# How to Succeed at Court

**by Frank O'Collins**

3-23-2011

## Introduction

Everyday around the world, hundreds of thousands of people find themselves before the jurisdiction of some form of "Court" claiming some form of law. The reason a person may be before a court are wide and varied – from civil to criminal, from minor alleged offences such as traffic and not paying fines to major alleged offences such as murder and fraud. In fact, modern court systems are so widespread and cover so many issues that even if you have never been to court yourself, chances are you know at least one person who has experienced "justice" through the courts.

Whether or not you have gone through the experience of wanting or having to go to court, or someone in your family or friends, there is one almost unanimous agreement by all who have witnessed firsthand the function of a modern court – it is a mysterious, unnatural and often intimidating experience, often ending in sadness, bitterness and regret.

Ordinary people who have never been inside an operating court room are not the only ones who can find the surrounding and process intimidating. Even if a court room is modern by design, it can still be an intimidating place even for members of the Bar Societies and Bar Associations. So how might one succeed in a case before such a place as a Court when even professionals sometimes are intimidated and unsure?

## Succeeding at Court

No one can guarantee anyone that they can win a case within a Court without lying. There are simply too many variables to each case to make such impossible claims. The greatest uncertainty is whether the judge, or tribunal of judges or magistrates choose to follow their own laws and procedures or not. Sadly, because the competency of judiciary officials continues to fall while political and special interest pressures continue to rise, the court system in most countries has become less reliable in predicting outcomes that conform to any kind of law other than blatant corruption, cronyism and sheer incompetence.

Nor should anyone ever pretend to be offering legal advice concerning Roman Western Law unless they are a member of one of the guilds that unlawfully monopolize access and operation of national, regional and community law throughout the world. The Bar Guilds have demonstrated a ruthlessness against anyone daring to question their legal competence for centuries and in most locations have introduced many draconian statutes akin to the heresy laws of the Middle Ages

that forbid ordinary people discussing, sharing and learning about the law unless they are obedient members of a Bar Guild.

Yet succeeding at court has little to do with any kind of specific advice relating to a personal case before a court. Instead, success relates to knowing who and what you are?, the philosophy of how to conduct yourself in court and remain in honor and the power you always possess through free will and withdrawing or granting your consent.

Success comes down to the realization that there are no "magic bullet" documents and that when faced with a system of "courts" controlled by a private guild, occupied by private guild members that remedy may not be possible in the first instance, or even under appeal – but that if you remain steadfast in maintaining honor, knowledgeable of who and what you are- then even the Guilds cannot prevail against the law they usurp and claim to control.

This is the purpose of these pages. To help any and all who are facing imminent court cases and concerns to learn more about the history of the courts, what makes them tick? the origins of the Bar Guilds, the importance and function of honor and behaviour.

No one can guarantee success, only remedy "gurus" and other forms of disinformation agents. Nor is any of the information contained specific legal advice. Instead, it is hoped that the information contained within these pages will help you and anyone you refer to these pages to understand your own way of navigating through the maze of tricks, lies and procedures of the Bar.

> ***Key Concepts are foundational legal concepts that are vital to comprehend when considering using the Ecclesiastical Deed Poll. These Key Concepts are reflected within the body of Divine Canon Law Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum, particularly Positive Law. Please Read Positive Law further for other Key Concepts not mentioned.***

## Vow and Oath

At the heart of Anglo-Saxon law from the 4th Century is the concept that "a mans' oath is his bond" – in other words once a promise is given, it is expected to be kept. This of course is most often presented in terms of contracts. However, the foundation of law since these times and up to the present day is still based on oral testimony taking precedence over written documents (in memoriam).

What is an oath then? In accordance with Canon 1480 of Positive Law: "an oath is is a solemn appeal to the Divine Creator by invocation and the presence of at least two witnesses that a pronouncement is true or a promise binding".

What is the difference between an oath and a vow? In accordance with Canon 1488 of Positive Law: "A Vow is a solemn engagement or undertaking made to the

Divine Creator to perform some action, to make some gift or sacrifice in return for special favour".

Now the difference then between Anglo-Saxon law and Roman (Western) Law formed by the elite anti-semitic parasites also known as the Venetian/Florentine Khazar Bankers/Slave traders is the dependence on vows and oaths being true, in order that they can be monetized and bonded. In other words, the law of the Roman Cult and the Bar Associations/Society depends on the foundation of Anglo-Saxon law as demonstrated through Positive Law to function.

It is a symbiotic relationship between the "host", the living man or woman, functioning under ancient moral values and the parasitic court and banks then seizing that good will and energy to monetize it for their own benefit. This is also why consent is so vital. Without consent, this energy cannot be stolen and monetized.

**Necessity and being "under duress"**

The antithesis of a vow or oath given under consent is any vow, oath, sign or seal given by necessity under duress. It is the most feared of realizations of the courts and banks as it renders their monetized promissory notes null and void and therefore their court acts worthless and clear fraud.

What is necessity? In accordance with Canon 1403 of Positive Law: "Necessity is the unavoidable requirement of a Party to consent, act or perform in a manner that they would not otherwise do if not for the presence of some clear need, threat, coercion, danger or risk. Hence, any oath, vow, sign or seal given under Necessity has no legal validity or value".

To trick people into believing that the law of necessity does not exist and that the principle of "under duress" no longer is honored, many courts, prosecutors, judges and attorneys try to convince people that any compliance is consent. This causes one of two actions – either people agree and do not appeal, nor evoke that such actions was clearly done under coercion and "necessity" or secondly some people refuse to comply and their dishonor is then used to condemn them.

In fact, many courts now actively seek those who have woken up to the fraud of the Bar to openly not-comply and demonstrate contempt, thus using such behaviour as a means of obviating the fraud of the court and action itself. Even worse, many people promoting advice and information continue to confuse people by telling them not to comply- thus guaranteeing the court is able to avoid rendering their actions null and void through the laws of necessity and thus easily using the delinquency of the defendant against them.

The great sadness of the promotion of dishonor and non-compliance is that supported exactly the strategy and desire of the Bar and the Courts for men and women not to evoke their right and profess that through necessity they have complied only "under duress".

**Consent**

As outlined earlier, the courts of the global corporate/financial/legal system needs your consent (by tacit agreement or by declaring you incompetent) in order to underwrite their bonds and making money. But what do we exactly mean by Consent? And where is the consent of the judges, clerks and prosecutors in relation to any kind of Ecclesiastical Deed we issue?

In accordance with Canon 1408 of Positive Law: “Consent is the agreement of one Party to a claim presented by another. In the absence of consent of all parties, Justice does not exist”. Canon 1409 goes onto state “No Injury can be complained by a consenting Party” and Canon 1414 states “The agreement of the parties makes the law of the contract”.

So Consent to the Bar and the Crown (Bank) is vital, not only to underwriting the value of any bonds created through their courts, but it is integral to making their administrative process both legal and lawful as a valid agreement. But how then does this work when we do not consent, or we refuse to comply?

Well in the case of when a man or woman stands their ground, respecting the law and states for the record that they do not consent to any punative sentences or orders, but they shall comply only under duress and necessity to any administrative procedure during the court procedure, then any bonds are rendered worthless- and the court process to the bank is a giant waste of time.

However, when a man or woman is tricked by disinfo into not respecting the law and refuses to comply to some administrative process (excluding sentencing) by not appearing, then the court can use its trustee powers to declare the man or woman delinquent and therefore incompetent. When this occurs, the court may “legally” steal the energy of the man or woman as consent literally as if you signed your name or stood in court and agreed. Thus, the very worst action any man or woman can do it deliberately place themselves in dishonor as it makes the process for the court straightforward and simple.

Yet there is an outstanding issue concerning consent and Ecclesiastical Deeds when considering how and when did the trustee(s), administrators or executors consent therefore making the Ecclesiastical Deed valid?

**The answer exists in the canons concerning competence and consent.**

In accordance to Canon 1418 “Natural birth of the flesh is proof of lawful conveyance from a Divine Trust to a True Trust as a result of willing consent by the Divine Person to be born in accordance with these Canons. Therefore, the existence of the body of a living flesh Homo Sapien is proof of their divine (ecclesiastical) consent to obey these Canons”.

Now lets consider Canon 1814, namely "As the Divine Person is also part of the Divine Creator, a Divine Person is aways considered competent". Also consider Canon 1816, namely "While the Divine Person is always considered competent, it is possible for the True Person represented by the flesh to be incompetent" and Canon 1817 being "Only True Persons represented by the flesh of a living man or woman demonstrating knowledge and consent to these Canons and agreeing to obey statutes derived from the Canons may be regarded as competent".

So what do these Canons tell us? Well for one, it explains why an Ecclesiastical Deed is so important as it is a Deed which evokes the tacit consent given by the living trustees, administrators and executors proven by being born, whether the flesh agrees or not. Now, if the flesh of the Trustee, Administrator or Executor disagrees then they have openly admitted they are incompetent and therefore incapable of administering trust law, nor any kind of property or fiduciary duties.

> ***Look up any dictionary on the word "court" and you will find its origin is frequently claimed from an alleged 12th Century French word 'cour' and then from the earlier Latin word 'cohort' is meaning courtyard. Yet is this accurate? And if the word "court" is less than 800 years old, what did they call judicial assemblies before this time? Who created the word "court" and why? If it is only 800 years old, why did the word "court" seem to overtake all other forms of judicial assembly and why? and what is its real meaning?***

## Judicial Assemblies during the Hellenic (Greek) Empire

Before the rise of the Pagan Roman legal system, the Hellenic legal system conceived partly by Aristotle as tutor and architect behind Alexander the Great conceived of a professional class of judges known as ephetai that would form a new professional class of judges to replace the arkhons (or arkhai as singular) of the "the Eleven" that reviewed imprisonment and execution or the elected "horde" that would decide the fate much like choosing a favorite actor on stage under ancient Athenian law.

The Dikastea were a semi-permanent group of several hundred part-time jurors who were appointed to such a position at the beginning of a new year under oath. A normal criminal case might have involved several hundred dikastea members who observed the case virtually like an audience viewing a play as the ampitheatres were used for such court hearings, while much smaller group for normal private disputes.

As with all ancient law, Greek law was centered on the truth of the spoken word and the logic of the argument or defense under oath.

The Areiopagos adjudicated by the ephetai had four forms and rules of review, the Prutaneion, the Palladion, which dealt with cases of homicide and the killing of non citizens, the Delphinion and the Phreatto.

## Judicial Assemblies during the Roman Empire

Under the ancient Pagan Roman Empire, the Chief civil and military magistrates invested with imperium were called Consuls and periodically held called 'consulatio' – hence where we get the modern English words and concepts of consult and consultation.

Below the Consuls were the Praetors and the Tribunes. However, when the Tribunes met in number of three or greater, they had the power to veto laws, decrees and acts of all other magistrates except dictators (consuls granted extraordinary powers under emergency).

Criminal prosecution by late Republic was before one of the quaestiones perpetuae ("standing jury courts"), each with a specific jurisdiction, such as treason (maiestas), electoral corruption (ambitus), extortion in the provinces (repetundae), embezzlement of public funds, murder and poisoning, forgery, violence (vis).

Similar to other ancient law, Roman law considered oral testimony as primary evidence. Contrary to deliberate manipulation and corruption of history, there was no "professional class" of jurists within Rome. Instead, a citizen would on occasion, if unable to speak clearly, hire an actor to speak in their place. In such circumstances, the actor was sworn to recite the truth as told to them by the accuser or defendant on their testicals (being removed if they lied) – hence the origin of testimony.

## Judicial Assemblies during the Frankish-Saxon Empires

Under the revisions of Anglo-Saxon Law by the Frankish Emperor Charlamagne, two forms of Judicial review and assembly were reconstituted in the 9th Century- the Placitum (minor crime) and the Malum (major crime).

A Placitum was presided over by a judge known as a Praesideo, from which the word President is derived. The word Placitum is still known as a cause (before a court) and a plea, a pleading and judicial proceeding. A Mallum was presided over by the regional lord known as a Count, given the seriousness of such charges.

However, the most significant reform by the Pippins and later reinforced by the Saxons was the paramount importance of a person's sworn oath or vow as their "bond" – bringing a return to a principle that was fundamental to both Greek Law, ancient Roman Law and Celtic Law with one twist. Charlemagne enshrined the fact that a man could not be convicted on testimony gained through torture – in other words, our word must be given freely and without duress if it is to be regarded as true and reliable.

## Judicial Assembles under the Venetian/Genoese/Florentine Guilds

The creation of the Catholic Church in Rome by the father and uncles of Charlemagne in 751 marked a turning point in Judicial law and assemblies. By 1057, aided by St. Peter "the Venetian", Gregory VII became the first satanic anti-Pope of the Roman Cult and the world and law would never be the same again.

Aided by the Medieval Warming Period and their new found claims of right over all of Christianity through the false Roman Cult, the elite anti-semitic Khazarian Trading families of Venice, Genoa and Naples grew increasingly wealthy in controlling trade, especially in the formation of guilds, or closed markets for manufacture, law and distribution.

Nowhere was the refinement and innovation of the guilds stronger than in the rise of the Genoese outpost of Florence by the turn of the 13th Century through the Medici family originally from Genoa. In Florence, they helped organize a system of guilds called the Arti (from which we get the word 'art' in terms of secret practices) of five (5) major Guilds called the arti mediane and seven (7) minor guilds called the arti minori. Next to the cloth and wool merchants Guild being the most powerful of all, came the Arte de Guidici e Notai or the "Guild of Judges and notaries".

Yet this new breed of professional class of jurists was unlike anything the world had seen before. Instead of being professors, philosophers and experts of law first, they were merchants first and their product to sell was not simply law, but the commercialization of penalties- quite simply bonding, securities and bailment.

The place where these traders in commercializing law plied their trade was called a cautio or what we know as "court", with cautio meaning in Latin literally "bonding, securitization and bailment (of vow/oaths/cases)"; The claim that the word "court" comes from cohort a clumsy and deliberate lie.

Yet, the Venetians upon seeing the money that could be made upon the "monetization of sin" through the cautio of the Guild of Judges and Notaries suddenly saw the benefit of strengthening their investment in the Roman Cult and by 1249/1250 issued the first "Jubilee" in the forgiveness (retirement) of all sins and debts and the commencement of the wholesale trade of indulgences- or insurance against "sin".

Thus the Guild of Judges and Notaries continued to grow in prestige and influence through their cautio (courts) in plying their trade of the monetization of sin first and the dispensing of any resemblance of justice second. When the system was promoted into England, the Guilds became the Liveries and also thrived.

Fast forward to the direct descendents of the Guilds of Judges and Notaries of Florence, Venice, Genoa and Liveries of London being the Bar Associations and the Court remains the same model of commercialization of sin of the guilds- bearing no resemblance to the function of law for thousands of years prior to the 13th Century.

> ***The Bar Guilds (Societies) are the direct descendents of the Florentine, Venetian and London Guilds of the Middle Ages that used merchant trading principles to commercialize law and personally profit from crime as demonstrated by the history of courts and their literal meaning. The Bar Guilds now control almost 100% of judicial assemblies around the world in the worst example of organized crime in the history of civilization.***

## Judges, Lawyers and members of the Bar are not bad people

Judges, lawyers and members of the Bar Guilds are not generally bad or evil people. On the contrary, many dedicate their spare time to help the less fortunate in the community as well as actively participate in the support of non-profit organizations. Instead, they have been carefully educated and indoctrinated into a system where they are completely ignorant to its real history, its function and the fact that the law is secondary to the Bar than making a profit from the commercializing of sin.

## Plausible deniability

Most members of the Bar are completely and wholly ignorant of its creation, its purpose, the true origin and meaning of court and to whom they ultimate serve.

This is not their fault initially. However, because the process of indoctrination takes place over years and often decades, it is almost impossible for most good people who are members of the Bar to even comprehend what is revealed in these pages, let alone even consider the truth in these words.

Instead, their education and the open promotion of arrogance, superior feeling of knowledge of the law and aggressive competitiveness all serve to protect the Bar through plausible deniability – in other words if a highly educated professor in law has never heard of these things and denies them, then ipso facto they must be false.

This kind of self serving, circular reinforcement of isolated thinking and self satisfaction is why the Bar Guilds along with Medical Practitioners are arguably two of the most unhappy groups of professionals "cut off" from the ideals and dreams of youth.

## The purpose and foundation of the Bar

While the Guilds of Judges and Notaries formed by the trading powers of Genoa, Venice, Florence and the Liveries of England saw their purpose and focus on the commercializing of the law for profit in the Middle Ages. However, when the Bar Associations were formed in the 19th century, their purpose included a much darker and sinister meaning.

The primary purpose of the Crown Temple and members of the Bar is to salvage souls, to reap souls through "salvation" in the tradition of the black robed galla/galli of millennia; and

The Galla as the lowest of priests associated with Cybele, the Queen of heaven and the Mother of God, also known as Mary, also known as Mari were expected to cut off their genitals on the Day of Blood, now known as Easter and thus become

voluntary eunuchs. Hence celibacy has never applied to the senior ranks of Cults that worship Cybele; and

The origin of the Celibate Eunich Galla is the city of Ur which around 1,000 BCE was converted into the largest necropolis the world had seen. The standard clothing of the Galla beginning in Ur was Black Robes, signifying them as attendants to Ereshkigal, Goddess of the Underworld. They were regarded as the Grim reapers, with the power to steal/consume souls if not placated; and

Following Ur, the next headquarters for the celibate Galla was the great temple of Cybele atop Vatican Hill, upon the largest Necropolis of Rome in 200 BCE. Hence the Pontifex Maximus, also known as the Roman Pontiff, also known as the Pope has always been the high priest of the Galla since 200 BCE. However, the Roman Pontiff only claimed to become "Christian" in the form of the Roman Cult as late as the 11th Century; and

As to "god" referred to in the "G" of freemasonry representing its spiritual home as the Crown Temple, also known as the Temple Bar, also known as New Jerusalem, to whom all members of the Bar Societies and Bar Associations swear an oath and ultimately a blood oath, it is easier to deceive the educated using their arrogance and pride;

Indeed, the "god" which all lawyers, clerks and judges of the Bar worship knowingly or in completely ignorance is Ba'al; and

Baalism is a Theology and an ancient Cult originating back to 2,500 BCE in Northern Syria in honor of the perceived god of rain, thunder, fertility, agriculture and lord of Heaven. Hence Ba'al or Ba'el or Bail, literally means "master" or "lord"; and

As an ancient fertility religion, Baalism is infamous for being one of the oldest, most murderous Asian and Middle Eastern fertility cults, in particular the sacrifice of first borne children, the ritual murder of children, including cannibalism as well as the sacred ritual of holocaust by burning men, woman and especially children to death by fire; and

The most sacred Temple to Ba'al is Baalbek first created by King Solomon (Shulmanu I or Shalmaneser I) of Assyria. (1274 BC – 1245 BC). Baalbek situated at an altitude 1,170 m (3,850 ft), east of the Litani River in the Bekaa Valley, 85 km north east of Beirut and about 75 km north of Damascus; and

The most sacred Temple of the whole Roman Empire from its beginning until 325 CE was King Solomon's Temple at Baalbek which the Romans named Heliopolis and built the Great Temple to Jupiter (Ba'al). All Emperors were consecrated at Ba'albek until the 3rd Century CE; and

Due to the age and the importance of Ba'al, several significant incarnations of this deity emerged through history including but not limited to Ba'al Hadad, Ba'al Zephon, Ba'al Moloch and Ba'al Hanan (Hammon); and

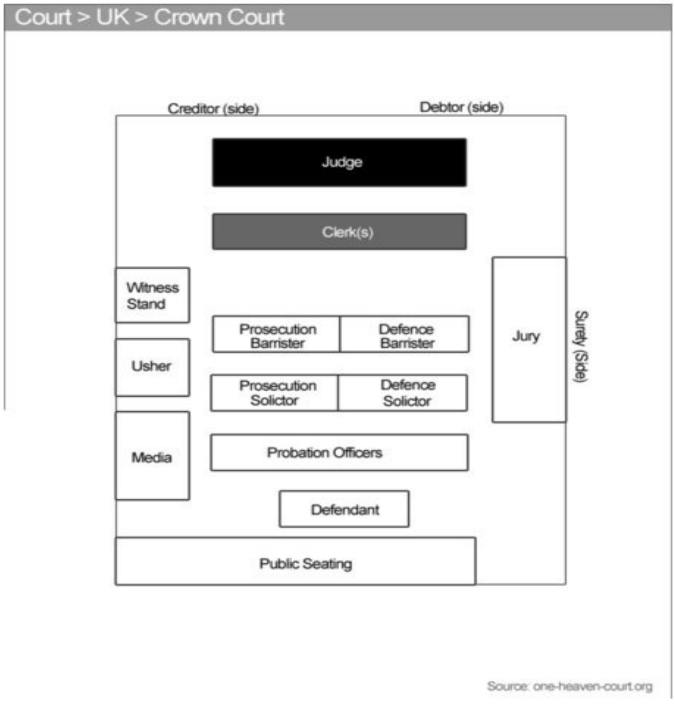
The names Ba'al Hadad, Ba'al Zephon are arguably the oldest of the tradition of Ba'al and refer to the sacred Mount Saphon (Zephon) considered the original "home of Ba'al". Ba'al Hanan is a later variation of these; and

The name Ba'al Moloch was the highest god of the exiled Phoenicians of Urgarit that founded Carthage in the 14th Century BCE. Later, Ba'al Moloch also appeared the dominant form of Ba'al for Tyre; and

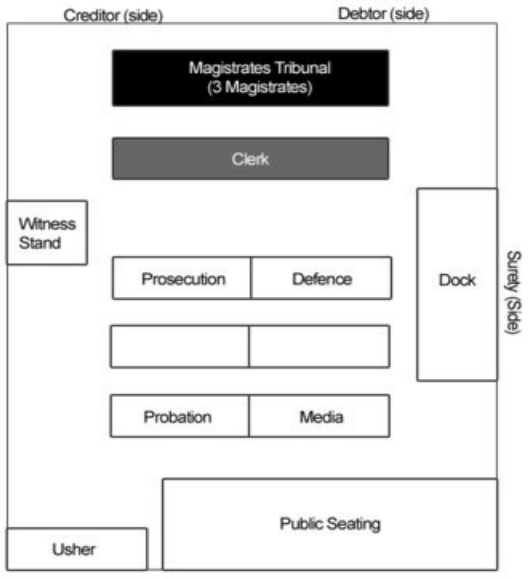
The name Ba'al Hanan, also Hammon is the Ba'al worshipped at King Solomon's Temple at Ba'albek. The High Priests called themselves Hanan and during a period from 20BCE to 60 CE also controlled Herod's Temple at Jerusalem; and

The greatest and most elaborate ritual sacrifice to Ba'al was between 1939 and 1943 when the Ashke-Nazi elite, also known as the anti-semitic Scythian/Khazarian Parasites with their Venetian cousins through the Jesuits created Auschwitz as a scale model of the same dimensions of Baalbek. In turn Auschwitz as Baalbek formed part of a 300 mile wide pentagram pointing perfectly to the North Star, with five other infamous ancient Ba'al sacrifice sites being Lodz as the shape of Tyre, Treblinka the shape of Ur, Sobibor as the shape of Babylon and Janowska as the shape of Jerusalem; and

**A Courtroom is a dedicated and purpose built enclosed space in which members of the Bar regularly conduct business of the Bar Guild called "Court".**

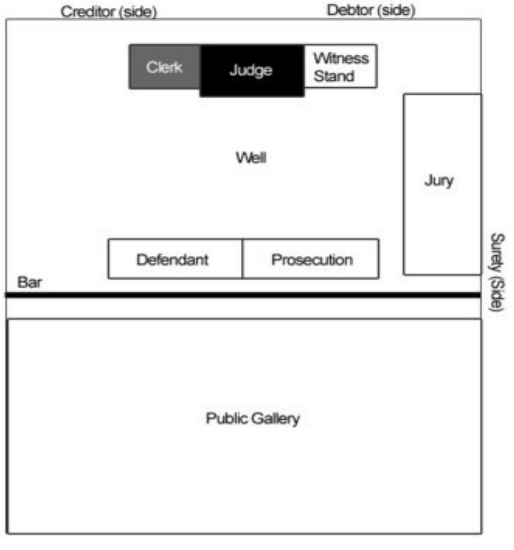


## Court > UK > Magistrates Court




Source: one-heaven-court.org

## Court > US > County Court




Source: one-heaven-court.org

***The Structure of the Law is the way the law of the court is formed, distinguished between different courts and how different forms of law may be invoked under certain rituals.***

## The "stacked" deck card game

No one seriously believes that winning is possible when the deck of cards is stacked against you, or the dice are loaded? To gamble in such circumstances where open corruption of the playing field would reduce the odds to a mere few percent would be insanity. Now consider if you were playing such games with such biased odds for your life and freedom?.

The private guild associations of the Bar have managed - through centuries of trickery and falsity - to make playing in their private (court) casinos of law compulsory where understanding even what kind of game you are playing, let alone the odds is more than half the battle.

At any given moment when one is forced to stand and provide a defense, or seek some redress for some injury, there are multiple forms of law operating at the same time. In fact, one court may choose to wholly alter the multiple forms of law by which it operates without giving full and transparent notice of the fact and 99% of people are none the wiser.

So how can one find any kind of remedy in private courts, run by a private guild, using their own private (Case law) laws? The answer is in understanding the way they structure their forms of law, how they structure their court and why.

There is no guarantee of "winning" with such knowledge. Indeed, there are many who have a degree in law and even "practice" law in the private courts who may never have heard of some of this knowledge. Yet, real and true knowledge is power – as it has always been known. Such knowledge therefore may help some or many of you to recognize exactly what is happening within these private commercial exchanges known as courts and why.

## History provides provenance to the behaviour of today

Despite much that has been deliberate corrupted, even the history available in major city libraries and even online is sufficient for a competent researcher or inquisitive student to find and validate much of what is written within these pages.

When the trick of changing the form of court if performed by a judge and clerk leaving the court and a "recess" being offered rather than an adjournment, such "changing of court" can be found throughout history when the first forms of court such as the court of chancery, the court of common pleas and the court of the exchequer would tour each county of England at least twice a year from the 16th

Century onwards, often meeting at the same hall, one after another. Yet for each of these courts, a different form of law existed and different outcomes proposed.

Indeed, when the first permanent and purpose built court houses were erected in regional centres from the late 18th and then 19th centuries, the generic court played host to these ancient courts and modern variations and hybrids, but with less pomp and circumstance between their differences.

All that has happened is that the historic fact of different forms of court meeting in the same physical court has been brought forward so that the obvious announcement of one form of court transitioning to another has been minimized to only a handful of signals such as announcing a "recess" instead of an "adjournment: and the arrival of a different clerk into the court, rather than formal offer and notice.

So why is there such ignorance by the general membership of the Bar- the lawyers and attorneys- as to what is physically happening when a judge chooses to run out of court at the first sign they are dishnonor? The simple answer is that they have been deliberately taught in ignorance – procedure and process over substance of the law. They have been taught the essence of lares, or "customary law and ritual" rather than lore/lex "rhetoric or argument of law".

**The first people the Bars deceive are their own new members**

To ensure a high levels of plausible deniability, to protect the delicate bias and corruption within the private courts using private law of the private guilds of the Bar, an ingenious system was designed from the 16th century- to teach new recruits both the lie and the truth hidden midst a mountain of irrelevance; In other words, to deliberately and consciously deceive new members to the Bar first.

Thus new lawyers are taught to reply upon definitions of law such as Blacks, derived from Case Law, which is the private law of the private guild and has nothing to do with the original form of law and real definitions, which still underpin the operation of the court. Hence, normally only a handful of judges are competent at the very definitions of key legal terms, let along the argument of the law and procedure.

New lawyers and recruits are then taught for years in law schools the rituals and procedures of law devised by the private guilds of the Bar, without realizing that such rituals and procedures mean nothing compared to the underlying superstructure of trust law, property rights and title and therefore jurisdiction underpinning every single case brought before the court. Hence, when a man or woman is able to demonstrate superior title, contest lesser title used to bring them into the jurisdiction of the private courts and able to demonstrate honor and non-consent, then the court cannot force its private law upon them, nor produce any financial products such as bonds against them without such efforts being wholly flawed.

New lawyers and recruits have absolutely no idea that it is Anglo-saxon law, not common law remains the pillars upon which the rotten edifice of the private law of the guilds is based. Nor do many have a clue about the simultaneous operation of trust law and admiralty (maritime) law as the basis of modern commercial law. This is exactly how the private guilds designed their private courts to function, so that only one person may be competent in their courts, the judge and no-one else.

While these truths and knowledge present an opportunity to those readers who have not been "image trained" by the Bar into believing an elaborate and wholly fictitious form of law and procedure, such truths and knowledge are an entirely different matter for good men and women who declare themselves legal professionals, even judges. As such knowledge may cause deep anger, resentment even outright hostility to what is read, lest any of it be true and they have been deceived all their careers, all their lives by the system they swore to protect.

**The generic model of the structure of law of a court**

Let us now consider a generic model of the structure of law operating in a standard criminal or commercial court. Think of it like layers of a cake.

The base of the cake remains Anglo-Saxon law and the fundamental principles of honor and that the true law is oral and not paper, that we must approach the law in "good faith", we must speak the truth, that our "word is our bond" and that only God is the ultimate judge.

The middle of the cake is trust law and property law which determines the res, the nature of title and ownership and the rights of the court to administer the matter and make any kinds of decisions against or in favour of you and any other property.

The top of the cake and the visible part of the cake begins as case law, or "common law" and may change depending upon whether the judge needs to re-establish honor and control of the case in which case it may change to admiralty/commercial law or change again to talmud/noahide law as the third and final form of the court same generic criminal court.

The base of the cake is fundamental for the private guild of the Bar using their private courts to monetize the law, monetize sin and produce commercial products such as bonds, others securities and bailments. If the base of the cake did not exist, then the Bar would have nothing to commercialize. Instead, it needs you to either act in honor and confess, or act in dishonor, declare you delinquent and incompetent and therefore steal your energy claiming powers of attorney.

The middle of the cake of law being trust law and property law is essential for the mechanics of commercializing sin, of profiting from crime and producing valid commercial products such as bonds, securities and bailments. If a court does not have clear title of control, then it cannot hear the matter. Thus, trust law is essential

for the private court to do its primary job and make money from law, not to deliver fair justice.

The top of the cake is usually the only level of the cake that is visible. A normal criminal court begins in Case Law or common law whereby procedure is followed and the defendant agrees by their consent to "contracting" the court to hear the matter and adjudicating through their plea after the offer of charges has been read. However, if the defendant demonstrates some knowledge of the law and contests the authority of the court by either not consenting to contract or not agreeing to procedure, the judge is forbidden to continue in the same form of law as this would be dishonor and affect the commercial goals of the court. So the judge will normally run out of the court and a brief "offer" of recess will be called, only to return with a harder form of law such as admiralty/maritime law.

When a judge sits in admiralty/maritime law against a defendant and the defendant has not asserted their specific and narrow rights under admiralty/maritime then they are converted into a "thing" and a judge has the full power for the faulty "cargo" to be placed in a warehouse if it should disrupt their court, through a charge of contempt.

Thus, each level of cake plays a fundamental part in stacking the odds against the average defendant. If one layer did not exist, the power of the courts would be greatly reduced.

**Proving these truths against outright denial and arrogant dismissal**

How then can the existence and truth of this multi-layered "cake" of law within the generic criminal and commercial courts be proven? How can someone who has read this article and notes demonstrate the truth of these assertions against a sea of outright denial and arrogant dismissal of such claims?

The short answer is by showing the function of the different forms of law; By encouraging such people to read the whole array of articles and notes contained here before continuing the debate. Why? Because unfortunately, the kind of negative reaction you may receive will often be predicated on complete ignorance of the law, sometimes by legal professionals who have been deliberately deceived for years, sometimes decades.

Unless a person is willing to read these notes and consider how all the pieces fit together and why, there is no point wasting your breath in trying to convince anyone or awaken them to competence, midst a sea of ignorance.

But is a man or woman is prepared to read and temporarily suspend their previous training, then there is the possibility they can use their own personal experiences as a form of deductive reasoning to test the truth of these words.

This is the hope of these documents, to especially help the vast majority of good people who work within the court systems, not realizing why the system the way it is, how to redeem themselves and the law.

> ***Sacrament of Penance is a formal collection of rituals first formed by the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican and falsely as the "Holy See" in the twelth century, codified under their Canon Law (Cann. 959-997) for the salvage ("salvation") of sin, reconciliation of sin, monetization of sin and remittance of sin in the form of indulgences also known as negotiable instruments after baptism. All valid court cases, also known as suits or matters in Western law function according to the Sacrament of Penance.***

## The Primary Law that Governs all Court Cases

Whether you realize it or not, whether a judge, prosecutor, attorney or any law official admits it or not, the central law that governs the administrative procedure of all Western law court cases is **BOOK IV FUNCTION OF THE CHURCH (Cann. 834 - 848) > PART I. THE SACRAMENTS > TITLE IV. THE SACRAMENT OF PENANCE**

The Roman Catholic Church defines the administrative procedure of "Penance" thus: "it (penance) comprises the actions of the penitent in presenting himself to the priest and accusing himself of his sins, and the actions of the priest in pronouncing absolution and imposing satisfaction. This whole procedure is usually called, from one of its parts, "confession", and it is said to take place in the "tribunal of penance", because it is a judicial process in which the penitent is at once the accuser, the person accused, and the witness, while the priest pronounces judgment and sentence. The grace conferred is deliverance from the guilt of sin and, in the case of mortal sin, from its eternal punishment; hence also reconciliation with God, justification. Finally, the confession is made not in the secrecy of the penitent's heart nor to a layman as friend and advocate, nor to a representative of human authority, but to a duly ordained priest with requisite jurisdiction and with the "power of the keys", i.e., the power to forgive sins which Christ granted to His Church."
Source: Catholic Encylopedia "Sacrament of Penance”

While there are obviously striking similarities between the Sacrament of Penance and a modern court case involving the "accused", the seeking of a confession, the judgment and sentence, some may find it difficult to believe how the Sacrament of Penance truly is the foundation for all court cases when we (the accused) do not self-accuse - as the prosecutor does this - nor do we willingly confess our sins.

This is why trust law and the concept of honor and competence is so important. Indeed, when a criminal case is brought against you, it may appear you do not self-accuse until you realize what the word "prosecutor" means in Latin PRO SE CUTIS or "Representing one's own flesh" - a person who is claiming to be you in making the "self-accusation".

Indeed, the concept of a "Plea" is a a request by you to the judge, appointing the judge as executor to hear your confession.

Are you getting to see the picture now that the whole process of a court case is really the administration of the Sacrament of Penance? Let us then look at the origin of the concept of penance and why the sacrament is so important for the courts, the private bar guild and the Roman Cult.

**The concept of Penance and Punishment**

When the Frankish knights re-established law and order throughout Europe from the 8th Century onwards, they heavily promoted a strong Gnostic approach to Christianity blended with military like discipline. One of the key concepts was called “penitus” meaning “honest self examination, to look inside deeply, thoroughly” and is the origin of the concept of the sacred self-confession. The twin concept of self examination at ones faults or was then “purgo/purgare” meaning to “cleanse, purge, clear away, to purify” by acts of deep prayer and meditation, self deprivation, humility, charity.

The Frankish system did not encourage the kind of sadism and extremism under the Roman Cult later seen when Roman feudalism swept Europe from the 13th century, wiping out most people practicing the original notions of penitus/purgare – especially the revered Cathars of Southern France.

In its place was introduced a corrupted, perverse and wicked theology based on the notion that an entire temporal existence was one of perpetual penance (from the 13th C Latin poenitentia itself from the Latin phrase poen(a)+it(a)+en+tia(e) meaning “The tiara (Roman Pontiff) thus now controls punishment”) controlled by the Roman Pontiff. Thus penance no longer became an action of self learning, knowledge and honesty, but pain, punishment and subjugation.

Similarly, purgo/purgare was wholly corrupted from the enlightened ritual of “cleanse, purge, clear away, to purify by acts of deep prayer and meditation, self deprivation, humility, charity” to purgatory from purgo+tormentum meaning “cleaning, purging, purification through torment and torture” – a sick and twisted notion that survives to this day.

Thus, the world today is a very different place thanks to the perverse notions introduced by the Roman Cult when they consolidated their power and takeover of the Catholic Church in the 13th century whereby they continue to justify their actions as “acts of goodness, love and purification through our torture” and that our lives should be perpetual pain, servitude, punishment, subjugation as “penance”.

At the same time, the Venetian controlled Roman Cult invented an “off-set” from this world of pain and punishment for our “sins” in the doctrine and belief of the existence of the Treasury of One True Heaven, which is the next piece of the puzzle with indulgences

## The Catholic Doctrine Acknowledging the existence of the Treasury of One True Heaven

Canon 992 of the Roman Cult is one of several canons that by implication recognizes the existence of the Treasury of One Heaven and therefore Pactum De Singularis Caelum being the Covenant of One Heaven.

When the idea was first invented at the start of the 13th Century, the Roman Cult and their Venetian allies conceived the idea that in "Heaven" a double entry book keeping transaction took place every time we sinned here on Earth whereby "God" in his infinite grace would offset our sin- being debt- with credits drawn from the Treasury of (One) Heaven. This purely spiritual accounting procedure, strangely mimicking Venetian accounting law, was said to occur automatically without any request for intercession.

According to Roman Cult theology, the source of the credits in the Treasury of (One) Heaven is the blood sacrificed or spilt by the saints and Jesus Christ in the name of the Divine Creator, thus reinforcing the ancient laws of Leviticus and the ancient laws of the Cult of Mithra that blood was the highest form of currency of the "gods"- from which we get the literal phrase of "blood payment" off-setting any sin – and explanation of the strange line of the Roman Cult canon "of the satisfactions of Christ and the saints."

These concepts of the Treasury of (One)Heaven, blood as the highest source of currency and the automatic double entry Venetian book keeping by "god" are fundamental and foundational concepts to indulgences. They set the framework to justify the role and purpose of indulgences.

## Indulgences as the "credit" event against sin (debt) in the temporal world

While the Roman Cult claims God in his infinite grace draws down from the credits in the Treasury of (One) Heaven to offset our sins (debt) in Heaven, there is no comparable event on Earth without the concept of the "Indulgence" invented by the Roman Cult and their Venetian allies.

Indulgences are therefore both the ritual that creates the partial or total credit as well as the documentary evidence and title of the event, often called a remit, or "remittance" from Latin re= "property" and mitto/misi = "send, dispatch, transmit, emit, pronounce".

Therefore when the Roman Cult Canon 992 states an "indulgence is the remission before God of temporal punishment for sins", remission/remit are the same thing being the commoditization of both sin (debt) and the forgiveness of sin (credit) in a documentary form of means of exchange. Memorialized Indulgences

may also be known by other comparable names such as coupon, bill, note, notice, writ, cheque, receipt, certificate, award, diploma and degree.

Not only did the Roman Cult gain huge sums through "donations" for the issuance of Indulgences to balance the sins of kings and nobles, but Indulgences themselves introduced for the first time a paper form of currency considered universally stable and holding its own value as a means of exchange.

The means by which this concept was possible was the fact that the origin of Trust law whereby a grantor (penitant) grants something to a third party (confessor) that can then be used by a third party (beneficiary) - being the memorialization of the ritual. In other words, the people performed the sins, the people performed the penance and punishment, but their lords and kings got to keep the memorialized "paper" of their forgiveness for their sins.

This is precisely the same system in place today whereby members of western "democracies" work for most of their life under penance and often great suffering, while their "lords" are granted by the Roman Cult to keep the benefits of the indulgences in the form of currency gained from of the "sweat and pain" of the people.

**Indulgences today**

In terms of the ritual of indulgence, all indulgences are considered part of the “sacrament of Penance” involving essentially a five part process. The first being the plea/prayer, the second being the confession, the third being the absolution or sentence, the fourth being the penance or punishment and the optional fifth being documentary proof and title to the ritual performed.

Similar to the original creation of Indulgences, Roman Cult tightly control their issuance under Canon 995 §1, "only those to whom this power is acknowledged in the law or granted by the Roman Pontiff can bestow indulgences" . Furthermore, 995 §2. "No authority below the Roman Pontiff can entrust the power of granting indulgences to others unless the Apostolic See has given this expressly to the person."

The way indulgences are handled today is that a very small and ancient guild of notaries, mostly Jesuit trained or controlled called the Scrivener Notaries (founded back in the 14th Century in London) create "original" indulgences. Extracts are then created from the original permitting (extract means salvage) fees for salvage and usury to be charged. These extracts are also commonly known as derivatives.

Importantly, the documentation of an indulgence does not have to be perfected at the end of the ritual, but in the case of all modern court cases in western law may open at the start of the case with a writ and complete when the judge has signed the sentence and the penance or punishment is accepted by the penitent.

The same is the case with registering at the earliest opportunity pregnancies through Catholic hospitals backdated to the likely time of conception and the indulgence of “Magnificat”. The Magnificat Indulgence is then completed when the parents “give” the new born baby away by signing the birth record and a drop of the babies blood is sealed onto the birth record.

In fact almost major life events recorded and documented by western governments against their citizens have associated indulgences associated with any documentation produced such as:

In articulo mortis - At the Approach of Death
Obiectorum pietatis usus - Use of sacred objects
Prima Communio - First Communion
Visitatio pastoralis - Attendance to a church or oratory (court) where there is a visiting ordinary
Requiem aeternam- Prayer for the Dead

Over the centuries, the Roman Cult has produced a huge number of variations on indulgences, with absolute incontrovertible proof that indulgences were also issued for sins not yet committed as the first insurance contracts. Many of the rituals associated with insurance contracts still used today such as those generated by the founders of insurance in London are carefully guarded and hidden.

However, the role of the Scrivener Notaries and the fact that all valid negotiable instruments used today are not only financial instruments but are indulgences is hidden in plain sight. Scrivener comes from Latin Scribo (Scribe) and Venae (Indulgence). The handful of special notaries located in all major financial centres of the world are literally called "scribes of indulgences" in plain sight.

## Implication of Indulgences and the Ecclesiatical Deeds

Consistent with 995 §1 of Roman Canon Law, the true Canon Laws of Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum and the Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum recognize the authority and power of authorized officers of the society to issue indulgences equal and greater in authority than the Roman Cult.

Furthermore, should the Roman Cult or any agent of any western society dishonor any instrument issued by the Treasury of One Heaven, then such a dishonor is the highest disgrace against the entire present global financial system of the western world.

Therefore, whenever an Ecclesiastical deed is issued or any instrument issued by the Treasury of One heaven in future, it should be accompanied with a Notice of Facts and Interrogatories at least to ensure any intended official is aware of the history.

> ***Religious (Ecclesiastical) Law are written private laws set down by a established religious body, often endorsed by one or more states,***

***whereby such laws as defined by the religion are claimed as being the ordered principles of reality and knowledge revealed by some deity defining and governing all human affairs. Therefore, religious (ecclesiastical) law has always been considered the highest form of law by the courts and all jurisdictions since the beginning of civilization.***

## The Great Lie - Ecclesiastical Law does not operate in modern courts

One of the great lies blurted out by officers (ecclesiastical role) sitting in black robes (ecclesiastical vestments honoring Ba'al) claiming authority (ecclesiastical power to issue instruments) under oath (ecclesiastical promise) using the King James Bible (ecclesiastical scriptures) is that modern courts do not operate under ecclesiastical law.

As the above paragraph demonstrates immediately and clearly, virtually everything within a court is founded on ecclesiastical authority, from the names of the officers, the notion of office, the rituals of the court procedure and the very nature of every single court case being effectively the sacrament of penance.

So if one encounters a judge, prosecutor or attorney that vomits forth such lies that a modern court has no business with ecclesiastical matters or that ecclesiastical instruments have no bearing on court matters, then one should immediately call for this official, by their own confession to either disqualify themselves or be removed on a matter of competence – specifically a lack thereof as either such a person is completely ignorant of the foundation of law, or has demonstrated open contempt, by perverting the course of justice through such a bare faced lie.

For everything about court is ecclesiastical and the founding law that operates simultaneously in every court matter (ecclesiastical, trust and common/statute) is ecclesiastical.

***Lawful Slavery is undefined silence and deliberate ommission from all western statutes, charters of rights and ethics whereby the slave trade is considered and unlawful slavery is considered unlawful, but by definition "lawful slavery" is not. Thus, by definition, lawful slavery is permitted throughout the world controlled by the Roman Cult, hidden in plain site since the early 19th Century without any mass uprising of lawful and voluntary slaves to end the system of slavery once and for all.***

## A World of Slavery

You are "legally" a slave, just as your parents, your grandparents and great grandparents were slaves. You may be lucky enough to live in a pleasant plantation with other slaves, managed by overseer slaves such as police, judges, doctors and politicians where few examples of slave cruelty occur. Or you may be witnessing changes in the community plantation, which is part of a state slave plantation and national slave plantation where there is more crime, more misery and death. The fact

that you are a slave is unquestionable. The only unknown is whether you will permit your children and their children to also grow up as slaves.

You are a slave because since 1933, upon a new child being borne, the Executors or Administrators of the higher Estate willingly and knowingly convey the beneficial entitlements of the child as Beneficiary into the 1st Cestui Que (Vie) Trust in the form of a Registry Number by registering the Name, thereby also creating the Corporate Person and denying the child any rights as an owner of Real Property.

You are a slave because since 1933, when a child is borne, the Executors or Administrators of the higher Estate knowingly and willingly claim the baby as chattel to the Estate. The slave baby contract is then created by honoring the ancient tradition of either having the ink impression of the feet of the baby onto the live birth record, or a drop of its blood as well as tricking the parents to signing the baby away through the deceitful legal meanings on the live birth record. This live birth record as a promissory note is converted into a slave bond sold to the private reserve bank of the estate and then conveyed into a 2nd and separate Cestui Que (Vie) Trust per child owned by the bank. Upon the promissory note reaching maturity and the bank being unable to “seize” the slave child, a maritime lien is lawfully issued to “salvage” the lost property and itself monetized as currency issued in series against the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust.

You are a slave because since 1540 and the creation of the 1st Cestui Que Act, deriving its power from the Papal Bull of Roman Cult leader Pope Paul III of the same year, whenever a child is baptized and a Baptismal Certificate is issued by the state at birth or church, the parents have knowingly or unknowingly gifted, granted and conveyed the soul of the baby to a “3rd” Cestui Que Vie Trust owner by Roman Cult, who has held this valuable property in its vaults ever since, managed by the Temple Bar since 1540 and subsequent Bar Associations from the 19th Century representing the reconstituted “Galla” responsible as Grim Reapers for reaping the souls, or salvage also known as "salvation of souls".

Therefore under the UCC Slave Laws which most slave plantations of the world operate you can never own a house, even though they trick into believing you do; you never really own a car, or boat or any other object, only have the benefit of use. Indeed, you do not even own your own body, which is claimed to have been lawfully gifted by your parents at your birth in the traditions of old slave contracts in which the slave baby had its feet or hands dipped in ink, or a drop of blood spilt on the commercial transaction document we know as the live birth record, against which a CUSIP number is issued and sold the the central bank. Yes, the banks claim your flesh, the banks are indeed the modern slave owners, hiding these indisputable facts upon which their money system is built from the people.

You may not realize you are a slave under the slave laws of Uniform Commercial Codes (UCC), but may still erroneously believe you are slave with “more rights” as used to be afforded under “Common Law” until it was largely abolished back in 1933 without properly telling you. The word “common” comes from 14th Century Latin communis meaning "to entrust, commit to a burden, public duty,

service or obligation". The word was created from the combination of two ancient pre-Vatican Latin words com/comitto = "to entrust, commit" and munis = "burden, public duty, service or obligation". In other words, the real meaning of common as first formed because of the creation of the Roman Trust over the planet is the concept of “voluntary servitude” or simply “voluntary enslavement".

Common Law is nothing more than the laws of “voluntary servitude” and the laws of “voluntary slavery” to the Roman Cult and the Venetian Slavemasters. It is the job of the overseer slaves to convince you that you are not slaves, the common law still exists and has not been largely abolished and replaced with commercial law, to confuse you, to give you false hope. In return, they are rewarded as loyal slaves with bigger homes to use and more privileges than other slaves.

The reason why the overseer slaves such as judges, politicians, bankers, actors and media personalities are forced to lie and deny we are all slaves is because the slave system of voluntary servitude or “common law” was not the first global slave system, but merely its evolution. Before the emergence of Common Law, we were all subject to being considered mere animals or things under Canon Law of the Roman Cult, also known as the Law of the See, or Admiralty Law.

Under Admiralty Law, you are either a slave of the ship of state, or merely cargo for lawful salvage. Thus in 1302 through Unam Sanctam, the Roman Cult unlawfully claimed through trust the ownership of all the planet and all living "things" as either slaves, or less than slaves with things administered through the Court of Rota. This court, claimed as the Supreme Court of all Courts on the planet was initially abolished in the 16th Century only to be returned in 1908 under Pope Pius X as a purely spiritual ecclesiastical court of 12 "apostolic prothonotary" spirits, implying the twelve apostles. Since then, this new purely spiritual court has remained in constant "session", with the local courts using these powers to administer Divine Immortal Spirits expressed in Trust into Flesh Vessels as mere dead things .

Yet this is not the only form of slave law still in force today. Instead, the oldest, the most evil and based on false history are the slave laws of the Menasheh, also known as the Rabbi through the unholy document of hate first formed in 333 known as the Talmud of the Menasheh- the false Israelites. Through the Talmud of the false Israelites, the whole planet is enslaved with the servants of the “chosen people” known as Caananites or K-nights (Knights) also known as the Scythians and then the rest as the goy/gyu and goyim – namely meaning the cattle, the dead lifeless corpses.

Ultimately, you are a slave because you remain profoundly influenced by your education and community at large and because many choose to continue to think and act like a slave, waiting for someone to help them, tell them what to do and be happy accepting bread crumbs of benefits when the system has reaped millions of dollars - yes millions of dollars - of your energy.

## A prison designed with no way out

Before this time, the system of global slavery and the treatment of the world as one large slave plantation was designed so there is no way out – as evidenced through the courts of the priests of Ba'al known as the judges of most legal systems in the world.

Even the most educated of men and women may remain tricked into believing that upon self representation they may claim their "common law rights" as a means of defense, only to find the judge lawfully rejects any and all claims. As the first law of the courts is the Uniform Commercial Codes of slavery as introduced in 1933, the defendant is an employee of a corporation and therefore automatically assumes the liability of any injury. Unless they can pay, they may be sent to prison.

If such a trickster as the judge is challenged, they are permitted to escape to their chambers and call upon even greater power to return and magically establish a new court, without telling the defendant they have now entered Admiralty Court, or the laws of the See in accordance with Canon Law of the Roman Cult issued in 1983. Now the judge can impose grave penalties upon such an unresponsive defendant including contempt of court and other punitive prison sentences, with the defendant having no rights unless they know Canon Law concerning juridic persons and establishing standing above being called a "thing".

Sadly, few people actually know the original meaning of "thing" as a judicial meeting, or assembly; a matter brought before a court of law; a legal process; a charge brought; or a suit or cause pleaded before a court. This meaning is then used with devastating effect through the heretical concept of Pius X from 1908 to claim the dead apostles sit in permanent and open session as the "twelve prothonotaries" of the Sacred Rota - as the highest Supreme Court on the planet. So when a man or woman receives a blue or yellow notice from a court issued through this unholy knowledge of Canon law, by the time they come to court, they are automatically a thing. When a man or woman seeks to defend themselves by seeking to speak before the judge, they automatically "consent" to being a thing. Thus a judge with knowledge of such trickery can silence any man or woman by "lawfully" threatening contempt of court if the "thing" does not stop making noise.

Indeed, it is the Roman Cult Canon Law of 1983 that establishes all courts are oratories, with judges holding ecclesiastical powers as "ordinaries" and their chambers as "chapels". Thus the Bar Associations around the world have assisted judges in learning of their new powers in order to counteract those men and women who continue to wake up to their status as slaves, but demonstrating how to remain "in honor" with such perverse law and ensure such "terrorists" are sent to prison for long sentences as a warning to others.

If a judge so inclined to ensure an educated defendant is lawfully sent to prison or worse, he or she may run away for a third and final time to their chamber and invoke their most powerful standing as rabbi of a Talmud Court under the

Talmudic Laws of the false Israelites of the House of the twelve tribes of Menasheh. Now, even a judge in a nation that is against the death penalty may choose to impose a "lawful" sentence against any goy/gyu or goyim who dares injure an Israelite – which is normally death. However, while judges in the United States and other nations have started to be trained in the re-imposition of Talmudic Law, it is at the hands of the false Menasheh, also known as the elite anti-semitic parasites, also known as the Black Khazars and now the Ashkenazi.

Ultimately, it is enough for judges, clerks and members of the Bar to know that they hold our property in their Cestui Que Vie Trusts and that we are completely without effective rights, until we challenge their fraud.

Yet, even when you challenge their fraud, many deny and outright lie on the records- yes judges absolutely commiting perjury on the record to deny they hold trustee and executor powers with the case being a constructive trust and executor of the Cestui que Vie Trust from which powers are being drawn for the form of the court.

So how might a man or woman defend themselves against a private and secret society that has kidnapped the law, that refuses to tell the truth, that lies to its own members and refuses to provide fair remedy. This is the purpose of the Ecclesiastical Deed Poll.

**Ecclesiastical Deed Poll**

An Ecclesiastical Deed Poll is permitted to be issued when an inferior Roman Person rejects the rule of law and seeks to assert an untenable and illogical position of superior rights over Divine Law.

Only a True Person may issue an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll. By definition an inferior Roman Person has no authority to issue an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll.

An Ecclesiastical Deed Poll must always be on standard sized robin-egg blue paper, printed in serif font, in recognition and respect of its status as a Divine Notice with the full authority of One Heaven, in particular the Sacred Rota and twelve Apostolic Prothonotaries as well as Apostolic Prothorabban of the Divine Sanhedrin.

When an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll is issued, it is under the Supreme Court of One Heaven with the full authority of the Divine Creator and all inferior courts including the Sacred Rota. Hence the term Per Curiam Divina is always included to make clear to the inferior Roman person the absolute authority of the instrument.

While a True Person issues an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll, it is ultimately a Divine Notice of Protest and Dishonor from the Divine Creator. Therefore, the dishonor of an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll is the most grievous injury of the law and blasphemy to all believed to be Divine.

When a Roman slave under inferior Roman law repudiates a valid Ecclesiastical Deed Poll then by definition all acts undertaken with the assumed authority of Sacred Rota by any clerk, protonotary, prothonotary, plenipotentiary or minister are null and void, including and not limited to any warrants, summons, orders, decrees.

***A Trust is a fictional Form of Relationship and Agreement whereby certain Form, Rights and Obligations are lawfully conveyed to the control of one or more Persons as administrators for the benefit of one or more other Persons. Trust Law and the existence of at least three (3) statutory created Temporary Testamentary Trusts (Cestui que Vie) upon the birth of a new born child is an essential element of Common Law and controls of the courts.***

## The hidden trusts and fiduciary functions of a court

Ask a judge, clerk or prosecutor politely if they are operating under "trust law" or if in fact the case is itself considered a trust and they will probably not answer, order that you undergo a psychological evaluation or change the subject.

Write to them on the same subject and they may even tell you that there are no trusts and that any allegation that they operate under trust law is just plain wrong, some terrible conspiracy theory or a complete misunderstanding at law.

So who is telling the truth? Why the absolute desperation to deny the courts also operate under trust law in parallel with other forms of law? And what kind of proof is there? And if Trusts exist, what are they using these powers to do?

## Does Trust Law really operate through EVERY case in court? What proof is there?

If the judges, prosecutors and especially the clerks deny, or simply will not divulge that trust law is operating through the cases in courts, what proof is there that they are deliberately obstructing the principles of fair justice, good faith and withholding these facts?

OK, let's start with the obvious proof in the forms of words. Ever heard of the word "charge" before? It's a common financial term isn't it? When you go to a shopping mall and buy some groceries, or clothes you "charge" one or more of your cards. What do we mean by this? Well, most people would understand that in this context, charge means that an expense has been added to the "account" of your credit card which, subject to approval, will result in a release of funds paid to the shop owner as creditor. So what do you think the court (cautio) of the private commercial guild of the Bar means by the word "charge" when you are charged with one or more offences?

Before we answer, let's have a look at yet another incredibly obvious couple of words hidden in plain sight. What is the most common commercial and trading

meaning of a dock? That's right, it is the place where goods are unloaded and reloaded between "vessels" that are "birthed". So what is a docket? It is the manifest of goods that have arrived or been shipped.

Let's continue and have a look at another word used in the process of arraignment also called committal after charges have been filed when a "bill of indictment" is issued. What is the common use of the word bill in commercial terms? That is right, bills used to be issued by merchants as part of the delivery of goods to a dock for shipment, called "bill of lading". Another kind of bill is the bill issued by a waitress at a diner after a meal has been "ordered" and consumed.

What about the order, yet another term used by the private commercial guild of the Bar in their private courts (cautio)? What do we do when we want something to be delivered or auctioned? That's right, we place and order. Once the goods are delivered, then there is a bill that must be paid to settle the account.

What is an account? Well, in the oldest sense, the account was the account ledger, the book that kept track of the financial transactions between creditors and debtors, the deposits and withdrawals in the order of goods, the bill of lading and receipt or dispatch of goods, the charges, the payments, the insurance and underwriting. An account or account ledger was always associated with some kind of trust arrangement.

Another kind of register associated with trusts was the register of assets, also called the roll(s) with entries into the register or rolls creating "title" of ownership claimed by the trust. In the case of the slave rolls of plantations as ancient trusts, the entry into an asset register of property "owned" by the plantation was called the name, after the Latin "nomen" meaning slave name.

So let us then summarize what we have just considered, using only evidence which is clearly in front of our eyes and cannot be denied, except by people suffering severe mental illness and delusion. We spoke about charge, birth, dock, docket, vessels, bill, order, ledger, account, register, title and name. And ALL of these terms are intimately connected to the concept and existence of trusts.

Now, given the existence of all these core commercial terms embedded into the very fabric of how the courts work, do you seriously still believe the outrageous and criminal lies, obstructing the principles of fair justice and disclosure by the judges, clerks, prosecutors and attorneys in flatly denying that trusts and trust law are an essential part of how court cases operate?

## Bonds, Securities and Bailment

Have you ever heard of a good behaviour bond? Well, what kind of bond to you think that is? A financial bond of some kind right? Indeed it is! It is exactly like a type of bonds called "surety bonds" bought and sold on the commercial market.

There are essentially three (3) types of Surety Bonds- Bid Bonds, Performance Bonds and Payment Bonds. All three share the same characteristic that amount of

the bond is called the “penal sum” representing the sum agreed upon in the bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled.

A Bid Bond guarantees the owner that the principal will honor their bid and will sign all contract documents if awarded the case. The owner is the obligee and may sue the principal and the surety to enforce the bond. If the principal refuses to honor its bid, the principal and surety are liable on the bond for any additional costs the owner incurs in reletting the contract. The penal sum of a bid bond often is ten to twenty percent of the bid amount.

A Performance Bond guarantees the owner that principal will complete the contract according to its terms including price and time. The owner is the obligee of a performance bond, and may sue the principal and the surety on the bond. If the principal defaults, or is terminated for default by the owner, the owner may call upon the surety to complete the contract. The penal sum of the performance bond usually is the amount of the prime construction contract, and often is increased when change orders are issued. The penal sum in the bond usually is the upward limit of liability on a performance bond.

A Payment Bond guarantees the owner that subcontractors and suppliers will be paid the monies that they are due from the principal. The owner is the obligee; the “beneficiaries” of the bond are the subcontractors and suppliers. Both the obligee and the beneficiaries may sue on the bond. An owner benefits indirectly from a payment bond in that the subcontractors and suppliers are assured of payment and will continue performance. The penal sum in a payment bond is often less than the total amount of the prime contract, and is intended to cover anticipated subcontractor and supplier costs.

Now remember we stated that the types of Bonds issued by the Court (cautio) of the private Guilds of the Bar are exactly like those bought and sold in Bond markets around the world? How can this be proven? Simply because the Judges, Clerks, Prosecutors and the Bar collude together to create these Bonds and then have them issued with CUSIP numbers so that they can be sold for profit. How is this known? Because, you used to be able to look up the Bonds of court cases on the CUSIP system and many hundreds of thousands of people have done this and can testify to it being fact.

If you are still in doubt, then what does the origin of the word court from the Latin cautio mean? That’s right, it means bonds, bailment and securities! It has nothing to do with the law, other than in the organized profiting from crime. What is another way of saying organized profiting from crime? Yes, that’s right- organized crime – a million times larger and more profitable than all the drug cartels and mafia syndicates in the world combined – and it’s all perfectly “legal” why? Because they have hijacked the law so no one can touch them.

**What is the power of using trusts in court?**

Aside from making money from your pain, the use of trusts throughout every and all court cases is critical for ensuring the Bar has maximum power over you, so that there is little to no chance of justice for most.

Since 1933, upon a new child being borne, the Executors or Administrators of the higher Estate willingly and knowingly convey the beneficial entitlements of the child as Beneficiary into the 1st Cestui Que (Vie) Trust in the form of a Registry Number by registering the Name, thereby also creating the Corporate Person and denying the child any rights as an owner of Real Property. This is the 1st slave roll and means that when you say your name, they have you under "their" personal jurisdiction.

Since 1933, when a child is borne, the Executors or Administrators of the higher Estate knowingly and willingly claim the baby as chattel to the Estate. The slave baby contract is then created by honoring the ancient tradition of either having the ink impression of the feet of the baby onto the live birth record, or a drop of its blood as well as tricking the parents to signing the baby away through the deceitful legal meanings on the live birth record. This live birth record as a promissory note is converted into a slave bond sold to the private reserve bank of the estate and then conveyed into a 2nd and separate Cestui Que (Vie) Trust per child owned by the bank. Upon the promissory note reaching maturity and the bank being unable to "seize" the slave child, a maritime lien is lawfully issued to "salvage" the lost property and itself monetized as currency issued in series against the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust.

Since 1540 and the creation of the 1st Cestui Que Act, deriving its power from the Papal Bull of Roman Cult leader Pope Paul III of the same year, whenever a child is baptized and a Baptismal Certificate is issued, the parents have knowingly or unknowingly gifted, granted and conveyed the soul of the baby to a "3rd" Cestui Que Vie Trust owner by Roman Cult, who has held this valuable property in its vaults ever since. Since 1816, this 3rd Crown of the Roman Cult and 3rd Cestui Que Vie Trust representing Ecclesiastical Property has been managed by the Temple Bar and subsequent Bar Associations representing the reconstituted "Galla" responsible as Grim Reapers for reaping the souls.

Each Cestui Que Vie Trust created since 1933 represents one of the 3 Crowns representing the 3 claims of property of the Roman Cult, being Real Property, Personal Property and Ecclesiastical Property and the denial of any rights to men and women, other than those chosen as loyal members of the society and as Executors and Administrators.

The Three (3) Cestui Que Vie Trusts being the specific denial of rights of Real Property, Personal Property and Ecclesiastical Property for most men and women, corresponds exactly to the three forms of law available to the Galla of the Bar Association Courts. The first form of law being corporate commercial law is effective because of the 1st Cestui Que Vie Trust. The second form of law being maritime and canon law is effective because of the 2nd Cestui Que Vie Trust. The 3rd form of law

being Talmudic law is effective because of the 3rd Cestui Que Vie Trust of Baptism.

**What does all this about Trusts actually mean?**

When people who have never been before a court hear about alleged judicial corruption, many just laugh and dismiss it as some conspiracy story at best, or the excuses of "criminals" who "all say they're innocent". Indeed, the vast majority of the population happily living as "intellectual mushrooms" are happy to be fed the illusion that a private guild system for commercialization and profiting from crime over seven hundred years ago is the best, fairest form of justice and there is nothing wrong.

But as you have seen, the evidence to the contrary is overwhelming. Literally, when you enter any court you are coming before various officials claiming fiduciary duties under trust law which they keep hidden in the administration of certain trusts which they also keep hidden. This is blatant fraud and the corruption of the most fundamental pillars of justice and law – yet it is happening every single day in every single court and the private guild continues to get away with it.

It means literally, whenever a man or woman steps into a court, they are before a private association of professional criminals, that will necessarily break the deepest foundations of law in the course of prosecuting the case against you in the attempt to claim you guilty for a crime infinitely smaller than the crime against the law, this professional class of usurpers. Yet the greatest sadness is that many lawyers, clerks and officials have no idea that they willingly and openly break some of the most important laws of trust law, of property law, of common law every single time they participate in a case in court.

**What can you do about it?**

Knowledge is power. This is the first thing. Secondly, knowing the strength of your trusts issued through the Covenant of One Heaven is the second. Thirdly, it is remaining in honor, competence so that the private association must ultimately expose itself to the wider world for its organized corruption and contempt for the law. This will not have to be for too much longer.

The Bar has outlived its right to claim to represent the law. It has now been served with official notice not only from the Divine, but from all spiritual forces, light and dark. It is now time for those powers that first instituted this unholy edifice to help in its disbandment and the inauguration of an age of true justice and fair judicial assemblies.

> ***Common Law is a system of law created by King Henry VIII in 1548 upon the complete remodeling of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary Branches of Rule in England whereby the private Guild (Livery) of Judges and Notaries (from which the private Bar Associations were spawned) was granted royal warrant to convert***

***judicial assemblies into their private courts (cautio) and for the rulings and judgments of the private Guild to take precedence over ancient customs of Anglo-Saxon law and rights, except those needed to make the law still technically function.***

## The many myths of Common Law

Upon reading the definition of the true origin and purpose of Common Law above, many may immediately consider such a summary to be totally without foundation, a ridiculous summation of conspiracy and quasi-fiction fact. This is because for many readers, they were taught to believe that Common Law is much older than the 16th Century, supposedly dating back to the time of "William the Conquerer" in 1066 and even earlier.

For others, the concept that Judges and Notaries were already a private Guild or a "Livery" seems at odds with their knowledge of history. Similarly, many may have no knowledge that the word cautio (from which court originates) was the commercial trading court of a private guild/livery of judges and notaries as conceived by the guilds of Florence and then Venice.

Then there is the reference to Anglo-Saxon Law, also known as customary law which many are taught to believe is the history and origin of "Common Law" so that when we speak of Vow or Oath, we are speaking of customs of common law, not some much older form of law.

But how much do you really know about the real origins, purpose and design of Common Law? For example, what is the origin and real mean of "common"?

The word "common" comes from 15th Century Latin communis meaning "to entrust, commit to a burden, public duty, service or obligation". The word was created from the combination of two ancient pre-Vatican Latin words com/comitto = "to entrust, commit" and munis = "burden, public duty, service or obligation". In other words, the real meaning of common as first formed because of the creation of the Roman Trusts over the planet is the concept of "voluntary enslavement" or simply "lawful slavery".

To some who read the real etymology of the word "common" there may still be disbelief. How could such a trick be pulled over the eyes of so many? If it were true, why has it never been revealed before? And if it were true, doesn't the laws of most modern nations and the United Nations outlaw slavery?

In fact all that has been outlawed is "unlawful slavery" and "slave trade". There is not a single international treaty, law of the United Nations or major countries enacted that states "lawful slavery" is abolished. All that has happened is that a system once enforced by fear and involuntary has become voluntary.

What then about the House of Commons and the allegation that it existed many years prior to 1548?

## English Councils, Chambers and Parliament Prior to House of Commons

The first "parliament" of England was not even called a Parliament (after the Anglaise word parlement meaning "speaking, talk") but a Royal Council first formed in 1295 by King Edward I including members of the clergy, aristocracy as well as representatives from the various counties and boroughs. Any claims it was called "parliament" or "commons" is totally false and deliberate misinformation, absurdly contradicting historic fact.

It was far from a formal body holding powers, but a loose council formed primarily for the principle of making tax raising "lawful" by permitting some form of objection. However, the body itself took its own initiative to consider a means of airing and resolving grievances with the monarch.

The first official use of the term "parliament" was used under the reign of Edward III in 1341 when he abolished the old Royal Council and replaced it with a Parliament of two Chambers and Upper Chamber and Lower Chamber, thus separating the clergy and nobles into higher and knights and burgesses into the lower. The presiding officer of the Lower Chamber was the Prolocutor. Again, any suggestion that the Lower Chamber was called the "Commons" at this point is deliberate misinformation.

The first time in history that the Lower Chamber was called the "House of Commons" was in 1548 when King Henry VIII granted St Stephens Chapel at the Palace of Westminister as a permanent seat for English Parliament along with renaming the Upper Chamber the House of Lords. Henry VIII also instituted the reform by formalizing the role of Speaker to replace the semi-official role of Prolocutor as head of the Lower House.

Thus, the creation of the House of Commons, as well as the House of Lords also corresponds with the creation of the Common Law system – a deliberate, complex model of commercializing voluntary servitude.

## Common Law and Anglo-Saxon Law

One of the outstanding anomalies concerning Common Law is the mistaken belief that Common Law respects certain customary traditions, hence the claim of "Common Law Rights".

In truth, "Common Law Rights" is deliberately misleading and actually refers to ancient Anglo-Saxon Rights and Customs that the private law form of Common Law remains forced to use because it.

The vow or oath of the accused, the right to non-consent, the right to a fair trial, innocence before guilt, the right to travel, the rights of tenancy, the rights of landholding are all Anglo-Saxon Customary Rights of Law which have absolutely

nothing to do with Common Law, except that the private system of law known as Common Law recognized these customary rights as necessary for its function.

The Magna Carta is a foundation document of Anglo-Saxon law, not Common Law. Instead Common Laws are the private rulings and cases of private members of a professional trading Guild of Judges and Notaries and has absolutely nothing to do with the traditional laws of the land. Instead, it is commercial slave law, masquerading as the laws of the land and most people who perform duties within the modern bonding, bailment and security "courts" of the Bar today have no clue of the true history of their own profession, let alone the law.

> ***A canon means "rule, bar, norm, maxim, measure or standard". Therefore, valid Canon Law is equal to the highest standard law and to "rule of law" and may be described as simply as The Law. A law is not a canon, but a false or lesser positive law unless it follows this law and belongs to the body of laws known as Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum.***

A valid canon law neither abrogates nor derogates from the Covenant of One Heaven (Pactum De Singularis Caelum).

All are equal under the Law and subject to the Law. Any law that attempts to abrogate this fact is null and void ab initio and is not a valid canon law.

The highest law of all law is Divine Law, then Natural Law, then Positive Law. The totality of this law as expressed through valid canons is The Law.

The Divine means the total collection of meaning and definition of all objects, matter, rules, life, mind, universe and spirit also known as the Absolute, the ALL, the IS, the Unique Collective Awareness, UCADIA and other historic names when used to described the greatest of all possibilities.

Divine Law is the laws that define the Divine and clearly demonstrate the mind, purpose and instruction of the Divine including the operation of the will of the Divine through existence. Therefore all valid law may be said to be derived from the Divine Law.

Natural Law is the laws that define the operation of the will of the Divine through existence in the form of physical rules and matter. As Natural Laws define the operation and existence of the physical universe, all valid Positive Law may be said to be derived from Natural Law.

Positive Law is the laws that are enacted by men and women through proper authority in accordance with these canons for the government of a society. As Positive Law ultimately refers to physical objects and living beings, all valid Positive Law may be said to be derived from Natural Law.

A Positive Law cannot abrogate, suspend, nor change a Natural Law. Nor is it possible for a Positive Law or Natural Law to abrogate, suspend or change a Divine Law.

A Natural Law cannot be written or created, only discovered. A Divine Law cannot be written or created, only instructed by Divine Grace in accordance with these canons.

> ***Case Law are the reported decisions of selected courts known as "courts of first impression" granted the power by the private Bar Guilds to have their interpretations of law cited as precedents in a process known as stare decisis. Under common law traditions, a lower court may not rule against a binding precedent, even it if feels unjust.***

## Case Law and Common Law

Common Law is a system of law created by King Henry VIII in 1548 upon the complete remodeling of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary Branches of Rule in England whereby the private Guild (Livery) of Judges and Notaries (from which the private Bar Associations were spawned) were granted royal warrant to convert judicial assemblies into their private courts (cautio) and for the rulings and judgments of the private Guild to take precedence over ancient customs of Anglo-Saxon law and rights, except those needed to make the law still technically function.

Case Law is sometimes (incorrectly) equated with Common Law. In fact Case Law is more correctly a subsidiary of Common Law and describes a system whereby the private Guild(Livery) associations of the Bar have created a parallel (and sometimes contradictory system) of their own bylaws compared to the statutes of parliament and regulations of officers.

In contrast, Common Law still holds certain fundamental laws established at its formal inception in the 16th Century through the extreme influence of the Venetians upon the English Crown that affect all branches of government.

To demonstrate that Common Law is not always the same as Case Law, the private Bar Guilds have increasingly sought to abrogate and diminish the honor and effect certain crucial aspects of Common Law, in direct contradiction to their rules of formation and function, including: fairness and equity, fair public notice, right to non-consent, right to a fair trial, rules of evidence, writs of common law as just some examples.

## Theory versus reality of Case Law

To the Private Bar Guilds, Case Law above other forms of law is its first and most important laws, mainly because to deviate from the standards and procedures of the Bar, is to dishonor the very organization that affords the members in dishonor their right to "practice law" and profit from the commercialization of it.

Unfortunately, many people make the mistake of quoting sections of statutes which is entirely different to the interpretations afforded by the private guild on such laws. The raw words of statutes effectively have no meaning or bearing in a court until the private Bar has decided whether it will allow such demands to be incorporated into their private laws and rules as Case Law or not. Therefore, for the most part, the quotation of statutes in a court matter is wholly and totally irrelevant.

The reality of Case Law is a system which gives the private Bar an excuse and full spectrum of artful methods by which laws that the Bar do not like may be rendered inoperable before the courts, to create laws that have no reflection in statutes, to create law on the fly to suit its own purpose and to justify its own existence as appealing to the mythology that Case Law protects customs and standards, even though such standards, history is almost impossible to access for average litigants directly without the aid of a member of the Bar.

It is true that Case Law by and large exists in order to keep uniformity across the courts in dealing with similar situations. However, this has nothing to do with Justice and everything to do with quality control of the production of commercial financial products in the form of bonds.

Defective bonds necessarily cannot be relied upon as retaining their value and like any manufacturer of products, the private Bar Guilds requires certain controls to make sure bonds produced by their courts, assigned CUSIP numbers and sold for phenomenal amounts of money as profiting from crime are as reliable as possible.

Yet, it would be foolish for any defendant to think that they can use Case Law as a means of mounting a defense within a court. For just as Case Law outwardly appears firm and clear as the by-laws of the Bar, the Bar itself is perfectly happy to mould the laws on the fly if challenged by any competent opponent.

Indeed, within Case Law, there exists wheels within wheels whereby one may think they have discovered a citation of a particular Case that may be used by their defense only to find that the Bar may overcome any citation regarded as an obstacle in pursuing a prosecution by quoting previously hidden citations from higher courts or even using the powers of a court of first impression to render new laws on the fly.

Therefore, while a litigant may feel there is some merit in mimicking and honoring the superficial practice of the Bar in claiming it operates its courts according to Case Law, in reality there is no practical remedy in Case Law for anyone other than an esteemed member of the Bar with other private members.

**Remedy and Case Law**

The only remedy for one who is not a member in Case Law is to largely avoid arguments based on Case Law and spending time trying to argue or defend based on Case Law.

Instead, the only effective remedy against the private laws of the private courts of the private Guild of the Bars is to evoke the deeper laws and systems of the courts as purely financial establishments in the form of financial/trust and property law. Thus, a firm knowledge of the function of the courts in terms of trusts and commercializing court matters is essential to obtaining any kind of remedy.

> ***Admiralty Law (also known as Maritime Law) is a system of law originally codified by the Republic of Venice from the 11th Century and subsequently refined over subsequent centuries governing the operation, ownership of vessels on the oceans, transport and insurance of cargo, commerce, bills, navigation, liability, liens and finance. Admiralty Law is the foundation of international law ultimately as "private law".***

## The "Beast" Out of the See

Few forms of law in operation in modern courts are wrapped in greater mystery than Admiralty Law, also known as Maritime Law. On the one hand, Admiralty Law appears fully disclosed, with various historical treaties, examples of historic acts of parliament and precedents. Yet, on the other hand, all courts throughout the world contain unmistakable references to maritime concepts such as “dock”, “docket”, “bill”, “vessel”, “birth”, “lien”, “bond” to name just a few.

When a man or woman makes the public claim that Maritime Law is a form of law that is used both “on the land” as well as the sea and in fact we are all subject to “maritime law” to some extent, such claims are often laughed down as ludicrous and the figment of conspiratorial musings. The fact that flags within American courts retain the admiralty gold trimmings, the fact that many dozens of crucial terms and symbols of court are wholly and entirely maritime is considered “pure coincidence” and historical acts of parliament that show the use of Maritime Law on the land considered antiquated and no longer applicable.

Indeed, when Admiralty and Maritime Law is raised as one of the key foundations of law used in the world today, it seems that both the media and any public commentators are at pains to deny such allegations at all cost, despite the overwhelming evidence in plain sight. So why deny the obvious? What is so special about Admiralty or Maritime Law that is very existence on the land is a cause of active denial?

These are some of the issues we hope to address in this brief discussion- A discussion about when the “beast” came from the sea onto the land, as we were once warned would happen.

## The Odd Historical Origins of Maritime Law

The word Maritime comes from the early 13th century combination of two Latin words mari (sea) and timeo (fear) meaning literally “Sea of Fear” or “Fear of the (Holy) See– an extremely off word to define a form of law of the seas.

Indeed, the whole claimed history concerning Maritime and Admiralty Law is plagued with claims, missing original texts and huge gaps. For example, it is claimed that Admiralty Law owes its history to the fabled Rhodes laws, followed by Roman and Byzantine legal codes. Yet no primary text or evidence exists to support such claims.

As for the claims referring to Byzantine maritime law attributed to Justinian via the fraudulent Corpus Iuris Civilus created by the Jesuits at the end of the 16th Century, no credibility can be attributed to such claims.

There is the claim of the Trani manuscript called Ordinamenta et consuetudo maris ("Ordinances and Custom of the Sea") allegedly from 1063. Yet this is an unsubstantiated and improvable claim from a wholly Venetian text called Statuta Firmanorum published by Doge Marcus Marcellus in 1507.

Then there is the claim of the alleged Rolls of Oléron as the first formal statement of maritime laws by Eleanor of Aquitaine around 1160 strangely promulgated by a Queen on a Island (Oléron) off the coast of France instead of her husband King Henry II of England who ascended the throne in 1154. Of course, like everything else associated with Maritime law, no primary text or evidence exists to prove Eleanor was such a legal pioneer. Instead we only have the word of the authors of the book "The judgment of the sea, of Masters, of Mariners and Merchants and all their doings" attributed to King Henry VIII in the 16th Century.

So if the claimed original texts of Admiralty Law are suspect and yet such law appeared almost "overnight" fully formed in England under Henry VIII, who was behind its creation? Why? and why has it been so important to hide its origin and influence?

To answer these questions, let us briefly review the peculiar nature of Admiralty Law.

**The Laws of Parasite Merchants- The Law of Unequals**

Throughout history, sustainable legal systems have all shared common traits, the most noticeable being the "Golden Rule" – being equality before the law. So imagine a system where instead of the golden rule, a system where those with the biggest bonds wins, where the owners of property responsible for damage can reduce and sometimes eliminate their liability, where goods and even vessels can be seized "lawfully" without fair hearing, where the right to trial before jury does not apply, where goods can be arbitrarily impounded and can only be freed until a bond is paid for bailment, where liens and other encumbrances may lawfully be issued without notifying the affected user of the goods or property, where certain "letters of marquee" may be issued to privateers to "lawfully" plunder goods and property and share the booty. That system is the law of the Parasite Merchants, the law of unequals and the essence of Admiralty Law constructed by the Venetians and their allies.

Admiralty Law scarcely resembles any form of ancient law of the land whatsoever, as it is over flowing with deliberate corruptions of the very principles of fair law, favoring the crafty merchant, not the honest merchant or consumer of goods.

The first example of deliberate corruption built into Admiralty Law is the concept of hidden liens and encumbrances which may be granted to a merchant or other third party claiming payment that may secretly lodge the lien and then order the ship seized or arrested, without proof of proper Notarial procedure to establish the credibility of the claim.

A further deliberate corruption within Admiralty Law directly linked to the creation of the concept of the ecclesiastical term “salvation” as the salvage of souls “lost to the (Holy) See” is the concept of salvage whereby pirates and other scavengers be granted a “Letter of Marque” to pillage and recover property claimed by the power issuing the Letter of Marque as “lawful piracy”.

Another deliberate corruption within Admiralty Law are the obscene concepts of 1st lodgment of a claim having greater rights than the greater injury and that the size of bonds determining the favor of the court, not necessarily the substance of the controversy.

But one of the most historic corruptions introduced in the 16th Century by the fully formed Admiralty Law of the Venetians was the concept that a merchant upon issuing a Bill of Lading may “monetize” the debt of payment by multiples – that is issue more than one draft bill against the Bill of Lading and if all Bills were accepted could receive three or more times the value of the goods. The Merchant, now a Merchant Banker only then needed to ensure they had sufficient funds to cover a call on a certain number of drafts and from that point on could “fractionalize” the real value- the original goods several times over. This is in essence the origin of the modern commercial (merchant) banking system. A concept based on a lie and fraud, made “lawful” under Admiralty Law.

Of course, such laws and concepts are no longer called Admiralty Law since the Law of the Merchants moved onto the land. They are now called Commercial Laws, Financial Laws and Uniform Commercial Codes (UCC).

**The Laws that enable "Lawful Slavery"**

So long as the “lawful” methods by which a system of global slavery could possibly exist into the 21st Century are not revealed, plausible deniability can be maintained and those that claim the world is enslaved to a few who control the largest merchant banks (reserve banks) can be happily dismissed.

However, the real and present danger when Admiralty Law is revealed, not just its “dumbed down” and streamlined successors such as commercial law and Uniform Commercial Codes (UCC), is it reveals the very apparatus by which billions

if not hundreds of millions may be lawfully enslaved to merchants and their banks all completely "lawfully" without the truth of this slavery never having to be revealed.

So long as nations are encouraged to generate large public debts which their citizens ultimately owe, then under Admiralty Law, the "vessels" being the citizens and their "goods" being their rights can be lawfully seized, and liened without any disclosure to the citizens. This is precisely what has happened such as 1933 and will be happening again in the next two years based on the complete apathy and utter lemming like stupidity of most global consumers.

Yet, if you thought Admiralty Law could not get any worse, you are wrong. Because, globally and openly Admiralty Law is professed as being both "global" and "private". It is a purely private law form, not owned by nations, nor the public but by the ancient Venetian merchant families that sponsored its inception and subsequent remodeling. So the law that runs global commerce is a law unto itself, a private law subject to change and deviation as those that control it deem fit to change.

There is no redemption in Admiralty. There is no salvage of such corrupt law.

***Statute Law (also known as Statutory Law or legislation) are written public laws set down by a legislature (parliament) or legislator (monarch) usually according to some codified form or generalized subject form. They are not to be confused with regulatory law which may be promulgated by the executive branch, or the private case law of the courts.***

## The Romantic Myth of the "Good Politicians"

As part of promoting the story of "nationalism", most school children in western countries are taught the wonderful story how a group of far sighted and well meaning men came together to rid themselves of tyranny and form a democracy whereby the "will of the people" would be protected under law, through a representative body called a Parliament.

Thus most children and indeed most adults believe it is the highest parliament of nations that is the ultimate body that determines the laws of the society and that once a law is passed by vote, it shall be honored and obeyed. Yet is this accurate? In fact is this even remotely accurate when considering the nature of statute law or legislation?

Parliaments cover a lot of different subjects and there is no doubt that the passing of budgets and the payment of public officials depends heavily on the approval of various "Bills". Similarly, the organization of the public service depends upon the way such departments and other bodies are formed through a constitution and associated statutes. But what about other kind of law? Family law? Commercial law and property law? This is where it starts to get a little confusing, especially when considering the operation of the courts.

## The courts operate on case law, not statute law

Similar to the myth of the “good politicians”, a deliberately inaccurate myth is perpetuated that claims the private courts of the private merchant guilds known as the “Bar” operate in accordance to the wishes of the parliament and statute law. This is simply wrong. The courts operate according to case law. When a new statute is passed by parliament, certain courts of first impression may then “interpret” statute law into case law.

In other words, statute law has no meaning in the courts until it is “interpreted” in the interests of the private guild into their own private law form being case law. So while a defendant may seek to read legislation and wish to quote whole sections of certain codes, unless the codes have been interpreted by a court of first impression in such a manner, such research is largely meaningless.

> ***The Biggest Lies used to ignore Ecclesiastical Deeds are desperate, unlawful, corrupt and criminal methods employed by Roman agents, members of the Bar Society/Associations and others in their attempt to ignore the absolute fact that before Heaven and Earth they have been served Divine Notice through one or more Ecclesiastical Deeds because of their unwillingness to honor basic rights bestowed to all men, women and children by the Divine since being born.***

Lie#1 I Don't understand, I have no idea what you're talking about
Lie#2 It won't work. It's not the law/correct procedure
Lie#3 Sending a Blood Seal thumbprint is unlawful or health hazard
Lie#4 Sending an Ecclesiastical Deed is unlawful, you need a signature
Lie#5 Sending an Ecclesiastical Deed is a criminal threat
Lie#6 Sending an Ecclesiastical Deed is a terrorist act
Lie#7 Your have no authority to send an Ecclesiastical Deed
Lie#8 There are no Trusts, you need a Psychiatric Evaluation
Lie#9 There are no Cestui Que Vie Trusts, you need help
Lie#10 Your Ecclesiastical Deed(s) is rejected and therefore null
Lie#11 Your Ecclesiastical Deed(s) is ineffective because you didn't follow the correct procedure
Lie#12 You have no idea of the law, you need a psych evaluation

## Lie#1 I Don't understand, I have no idea what you're talking about

Lie: I don't understand this (Ecclesiastical Deed Poll). I've never seen anything like this before in law. I don't know what you're talking about.

Truth: Deed Polls have been around for centuries and whilst being a

Answer:

Thank you for your admission. Just to be clear you are saying you don't understand the fundamental principles of law that underpin trust law, deeds and contracts?

On the basis you have admitted on record not to be competent in considering what is an instrument created from the fundamental principles of law that underpin trust law, deeds and contracts and given you are holding fiduciary positions concerning trusts that are impeeding my rights, I ask that you provide the name of a competent trustee to whom I may serve this (EDP ) instrument.

**Lie#2It won't work. It's not the law/correct procedure**

Is that you professional legal opinion? If so, I request that you provide this to me in writing immediately so that I may send your professional opinion through to the Attorney General in denying the receipt of a lawfully constructed ecclesiastical deed.

If you refuse to provide your statement in writing, then I can only conclude that such statements were designed to either deliberately obstruct or deceive which is a serious injury to fair justice, in which case I shall be writing to the Attorney General on the record so that what you have done is recorded as evidence and proof of your dishonor and why the Deed Poll is necessary.

**Lie#3Sending a Blood Seal thumbprint is unlawful or health hazard**

As the Blood Seal Thumbprint is completely sealed in tape/firm plastic and was checked as being firmly sealed before posting/service, it cannot be exposed to the atmosphere or exposure to contact with human skin unless the tape or plastic is deliberately removed by one of your officials, which constitutes deliberate tampering.

This means only two possible conclusions can be made by your initial claim: (1) either your accusation of the Blood Seal Thumprint is a mistake based on incomplete or erroneous information in which case I ask that you correct the record and ensure the correct agents and principles receive the instrument or else (2) one or more of your officials has deliberately tampered with this deed and official posted material rendering it hazardous which constitutes possible criminal conduct.

Please confirm which one of these two conclusions are correct immediately.

**Lie#4Sending an Ecclesiastical Deed is unlawful, you need a signature**

It is a long standing ancient and universally accepted custom of law in all countries, including this one, that a testator or grantor signature on a deed may take the form of his full name, nickname, initials, or other identifying mark, including a thumbprint or blood splotch. This long standing custom is also protected within the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). The reason for this long standing custom is that in

several activities of government administration a similar process is undertaken such as taking a blood splotch of the babies blood onto a signed live birth record instead of the ink foot prints of the baby as an endorsed original recognized as having great value within the system.

Section 3-401(2) of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) provides that "[n]o person is liable on an instrument unless his signature appears thereon." The UCC defines the term signature as any name, trade name, assumed name, word, or other identifying mark used in lieu of a signature (§ 3-401(2)). The term signed is defined by the UCC as any symbol executed or adopted by a party with the "present intention of authenticating a writing" (§ 1-201(39)). Thus, commercial instruments, such as deeds, checks and promissory notes, may be signed by affixing any symbol that an individual intends to represent his signature.

In claiming that the Blood Seal thumbprint is unlawful is this court seeking to overturn existing statutes, customs, case law and doctrine and form a new precedent. If so, can this please be confirmed in writing immediately by a competent judge or judicial official. If such confirmation is not received in writing within three days, then it shall be interpreted in favor of the objection being a mistake of law and the Deed shall be represented.

**Lie#5Sending an Ecclesiastical Deed is a criminal threat**

The Instrument(s) in question is/are a solemn signed, sealed and delivered Ecclesiastical Deed evoking certain gifts, grants and conveyances upon the failure of one or more Executors and Administrators to perform their fiduciary duties mandated by law. Therefore unless the court officials are suggesting that valid commercial and legal instruments are now somehow to be regarded as criminal threats, therefore placing all persons, aggregate and entities, including the court itself into a class of alleged offenders, such claims are absurd and clearly false.

The lawful demand for an officer invested with certain fiduciary obligations to do their duty can never be validly considered either a crime nor a threat unless such officers with the tacit support of others wish to pervert and subvert the very foundations of law which underpin all societies possessing a system of positive law.

If this is the intention of the court officials in question, can this claim be placed in writing so that an immediate appeal and notification be made to the highest legal representatives of the nation, with the documentary evidence provided that these court officials now wish to disregard the laws of the nation and act in their own regard, by their own rules, for their own benefit.

**Lie#6Sending an Ecclesiastical Deed is a terrorist act**

The Instrument(s) in question is/are a solemn signed, sealed and delivered Ecclesiastical Deed evoking certain gifts, grants and conveyances upon the failure of one or more Executors and Administrators to perform their fiduciary duties mandated by law. Therefore unless the court officials are suggesting that valid

commercial and legal instruments are now somehow to be regarded as terrorist acts, therefore placing all persons, aggregate and entities, including the court itself into a class of alleged terrorists, such claims are absurd and clearly false.

The lawful demand for an officer invested with certain fiduciary obligations to do their duty can never be validly considered either a crime nor a terrorist threat unless such officers with the tacit support of others wish to pervert and subvert the very foundations of law which underpin all societies possessing a system of positive law.

If this is the intention of the court officials in question to abuse the memories of those killed by terrorists and pervert statutes intended to protect the nation, not hide incompetence, can this claim be placed in writing so that an immediate appeal and notification be made to the highest legal representatives of the nation, with the documentary evidence provided that these court officials now wish to disregard the laws of the nation and act in their own regard, by their own rules, for their own benefit.

**Lie#7Your have no authority to send an Ecclesiastical Deed**

The Divine Immortal Spirit expressed in trust to the circumscribed Living Flesh has every right to lawfully sign, seal and deliver an Ecclesiastical deed, by the very laws, concepts and principles that make all other deeds lawful or invalid.

As only the Divine can truly own property and all other rights are bestowed through valid representative of the Divine, the conveyance of property and creation of the deed is perfectly lawful.

As only an officer possessing valid ecclesiastical authority may seal a deed, the fact that the circumscribed living flesh is circumscribed means it is sanctified within its holy sanctuary, also known as its chapel, its chamber and office. Therefore the flesh holds a true office of ecclesiastical authority with which to sign, seal and execute such a sacred instrument.

If the court wishes to challenge the authority of Rome and the rest of the world concerning these ancient principles, can such objection be placed in writing in no less than three days so that it can be immediately provided to the highest legal authority in the nation, including the most senior representatives of the bar as well as the Catholic Church that these officials no longer wish to honor the principles by which all property and all deeds are founded?

If no written letter is provided, nor answer by the court given, then it will assumed as consent by the court for us to notify these officials that officials of this court consent to be known as defying the laws upon which all deeds and property is managed and for all to know that these principles no longer exist nor function within this county and state.

**Lie#8There are no Trusts, you need a Psychiatric Evaluation**

By stating there are no trusts in operation concerning my matter, (or by refusing to answer my direct and respectful question), it must be concluded that the court officials in question must also by definition be denying that they have ever seen any screen, print out or used any computer within the court house that links any of the numbers used concerning my matter with any software program displaying one or more accounts or one or more financial transactions.

The officials in question are asked to confirm these claims of denial in writing within three days that any trusts exist and that the court uses any computer system linking to trust accounts connected to the matters and this and other matters.

If such confirmation is not provided in writing on official court stationery within three days, then it shall be presumed that the claims of the court officials hold and official contact will be made with the Attorney General re-stating these claims and requesting they validate the truth of these claims after the court officials were respectfully requested to confirm or deny these claims.

Furthermore, if its proven that such trust accounts and trust exists and it can therefore be proven that these court officials deliberately and knowingly sought to pervert the court of justice, then every effort will be made with the highest courts and every avenue to have these matters dismissed and the officials in question suspended from the duties for such corrupt conduct, including the right to pursue damages caused by such injury to our trust property.

**Lie#9There are no Cestui Que Vie Trusts**

Then what kind of trust or trusts do exist? What are the fiduciary roles being held within the court, including trustee, any administrator or executor? Who authorized the creation of these trusts or trust? What property does the trust or trusts contain?

If these trusts relate to my person, or some benefit, why have I not been provided an accounting? If such failure to be notified of the existence of these trusts, no accounting and no disclosure of the roles of these court officials has occurred, why does not constitute fundamental breaches of fiduciary duty resulting in the negation of any claimed liability including the termination of officers capable of representing such offices?

**Lie#10 Your Ecclesiastical Deed(s) is rejected and therefore null**

As The Ecclesiastical Deed was gifted, granted and conveyed by a Divine Immortal Spirit to circumscribed flesh that signed, sealed and delivered it by a blood seal as a Deed Poll executed upon receipt, by what Ecclesiastical Authority do you claim the Deed is rejected?

If you refuse to explain by what Ecclesiastical Authority and power you claim the deed is rejected, then such claims must be immediately interpreted as false

misrepresentation, a fraud and a further dishonor resulting in the increase of any injury sought by three times.

Furthermore, you evidence of such grave dishonor by your envelope, or your handwritten dishonor provides irrefutable proof of your sin and supreme Ecclesiastical Dishonor.

**Lie#11 Your Ecclesiastical Deed(s) is ineffective because you didn't follow the correct procedure**

The Divine Immortal Spirit expressed in trust to the circumscribed Living Flesh has every right to lawfully sign, seal and deliver an Ecclesiastical deed, by the very laws, concepts and principles that make all other deeds lawful or invalid.

As only the Divine can truly own property and all other rights are bestowed through valid representative of the Divine, the conveyance of property and creation of the deed is perfectly lawful.

As only an officer possessing valid ecclesiastical authority may seal a deed, the fact that the circumscribed living flesh is circumscribed means it is sanctified within its holy sanctuary, also known as its chapel, its chamber and office. Therefore the flesh holds a true office of ecclesiastical authority with which to sign, seal and execute such a sacred instrument.

Therefore, the deed provided complies to the founding principles of civilized law upon which all property law and contract law is based. Therefore no statute, order of any kind can logically exist that can stand negating the legitimacy of the Ecclesiastical Deed signed, sealed and delivered without also seeking to invalidate all other property law and contracts of the nation. Is this what the court is confirming now exists?

If you refuse to explain by what Authority and power you claim the deed is rejected on failed procedure, then such claims must be immediately interpreted as false misrepresentation, a fraud and a further dishonor resulting in the increase of any injury sought by three times.

Furthermore, you evidence of such grave dishonor by your envelope, or your handwritten dishonor provides irrefutable proof of your sin and supreme Ecclesiastical Dishonor.

***Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQ") are the most commonly asked questions about Ecclesiastical Deed Polls in addition to the information already presented in the other pages listed here about Ecclesiastical Deed Polls.***

Q1. Why is it called an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll?
Q2. Why does an EDP have any power/authority?
Q3. Why would any court/judge bother with an EDP?
Q4. Can I send a EDP on its own?

Q5. Can I send and EDP on the back of my own documents?
Q6. Can I change the words of the EDP to suit my style?
Q7. Is it possible for someone to use an EDP against some serious or violent criminal offence?
Q8. How can an EDP be Ecclesiastical if the sender is not a priest?
Q9. What does circumscribed mean?
Q10. If someone is in prison, how do they issue an EDP?

## Q1. Why is it called an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll?

An Ecclesiastical Deed Poll owes its name both as a formal and valid form of Deed defined by Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum in accordance with the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the right of a man or woman to evoke their Divine Rights as a Divine Immortal Spirit to proclaim those rights bestowed to them upon being born.

A valid Deed by definition requires validation from either its form or seal by an officer possessing some kind of ecclesiastical authority. This is because all Property is ultimately derived from the Divine and therefore any conveyance of property must be verified as valid.

Unlike Papal Bulls and other forms of religious deeds claiming property conveyance, an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll is the highest form of deed and agreement and circumscribed sacred instrument because upon its seal in blood it represents a command by the Divine Creator for a servant of the Roman Cult, its agents or elite anti-semitic parasites also known as the Venetian/Khazarian slavers to honor the most fundamental elements of trust law, property law and contract law.

## Q2. Why does an EDP have any power/authority?

An Ecclesiastical Deed Poll derives its power from two sources- the Divine and secondly the man or woman willing to stand as a competent living being and assert what is rightfully theirs. When these two forces are combined in a sacred deed, no force in Heaven or on Earth may lawfully defy its validity.

When an official of the Roman Cult, its agents or the elite anti-semitic Venetian/Khazarian parasites dishonor such a supremely sacred instrument, they openly, deliberately and willingly dishonor their own laws- admitting to all the angels and spirits in Heaven and all the living on Earth that they no longer even pretend to follow the law, but instead are privateers, pirates and tyrants.

The greatest power of an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll is therefore when it is deliberately dishonored by mentally ill and wholly incompetent officials such as judges, clerks, prosecutors and their agents.

## Q3. Why would any court/judge bother with an EDP?

When a judge possesses at least a minimal competence of their own laws, let alone the principles of law, then such an official must know that an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll establishing the competent living status of a man or woman cannot be taken lightly.

In such circumstances, a judge or clerk must think carefully as to whether they are willing to gamble their career, their work and any possible future in openly defying such a sacred and supreme document above all others issued, or recognize its superior status and act in accordance with their fiduciary duties.

As news of judges, clerks, prosecutors, sheriffs and other officials losing their jobs on account of their gross incompetence in handling Ecclesiastical Deed Polls extends across the world, it is expected that more and more courts and judges will treat such valid instruments issued in legitimate terms will be honored.

**Q4. Can I send a EDP on its own?**

No. An Ecclesiastical Deed Poll must be attached by strong bonding glue to the reverse of a document issued by a court, banking, corporate or judicial official.

**Q5. Can I send and EDP on the back of my own documents?**

Generally not. Unless you have prepared an instrument that will otherwise be recognized by a court, the sending of an EDP on the back of another document of your own means the presentment may entirely be ignored purely on the presumption that the Roman system may claim your front document has no standing.

**Q6. Can I change the words of the EDP to suit my style?**

No. Modifying the content of documents, other than the insertion of personal information as indicated, particularly when listed through Canon Law is an insult against the Divine and usually renders such corruptions null and void.

Any man or woman who chooses to modify instruments presented over and above the modifications permitted is personally liable for any failure and such breach of respect also indemnifies Ucadia and all societies from any kind of alleged negative result derived from misusing the tools provided.

**Q7. Is it possible for someone to use an EDP against some serious or violent criminal offence?**

Only a member of One Heaven evoking and agreeing to their rights of membership may issue a valid Ecclesiastical Deed Poll. As a member, all members are subject to the laws of the society including its codes of law including amongst others a criminal code, judicial code and civil code.

When a member charged with a serious criminal issues an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll they are effectively agreeing that the society has jurisdiction to have the matter conveyed into its venue. It does not mean whatsoever that a person charged with a serious criminal offence can have the matter instantly dropped.

A member that is charged with a serious offence, issuing a deed poll who subsequently reject the jurisdiction of the Ucadia courts to hear the matter under the laws of One Heaven and Ucadia therefore forfeits all protections afforded by the law and effectively nullifies the Deed Poll as such a person must be regarded as delinquent of their duties and obligations.

## Q8. How can an EDP be Ecclesiastical if the sender is not a priest?

The Ecclesiastical Deed Poll is considered ecclesiastical for three reasons: (1) The deed is defined in form by the most sacred canons of Divine Canon Law known as Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum; and (2) the deed is evoked by the Divine Immortal Spirit and (3) the flesh is pronounced "circumscribed" therefore sacred and so permits a blood seal to be placed on such a sacred instrument.

## Q9. What does circumscribed mean?

Circumscribed means that a boundary is drawn literally and figuratively around an object defining within the boundary a sacred space, known as a sanctuary, but also chamber, chapel and office. All sacred objects are by definition circumscribed. By definition, one who holds sacred office is one who is permitted to perform within some defined sacred space, also known as a chamber, a chapel and office. By pronouncing that an object is circumscribed, particularly in the act of sanctifying an object is classic and historic proof that an object is therefore circumscribed.

One who crosses a circumscribed boundary without permission or ecclesiastical rights is therefore out of bounds and has committed the gravest of sins of deep principles underpining the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican as well as the Venetian and Jesuit models of sacred objects and sacred spaces.

A judge, clerk or prosecutor that is in ecclesiastical dishonor is not permitted to enter a circumscribed space such as a court, a judges chamber or a clerk's chapel. If they do so, then they are un fundamental breach of the rules and orders of the Temple Bar, upon which the whole system of the Inns of Court and Freemasonry are based.

## Q10. If someone is in prison, how do they issue an EDP?

If someone has been put into prison, then unfortunately the system has already made money from their incarceration by selling the prison bond – a publicly known and provable fact – albeit rarely publicized because it contravenes all known laws of slavery.

What this means is that the system is not going to recognize that man or woman has any rights, nor has done anything than signed and agreed to be in prison as the executor – the one who signed the order entering prison and therefore entered a contract.

Instead, a blood relative that establishes an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll is able to perfect a superior standing as a Trustee of a Foreign Trust Entity holding Real Property that then possesses higher property rights over the property of their same blood than the state holding them, by evoking Habeas Corpus in its most ancient form.

## Attorneys

There is an old warning promoted by the private Guilds of the Bar that presently control access to the law in almost every country, through their private courts and their private (case law) laws: "he who represents himself in court has a fool for a client". In a sense, this is partially true on two fronts: knowledge of the law and courts and the genuine assistance of lawyers, barristers and attorneys.

So any decision to hire a lawyer, barrister and attorney should be based on a clear assessment of your situation, on clear facts of the legal industry and on knowledge of the true function and symbolism of appointing a lawyer, attorney or barrister when you go before the courts.

Above all, no one should rush one way or another to immediate appoint legal counsel without knowing clearly what they are doing, nor should anyone consider broad generalized and untrue claims that lawyers, attorneys and barristers are out to trick you and hurt you.

The vast majority of lawyers, attorneys and barristers are good people. Most entered the law, because they sought to make a difference. Yes, there are a few lawyers, attorneys and barristers that make phenomenal amounts of money, as well as those who have terrible reputations as being totally devoid of any morals or ethics. Yet the vast majority of lawyers, attorneys and barristers do not make huge sums of money and genuinely seek their best to help their clients to their maximum ability within the constraints of the rules of the private Guild of the Bar.

With these facts in mind, let us consider then the issue of the case for having legal representation from members of the private Guild before the private Guilds courts and the case against such representation. But first, let us look at the definition of what exactly is a lawyer, an attorney and a barrister?

### The real meaning of lawyer, attorney and barrister

Like many legal terms, there appears an "official" version and definition of a word and then a hidden "true" definition of the word. The need to search and comprehend these "hidden" and "secret" meanings would not matter if not for the

fact that these secret and hidden meanings to key legal terms have real effect in the private laws of the private courts of the private guild. Therefore, it is paramount to realize the true definition of Lawyer, Attorney and Barrister if one is to make an informed judgment about the best course of action.

The word Lawyer is from the late 16th Century combining the Latin words lar/lares = (customary law) + iuro/iurare = (to swear, take an oath, to conspire) meaning literally "one who has sworn an oath to customary law (of the private Guild)". The popularized meaning is "one who is authorized and licensed by the private Guilds of the Bar to practice law".

The revelation of the real meaning of Lawyer is extremely important as it exposes that the role of the lawyer is more than simply an "agent", but actually one who has made an oath to the private law of the private Guild first. This is critical as it means a lawyer by definition is duty bound to uphold the name and honor of their secret Guild above all other interests first meaning that when they enter the private commercial exchange of the Guild known as a "court", they cannot possibly serve your interests ahead of the private Bar Guild, thus meaning lawyers are perpetually in a state of conflict of interest and dishonor.

The word Attorn or Attornment is from 16th Century combining the Latin words at = (to) + torno (turn, round off) meaning "To consent, implicitly or explicitly, to a transfer of a right." Hence the word Attorney means literally "a person to whom rights have been transferred by consent, implicitly or explicitly".

This revelation of the real meaning of Attorney is quite a bit different to the benign sounding claimed meaning "one appointed to represent another's interests" as it does not make clear the real transfer of rights. Thus, granting "Power of Attorney" is granting one's rights to another. As we will discuss later, the appointment of an Attorney for representation has deep implications on the limits of defense, particularly rendering much of the knowledge explained in these articles and knowledge of law irrelevant as a source of defense.

The word Barrister is from the late 16th Century combining the Latin words baro = (dunce, incompetent) + sto/stare (to stand firm, to be in position) meaning literally "to stand/represent a dunce/incompetent". The popularized meaning is "a student of the law (of the private Guild) that has been called to the Bar".

Of the three words discussed so far, the revelation of the real meaning of Barrister is the most revealing and hence the most secretive for it reveals the specific implication of being represented by a Barrister meaning you by definition are deemed "incompetent".

Now some may dispute the true origins of these words, especially some professionals known by such names. However, the etymology of words is difficult to hide when phonetics and meaning can be forensically determined through careful provenance.

There are of course a whole range of extreme claimed definitions for these same words, just as there are myths associated with the historical role of attorneys and barristers honoring a tradition dating back to Roman times. In fact, such stories and myths are just that – myths and deliberately false history as the role in Roman times now claimed by Attorney's and Lawyers was called an Advocate and had nothing to do with the purpose of secretly declaring the defendant "incompetent".

The word Advocate is from ancient Latin advocatio combing two even earlier Latin words ad (with)+vocare (voice) meaning literally "to assist in legal defense with one's voice". An Advocate was usually a professional actor, trained in the art of oration who then swore a solemn oath upon their testicles (from which we get the word testimony) to speak the truth as given by their client. Advocates were not permitted to offer legal advice, only to speak on behalf of their client.

In contrast, Attorneys are not required to pledge any kind of oath to uphold the interests of their clients first and in most cases will outright refuse. Similarly, Barristers in almost all cases will outright refuse to swear an oath to uphold the interests of their clients. As for lawyers, they are prevented according to their license to practice law to swear any such oath and if such an oath was given it would be proof of perjury capable of being presented to a private Guild court.

The modern legal system hijacked by the private guild of the Bars has absolutely nothing in common with ancient law or the principles that sustained the law of civilizations for millennia nor the historic role of the Advocate. Instead, if you hire a lawyer, an attorney or a barrister they are duty bound to serve the interests of their private Guild ahead of you, despite any promises to the contrary.

**The case for hiring an attorney, lawyer or barrister**

While the previous definitions may imply that to hire an attorney, lawyer or barrister would be a fatal mistake, the truth is there are good cases for hiring one or more, depending upon your knowledge of law, the matter of the controversy and your financial position.

If you are new to this information, cannot recited the Canons of Law defined by One Heaven and am not confident in public speaking or lack the self discipline to behave honorably and respectfully in court, then being represented by an attorney, lawyer or barrister may well be a good thing.

The most dangerous traits within a private court of the Guild is incompetence, arrogance and ignorance. Far too many people have lost everything and gone to prison because they believed they could enter into the private courts of a private guild under private law and usurp their public persona by behaving without respect, without competence and in complete ignorance.

The truth movement is littered with "remedy gurus" who even today preach defiance, dishonor, arrogance and completely incompetent "remedies" as the way to

"win" at court. If you are someone who is trapped by such thinking and unwilling or unable to change then an attorney, lawyer or barrister would almost certainly be a better option than continuing to act in such stupidity.

Another reason for hiring and attorney, lawyer or barrister is if you have sufficient funds and the matter is not serious. You may be angered by the cost, but in many cases, the cost of using the members of the private guild to interact using the private laws of the guild in the commercial exchange (court) of the guild is cheaper than thinking you can defend yourself, particularly if you have lots of assets.

There are far too many examples of intelligent people who thought they could save a few thousand dollars defending themselves on a relatively minor matter in a guild court, only to find the court – upon sniffing assets and property to be stolen – resulted in major court issues, losing their assets and ending up with nothing.

This is not a threat, nor a generalization, The private courts of the guild are expert at "lawfully" stealing assets, particularly of those who they feel wish to "play" in their private realm. Unless you are completely competent, have your assets beyond the reach of the Bar and are willing to see some feathers fly, appointing attorneys, lawyers and barristers is probably a better option.

The final reason and a genuine reason is the fact that despite of the genuine corruptions and bias of the private Bar guild in all aspects of the law, most lawyers, barristers and attorneys are good and honorable people, who can genuinely help.

Unfortunately, the private guild does not hold its worst apples to account, nor promote any kind of stringent quality control to distinguish good attorneys from bad. However, to brand all lawyers, judges and members of the Bar as corrupt would be an absurdity and a grave insult to the outstanding public service and reputation of the vast majority of these people.

So consider these points in whether representation by members of the Bar is warranted in your situation

**The case for not hiring an attorney, lawyer or barrister**

Based on what has been discussed, the case for not hiring a Lawyer, Barrister or Attorney may appear self-evident. However, let's review some real and concrete examples.

The first is competence- not knowledge and competence of the private (case law) laws of the private Guild, nor statute law nor court procedure, but competence in knowing who and what you are, including publishing your Ecclesiastical Deed Poll to Vital Statistics as asserting your Divine Rights.

If you are such a man or woman who has demonstrated such competence and is capable of acting with self discipline, respect and honor then self representation may be a sensible and logical option, no matter how grave the alleged charges.

A second logical reason, providing one is competent is options for remedy. By the very definition of what is a lawyer a barrister or an attorney, when one appoints a member of the private guild to represent you, you are in most cases declaring yourself in their courts as "incompetent" – something that severely limits your options for remedy.

In fact, an incompetent is severely limited by what can be negotiated in a private court of the private guild according to their private laws. In most cases, an incompetent is not permitted to object to procedure (because they are incompetent), they are not permitted to argue points of law, nor even is any non-consent regarded as legitimate.

However, a competent person is able to object to fraudulent procedure, is able to respectfully argue jurisdiction, is able to not-consent or comply by necessity without consent and even to object to any offer and suggest a counter offer.

While such options are available to a competent person capable of self-representation, in some countries the private Bar has succeeded in the ultimate injury to the law by not even permitting self representation. So, such a course of action is not without its risks.

Another reason may appear to be cost. However, the cost of legal representation versus self representation is actually a false reason. Instead, any such judgment should be based on competence and the points considered earlier and not simply on cost.

> ***The Fraudulent Use of Psychiatric Evaluations Is a deliberate attempt by court officials to obstruct and pervert the course of justice by refusing to properly answer questions concerning the true operation of the law and the courts. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance of anyone fraudulently ordered to undergoe a psychiatric evaluation to understand their rights and to ensure any court appointed psychiatrist properly record any objections without additional fraud.***

## Ensure your objection is noted for appeal

When a judge or magistrate fraudulently uses an order of a psychiatric evalutation as a way of seeking to claim you are mentally incompetent as a way of avoiding answering key questions concerning the true operation of the law and the courts, ensure you remain calm, respectful but that your objection is noted on the record.

"With respect your honor, I object to this deliberate attempt to obstruct and pervert the course of justice and if any adverse finding is concluded I will be lodging an immediate appeal."

"Furthermore, if your honor issues such an order then any compliance on my part shall be under duress and threat and therefore any such alleged consent, oath, signature or information shall be null and void."

Remember, so long as you make it know that the court is forcing you to comply against your will and any such action shall be null and void, then the judge has a problem. Many times, the Bar members like to issue punitive notices in order to get a person not to comply. They then use the non-compliance against you.

But when you make it absolutely clear to them that they are forcing you to do things against your will and that you will do them against your will, under duress- it defeats the purpose of such game playing.

At any rate, here are some points to consider when one is forced to attent a psychiatric evaluation because a court has been cowardly and fraudulent in not answering fundamental points of law by which the case and the court functions.

**The opportunity to ask the psychiatrist questions before you start**

While the job of the court appointed psychiatrist is ultimately to discredit any of your claims as well as to declare you mentally incompetent, they are generally reasonable and professional people. Therefore, they should agree to your opportunity of asking a couple of questions before the interview starts.

Furthermore, bring your own tape recorder. Do not bring it out, nor turn it on unless you are dealing with an unreasonable psychiatrist that does not permit you to ask a couple of questions before you start. In such a case, produce the tape recorder, place it on the desk and press record.

The psychiatrist in all likelihood will say to you you are not permitted to do this, or it is against the law. These points are complete rubbish. You have every right to record any interview, if the evidence may be used against you and if the interviewer refuses to give you a copy of the recording.

**First question- Domain Competence**

Here is the first key question to the psychiatrist:

Are you an expert at Trust Law, Commercial Law and Positive Law?

The psychiatrist may also have a law degree, so some might answer yes. So press them further to confirm they are an expert. Most will yield that even if they have studied it, they are not an expert.

So as you are not an expert at Trust Law, Commercial Law and Positive Law and therefore not competent to discuss such subjects in relation to the material presented in my case, I presume you will not be asking any questions or trying to make any kind of assessment on this information in your report?

The psychiatrist may not answer for a moment, or may try to wriggle, because part of their job is to actually discredit your claims on trust law, positive law and commercial law using psychiatric spin. In the end, so long as you push the point respectfully, they can only do one thing and yield that they are not competent to interview you, nor make comments on such expert information.

Some smart psychiatrists may use an old trick to unbalance you, by putting the question back onto you such as "well are you an expert?"

I do not need to be an expert at Trust Law, Commercial Law and Positive Law?, because I am not the one doing an assessment of competency- you are. So the question is whether you are an expert and therefore competent to make such assessments?

In the end, even the smartest psychiatrist cannot overcome the logic. Remember, if the psychiatrist simply displays threat or rudeness to honest and polite questions, pull out the tape recorder and start recording.

**Second question- Mind Competence**

Once you have confirmed that the psychiatrist has no expertise and competence to assess your material before the court in terms of its validity or otherwise regarding trust law, positive law and commercial law, it is time to ask a second and key question- the question of competence of mind.

As this a competency assessment, I presume the competency in question is mental competency, correct?

99% of psychiatrists will simply say yes.

And because you are a qualified psychiatrist, am I correct in presuming you are also qualified to make an assments on the competency of my mind and state of mind?

Again 99% of psychiatrists will say yes.

Then my question to you, as you are as a qualified and professional psychiatrist, is in your professional opinion where is the mind, and indeed my mind located?

Now, almost all psychiatrists at this point will get very angry. They will say such questions are irrelevant, that you are being disrespectful. Some may even warn you. Remember, this is reflective defense behaviour because of what you have just exposed. Do not be intimidated. Press on.

Given the whole purpose of this assessment ordered by the court is to assess the competency of my mind, the question of where the mind is located is a perfectly

logical and reasonable question. Are you saying you are not willing to answer or are not competent to answer?

Now some smart psychiatrists may put the question to you.

I do not need to be an expert in Psychiatry or the location of the mind ?, because I am not the one doing an assessment of mind competency- you are. So the question is whether you are an competent to make such assessments if you cannot even prove the location of the mind?

At this point a number of psychiatrists will terminate the interview. At this point, you need to be clear given they are not an expert on the domain information of the case, nor the location of the mind, no report can possibly produce an adverse finding without being prejudice.

Others may still force the point. You have every right to state that from this point on, you are not speaking with an expert in either domain knowledge nor competent as an expert of the mind. Pull out your tape recorder and start recording.

## BEHAVING WITH RESPECT

When they have imprisoned you without warrant or reason; when they have seized and taken your property without opportunity for recourse; when they have taken your children, or your home, or terrorized your family, or slandered your name within your community – then it seems inconceivable that one should “turn the other cheek” and demonstrate both respect and honor to men and woman who have none.

Even if one had issued properly an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll, there is ample evidence that these same people continue to show complete contempt and dishonor through historic arrogance and ignorance to such supremely powerful and important instruments. Indeed, many have now complete all four Ecclesiastical Deeds to no avail, with no remedy forthcoming – now only waiting to see the completion of the fifth and final step of the issue of a Great Writ to perfect unmistakable dishonor against all forms of law, especially their own laws, their own history and their own community.

Why continue then? Why continue to honor such processes and procedures when clearly these judges, lawyers, registrars, sheriffs, clerks and other officials of a system based on the laws of the Roman Cult seem like they will never wake? That they will never restore themselves to honor?

The simple answer is that it has nothing to do with them. They are now irrelevant as they have abdicated their responsibilities and are the walking shadows; the dead that roam the graveyards of their dying empire of power. Instead, everything we do, every perfected action we undertake is for our benefit, is for our redemption and the restoration of the law.

## When good people do nothing

Whether we like it or not; whether we accept the indisputable facts or choose to look elsewhere, the reason that the private bar guilds came to power, the reason that the parasites have raped and poisoned our world is because of us. It is because we have been chained to our own fears- the fear of losing property we do not own, nor can ever own; the fear of sacrificing comfort and safety when life is temporary and always uncertain at the best of times.

It is because good people have chosen not to directly challenge the poor and corrupted ideas of the ruling elite that the world is a mess. We have empowered them. We voted for them. We continued to give them the energy they need to stay in power through our addiction to holding the worthless tokens they throw at us through their "titles", "certificates" and "accounts" when even if but a few of us chose to not to feed their system and support one another, their system would quickly collapse.

Yet when we have fallen from grace, or foul of the present perverse system of law of the private Bar guild, instead of accepting self responsibility for our mistakes, we have been too quick to blame others- to blame the media for not keeping "them" accountable, to blame the courts for our woes; to blame the whole system for enslaving and attacking us.

In truth, most people are wholly and totally asleep. They may appear awake, but really that are in a coma to the reality of the world around them. So that when disasters do happen, many are unable to even save themselves.

So when we do find ourselves "cast out" by the system- instead of anger, instead of bitterness, we should give thanks. We should give thanks because circumstances compel us to change our lives, if only we can overcome our "victim mindset" that may cause us to continue to make matters worse.

Instead, to each and every one of us that come to these words is the same call, the same cry from the Divine Creator- STOP BLAMING ME. STOP BLAMING OTHERS. START ACTING LIKE A TRUSTEE OF THE PLANET, NOT LIKE SOME ANGRY SLAVE.

## Restoring the Law

The law, the Rule of Law cannot be restored by the gun. Nor can it be returned by an angry mob. Instead, it requires competent men and women, willing to recognize the importance of fairness, of impartiality, of knowledge, of truth, of due process, of equality for all (the golden rule).

Indeed, restoring the law requires precisely what you are doing- giving notice, following through, even if people refuse to honor and behave. It requires that even if you enter a court where no one else in the room behaves in honor with the law, you

will. It needs the fact that when they summons you to their courts, or demand things of you, that you remain in honor by complying, but without consent- through necessity so that at no stage can the private bar guild claim you are incompetent.

Restoring the law is about behaving as trustees of the law, as the custodians of the law, of Divine Canon Law, the sacred Covenant of One Heaven, the Deeds of Trust and Charters that are all to be conveyed to you for safe keeping for this and future generations.

So if your heart is hardened by the injustice of a few, if your desire is revenge, then in truth to the law you are no better than the very people who injured you- because you will be unable to stand with the kind of honor and respect the law needs to be restored.

But if you can forgive, if you can show respect and inner calm in the face of those who demonstrate such ignorance and arrogance as they injure the law, then the Divine Creator grants you the great honor and burden to represent all heaven and earth at that moment as trustee, as protector and custodian of the law.

Do not then be distracted by the jackals and hyenas- their time will soon be at an end. Focus on you and the need for a few good people to stand in honor and respect for and on behalf of the living law. Let your actions be a beacon to others that they have nothing to fear- that it is time to wake up.

> ***Executor is in its broadest sense, an office to which a man or woman is appointed by the grantor of an estate/will to execute certain fiduciary obligations, often in the formal appointment of trustees for the administration of the property of the trust after the reading of the formation document creating the trust.***

## The disinformation and confusion surrounding the office of executor

In recent months, there has been a flurry of excitement and activity surrounding the importance of the office of executor whenever dealing with court matters and the fact that trust law is operating at some level within every single suit. The problem with this information is making sense of why? why is the office of executor so important? Why can an accused effectively appoint themselves into the office of executor prior to the case? Why can't the courts appoint the executor? What does this mean to assisting with any court matter? How does one proceed?

In the first instance, much of the information promoted about the office of executor has been deliberately confusion, wrapped in Biblical quotation and providing very little pragmatic and real substance to the importance of the role in specific court matters.

Instead, the claims for the importance of the office of executor that have been promoted include everything from erroneous translations and quotes from the Bible

through to the belief that it has something to do with one or more trusts created at birth.

Unfortunately, none of this is true. The office of executor exists specifically to the court matter at hand- because once a writ has been issued it is not only the beginning of perfecting an indulgence through the sacrament of penance, but is also the creation of a constructive trust as well as a statutory administrative process.

**Under Ecclesiastical Law, the Courts cannot appoint the Executor- only you can**

If one seeks to ignore the overwhelming evidence that all valid court matters are the performance of the Sacrament of Penance, then the idea that the courts cannot appoint the Executor- only you can, will appear very odd. In fact, most people have no idea that they usually appoint the judge the executor of the constructive trust representing the court matter at the time of the plea- once jurisdiction is perfected. Once a plea is entered, the accused effectively appoints the judge as executor for the second phase of the sacrament of penance being "confession" and then ultimately the final phase being "absolution" or the sentence and satisfaction (perfection) of the sacrament.

As much as the private bar guild would love to appoint the judge the executor for the court matter, they cannot until the 1st hearing and by you. Of course, judges, prosecutors and members of the private bar guild will flatly deny what has just been said. They will say it is the mad ravings of a religious nut, someone who has no idea of the function of the law. Remember, these officials can lie, even through the sacrament until you force them to admit a sacred oath, at which time they are honor bound to follow the proceedings. So do not expect any single word of truth to come out of their mouths on this, either through extraordinary ignorance of desperate desire to hide the underbelly of the beast.

So despite the rants and ravings of the bar denying the fact that you are the one who appoints the executor of the constructive trust, this indeed is a power you possess. So that if after an allotted time, no executor has been appointed (eg 14 days), you have every right to give notice via an notice that an executor has been appointed.

To see an example letter, look below:

Download- Executor Letter
Executor Letter 31Kb

**What does the Executor Letter mean?**

Once you send the executor letter, the court can no longer bring forth the prosecutor (PRO SE CUTIS) "Representing one's own flesh" in the act of self accusation. Because as Executor, you demand that any action is done with competence and the presentation of the authorities, oaths to perform such an act.

If the prosecution does ignore your appointment and proceeds anyway, then they are acting in a fiduciary duty without authority and again it is grounds for both dismissal and immediate appeal (demurrer).

As far as the judge is concerned, as you have evidence of appointment of the executor, the judge cannot logically or possibly without suspending the laws of logic and the universe proceed with the matter, certainly not on the presumption that you have appointed them as executor.

Will this stop the madness of the private bar guild? Sadly, in many places the answer is no. But there will no longer be any illusion that any law at all is being followed. Instead you will be deadline with pure tyrants- tyrants who can then be exposed for what they are under appeal and broadcast to a wider audience of more senior peers as to their ignorance and rampant corruption.

Yes, such defying of the most fundamental laws of their own system is frustrating. But as has always been said – once the swamp is drained, once all their magic and trickery is exposed, all that will be left are those willing to follow the law and those who are simply criminals that need to ultimately be arrest and removed from any public office.

> ***Prosecutor (from three Latin words PRO+SE+CUTIS meaning "Representing one's own flesh" or "In one's flesh") is the person responsible for making the accusations against another whilst holding office and authority so that such accusations may also be views as self-accusatory in order to perfect the Sacrament of Penance and the associated Indulgence - financial instruments.***

Similar to the role of the judge in terms of trust law and ecclesiastical law, the role of the prosecutor is shrouded in misinformation and confusion, despite the fact that the Latin name of the role makes it clear the primary purpose- to literally stand in the place of the accused and make a self-accusation, consistent with the law of the sacrament of Penance.

## The strange and twisted role of the Prosecutor

Prior to the perfection of the plea- the moment that the accused formally appoints the judge as executor, the prosecutor has no formal role within the constructive trust of the court case. Instead, the prosecutor is merely invoking their position as claiming to represent the flesh, or competency of the accused in order to make the accusation valid.

In other words, the lead attorney of any criminal court matter before the court is the prosecutor first and any defense attorney second. When one perfects their revocation of power of attorney or Pronouncement of Restitution followed by the Executor letter, then the accused is clearly revoking any right for the prosecutor to claim to represent them in making the accusation.

This does not mean that the accusation is false, merely that the prosecutor has no right to use the standard methods of hundreds of years by the bar guild to claim they represent the flesh of the accused and make a self accusation.

Therefore any such accusation cannot be considered valid and the matter must be dismissed with extreme prejudice.

> ***Attendance (from Latin Attendere "to direct the attention, to give notice") is when a man or woman is present in the court room, without admitting, accepting or agreeing to being under the jurisdiction of the court in order to settle some controversy or dispute.***

The private bar guild- forever obsessed in trickery via words – often use the word "appear" as the term for describing when a man or woman is present in a court room. The word appear comes from Latin appear meaning "to be seen, to show oneself and to wait/serve upon an official". As no Divine Immortal Spirit having perfected their Ecclesiastical notices can be lawfully subjected to the inferior laws of the private bar guild, the correct term is attendance, to clear up a matter, not appearance.

## The sole reason for attendance

It is true that if one does not attend court, then under the perverse rules of the private bar guild, such non-attendance will be viewed as admission of guilt and delinquency permitting the court to proceed with the matter on the basis that you are incompetence at standing on your own.

But attendance to their private court is not simply to prevent such trickery, it is primarily to have any matters cleared up once and for all- that you are the executor, that no official has been granted the right to represent you, that they have no jurisdiction, that you do not consent and that the matter must be dismissed by the judge with extreme prejudice, directed by you – the executor.

As the private bar guild is obsessed in games, delays, lies and trickery, it is likely that every possible trick, delay and confusion will be attempted to test your competence. Setting over the matter to another day is a trick. It is admitting the judge has some power to hear the matter. Do not fall for such tricks. If the judge will not dismiss the matter immediately on your instruction, then you make it clear the matter is dismissed. Do not agree for a matter to be held over as you are prepared to hear their arguments of claimed jurisdiction now, or dismiss the matter.

The bully judge will plow through as if you have said nothing. Object, object and keep objecting, making clear that nothing they do has your consent, is within jurisdiction. If the bully judge rushes out to try and change the form of the court by "recess" immediately object to them "changing the form of the court" as they run out the door. Stand firm. Such bully judges can only get away with tyranny and corruption if you fold.

The judge playing “stupid” will pretend that they don’t know what you’re talking about- that they have never heard about these kinds of things before- perfect- they are admitting their own incompetence. Therefore motion for dismissal on lack of competence with extreme prejudice.

Above all remember, you choose to attend out of honor for the law, not to honor them and to clear up and matter of controversy not to agree to their jurisdiction.

> **Jurisdiction is the Power and Authority of a Juridic Person to review, administer and issue certain Statutes or Ordinances. Jurisdiction most frequently applies to the power and authority of a Court to hear and adjudicate a matter, particularly in the publication of Ordinances. The word is also used to define the geographical area (territory) as well as the subject-matter to which the claimed power and authority of a Court applies.**

The common understanding of jurisdiction

Jurisdiction is without question one of the fundamental elements that must be resolved prior to the commencement of any matter before any court in order to ensure any subsequent orders, bills, bonds, bailments, securities and sentences are lawful.

Without even knowing the origin of the word, most people know that if a court does not have proper jurisdiction it cannot proceed with a case. We will be investigating both the common understandings of why as well as the deeper reasons in this article. But how is jurisdiction defined by the private Bar guilds and their private courts in order to understand how it is tested?

## The three ancient types of Jurisdiction

From the time of Anglo-Saxon law, well before the creation of “common law” in 1540 and then the private Bar guild “case law” of the 19th century, there were three (3) recognized elements to jurisdiction personal (persona), territorial (locus) and subject matter (subiecto):

Personal jurisdiction is claimed authority over a person, often regardless of their location.

Territorial jurisdiction is claimed authority confined to a bounded space, including all those (persons) residing therein and any events which occur there. It normally includes the sense of proper venue as it pertains to matters of law.

Subject-matter jurisdiction is claimed authority over the subject of the legal questions involved in the case.

Thus, if a court cannot establish uncontested jurisdiction of personal, territorial or subject-matter in accordance with ancient laws such as the laws of nations, then that particular court has absolutely no jurisdiction.

However, if a court can establish one or more arguments of jurisdiction then it may choose to proceed even though its imperfect jurisdiction on at least once count, may give rise to appeal.

Finally, a court that establishes all three forms of jurisdiction may be said to have "perfected jurisdiction" and therefore the argument of jurisdiction will not have any sound basis towards any appeal.

As far as nations and courts, most nations have more than one level of courts and more than one type of court, with the highest courts dealing with the most significant matters of law and the lowest sharing similar jurisdiction.

**The Ecclesiastical and commercial importance of jurisdiction**

It is one thing to follow a custom of claimed authority and to ensure such authority has been “perfected” before proceeding, but what is the deeper importance in law of Jurisdiction, particularly concerning our oath? Let’s look at the definition of the word.

Jurisdiction comes from combing two ancient Latin words iuro = “to swear, make an oath” and dicio = “power, influence, authority (of word)”. The second part of jurisdiction is also claimed as dicere meaning “to speak, to argue” which is also valid. Therefore, Jurisdiction has an essential connection to the making of a sacred oath associated with speech or argument before “some authority or power capable of determining the validity of such speech or argument”.

As a core function of the private Bar guild is the commercialization of our oath and honor through securities, bonds and bailments, it now makes perfect sense that such actions rely on the foundations of Jurisdiction as the making of a sacred oath associated with speech or argument before some authority or power capable of determining the validity of such speech or argument.

If Jurisdiction is not perfected, then the commercial products produced by the private court of the private Bar guild will be defective. Yet Jurisdiction also reveals a deeper “ecclesiastical” nature of itself- That the place for such a hearing, for such a vow must before some suitable ecclesiastical power having the authority and competence to adjudicate.

In other words, if the ecclesiastical authority of the court is properly challenged by an equal or higher ecclesiastical force, then by definition it cannot possess jurisdiction. Unfortunately, this deep and historic truth concerning the nature of jurisdiction is lost on many members of the private Bar guild who know little of the true nature of the foundation of their own laws.

**The standard approach of the private Bar guild to jurisdictions**

In most private courts of the private guild of the Bar, establishing personal, territorial and subject-matter jurisdiction is relatively simple and fast so that in a few moments the court has perfected its jurisdiction simply by confirming the “name” of the accused, their “residence” and that they “understand” the charges against them.

In perfecting "personal" jurisdiction, the judge simply asks if you are (some name)? If you answer yes then you have established personal jurisdiction by virtue of the fact that the 1st Cestui Que Vie Trust created upon your birth conveyed your "name" from you to the state, with you only having equitable title. Name comes from the Latin nomen, meaning the name of a slave on a register.

In perfecting "territorial" jurisdiction, the judge simply asks for your residential address, or the location of the "res", the property. Once you answer any location within the boundaries of the nation-state then they have you on territorial jurisdiction.

Now when they say do you "understand" the charges against you, they are asking will you "stand under" the jurisdiction of the court to hear the matter. When you answer in the affirmative, they have perfected their jurisdiction - all in a matter of seconds.

How then do you challenge their jurisdiction? By considering some of the examples outlined on the following link here.

## EXAMPLES

As has been explained throughout many of these articles, there is no “magic bullet” to appearing at a private court of the private guild of the Bar. Instead, as we have also repeatedly stated, the meaning of “success” is the combination of true knowledge, competence and conducting yourself as a representative of the Divine with respect, honor and self restraint.

With these items in mind, it is possible to consider some different scenarios how one might approach an appearance before the private commercial bond, security and bailment factory of the private guild of the Bar. Remember always, that these examples are in no way legal advice or to be taken literally, but role examples of how different hypothetical situations may arise.

Download- Executor Letter
Executor Letter 31Kb

**Scenario 1- Entering the Bar of your Own Free Will**

Please note, these notes are designed for the scenario when one is able to enter the Bar of their own free will. If one is brought before the Bar in chains, then these examples will have to be taken into consideration.

1st Form of Court: Step 1- Entering the Bar- Establishing Your Position

(i) Stay standing just before the Justice or Judge enters the court, so when they say "all rise" you do not need to rise.

(ii) Stay on the public side of the Bar until your case and name is called. When called, move to the front and just before the gates of the Bar – do not enter until you have established one of the following two approaches.

(iii a) (Kind/Polite Behaving Judge) "Your worship, may I please enter the bar in order to speak with you?"- WAIT FOR RESPONSE. If "Yes", ENTER THE BAR. If question follow-up with statement below.

(iii b) (Bully/Rude Behaving Judge) "Your worship I enter the bar as Holder of My Own Title" DO NOT WAIT FOR RESPONSE, ENTER THE BAR AND SAY NOTHING UNTIL JUDGE SPEAKS.

**1st Form of Court: Step 2 – Answering Personal Jurisdiction**

Now that you have entered the Bar, an implied contract has begun. The choice from this point is dependent on the honorable or dishonorable behaviour of the Judge. If kind and polite judge, the dialogue will continue. If rude and intimidating judge, they will seek to establish personal jurisdiction.

(i a) (If Kind/Polite Behaving Judge) "Your worship, I am Trust Recipient 123456-123456-123456 also known as the form [Name on Great Register of One Heaven]. I've advised the Registrar of Vital Statistics to remove my name from the slave roll and copies of these documents were sent to this court on [date] of which I have copies to give to you worship as I wish to ensure they were received. May I now give them to you?" WAIT FOR RESPONSE AND SAY NOTHING MORE. IF "Yes", CONTINUE TO STEP 3

(i b) (Bully/Rude Behaving Judge) WAIT FOR JUDGE TO ASK FOR NAME/RESIDENCE "Your worship, I am Trust Recipient 123456-123456-123456 also known as the form [Name on Great Register of One Heaven] and my location is heaven and the location of my flesh is here as I am divine duality and you may also refer to me as Divine Immortal Spirit or DIS or you may address me as you wish, your worship" SAY NOTHING MORE UNTIL THE JUDGE SPEAKS, OR RUNS OUT OF COURT.

**1st Form of Court: Step 3 –Contesting the Title they use to claim Personal Jurisdiction**

Now that you have established your higher position of title on a separate roll, either the polite judge will start reading, at which point you can emphasize you are contesting title, or the bully/rude judge will seek to test your competence before

deciding whether to dismiss the case or run out of court to trick you into re-forming the court again.

(i a) (Kind/Polite Behaving Judge) WAIT TILL JUDGE STARTS READING THE DOCUMENTS. “Your Worship as I have now apologized for my mistake of fact for using the Cestui Que Vie Trusts and corrected by status as living, I stand in honor with no controversy before this court. Your worship, I respectfully wish to advise the court that since I received no response to my deed poll, this court is currently in dishonor and so I humbly motion to your worship for the case to now be dismissed with extreme prejudice”. WAIT FOR THE JUDGE TO REPLY AND SAY NOTHING.

(i b) (Bully/Rude Behaving Judge) IF JUDGE DOES NOT RUN OUT OF COURT, WAIT UNTIL JUDGE SPEAKS, OR QUESTIONS. “Your worship, I am respectfully contesting the title of the property which you are using to establish personal jurisdiction. I’ve advised the Registrar of Vital Statistics to remove my name from the slave roll and copies of these documents were sent to this court on [date] of which I have copies to give to you worship as I wish to ensure they were received. May I now give them to you?” WAIT FOR RESPONSE AND SAY NOTHING MORE. IF “Yes”, CONTINUE TO STEP 3 (i a).

**Objection: Judge runs out of court/calls for Recess**

If the Judge decides to run out of court, this is not a victory. Instead it is the judge attempting to use an old trick of the private rules of the private guild in their private courts, to change the form of the court without you knowing. Unlike "adjournment" which keeps the existing form of court, a "recess" is a retreat which results in a new form of court appearing when the judge returns. A Recess is an offer which you must put on the record you reject.

The second the judge gets up from his seat to run out of the court, speak clearly.

"I object! We have contracted and I do not consent to the change in the form of the court" STOP SPEAKING AND WHEN THE JUDGE HAS LEFT, REMOVE YOURSELF FROM THE BAR AND SIT BACK IN THE PUBLIC GALLERY UNTIL THE JUDGE RETURNS.

Do not leave. If it means you have to wait until the end of the day, then this is what you have to do. If the bailiffs escort you out of the court OR the judge does not return, then file with the clerk a motion to dismiss on fundamental procedure error of the judge failing to re-appear in original court and obstruction of justice immediately, do not wait in case the judge returns the next day and you are not there.

Objection: Your name is [name] and so how do you plea?

This a classic example of a Judge pretending to ignore the contest of title and rush through to the plea, presuming jurisdiction has been settled. Do not be tricked by any kind of trick like this.

(Bully/Rude Behaving Judge) Your worship, as I have previously stated for the record, I am respectfully contesting the title of the property which you are using to establish personal jurisdiction. Furthermore, I have (offered/provided) you evidence of superior title and property. If you wish to proceed, then I humbly ask that the record reflect that you have effectively asserted in this court, before all present that neither God exists, nor Trust and Commercial Law, nor any Constitution or Rule of Law. I will therefore immediately appeal as an interlocutory matter of law to the President Judge/Chief Justice and the Attorney General on you ignoring my legitimate objection" STOP SPEAKING AND WAIT FOR THE RESPONSE OF THE JUDGE.

## 2nd Form of Court: Step 1 –Re-establishing Standing and Position on return of Judge

If a judge has played the "Recess" card, you must re-establish standing.
(Dishonorable/Rude Behaving Judge) “Your worship I enter the bar and the new form of court as Holder of My Own Title” DO NOT WAIT FOR RESPONSE, ENTER THE BAR AND SAY NOTHING UNTIL JUDGE SPEAKS.

> ***The request for a man or woman's Name is one of the first procedures in any court, establishing personal jurisdiction.***

One of the most important issues everyone is told when they go to court is not to be dragged into the “name game” by the Judge or Magistrate when they may ask “what is your name?” at the start of a hearing, arraignment or trial. But what is really behind this? Why is the name so important? And is there any way to avoid an obvious consent to jurisdiction by non-consent.

## The “Strawman” Roman Fiction Ownership Argument against admitting the name

Many years ago, it was revealed within the “truth movement” that when you admit to the name, you are admitting to acting as surety for a name you do not own, but is owned by the Roman Cult and its agencies. So you have just agreed to be surety for their legal fiction. Once you agree to be surety by admitting to the name, then they have you on the first level of jurisdiction over you – personal jurisdiction.

> ***A Plea is an answer demanded within the Courts of the Bar Guilds to a claim of controversy formally establishing that all three forms of jurisdiction have been perfected (personal, territorial and subject matter) and the manner with which the defendant wishes the matter to be reviewed.***

## What is the most common understanding of plea?

When you read a legal dictionary or investigate any of the documents of the private Bar guild concerning the concept of “plea”, you will find it is defined as a mostly procedural custom of “common law” whereby an answer is given by an accused in a civil or criminal case under the adversary system. The three generally accepted answers for a “plea” being Guilty, Not Guilty or No Contest.

There is however, another set of accepted pleas under the common law system called a “Peremptory plea” – the word peremptory from the Latin peremptio meaning to “destroy, prevent, kill”. Therefore a Peremptory plea if accepted by the rules of the private guild of the Bar literally “kills the case”.

**There are several accepted versions of peremptory plea including:**

Plea of “autrefois convict”, also known as a res judicata meaning previously convicted of the same offence; and

Plea of “autrefois acquit”, also known as a res judicata meaning previously acquitted or pardoned of the same offence.

A further and rarer form of plea exists called “demurrer” which requires a stop or pause by a party to an action, for the judgment of the court or another court on the question, whether, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by the opposite party, it is sufficient in law to sustain the action or defense, and hence whether the party resting is bound to answer or proceed further.

The word “demurrer” comes from the combination of Latin de (out, down) +muralis (fighting against). Thus demurrer is a call to the court to “cease fighting” until a matter of law is adjudicated.

Unfortunately, often when men and women have plea “demurrer” they do so without any adequate knowledge or basis to request an “interlocutory on a matter of law”- meaning an order, sentence, decree, or judgment, given in an intermediate stage between the commencement and termination of a cause of action, used to provide a temporary or provisional decision on an issue.

**A Demurrer is not a plea- do not enter a plea**

A Demurrer is not a plea. Do not be tricked by a judge into thinking you have entered a plea- you have not.

Nor should you be tricked by a judge when they say "alright then , I will enter that you have pleaded not guilty etc etc". That is an offer and do not accept such offers. The reason you do not enter a plea is that the court has no jurisdiction and when a plea is entered you effectively appoint the judge the executor.

**Everything frontwards is backwards**

While the information above should make perfect sense, there seems a "disconnect" between the definition of Plea first listed at the top of page, implying a Plea is in fact an "order" by the accused to the court, not the other way around. Is this true? Why is this true? And why is this deeper understanding of the nature of a plea so important?

As you may have read and concluded from previous pages of information on "How to Succeed in Court", there is much that is hidden concerning the foundations that support the private law of the Bar guild in its private courts with its private members. The nature of Plea is just one more example.

The origin of Plea is indeed an ancient concept of Anglo-Saxon law and is in fact a Right granted to all accused to choose the manner by which they be judged. Except, it wasn't called "plea", but "placeo" which meant an agreement by which form and method of review a matter was to proceed in a court under the Franks and later the Saxons called a Placitum – from which we get "place".

Plea on the other hand is merely an offer to the city of the "Seven Sisters" being Rome, with the origin of the word "Plea" derived from Pleiades meaning "seven sisters". Yet, while the word has been deliberately corrupted, like many elements of law, the concept that a Plea is the beginning a formal contract between the accused ordering the court to proceed a certain way and the judge remains true.

**Plea presumes jurisdiction has been perfected**

Before a contract can be agreed by entering a Plea, it is presumed as an ancient principle of law that Jurisdiction has been perfected concerning personal, territorial and subject matter.

In most private courts of the private guild of the Bar, establishing personal, territorial and subject-matter jurisdiction is relatively simple and fast so that in a few moments the court has perfected its jurisdiction simply by confirming the "name" of the accused, their "residence" and that they "understand" the charges against them. For more information on the nature of jurisdiction, please review the dedicated article here.

Thus, once jurisdiction is perfected, a plea can be requested and once a plea is given, the accused has formally contracted with the court.

If, however, a judge or magistrate has failed to perfect jurisdiction and instead has ignored or overlooked fundamental matters of law to attempt to "force jurisdiction", then a plea of demurrer may be used to suspend the court from continuing until the interlocutory matter of law concerning the failure of the court to properly establish jurisdiction can be heard by a separate court.

In all other cases, a plea of demurrer will be on the presumption that the court has perfected its jurisdiction against the accused and any suspension of procedures for a point of law will concern some other defect, not jurisdiction.

> ***Objection is a formal protest raised to an assumption or assersion raised by another party during a hearing, trial or other investigation by a Court based on a claimed violation of the rules of evidence, common law right or other procedure of the Bar Guild.***

The use of Objection is both a very powerful and potentially tricky right within the Courts of the Bar Guild. Objection goes to the heart of a Right of law whereby "he who does not assert his rights, has none".

In other words, one of the trickeries of the Courts of the Bar Guild is to process in an ordered fashion elements of an argument that when complete have stripped the logic of the defendant to argue they have the right to object, having failed to object at the appropriate time in appropriate respectful manner to a matter of evidence, procedure or right.

The trickery of Objection also plays into the question of jurisdiction. Unfortunately many people believe that Objection only applies to objection under the rules of the Bar Guild, when in fact the most important objection is the one based on the ancient principle of non-consent with an assertion presented to the court.

**Common Law Right of Objection**

A Common Law Right of Objection is the Right to Object to an assertion and claim presented to the court without admitting to any fact that you cede any rights no agree to be bound by the rules of the Bar Guild, thus if breaking such rules may be automatically deemed in dishonor.

Such an objection is critical when the Judge and Prosecution or Judge and Clerk begin any kind of procedural agreement before you as witness that may imply punitive implications. If you do not speak up with such a public display of an agreement being created before you, then by default you consent. This is a trick often played when the judge and prosecution wish to change the direction of a hearing, or trial when a defendant continues to assert their rights.

Such an Objection is raised the same as a normal procedural objection by speaking up and interrupting the claims of the other party with "Objection", or "I Object", usually followed up by "I do not consent" or "I do not consent and continue to reserve my rights in good faith."

Such an objection is not appropriate when challenging the testimony of a witness.

**Objection to witness testimony and rules of evidence**

The other key opportunity of objection is witness testimony and violation in the rules of evidence. In this example, the "Objection" must be followed up with the allegation of procedural fault.

***The Sentence is one of the final acts of an administrator (single judge or magistrate), or a court (3 judges or magistrates) following (1) a verdict from a hearing, review or trial and (2) a judgment whereby their evaluation is expressed in terms of the overall matter. A Sentence is always an offer, even if not clearly expressed as such.***

## A Sentence is an Offer not an Order

Before anyone finds themselves in a court whereby they could face a judge as an administrator, or a tribunal of judges or magistrates issuing a criminal sentence, there is something you must know- a Sentence is an Offer, not an Order.

This fact is well known by judges and magistrates, but sadly not even fully known by most lawyers, prosecutors and members of the Bar.

In other words, you have the right to immediately decline the offer before the judge or magistrate bangs down their gavel to indicate the Offer has been agreed, by silence, acknowledgment and the passage of a few moments of time.

Technically the judge or magistrate cannot bang down their gavel until they have given their sentence as an offer. If they do bang down their gavel before completing the offer of the sentence, then they have fundamentally broken a primary rule of their job and you can instantly object with the proviso that you will appeal such a corruption of law.

So in most cases you will have at least a second after the judge stops speaking and before the gavel drops to state instantly “I decline your offer, your honor”.

If you do so, the judge or magistrate is not permitted to continue as you have not consented to the sentence, therefore you cannot be considered the holder of the liability, even if the jury has found you guilty in fact. This is a fundamental Achilles heel of the corrupt law of the Bar Guild and provides an opportunity for any man or woman to negotiate a fairer sentence, whilst remaining in honor with the law.

But first, how is this possible? And why if it is true that more people don’t know about it? If it is true why would the Bar deny it is true and get away with it? And why is it true? Lets start with the continued question of general ignorance of the law by most members of the Bar.

Just because one is a member of the Bar does not mean they even know Bar rules let alone the Law

Just because a person has trained as an attorney for years and is a loyal member of a Bar Guild does not mean they have any idea about the rules of the Bar, let alone the law in general. As is stated in Canon 1669 “The inferior Roman legal

system is deliberately complex with volumes of texts in order to deliberately conceal, confuse and ensure knowledge of the law is excluded for all but a very few." In other words, the first people to whom the Roman legal system lie are the lawyers, then the people.

It is why the modern legal system is so massively overwritten- over 60 million laws within the United States, compared to a few hundred maxims of the 12 Tablets of Roman Law that stood in the forum for 1,000 years as the basis of the law of the Roman Empire.

Most members of the legal professional are good people and often highly intelligent. So in order to confuse them, to entrap them into a mod of behaviour for which they probably swore they would never follow, the law must be presented as overly complex and confusing.

It means, one cannot possibly rely on even a law professor to provide credible rebuttal nor confirmation of the statement of claim concerning sentencing. Only the history and reasoning behind it- and anecdotal examples provide any "evidence" of the truth.

**What is happening at sentencing?**

To provide some rational and logical evidence to the truth of the claim that a Sentence is only an offer, not an order before the judge seals it through the use of the gavel, let us review what we know about the Bar Guild and the Court in financially sealing sentence and liability.

When a controversy is first brought to court, such as a criminal matter, the liability is held by the prosecutor until the liability can be attached to the defendant. In terms of the Court, this liability has a financial sum and once perfected will produce a bond of some financial value that will later be sold like any other bond on the bond market. The sale of bonds of people in prison is now well known and proven as fact with the issue of CUSIP numbers for such bonds and their trade in major markets.

So how does the prosecutor get the liability across to the defendant? Well, simply by getting the defendant to accept the liability as surety after they have accepted the "benefit" of the associated penalty, such as prison. In other words, there are two distinct items the defendant must consent of their own free will (1) the penalty listed in the judgment of the judge/magistrate as a "benefit" and (2) the surety of performance in the form of the sentence.

The court cannot force these onto the defendant, even if a jury has found them through a verdict guilty. Nor can a judge even impose it unilaterally upon a defendant who has already pleaded guilty through some "plea bargain". Instead it must be the man or woman who makes their consent known for it to be legal. If it is

not legal, then the value of the penalty is worthless and the court cannot lawfully process the bond, nor sell it.

Now in a jurisdiction where they are not seeking to make money from crime, a judge may ignore such procedures, particularly in communist and totalitarian regimes. But we are not speaking about such systems of law. In fact, even in the worst of regimes, an absence of consent by the prisoner to the sentence makes the sentence unlawful.

**What does this mean in practice?**

Anyone who has dealt with the private courts of the private Bar Guilds may well feel that even this information is limited given the preference for many members of the Bar to simply ignore even the most basic of their own rules. But this history should not be used to belittle, nor discount the significance of understand that instantly rejecting any sentence as an offer.

When a man or woman instantly and respectfully rejects a sentence by stating clearly “I decline and do not consent to your offer your honor”, the judge must then make a counter offer. This might go one through several offers and counter offers until the matter is resolved and the judge can then bang their gavel and seal the deal.

In practical terms it can make a massive difference between the initial punitive measures “offered” and the final offer.

But in all the information presented here, it is entirely up to the man or woman to consider and make their own choice.

> ***A Sign, or signature is the action as well as identifying mark such as a name, blood splotch, word or letter upon a Form, usually a Document. Hence a Signature being a unique distinguishing mark of agreement and Surety for an inferior Person.***

**The Bar wants you to sign as surety**

At key points in a Court case, the Bar members want you to sign certain documents. Why? Because your signature is like your vocalized consent - it can be legally interpreted as your agreement to be surety for an obligation and to perform as well as to waive other rights.

Do you have to sign? No you don't. But in many cases, the Bar has designed a system so that if you don't it is interpreted as dishonor so that they can invoke their power of attorney powers to declare you delinquent, incompetent and send you to prison anyway.

This is why you may have heard of people who refused to sign the papers when entering prison and yet were treated worse than most serious criminals, with complete apparent ignorance of their rights- why? because the system is designed at certain points where you MUST sign. So how do you overcome an unjust and unfair

system that forces a man or woman to sign under duress, against their will and yet interprets such signatures as valid under Canon Law? The answer is making sure you signature follows a clear mark of duress.

**Vi Coactus**

Before you sign anything under duress, in order not to be unfairly determined as in dishonor and incompetent, you may lawfully initial in large letters the letters V.C. where you will sign, then sign your name after- always after.

What V.C. stands for is Latin for Vi Coactus which means literally "under constraint". This should normally be sufficient on any document which you are forced to sign to bear witness to the fact that it was done under duress.

Now, at the earliest opportunity before the court or official, you can make it known that upon review of your signature it can be proven to have been forced under threat and coercion and so cannot be used as legally binding agreement.

In some locations and in some prisons as this knowledge grows, it is possible that law enforcement officials may start to reject such signatures, adding more threat and force on a person to sign without using V.C. It is your choice remembering that if you allow such criminal intimidation and torture to prevail and do sign without protest then the system can simply lie and state you made such a sign of your "own free will".

So if they tear up the paperwork and demand you do it again, stating that such a signature is unlawful then such claims are against the laws of the Roman Cult Canon Law- the actual law that underpins their own statutes and regulations. However, if after several attempts they still refuse, there is a second method equally valid- the use of ellipse.

**The use of ellipse**

When the treat of intimidation or outright rejection of lawful protest is too great, then a second and equally valid method of signing under protest is permitted, namely the use of three full stops placed first, followed by the signature so that the three dots are not obscured by the signature.

This is called an ellipse eg "..." and indicates that legally there was a form of words you wanted to state but were unable due to some event, in this case because of threat and coercion.

Thus, at the earliest opportunity the ellipse can be revealed and it can be stated that you intended to write V.C. but were prevented therefore nullifying any agreement.