorney. Not even the Governor of the State outranks an actual County Sheriff on his home turf, and certainly, neither does the Governor of any "State of State" outrank a County Sheriff. Anyone working as a "Sheriff" for any incorporated entity is a lot farther down the totem pole, too.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1526

- The actual **County Sheriff** is responsible for the enforcement of the Public and Organic Law, including the actual Constitution owed to our States and the protection of the property, persons, and guaranteed rights of the people living within the borders of his County.
- He only acquires his 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.
- The actual County Sheriff is elected by County Jural Assembly Members, who are also automatically State Jural Assembly Members and vice versa

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1526

- **State Militias** are manned by State Citizens who are members of the State Jural Assembly. Similar to the system of the Swiss Cantons, their focus is community safety and preparedness on a statewide basis. Members are taught firearms safety, marksmanship, first aid, and train in one or more specialties. In the event of attack or natural disaster, the State Militia Commanders can call upon one or more County Militias for assistance. They can also call upon the "State of State" Militias, the State of State "National Guard" and the local U.S. Military Commanders for assistance.
- The actual State may employ additional **peacekeeping Public Safety Officers**, whose duty is to uphold the Public and Organic Law in places and in situations where the people of the State (State Nationals) need protection or assistance. These local State peacekeeping forces have traditionally gone by a variety of names --- **Troopers and Rangers**, for example.
- Like their counterparts, these men and women derive their authority directly from the State Jural Assembly and while on State land, they traditionally have absolute peacekeeping authority over everyone but the County Sheriff and in some States, the State Militia Commander.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1526

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

- County Sheriff (Peacekeeper- Public)
- State Marshal-at-Arms (Peacekeeper - Public)
- State Militia Commander (Peacekeeper- Public)
- State Troopers or Rangers (Peacekeeper - Public)
- LEO's - Private Pinkertons, "Sheriffs" (Law Enforcement - Private)
- Private Detectives, Bailiffs, etc. (Can be State or State of State)
- And on the Federal (International) side:
- Federal, also known as Continental, Marshals (Peacekeeper- Public)
- U.S. Marshals (Law Enforcement - Private)
- Agency Personnel (Law Enforcement- Private)
- Provost Marshal (Should be a Peacekeeping Officer, but isn't currently.)

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1526

- **Federal Marshals** serve in "Districts" defined by Postal Service Districts, sometimes called "Postal Service Areas" in an attempt to avoid confusion with other kinds of Federal Government "Districts" such as "Judicial Districts" and "Military Districts". These Postal Districts often overlap several States and create one "Service District" ruled over by one Federal Marshal and as many Deputies as needed.
- Actual **Federal Marshals** are International Land Jurisdiction Officials who are supposed to be operating under the auspices of the unincorporated Federation of States, dba, The United States of America. Their job is to coordinate efforts to intercept, prevent, and prosecute crimes peculiar to interstate/international land jurisdiction venues, including the trafficking of people and contraband, kidnapping, bank robberies, train robberies, mail fraud, consumer crimes, securitization scams, and much more.
- **Federal Marshals** work with counterparts operating in the International Jurisdiction of the Sea who are corporate employees known as "United States Marshals" or "U.S. Marshals". These sea-going Marshals then also interface with the Coast Guard, INS, Border Patrol, FBI, etc. to coordinate efforts to detect, prevent, and prosecute crimes of inland piracy, false conversion, smuggling, international mail fraud, human trafficking across national boundaries, kidnapping, bank securities transfer schemes, drug running, and so on.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1526

- Notice that while actual elected County Sheriffs are called "Peacekeeping Officials", Federal Marshals are hired -- not elected -- and serve as "Peacekeeping Officers" employed by the Federation of States doing business as The United States of America.
- In 2015, we (Anna) organized a new group of Federal Marshals, and in hopes of avoiding any more confusion between the sea-going "Federal Government" and the U.S. Marshals and the land-retaining Federation of States, we renamed the service: **The Continental Marshals Service.**
- **The Continental Marshals Service** is unincorporated, and these Federation of States Peacekeeping Officers outrank all U.S. Marshals and Agency Agents when standing on the land and soil of the States. Like the actual County Sheriffs, these men and women derive their authority from the Jural Assemblies of the States acting as a Federation of States and from the Public and Organic Law, not from any incorporated entity and not from any statutory law.
- **The Continental Marshals**, like the old Federal Marshals, are Peacekeeping Officers of the Land and Soil, not Law Enforcement Officers of the Sea.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1526

- Another kind of Marshal is important to the proper functioning of the Land and Soil Government owed to the American States and People: the **Provost Marshal**.
- This Office, too, has been grossly undermined and misconstrued by long abuse by corporate interests. Today, **Provost Marshals** are basically US Military Attorneys, operating as "liaison" officers and public affairs duty officers for the U.S. military. They come out of their hide-holes when a soldier goes off base and harms a local person, but largely ignore their actual and original duty as International Land Jurisdiction Peacekeeping Officers meant to act as Coordinators between the Federation of States and the U.S. Military.
- There are occasions when the **Provost Marshal**, who is supposed to be acting as a Peacekeeping Officer for The United States of America, needs to run interference or coordinate activities between local State Officials, County Sheriffs, State Militia leaders and so on. The usurpation and mis-management of this position by foreign corporate military interests is a bone of contention to be resolved with the Territorial Government.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1526

- Finally, each State has a **Marshal-at-Arms**, who is responsible for the security of the State Jural Assembly, its records, its Officers, and its Membership during meetings, also for securing the Meeting Place prior to and immediately after meetings, and for Coordination of the County Militias with the State Militia.
- This is a very busy and important job. The **Marshals-at-Arms** for each State, like the leaders of the actual County and State Militias, are responsible for outreach and education of their counterparts in the U.S. Military, U.S. Marshals Service and LEO/law enforcement communities.
- 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.
- As State Jural Assemblies have ceased to operate properly, more and more jobs have been taken over by incorporated foreign entities which have not been held to any solid standards of performance. In some cases, we have mob-linked corporations providing us with law enforcement services. It doesn't take rocket science to figure out the consequences of this situation.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1515

- In the contentious days prior to the Declaration of Independence our once-relatively homogeneous communities were split between the Patriots and the Tories loyal to England. This split caused great social unrest and dis-ease that we can scarcely understand today, and affected people even in their religious practices. Just as the Church of England separated from the Catholic Church over political and social differences, the American Anglican Church was split in half. Patriots became Episcopalians and Tories remained Anglican.
- I mention this only to demonstrate how deeply felt and how fundamentally disruptive the Revolution was. Suddenly, there were spies and enemies in every corner. Your dear friends who were Tories no longer spoke to you, and vice versa. People you had known and trusted and depended upon all your life for vital services would no longer do business with you, over the issue of Independence.
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- It was in this atmosphere in the years leading up to the Revolution that "**Committees of Safety**" were formed by the Patriots. These Committees served a multitude of functions in all the various communities. They provided an effective spy network to keep tabs not only on what the British were doing, but what their Tory neighbors were doing. They organized assemblies at pubs and in churches and schools and private homes. They established stockpiles of guns and ammunition and food, medical supplies, and tools.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1515

- In most State Jural Assemblies, the security for Assembly functions, meetings, and meeting spaces, is provided by an elected **Marshal-at-Arms**, with assistance from members of the **Committee of Safety**. Their duty with respect to the State Jural Assembly is to provide a safe location for meetings, to be prepared to remove disruptive participants, to be aware of any "suspicious" activities (such as bringing in contraband) and to help organize the State Militia.
- I am not against the principle of having a "**Committee of Safety**" associated with each State Jural Assembly, but must advise that we are not at war and there is no intention or need for us to engage in any great struggle other than a mental and spiritual and emotional one. The Law is firmly on our side of the issues and our jurisdiction; our States and our Federation of States, were never even involved in the Civil War. Our land and soil jurisdiction has been at peace continuously and remains so.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1515

- It is therefore of the utmost importance to be prudent when organizing a **Committee of Safety**, and to not entrust its direction to hotheads and gullible people who will reliably fall victim to such intrigues and drag everyone else down with them. It is also necessary to explicitly restrict their activities in behalf of the State Jural Assembly per se.
- The American Government at the State-level is set up like the Swiss Government. Every Swiss is trained to use firearms and to serve their community in emergency capacities. They all know basic First Aid. They all belong to Community Safety Brigades. This system is highly effective in promoting Public Safety, reducing crime, and keeping the peace. Jural Assembly Members have the respect and cooperation of local law enforcement and are not viewed as outsiders or threats.
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- Our land jurisdiction **Sheriffs** depend upon the Jural Assembly and **the Committee of Safety** for a ready supply of Deputies when the need arises.
- **Committees of Safety** are meant to coordinate the peacekeeping forces of our land and soil jurisdiction States and as we are not at war and have no need nor intention of fighting with our own Territorial or Municipal employees, the best additional use of the Committees of Safety is an educational one. We need outreach to and within the current existing military services and law enforcement agencies.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1528

- 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 certification 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).

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1528

- 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.
- 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**.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1528

- Realistically, all that is needed is someone who has reasonable training and experience to be able to certify that a man is dead and to give an educated opinion of the cause of death. At first, anyway, the actual **County Coroner** serves only cases involving members of the State Jural Assembly (State Citizens) and those who have recorded their State National political status with the State Jural Assembly Recorder.
- 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** certifies both births and deaths and has them recorded by the State Jural Assembly Recorder's Office prior to serving Notice to the Territorial Government by providing a copy of the public record.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1530

- 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 confirming our **State Public Notaries**.
- 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.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1530

- 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, some distinctive design or logo, and the term of their Office like this: "In Office: 1 September 2016 to 30 November 2019."
- Jural Assemblies are free to accept and adopt unique logos for their use and should formally do so while in session and should record images of the logos they are using and attach a small "c" in a circle copyright notice to the artwork or designs their **Recorders** and **Notaries** are using to stamp paperwork.
- The often thankless work of a good elected **Public Notary** is an invaluable service to the State, the Counties, and the People. They provide a reliable and official Witness to the business transactions and records upon which we depend to secure our identities and control our assets and invoke the Public and Organic Law owed to our country.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1539

- 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.
- **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.
- 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.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1539

- 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.
- 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.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1539

- **Bondsmen** are the land counterparts to the Bailiffs in sea jurisdiction courts.
- 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.
- Just as the **Clerks** determine venue and keep the records, **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.

Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1539

- The **Bondsmen** typically make a public affirmation declaring that he will serve the People of the State in Good Faith and Honor, to protect the Court and the Public, and to assist in providing and securing peace and justice for all.
- A similar simple Declaration (no Oaths, no "so help me God"-- those are the for sea courts) applies to all Court Officials.
- A written copy of this Declaration is kept in the **Court Clerk's Office** available for view along with the similar Declarations of the Justices and other officials.
- 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.

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Jural Assembly Offices and Officers #1539

- At first there will be only a small number of the People functioning as people (State National) and People (State Citizens) and it will take time for them to close out transactions that were purposefully or mistakenly undertaken in the capacity of persons.
- This affords the State Jural Assemblies the opportunity to get firmly established and work out the details and procedures and recordkeeping before they are faced with an avalanche of caseloads.
- It is to be hoped that when presented with the facts and the history many members of the Bar Associations will revoke their memberships and choose to serve the Public Courts and the people of their States as Counselors in Law and also to be hoped that many Judges and Magistrates will accept actual Public Office as Justices and Justices of the Peace.