

US National Standard in Culture

Jarvis Raymond of *New York Times*

The Sheriff



JARVIS RAYMOND

New York State Politics

Raymond was of the New York State Assembly in 1850 and 1851, and in the latter year was elected Speaker. On the ticket for Lieutenant Governor of New York in 1854. Raymond was elected lieutenant governor, served from 1855 to 1856.

Raymond has sometimes been called "the godfather of the Republican Party," as Raymond had a prominent part in the formation and drafted the *Address to the People* adopted by the Republican organizing convention which met in Pittsburgh on February 22, 1856. In 1862, he was again Speaker of the New York Assembly.

ARCHANGEL RAPHAEL: Jarvis Raymond had already ascended. He came from a long history of legal training even before the Roman times and on the Golden Age continents of ancient Lemuria and Atlantis.

Nancy of Oregon: In the time of the Industrial Revolution, the law was one of many social changes. What had been stated law was often not seen of applying to current events.

JARVIS RAYMOND: The law is, law and order, based on the ability to represent the true facts of an event or case.

Source: An Introduction to Comparative Legal Models
of Criminal Justice
Roberson & Das, 2008

Citizen Law

Under Roman law in 367 B.C., citizens without any legal training were appointed as lay judges to decide the issues. It was during this time, the citizens realized that many disputes arose not because of a disagreement about the law, but through a disagreement as to what actually happened (the facts of the case).

MOSES: The original newspaper reporter began as the Irish or Italian boys. And this is for a reason. That they could under their Judeo-Christian upbringing bring about the law and order that is the role of the newspaper reporter.



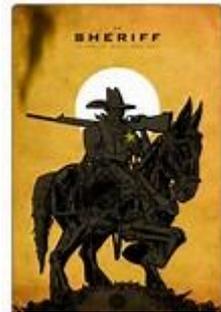
JARVIS RAYMOND: Under Roman law and Common law, those deciding a criminal case are the citizens. These are not sophisticated lawyers, these are plain citizens who are trying to see what are the relevant facts for law and order.

Source: An Introduction to Comparative Legal Models
of Criminal Justice
Roberson & Das, 2008

Under Roman law in 367 B.C., during the second half of the Republic, magistrates began to allow citizen parties to express their claims and defenses rather than adhering to the precedent. After the magistrate discovered what the issue was, he would set out his terms of the legal case for law and order.

He was considered just to be implementing existing common law. Common law was accepted that the law of nations and natural law were similar because they were based not on traditional practice but on common sense, or natural reason.

The first and second centuries AD are considered the high mark in the development of Roman law. This era, referred to as the “Classical period,” marked the most sophisticated and refined developments in Roman law.



JARVIS RAYMOND: The newspaper reporter’s role is the sheriff.

NATHAN the Judge: It is more than one who sits inside a building to interpret the force of law.

The Sheriff under Common Law

Most historians trace the origin of the common law in England to the reign of William the Conqueror. At the time of his conquest of England (1066), when William and his Norman lords seized the throne, England was divided into tribal areas known as “shires.” Justice was administered by “shire-reeves” who presided over the shire courts. The shire-reeves later became known as “sheriffs.”

JARVIS RAYMOND: At the formation of the *New York Times*, reporters were told that they had the role of the sheriff. This I had taught the newspaper writers, that this is your role. They were to see what were the facts before them to guide the nation into the Judeo-Christian way.

The reporters were not to be insurrection reporters! They were to distinguish what are the facts that would not instead veer the nation into an abnegation of the history of the condition of — no law and order.

Under no circumstance, would 9/11 have been portrayed as one in which the Moslems were correct to bomb the World Trade Center buildings to punish the Americans for their lewd TV programs. Instead, the news reporters were to uphold the ideals of the law and order, the ideals of a common law system.

What is the newspaper reporter to do?

He is to create the image, propaganda if you will, of a legal order, a sheriff model not much different than a model home.



JARVIS RAYMOND: The newspaper and the newspaper reporters were part and parcel to the legal system in bringing about law and order.

They were to present the facts no differently than in the classical period of Roman law that you with a great cleanness and clarity, that you represent all aspects of what are the common law facts under a common law legal system.

They are asking: What are the common sense facts? What are the natural law facts? What are the facts of events under common law or of procedural law?

The newspaper reporters were no different than the citizens of Rome wherein they were to sort out the many facts to bring about law and order and present the daily news as a judicial review for the magistrate.

And that was their role, that a judge could find a newspaper article and proceed directly into the case and he would make a honest judgment of what constituted the law in reviewing a case. The newspaper reporter was an integral part of the common law system to find the facts of a case.