ROMAN

COURT

PROCEDURES

by

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revision 1

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Roman Court Procedures
Contents

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Introduction

Everyday around the world, hundreds of thousands of people find themselves before the jurisdiction of some form of "Court" under Roman Law, also known as Western 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?

Culpability and restoring the law

It is a foundation principle of Ucadian law that whenever a controversy concerning the law is raised, the issue must be recognized by the Ucadian Courts for resolution, regardless of whether a non-Ucadian society claims higher jurisdiction to hear the matter or not.

At this moment, the issue is not a question of a valid controversy and indeed if culpability exists or not, but the fact that an accusation has been made and therefore a controversy must be resolved in honor of the law.

In the normal course of events, the Ucadian courts shall seek to have such matters of controversy transferred to a Ucadia venue for hearing, thus allowing Roman Courts the honor of ensuring all controversies brought to it are heard and resolved.
However, it is not always possible that a Roman Court will agree to a change of venue and may insist on the matter being resolved according to Roman law, not Ucadian law. This is the purpose of these pages, to provide some background to the occult and strange world of Roman Court Procedures that bears little resemblance to justice and law.

Succeeding at Court

No one can guarantee anyone that they can win a case within a Roman 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 a Roman 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.

HISTORY

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.

PRIVATE BAR GUILDS

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.

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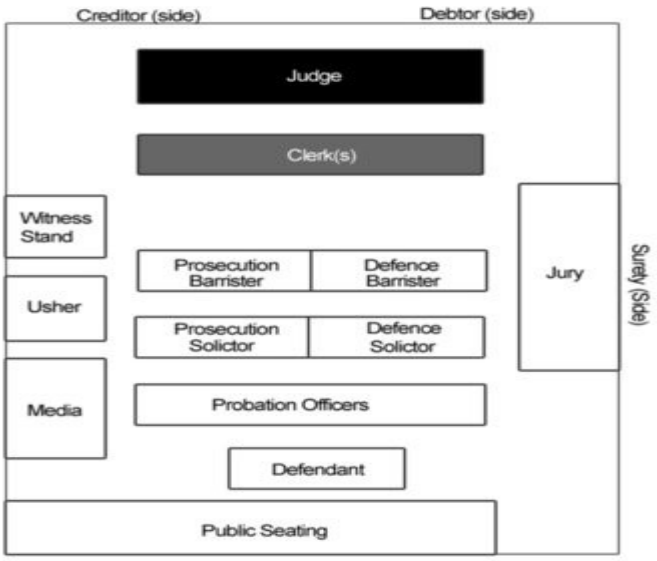
COURTROOMS

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:



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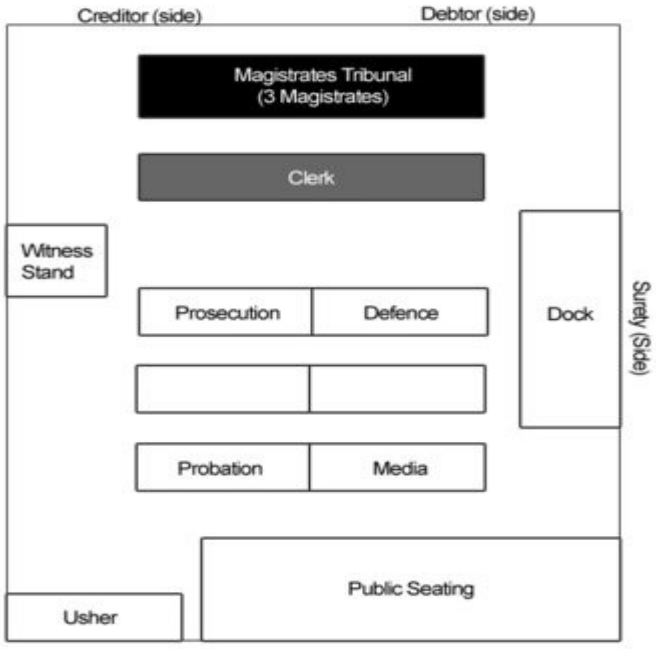

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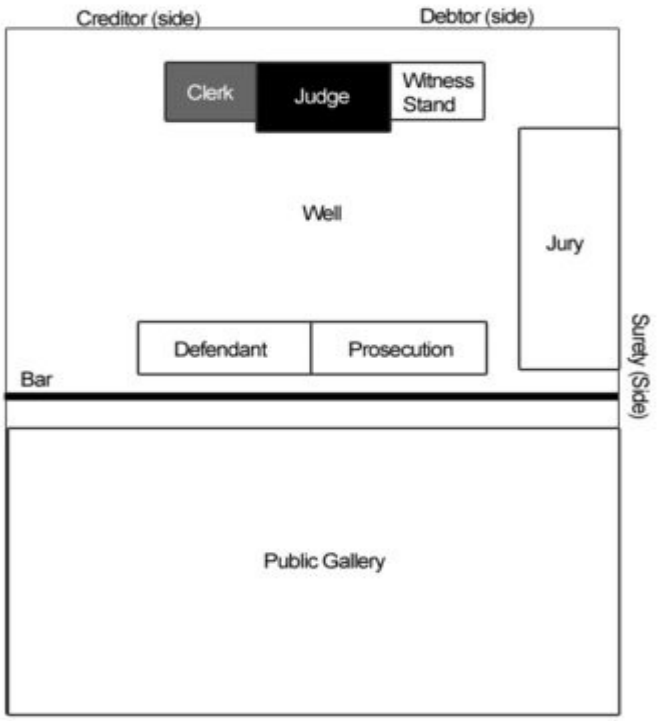

OFFICERS

An Officer is one who occupies an office possessing a certain level of authority in trust within a hierarchy organization, especially in military, government or law. One who does not occupy a particular office but may be temporarily granted some or all of the level of authority in trust of the relevant officer is called an agent.

Origin of the word Officer

The word Officer comes from officere meaning “to serve and assist, to attend, to perform ones duty, function or ceremonial acts” itself from officium meaning “service, attention, ceremonial duty or function”.

The ancient Romans used the word legatus to describe an officer as the word officium described not only some official commission to public service but a physical ecclesiastical space associated with such office such as a shrine, temple, chapel or sanctuary. This is because all authority in Roman law, as with all historical civilized law, recognized authority and position was derived first from the realm of the Divine. Therefore all office literally is and has always been ecclesiastical in origin and historic source of authority.

Upon the creation of the Common Law system in the 16th Century, this ancient notion of public service, public duty being associated with the occupation of some shrine, temple, chapel or

sanctuary was revived with the added concept of “circumscription”. Now a sacred space associated with an office did not have to physically look like a shrine, temple, chapel or sanctuary but only had to be recognized as having been circumscribed to a particular office.

Thus a judge occupies the sacred circumscribed space of their chamber, being an ecclesiastical office; a clerk occupies the sacred circumscribed space of their chancery office, being ecclesiastical and a physical court room is recognized under Roman Canon law as an “oratory” and sacred ecclesiastical space protected by the church.

Oath of Office

As an office and its authority is derived from the Divine and ecclesiastical in nature, a man or woman is invested into an office by virtue of a solemn oath to the people whom they pledge to serve and to the divine presence they choose to believe. This is why in most western “Christian” countries, officers are “sworn into” office by making their oath while touching a Holy Bible. If an officer and the nature of being an officer were not ecclesiastical, then an oath would not be fundamental.

Such a solemn and sacred oath is fundamental to legitimately occupying an office and exercising the powers granted to it. So important is this oath to holding office that should the oath be incorrectly taken, it must be sworn again. Furthermore, the absence of a sworn oath can cause a man or woman claiming to occupy an office to be criminally charged for such failure, including all orders and decisions made by them to be summarily dissolved. Simply, a man or woman who has not taken a valid oath does not legitimately hold an office and is not a legitimate officer.

It is why in most countries now, oaths are recorded against the records of certain public officials to prove that a valid oath has been witnessed and recorded, especially in the case of judges, magistrates and prosecuting attorneys. However, it has occurred where senior public officers have failed to record or make a valid oath and subsequently been removed from office, even if they were legitimately elected by popular ballot by the people of a region.

Obligation and Duty of Officers

Unlike agents who may be granted by warrant certain authority and powers to perform acts on behalf of an officer, officers by their nature are duty bound and obligated to act with honor to their office and oath.

This is because, the very authority and legitimacy of occupying an ecclesiastical space (office) depends upon the officer remaining "connected" to the source of their authority and power. When an officer acts dishonorably and disgracefully against the duties of their office and oath, they instantly lose all authority and legitimacy, whether they have been officially removed or not. This is considered an "automatic excommunication" that occurs, regardless of any public removal.

In particular, an officer may not sign orders, nor validate deeds whilst they are in a state of dishonor as such instruments lack the authenticity of seal and sign when an officer is in dishonor. It is why the honor of court officials, particularly judges is of paramount importance to the effective function of Roman Law.

All official positions in Roman Courts are Officers

Whether or not a particular position possesses the powers of agent of another, all official positions in Roman Courts are by definition officers and therefore public office, public servants and ecclesiastical in nature.

The names of such public officials may vary in different locations around the Earth but include judges, magistrates, clerks, attorneys, police officers, prison officers, customs officers, immigration officers, bailiffs, probation officers, parole officers, auxiliary officers, and sheriffs, marshals, and their deputies. In all cases, these particular officers are public servants, public trustees and duty bound to serve the directions of executors who have legitimate rights to manage the affairs of estates.

JUDGES

A Judge, usually first a Justice of the Peace, is a judicial officer appointed through solemn public oath, in order to administer justice according to the Policies ("statutes") of the Juridic Person within the limits of power established for their office.

Origin of the word Judge

The word Judge comes from the late 16th Century adaption of the Latin word iug(o) meaning “to bind together, connect, couple (together)”. It is directly associated with the creation of the word “judgment” at the same time. Judgment is a term used to define “the decision, order or sentence of a court concerning a person that binds the mind and flesh to it through consent”.

The Ancient Greek term for a judge was ???t?? (krites) meaning "judge, umpire". Similarly, the Ancient Latin term for a judge was arbiter meaning “judge, umpire”. The Anglo-Saxon and indeed Feudal systems also did not use the word “Judge” but the word Justice and Justices of the Peace, not Judge until the 16th Century.

The term Judgment was first invented at the Jesuit College of English in the late 16th Century along with approximately 2,000 new legal terms then delivered through the guise of the Shakespeare portfolio as part of the introduction of the world’s first Mind Influence System that eventually replaced physical slavery with (voluntary) slavery of the mind. The word Judgment is derived from two Latin words iug(o) meaning “to bind together, connect, couple (together)” and

ment(is) meaning “Mind”. Hence the true original meaning of the word Judgment is “to bind together the mind (and person)”.

Authority of a Judge

A Judge sources their authority on two levels being Executor or "Delegate" and Adjudicator:

> (i) As Executor or "Delegate", a judge has the authority to execute orders and decisions; and
> (ii) As Adjudicator, whereby all parties agree for the matter to be presided by the Judge, a judge has the authority to provide their findings.

In any controversy brought before a court where a trust is formed in the name of a legal person, a Judge holds the position of Executor by presumption only. Should the accused of the same name as the legal person competently assert their birthright as Executor and Beneficiary over their own flesh, mind and matters, the Judge becomes an Executor De Son Tort if they do not bow and relinquish all claims to the contrary.

Unless a Judge demonstrates an Oath before both Parties to render fair justice prior to hearing the Suit and unless both parties have given their consent, free of duress, then a man or woman claiming to be a judge holds no authority whatsoever to either hear the matter, nor render justice on behalf of the law.
When a man or a woman holding neither authority nor right as a judge falsely sits as a judge and refuses to swear an oath before each case to render fair justice, then all verdicts, judgments and orders by that judge are rendered null and void from the moment of issue.

Any judgment rendered by a man or woman claiming to be a judge but refusing to swear an oath to render fair justice is automatically liable for challenge by any man or woman claiming their rights and obligations.

When a man or a woman holding neither authority nor right as a judge falsely sits as a judge and hears matters before the court, they deliberately cause the gravest of all injury to the living law and contempt of due process of the law. In such circumstances, it is encumbered upon men and women to assert their rightful claim to assume the temporary office of judge and bring remedy on behalf of the law within such a place for its proper healing.

Role of a Roman Court Judge

Unlike the krites of Ancient Greece, or the arbiter of ancient Rome, or the Justice of the Peace of Anglo-Saxon and even Feudal Law, a Roman Court Judge has a purely commercial duty to their private bar guild- to bind the mind and flesh to a sentence, order, penalty through consent, thus making it "lawful".

While the private bar guilds have been in existence since the late 13th Century, the new Roman Courts introduced under Henry VIII of England and his Venetian advisers, then replicated throughout the world streamlined the production of bonds, bailments and securities by ensuring uniform sentencing laws and judges perfecting the "binding" of the convicted.

However, in recent decades the level of knowledge and competence of judges in many Western nations under Roman Courts and private bar guilds has diminished to the point that some judges no longer consider the consent and binding of judgments as essential as the very name and purpose of the role implies.

CLERKS

A Clerk is an Office invested with certain custodial and administrative authority to which one is appointed by solemn oath to assist in the administration and services of a Juridic Person according to its policies also known as “statutes”.

The origin of the Clerk

The word Clerk is a shortened derivative of the Ecclesiastical word Cleric from the 13th Century Latin word Claricus meaning “Roman priest possessing administrative skills and powers” or literally “One who belongs to the clarus” with the word clarus meaning “illumination of sight, clear voice and sound mind”. The claim that the word originates from ancient Greek is a complete fabrication of the 15th and 16th Century.

In 1275/1276 Rudolph I Hapsburg in Switzerland and Edward I of England with the assistance of AntiPope Gregory X (1271-1276) simultaneously declared "usury" or the charging of interest and financial transactions -- vital for trade and business for thousands of years -- a mortal sin for any Christian punishable by death and then proceeded to place all financial and banking transactions in the hands of “Jewish” Khazar/Magyar families from Venice and Genoa by appearing to “press-gang” them into the service of the Roman Cult as the infamous servi camerae ("serfs of the treasury"). Thus the greatest financial monopoly system in Civilized history was born as an unholy organized crime alliance that has continued until this present day.

While the public were only permitted to now deal exclusively with Khazar/Magyar banking families for all their financial transactions now able to charge extraordinary amounts of interest, compared to the ancient limit of three percent, the Roman Cult developed a private interface with the servi camerae ("serfs of the treasury") called the cancellorum, later called the “chancery” meaning barrier, grating or enclosure administered by a claricus or simply a “clerk”.

The Chancery was both a legal barrier, an interface to the servi camerae as well as a physical place within a church, usually behind the main altar and the site of various shrines. It was here that the claricus or “clerk” would sit and perform the ecclesiastical financial duties of the church such as the sale of indulgences. Over time as the sophistication of indulgences grew into forms of

Bills, Promissory Notes, Certificates and other instruments, the clerk was granted a permanent "office" particularly in the development of permanent Roman law courts.

The role and powers of the clerk of courts

The literal definition of "court" in the context of a Roman Court is the Latin word cautio meaning a place controlled by a private (Roman) guild for the production of bailments, securities and bonds. Thus the role of a Roman Court has always depended on the skills and loyalty of an ecclesiastical claricus or "clerk".

The clerk is responsible for the paperwork associated with any matter, including the financial administration associated with trusts, ensuring such transaction remain secret in accordance with their secret oath of office that is in perpetual conflict with any public oath. Clerks are also responsible for the preparation of official documents of the court and their transmission.

However, the clerk also possesses extraordinary powers as custodian of the names and rolls of a district or region consistent with the history of the clerk as a senior administrative official of local communities.

In 1834, British Parliament introduced the Poor Law Amendment Act (1834) which reorganized Church of England parishes into unions which were then be responsible for the poor in their area and administered by a Board of Poor Law Guardians, also known as the Board of Guardians. The Board was assisted by a new office known as the Clerk of the Board of Guardians, also known as the "Clerk of the Guardians" being an additional title granted to the existing local Clerk of the Peace responsible for administering the records and matters of the Magistrates Court of the area.

The Clerk of the Peace, assuming the powers of Clerk of the Guardians as well as Clerk of the Magistrates from 1836 onwards was granted even greater power as the Registrar of the Court of Record and responsible for the accurate recording of births, deaths, marriages and events within the parish union. Importantly, the Clerk of the Guardians was said to be "in custody" of all persons on the poor rolls on account of their name being registered at birth.

From 1871 onwards, the Board of Guardians and Clerk of Guardians were granted even more guardian responsibilities with the creation of "districts" called Sanitary Districts governed by a Sanitary Authority responsible for various public health matters including mental health legally known as "sanity" through the Local Government Act of 1871, Public Health Act 1872 and Public Health Act 1875. The Boards of Guardians and Clerk of Guardians were also granted guardianship over minors through the Guardianship of Infants Acts 1886 and 1925.

Significantly, from 1879 with the Summary Jurisdiction Act (1879), the Clerk of the Peace, also known as the Clerk of the Guardians, also known as the Clerk of the Magistrates, also known as the Registrar of the Court of Record was granted the powers of the Clerk of the Privy Council as

their agent for summary judgment matters. Thus when the Clerk of the Magistrates or their agent such as a Justices' Clerk issued a summons or warrant under Crown seal, the matter could be handled as a summary judgment simply by evoking these extraordinary powers over all subjects, regardless of whether they were poor, insane or a minor.

In 1929 in the United Kingdom with the Local Government Act (1929), the Boards of Guardians as well as the position of Clerk of Guardians were finally "abolished" by allocating their powers to a different office:

(i) Board of Guardians became Council of a County or Borough; and
(ii) Clerk to the Guardians became Clerk of the County Council or Town Clerk; and
(iii) Guardian as an individual became a member of the Council of a County or Borough; and
(iv) Poor Law Union became a County or Borough.

In most western countries following Roman Cult law and English law, the Town Clerk remains effectively the "Clerk of the Guardians", the "Clerk of the Peace", the "Agent of the Clerk of the Privy Council", the "Clerk of the Magistrates" and "Registrar of the Court of Record" with the Justices' Clerks of Magistrates Courts their agent possessing the claimed power to conclude summary judgments.

Based on the continued claimed powers of the Clerk and their agents, a Magistrates Court is effectively a Court of Wards and Guardians with a hearing effectively either "examination" or a "summary judgment" for petty matters limited by cost and penalty.

Upon the presumptions of power claimed by the Clerks, when one attends a Roman law Magistrates Court, it is presumed one has consented to being treated as a Ward unless such presumptions are rejected before attendance or immediately upon being brought forcibly before the Magistrates Court.

MAGISTRATES

A Magistrate, also known as a Justice of the Peace, is a judicial officer occupying an Office usually invested with guardianship, custodial and administrative authority limited to a particular legislative government area such as a municipality or council.

The origin of the word Magistrate

The word Magistrate originates from the Latin magistratus meaning literally "magistrate". In Roman Law, a magistrate was considered a senior judicial rank and the magister (meaning "chief or director") was one of the highest administrative positions of power. However, by the 4th Century CE and the formation of the Holly Roman Empire of British born Emperor Constantine, the title of the magistrate was abolished.

The return of the title of Magistrate in Roman Law

In 1327, King Edward III of England created through the Justices of the Peace Act (1327) a new voluntary role called a “Justice of the Peace” designed to hear and resolve local disputes throughout the various parishes. There was no income from such service and the role was largely filled as an added title by existing respected local leaders.

The role was further amended in acts in 1344 and 1361. The Justices of the Peace Act 1361 is still in force in England. It gave the Justices of the Peace the Power to “restrain the Offenders, Rioters, and all other Barators, and to pursue, arrest, take and chastise them according their Trespass or Offence; and to cause them to be imprisoned and duly punished according to the Law and Customs of the Realm…”.

However, by the 19th Century, the role of the unpaid Justice of the Peace had become intolerable and in 1839 a new professionally paid role was created called “Magistrate” to assist with the creation of the Policy (spelt Police) Officers designed to uphold the corporate policies of corporate estates now controlling boroughs and nations through the Metropolitan Police Act 1839, Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839. Thus, the Justices of the Peace as a Magistrate of a Policy (Policy) Court could gain an income in assisting with the validation of fines and other revenue acts initiated by the Policy (spelt police) Officers.
Thus a modern Roman Magistrate is intimately linked to the Policy (police) Forces of corporate entities for raising revenue, enacting seizures of goods and people under letters of marquee called “warrants”.

Magistrates Court

A Magistrates Court typically possesses both civil and criminal jurisdiction to hear cases, but limited according to the severity of charges, the penalties that may be issued or the amount of claimed compensation.

PROSCEUTOR

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.

The corruption of the role of Accusator

In ancient Rome, the one who brought the controversy or "accusation" was called the Accusator, not "prosecutor".

The word Accusator comes from the Latin accusator meaning "the one who accuses" and was the formal title given to the party who first brought the accusations of a controversy before a competent Forum.

Prosecutor is a 16th Century term created for Roman Courts and comes from two Latin terms being Pro Se meaning “for one’s own behalf” and cutis “skin (flesh)”. Hence Pro+Se+Cutis literally means “on behalf of one's own skin” or a Beneficiary De Son Tort or simply the “false beneficiary”.

The Roman Cult and the private law guilds corrupted the role of the Accusator and replaced it with the role of the "Prosecutor" in the 16th Century to both comply with the principles of the Sacrament of Penance upon which all Roman Suits are based and secondly to comply with trust law. Under Trust law it is the beneficiary that brings the complaint to the Executor, not a Trustee or non-related party. Furthermore, by presuming the role of the accused in making the accusation, the Prosecutor perfects the "prayer of confession" consistent with the Roman Cult 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 as the claimed "beneficiary".

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.

Once a man or woman who is accused competently asserts their position as both Executor and Beneficiary of any trust created in their legal name that claims control over their mind, flesh, soul and behaviour, the Prosecutor becomes a Beneficiary De Son Tort and must immediately withdraw from the Court and the matter be dismissed with extreme prejudice.

As the purpose of the role of the Prosecutor is founded on trickery and corruption of the law to usurp the position of the accused, the use of the word Prosecutor is forbidden in any Ucadian Court.

COUNSEL

The Right to Counsel is an ancient principle of Law, whereby all who are accused may seek the Counsel of an Advocate of their choosing to present their case before the court.

Advocate as Counsel

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”.

The ancient right to Counsel is further reinforced through Trust Law when an accused as general executor to the trust representing the suit against them may nominate one or more general executors to act on their behalf. When this occurs Counsel is also known as Amicus Curiae.

Justice requires that the Counsel selected by an Accused swear a valid oath or execute a valid deed to truthfully serve the interests of the accused ahead of any other interests. A Counsel that will not or cannot serve the interests of the accused above other interests is unfit to be Counsel.

While a Counsel is duty bound to serve the interests of their client, they are obligated to do so within the confines of the law such that any facts present in defense are true to the best knowledge of the Counsel and no act to knowingly or deliberately injure the law is performed during such service.

An Advocate that engages as Counsel for another while still honoring a higher pledge, oath or association that is in conflict with serving the best interests of their client, whether or not such conflict is divulged, is guilty of an injury of the law and unfit to be Counsel.

Lawyer as Counsel

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)”. Hence the true and original meaning of a lawyer is “one who is authorized and licensed by the private Guilds of the Bar to practice law”. Therefore, no Lawyer can be Counsel without deliberately injuring the law and perverting the course of Justice.

Attorney as Counsel

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”. Therefore, no Attorney can be Counsel without deliberately injuring the law and perverting the course of Justice.

Barrister as Counsel

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". Hence the meaning is "a student of the law (of the private Guild) that has been called to the Bar". Therefore, no Barrister can be Counsel without deliberately injuring the law and perverting the course of Justice.

ATTORNEY

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.

POLICE OFFICER

A Police Officer (pronounced “policy officer”) is a private security agent of a private company granted the authority by a particular government elite to alienate certain public and constitutional rights for profit and the privatization of "public peace" and protection duties at the expense of historic peace officers such as sheriffs and constables.

The origin of Police Officers

The concept of private militia companies being granted the authority to act as an occupation army against the general populace is an unprecedented and alien concept first invented in the mid-19th Century in England upon the bankruptcy of the Empire by the Rothschild dynasty.

Prior to this time and in many countries, constitutions and parliaments provided for a network of public servants called “Peace Officers” to serve the best interests of the public, work with Justices of the Peace and protect the public from corruption or harm. The office of Sheriff is one last example of one role that was instituted in many countries. The office of Constable in English colonies is another example of a public servant and peace officer.

However, following the upheaval of debt and control of the British Empire shifting to the banks, through the Metropolitan Police Act 1839, Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839, a new system was introduced that “inclosed” the rights of the public to peace officers, replaced with policy

enforcement officers (pronounced “police officers”) solely responsible to protect the interests of the elite and to generate revenue from the populace through fines, threats and penalties.

Today, most modern police forces find themselves in a permanent conflict with private shareholders demanding protection of the elite, organized crime duties and revenue raising, versus genuine concern for public safety and keeping the peace.

To avoid the breakdown of large scale police forces into warring factions, most police forces now separate certain duties to ensure front line agents are not exposed to the most extreme duties of private employees to the corporation, while maintaining the illusion that the privatization of public safety and protection is producing better results.

In some major cities where the private policy (police) companies seek greater control over the public, the police agents have been caught enacting and participating in riots, particularly in Europe.

Despite overwhelming evidence that private policy (police) militia are unconstitutional, have protected and promoted a system of entrenched organized crime and made many cities less safe, almost no private policy force has been disbanded in any major city to return to traditional law enforcement peace officers.

SHERIFF

A Sheriff is one of the oldest offices of law being a legal official bestowed with responsibility for keeping the public peace and protection of all property of a shire. The role now extends to the more modern legal unit of a county since the 13th Century CE. The role of the sheriff is at least 1700 years old and dates to the same time as the creation of the first local administrative units by the great Holly King Cormac mac Art in the 3rd Century CE.

The origin of Sheriff

The word Sheriff is an adaption of an ancient title for the first peace officers of shires (from ancient Gaelic sire, an administrative division created in the 3rd Century CE) called sire áirithe meaning "worthy man of the shire (sire)". By the 10th Century, the words sire áirithe were blended to siráirithe and scirgerefa to become sheriff by the 13th and 14th Century.

Under the laws created by the great Holly King Cormac mac Art at the start of the 3rd Century CE, the áirithe of the sire (shire) was responsible for the protection and custody of all property of the sire (shire), while the individual baillidh (bailiff) of each town (bail) was responsible for the people and land around the town.

While the laws of Tara and the Holly were inclosed by the Khazar/Magyar and their mercenary forces in subsequent centuries, the role of sheriff was retained because of its origin as the first

and highest law of the land from the beginning of the first sophisticated land titles system under Holly Law.

However, since the massive changes usurping the sovereingty of most nations in favor of the international banking system from the 1930's , the role of the Sheriff has been largely reduced while the promotion of private militia in the form of "policy" or police forces have taken over. In some locations, the role of the sheriff has become largely ceremonial, merely retaining the notional law of the land, while almost all effective "peace" duties are handled by policy (police) agents.

EXECUTOR

Executor is the term used to define the most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law based on trust. The power and authority of the Office of Executor is called Dominium.

Origin of the word Executor

The word Executor comes from the Latin exsecutor meaning “one who speaks for himself, is his (their) own commander and manager". The Latin word itself is derived from three primary Latin words ex meaning "by reason of, through or in accordance with", se meaning "himself, herself or themselves" and cutis meaning "skin (flesh)".

By definition, an Executor is appointed by the creator of a Trust. There are only four valid methods by which an Executor is appointed being By the Grantor, By the Testator, By the Deed or By the Tenor:

(i) By the Grantor is when an Executor is appointed by the Grantor of a Trust; or
(ii) By the Testator is when an Executor is appointed by direct naming by the Testator of a Will to manage and administer the decedents' estates in executing the will of a Testamentary Trust; or
(iiii) By the Deed is when an Executor is appointed in accordance with the terms of a Deed of Trust such as granting the power of appointment to one or more beneficiaries of a society possessing a valid system of law and elections; or
(iv) By the Tenor ("to the tenor") and traditionally called is when an Executor is appointed in absence of clear instruction by Deed, Grantor or Testator based on one or presumptions that if found to be false immediately dissolve any presumed powers.

Types of Executor roles

There are six (6) main types of Executors based on the legitimacy of their Authority and the manner of their appointment:

(i) Exsecutor Generalis, also known as "General Executor" is the highest form of Executor having complete Authority and Dominion over the Trust and its Assets. There can only be one General Executor for a Trust; and
(ii) Exsecutor Ab Episcopo Constitutus, also known as an "Executor Dative" is an Executor appointed by ecclesiastical authority to administer the estate of a deceased who did not leave a will (died intestate) ; or
(iii) Executor Testamentarius, also known as a "Testamentary Executor" is an executor appointed by a Testator; or
(iv) Executor Nominatum , also simply known as a "Executor" is an executor appointed by a Grantor, Testator or through terms of the Deed; or
(v) Exsecutor Lucratus, also known as an "Executor" is an Executor that possesses the assets of the Testator by law, based on one or more presumptions on account of some undischarged debts that do not permit the assets to be released to a named Executor/Beneficiary; or
(vi) Exsecutor De Son Tort, also known as an "Illegitimate Executor" is a person who acts like an executor even though s/he has no authority to do so.

AGENT

Agent, also known as an "Administrator", is one who is entrusted a right ("agency") by another ("principal") to act for them and in particular one who is entrusted to transact all business of a principal.

Origin and nature of Agent and Agency

The word "agent" is derived from the Latin agentis meaning "effective". While the word is claimed to be in use by the 16th Century, there is no credible evidence the term was used in law until as late as 1730 and the introduction of the Landlord and Tenant Act in 1730, which stated:

"In case any Tenant or Tenants for any Term of Life, Lives or Years, or other Person or Persons, who are or shall come into Possession of any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, by, from or under, or by Collusion with such Tenant or Tenants, shall wilfully hold over any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, after the Determination of such Term or Terms, and after Demand made, and Notice in Writing given, for delivering the Possession thereof, by his or their Landlords or Lessors, or the Person or Persons to whom the Remainder or Reversion of such Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments shall belong, his or their Agent or Agents thereunto lawfully authorized; then and in such Case such Person or Persons so holding over, shall, for and during the Time he, she and they shall so hold over, or keep the Person or Persons intitled, out of Possession of the said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as aforesaid, pay to the Person or Persons so kept out of Possession, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, at the Rate of double the yearly Value of the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments so detained, for so long time as the same are detained, to be recovered in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record, by Action of Debt." (still in force in UK)

The term was again used in the Distress for Rent Act 1737 and then Constables Protection Act 1750. However, it was after 1816 that the term Agent began to be frequently used in legislation within the United Kingdom and the rest of the world.

As to the claim that Agent is found in common law through the alleged Latin maxim qui facit per alium, facit per se meaning "one who acts through another, acts in his or her own interests", there is absolutely no credible evidence that Agent and indeed Agency Law existed as a bona fide section of commercial law until the late 19th Century and early 20th Century.

Agent, Agency Law and Contract Law

The concept of Agent as it is known today is intimately linked to the late 19th Century and 20th Century development of uniform contract law through statute and the notion of agency law, or the formalised relationship between an agent and principal.

The most notable statute for defining the relation between Agent, their Agency under Contract was the Indian Contract Act 1872 which introduced a disturbing and deliberate corruption into the law concerning presumption and ignorance whilst providing clear definition to the relationships, limits and concepts concerning an agent, contractual agreement and their authority.

Contrary to the presumed meaning of "Indian" as an inhabitant of India, the word in its legal and historical use meant "a general name of any native of the Indies (West or East) as per Papal Bull Inter caetera by Pope Alexander VI on May 4, 1493, which granted to Spain all lands to the "west and south" of a meridian 100 leagues (418 km) west of the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, at 36°8'W and Portugal to the east.

Under such acts of law, the authority of an agent was defined as either expressed or implied, without necessarily requiring a written contract or warrant.

Where no written contract or warrant exists demonstrating the authority of the Agent, a definable act of recognition or acquiescence must have occurred.

The role of agent and Private Bar Guild

The modern Roman Court system administered by the Private Bar Guild uses the concepts of Agent, Agency and Contract to presume an agreement and agent relationship is agreed by all parties before it.

This is done primarily through presumption and the explicit use of key words that imply the appointment of an agent relationship such as "understand", "recognize", "comprehend".

Removal of presumptions of Agent

In accordance with statute and practice, any express or implied authority granted to an Agent or presumed by an agent may be removed by the vocal rejection of such presumptions of written indication.

The most common and formal means for removing any presumed agent relationship is to state clearly that the person "does not recognize" the other claiming an agent relationship.

In such circumstances, the effect of stating clearly that one "does not recognize" the judge, magistrate, prosecutor or attorney claiming an agent position is to make clear that no authority is granted to such a person and that any authority claimed by them must therefore be explicit, in writing and demonstrable from another source.

If all such presumptions of contract and agreement are rejected, then members of the Private Bar Guild is left with the only option but to pursue force, without the protection or validity of law.

PENENACE

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.

HEARING

A Hearing is an administrative proceeding by one or more authorized guardians concerning the acts of certain wards under their control. The most common form of hearing is a court hearing by magistrates and judges as presumed “guardians” over residents and citizens as presumed “wards and paupers”.

Origin of the word and concept of Hearing

The word hearing comes from the word “hear” a 17th Century word combination two ancient Latin phrases in popular use being heia (pronounced “here”) meaning “come on!, come now (to this place)!” and heres (also pronounced “here”) meaning “heir, heiress or successor”. Hence the literal original meaning of hearing is a "calling of successors to a place".

Guardian Hearing

The concept of Guardian and Pauper coincide with the creation of the concept of Settlement in the late 16th and early 17th Century and the reintroduction of an obligation of “charity” to distinguish Venetian/English Common Law slavery from absolute Venetian/Roman Feudal Law barbarism. People were no longer considered animals but “poor” or paupers while the Lord and Church was no longer able to kill, rape and murder with impunity but was obliged to provide alms and sustenance to the poor of their parish. Under such a model, when one admitted to being a pauper, a single administrative official assuming the role of Clerk of Guardians could presume to render summary judgment without the requirement of a tribunal of magistrates.

The concept of Guardian and Ward as a "resident" of a hospital for lunatics and the insane is derived from the late 19th Century in the creation of Local Government Areas and "hospital" wards in the introduction of new International Private Law. Under this model, a second form of hearings emerged as quasi-medical examinations administered by a "Clerk of Guardians" assisted by a magistrate to determine whether the accused had a case to answer to a higher court, or not.

TRIAL

A Trial is a test of the facts and arguments presented by the Prosecution versus the Defense relating to one or more Offences against a Person in order to determine Innocence or Culpability.

Origin of the word Trial

The word Trial comes from the ancient Gaelic word trial meaning "travel, make one's way or journey". The claim that it is derived from the French word "trier" is completely false. However its timing to being applied to Roman Court is not until the 16th Century.
The term Trial and its meaning to mean "appearance at judicial court to test the truth of accusations" was first invented at the Jesuit College of English in the late 16th Century along with approximately 2,000 new legal terms then delivered through the guise of the Shakespeare portfolio as part of the introduction of the world's first Mind Influence System that eventually replaced physical slavery with (voluntary) slavery of the mind. It appears the word shared a similar occult significance as "tri" by this time was synonymous with three and -al is a common suffix meaning "of or pertaining to" which may be an ancient reference to the Latin form of trial probatio and the opportunity for the accused to speak three times at prolocution, collocution and adlocution.

The right to a fair trial

No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which they have already been tried and a final lawfully valid verdict has already been brought, unless medical forensic evidence of a verifiable nature is presented as grounds for a new trial.

In principle, justice demands that all trials be in public- that is, are open to the scrutiny of the public, accountable to the public and not held in secret. In this regard, it remains a right of the public to know which men, women or persons, under what charges and at which Court(s) such matters will be heard.

VERDICT

A Verdict is the formal deliberation by either a judge or jury concerning a trial resolving itself for each Offence as either in the affirmative, implying culpability or negative implying innocence.

Fairness of Verdict

Everyone charged with a criminal offence will be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a lawfully valid verdict.

The verdict is the finding of the jury on the questions of fact submitted to it.

SENTENCE

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.

12 KEY PRESUMPTION

A Roman Court does not operate according to any true rule of law, but by presumptions of the law. Therefore, if presumptions presented by the private Bar Guild are not rebutted they become fact and are therefore said to stand true. There are twelve (12) key presumptions asserted by the private Bar Guilds which if unchallenged stand true being Public Record, Public Service, Public Oath, Immunity, Summons, Custody, Court of Guardians, Court of Trustees, Government as Executor/Beneficiary, Executor De Son Tort, Incompetence, and Guilt:

> (i) The Presumption of Public Record is that any matter brought before a lower Roman Cours is a matter for the public record when in fact it is presumed by the members of the private Bar Guild that the matter is a private Bar Guild business matter. Unless openly rebuked and rejected by stating clearly the matter is to be on the Public Record, the matter remains a private Bar Guild matter completely under private Bar Guild rules; and (ii) The Presumption of Public Service is that all the members of the Private Bar Guild who have all sworn a solemn secret absolute oath to their Guild then act as public agents of the Government, or “public officials” by making additional oaths of public office that openly and deliberately contradict their private "superior" oaths to their own Guild. Unless openly rebuked and rejected, the claim stands that these private Bar Guild members are legitimate public servants and therefore trustees under public oath; and (iii) The Presumption of Public Oath is that all members of the Private Bar Guild acting in the capacity of "public officials" who have sworn a solemn public oath remain bound by

that oath and therefore bound to serve honestly, impartialty and fairly as dictated by their oath. Unless openly challenged and demanded, the presumption stands that the Private Bar Guild members have functioned under their public oath in contradiction to their Guild oath. If challenged, such individuals must recuse themselves as having a conflict of interest and cannot possibly stand under a public oath; and

(iv) The Presumption of Immunity is that key members of the Private Bar Guild in the capacity of "public officials" acting as judges, prosecutors and magistrates who have sworn a solemn public oath in good faith are immune from personal claims of injury and liability. Unless openly challenged and their oath demanded, the presumption stands that the members of the Private Bar Guild as public trustees acting as judges, prosecutors and magistrates are immune from any personal accountability for their actions; and

(v) The Presumption of Summons is that by custom a summons unrebutted stands and therefore one who attends Court is presumed to accept a position (defendant, juror, witness) and jurisdiction of the court. Attendance to court is usually invitation by summons. Unless the summons is rejected and returned, with a copy of the rejection filed prior to choosing to visit or attend, jurisdiction and position as the accused and the existence of "guilt" stands; and

(vi) The Presumption of Custody is that by custom a summons or warrant for arrest unrebutted stands and therefore one who attends Court is presumed to be a thing and therefore liable to be detained in custody by "Custodians". Custodians may only lawfully hold custody of property and "things" not flesh and blood soul possessing beings. Unless this presumption is openly challenged by rejection of summons and/or at court, the presumption stands you are a thing and property and therefore lawfully able to be kept in custody by custodians; and

(vii) The Presumption of Court of Guardians is the presumption that as you may be listed as a "resident" of a ward of a local government area and have listed on your "passport" the letter P, you are a pauper and therefore under the "Guardian" powers of the government and its agents as a "Court of Guardians". Unless this presumption is openly challenged to demonstrate you are both a general guardian and general executor of the matter (trust) before the court, the presumption stands and you are by default a pauper, and lunatic and therefore must obey the rules of the clerk of guardians (clerk of magistrates court); and

(viii) The Presumption of Court of Trustees is that members of the Private Bar Guild presume you accept the office of trustee as a "public servant" and "government employee" just by attending a Roman Court, as such Courts are always for public trustees by the rules of the Guild and the Roman System. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to state you are merely visiting by "invitation" to clear up the matter and you are not a government employee or public trustee in this instance, the presumption stands and is assumed as one of the most significant reasons to claim jurisdiction - simply because you "appeared"; and

(ix) The Presumption of Government acting in two roles as Executor and Beneficiary is that for the matter at hand, the Private Bar Guild appoint the judge/magistrate in the capacity of Executor while the Prosecutor acts in the capacity of Beneficiary of the trust for the current matter. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to demonstrate you

are both a general guardian and general executor of the matter (trust) before the court, the presumption stands and you are by default the trustee, therefore must obey the rules of the executor (judge/magistrate); and
(x) The Presumption of Executor De Son Tort is the presumption that if the accused does seek to assert their right as Executor and Beneficiary over their body, mind and soul they are acting as an Executor De Son Tort or a "false executor" challenging the "rightful" judge as Executor. Therefore, the judge/magistrate assumes the role of "true" executor and has the right to have you arrested, detained, fined or forced into a psychiatric evaluation. Unless this presumption is openly challenged by not only asserting one's position as Executor as well as questioning if the judge or magistrate is seeking to act as Executor De Son Tort, the presumption stands and a judge or magistrate of the private Bar guild may seek to assistance of bailiffs or sheriffs to assert their false claim; and
(xi) The Presumption of Incompetence is the presumption that you are at least ignorant of the law, therefore incompetent to present yourself and argue properly. Therefore, the judge/magistrate as executor has the right to have you arrested, detained, fined or forced into a psychiatric evaluation. Unless this presumption is openly challenged to the fact that you know your position as executor and beneficiary and actively rebuke and object to any contrary presumptions, then it stands by the time of pleading that you are incompetent then the judge or magistrate can do what they need to keep you obedient; and
(xii) The Presumption of Guilt is the presumption that as it is presumed to be a private business meeting of the Bar Guild, you are guilty whether you plead "guilty", do not plead or plead "not guilty". Therefore unless you either have previously prepared an affadavit of truth and motion to dismiss with extreme prejudice onto the public record or call a demurrer, then the presumption is you are guilty and the private Bar Guild can hold you until a bond is prepared to guarantee the amount the guild wants to profit from you.

DRESS and BEHAVIOR

Dress and Behaviour is the manner in which one conducts themselves in a Roman Court or to officials of Roman Courts.

Representing the Law

Whether or not Roman Courts are specifically designed to profit from corrupting the law, such institutions still possess some vestige of legal legitimacy in that they claim to stand for the law.

A member of Ucadia therefore that seeks to uphold the law and respect the law must therefore dress appropriately and behave accordingly with respect and honor in such circumstances - even when faced with malice and dishonor - as they are representing the law.

Therefore, it is not for the benefit or to acknowledge the legitimacy of Roman Courts that all who attend must dress in formal and neat attire as well as demonstrate the highest of manners, it is for the benefit of the law itself.

A Ucadian member must never be rude within a court. Even if a member of a Roman Court speaks over you, even if members of the private Bar Guild may demonstrate the most shocking and despicable disrespect to their own codes of conduct is no excuse.

When one behaves in an impolite, or rude manner; when one dresses without respect, then one cannot possible represent the law.

PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS

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 undergoes 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 known 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.

RESPECT and HONOR

Honor is a word defining two qualities with the first being a respectful and attentive mind conforming or abiding by some act in accordance with some previous promise, oath or vow. The second quality is an aspect of a valid office whereby such a position is worthy of respect and worship.

Origin of the word Honor

The word Honor originates from two very ancient 2nd Millenium Gaelic words Onóir and Onáire. The word Onóir originally meant “always, ever shining, brilliant, worthy of worship” and is derived from two Gaelic root words on meaning “always, ever” and óir meaning “golden, made of gold”. The word Onáire originally meant “always, ever respectful mind, or attentive mind” from on meaning “always, ever” and áire meaning “respectful mind, attention”. In the 5th Century, the Romans combined both concepts into one word Honor in Latin meaning “esteem, respect; position worthy of respect”.
In the first sense, Honor in light of its roots as Onáire is the volition to respect and abide by some act in accordance with some previous promise, oath or vow. Hence, Onáire as “honor” is to uphold the essence and intent of such a promise, oath or vow.

In the second sense, Honor as Onóir is a quality only possible by one who holds a valid office of great and ancient esteem and respect.

The oldest office and highest office of Honor since the origin of the word Onóir (honor) is Cuilliaéan of Ireland also known as the Holly Family (Holy family).

Honor is the second of (14) fourteen concepts of Volition. Honor is conceived and chosen in the mind, before it is exhibited in intention or behavior.

The concept of dishonor

Dishonor is a word defining two negative qualities with the first being a lack of integrity by acting in a manner contradicting some previous promise, oath or vow. The second negative quality is when one brings disgrace or disrepute to a position normally worthy of respect and worship

Dishonor is equivalent to the Christian concept of being in a state of unrequited sin, therefore being in possession of an undischarged debt and liable for its payment. When an official fails to perform their duty and honor a valid negotiable instrument, then the debt and liability of the dishonor is equivalent to the face value of the valid negotiable instrument.

As all property rights are considered sourced from the Divine, when an officer dishonors their office, they are considered both “unclean” and “unworthy” to continue to handle decisions of

property, nor associated instruments.

Furthermore, as the nature of honor in terms of office is a connection to the Divine from which authority to perform their duties, when dishonor is brought to the office, the particular officer is automatically excommunicated from such spiritual authority.

OATH

An Oath 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.

Origin of 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).

The difference then between Anglo-Saxon law and Roman (Western) Law 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.

Valid Oath

An oath is only a valid oath when it is sworn in recognition of the rights of all men and women as Sponsors to Persons present within the court including the spirit of the living law and includes a pledge to speak honesty before the court. The touching of any object during such swearing is materially irrelevant to the validity of any oath.

The living law is present in a valid court of law when all words are given under oath. When officers of the court do not properly give oath, the living law is absent, even if all parties and witnesses show respect and due process of law.

A man or woman of good standing before the law is any man or woman having sworn an oath before the court, having been found to demonstrate respect for the living law and due process of law.

No one shall be denied the right to swear an oath before a valid court.

Necessity and oaths given "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.

An oath extorted by malice, force, or grave fear is null by the law itself.

Oaths and Testimony

No one should be heard within a valid court unless they have previously sworn a valid oath for that case. Furthermore, no testimony in written or oral form is valid unless a valid oath has previously been sworn.

CONSENT

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.

The nature of consent

As outlined earlier, the Roman court 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?

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.

ATTENDANCE

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

Jurisdiction is the Authority, claimed Rights and Powers of one or more Officials to review, administer and issue certain Decrees, Prescripts, Statutes or Ordinances for a given Juridic Person or Society. Jurisdiction most frequently applies to the Authority of a Court to hear and adjudicate a matter, particularly in the valid publication of Ordinances.

Origin of the word Jurisdiction

The word Jurisdiction comes from combing two ancient Latin words iuro meaning “to swear, make an oath” and dicio meaning “power, influence, authority of word; to speak, to argue”. Therefore, Jurisdiction by definition is dependent upon the making of a sacred oath associated with speech or argument first before “some authority or power capable of determining the validity of such speech or argument”.

The common function 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?

Under Roman Law, also known as Roman Cult Law, Common Law, Private International Law and Civil Law, there exists three (3) essential forms of Jurisdiction founded each on specific claims of Rights being Personal, Territorial and Subject Matter:

> (i) Personal Jurisdiction is claimed authority through jus in rem by claimed customary (Roman) law through lex situs (law of the place in which the property is situated) over a person, often regardless of their location; and
> (ii) Territorial Jurisdiction is claimed authority through jus gentium by claimed customary (Roman) law through lex loci (law of the place) confined to a bounded space, including all those (persons) residing therein and any events which occur there; and
> (iii) Subject-Matter Jurisdiction (subjectum) is claimed authority jus in personam through claimed customary (Roman) law through lex specialis (law governing a specific subject matter) over the subject of the legal questions involved in the suit.

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.

Rights of jurisdiction

In essence, jurisdiction of Roman Courts is through the presumption of ownership, expressed as rights.

Under the Roman system, the claims of jus in rem, jus gentium, jus in personam is the attempt to "perfect Jurisdiction" based on claimed Jurisdiction over one's soul, body and mind respectively:

> (i) jus in rem as Personal Jurisdiction is claimed "ownership" of the soul and name by ownership of the record of birth and existence of the birth certificate proving the ritual of "baptism" of salvaging the soul took place in a hospital. Furthermore, the existence of the Cestui Que Vie Trusts is proof of the "property" of the name and therefore "soul" owned by the Roman Cult and its partners; and
> (ii) jus gentium as Territorial Jurisdiction is claimed "ownership" of the flesh via the Live Birth Record of the baby being conveyed as "property" into one of the three Cestui Que Vie Trusts and a bond then issued against it and "sold" to the respective privately owned central bank of the state secretly making each and every citizen a privately owned "slave"; and
> (iii) jus in personam as Subject-Matter Jurisdiction is claimed "ownership" of the mind by consent via the acceptance of benefits and the existence of social security, health benefits, drivers license and other documentary proof of consent to be "under" the jurisdiction of the Roman court.

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?

As discussed previously, 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 jurisdiction

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.

NAME

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 go surety for their legal fiction. Once you agree to go surety by admitting to the name, then they have you on the first level of jurisdiction over you – personal jurisdiction.

ENTERING A PLEA

A Plea is formal prayer demanded within the Roman Courts of the Private Bar Guilds in answer to a claim of controversy that formally establishes the acknowledgment of the accused that jurisdiction has been perfected and the manner of law and procedures by which the accused requests the matter to be reviewed.

Origin of the word Plea

The word Plea comes from the Latin word pleais meaning literally a "prayer to Rome" from Pleaides the name for the "Seven Sisters" being an acronym for the seven hills of ancient Rome. It is a deliberate corruption of the ancient Roman legal principle of plene or plenus literally meaning the accusation has been "fully, completely solidly or abundantly" stated and the accused may evoke their second opportunity to speak their defense as collocution.

In the absence of a valid Plea, a matter cannot proceed nor judgment be rendered.

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.

Ucadian Members do not Plea

While the corruption of the ancient Roman legal principle of Plene or Plenus to "Plea" is normally delivered within the Roman Courts in the manner of a demand or even intimidating threat by the Judge or Magistrate, under Roman Law the reply must remain solely and legitimately an "offering" by the accused.

By definition, the entering of any kind of Plea is tacit consent of the Jursidiction of the Roman Court. Therefore, a member of One Heaven or associated society has only one legitimate reply to a Roman Court and demand to plea in the formal response of demurrer.

Once the Ucadian Courts are operational and fair notice given to members of One Heaven, any member charged by a Roman Court with a serious offence including the potential penalty of imprisonment for two years or more is required to file the allegations of the offence into a valid Ucadian Court prior to using their Live Borne Record or status as a member within their

demurrer or defense. The matter shall therefore be heard and adjudicated fairly in accordance with these canons and the charter and codes of law of their given society.

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.

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.

DERMURRER

Demurrer is a formal written response to a complaint in suit objecting to the legal sufficiency to proceed. A Demurrer asserts, without disputing the facts, that the complaint in question does not adequately state all the necessary and key elements of a valid cause of action and that the demurring party is therefore entitled to immediate judgment or dismissal.

Origin of Demurrer

The word "demurrer" comes from the combination of Latin de (out, down) +muralis (fighting against). Hence the literal meaning of the word demurrer is to "cease fighting". Thus demurrer is a call to the court to "cease fighting" and denial of consent to proceed until a matter of law is adjudicated.

A Demurrer is neither a form of plea or motion, but a formal request of suspension of court proceedings (suspension of hostilities) until the merits of the written demurrer may be examined.

A presiding judge or magistrate cannot deny the right of demurrer. A judge that denies demurrer outright, or denies leave to prepare a motion automatically provides evidence of some predisposed bias and grounds for an immediate motion of recusal (removal) of the judge or magistrate from the matter.

Types of Demurrer

There are four (4) forms of Demurrer being General, Special, to Evidence and to Interrogatories:

> (i) A General Demurrer is a demurrer which objects to a complaint in its substance in failure to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action and/or any claimed lack of subject matter jurisdiction; and
> (ii) A Special Demurrer is a demurrer which objects to a complaint in its form in which essential errors of fact, scrivener errors, errors contradicting the public record and other "special" examples may be shown and/or claimed lack of personal or territorial jurisdiction; and
> (iii) A Demurrer to Evidence is a demurrer which objects to at the conclusion of the evidence presented for a complaint on the ground of insufficient evidence, faulty or incorrectly presented evidence or other technical errors in material presentation; and
> (iv) A Demurrer to Interrogatories is a demurrer of answers offered by a witness as evidence for refusing to answer one or more anticipated questions expected to be asked of them.

In matters of criminal law, a General or Special Demurrer may not be requested and filed until after the presentation of any indictment. In such matters, the counsel or Pro Se will respond to the question of plea that a demurrer is requested and that leave from the court is sought to prepare the motion or if the paperwork is already completed, the prepared motion is then handed to the clerk to be filed.

In civil matters where a complaint is administratively filed, a general or special demurrer may also be administratively filed in response prior to any hearing.

OBJECTION

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.

NECESSITY

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.

The nature of necessity

Compliance to an order or demand under necessity can never be lawfully claimed as consent, providing the party makes clear such compliance is “under duress” either vocally as well as

including such words with any sign or seal.

Contrary to any statutes, rules or orders that are in conflict with this statement, when a man or woman professes that they complied to some order, demand or act out of necessity and “under duress”, then any oath, vow, sign or seal given is automatically null and void within seven (7) years of such an act or acts of necessity.

Excluding alleged serious offences involving violence, sexual abuse or dishonesty, no man or woman may be accused of any offence when professing they undertake or have complied with an act “under duress” as a necessity.

When a man or woman pronounces in advance that they shall comply to some order, demand, bond or promise out of necessity “under duress” then the subsequent execution of such an order, demand, bond or promise constitutes a clear, proven and serious act of fraud by the Executor or their appointed Trustees issuing such an instrument.

PRO SE

Pro Se is the principle of Law that one may advocate on their own behalf before a court concerning a matter of controversy for which they have been named as a party rather than commissioning another. The Phrase “Pro Se” is Latin meaning “for one’s own behalf”.

Types of Pro Se

There are three forms of Pro Se which one may choose to present themselves being (Roman) Person, Existence as Man or Woman or as a tribunal of superior Persons:

(i) Pro Se without any qualification is assumed to mean Pro Se In Rem which translates as "for one's own property " or simply under the full jurisdiction of a Roman Court as a "thing"; and
(ii) Pro Se In Vivus which translates as "for one's own behalf in one's own flesh and blood" which means one who attends or visits court as a living "flesh and blood" man, claiming such fact and therefore outside the jurisdiction of courts that cannot deal with anything but corporations and persons; and
(iii) Pro Se In Triformis which translates as "for one's own behalf in three forms/persons" which means one who attends court by claiming their Live Borne Record from One Heaven and therefore the presence of a superior tribunal of a Divine Person, True Person and Superior Person contesting title and jurisdiction of any inferior (Roman) court.

Principles of Pro Se

Pro Se is a choice and a right, not a privilege. No court is permitted to place any conditions upon the acknowledgment of Pro Se. The court has adequate remedy available within the law should

issues of competency, proprietary or due process arise from the behaviour of one who chooses Pro Se.

To deny Pro Se is to deny the existence of the law. Therefore, no order, ruling, sentence or judgment from a court that denied Pro Se can be upheld as lawful under any valid system of law.

A court is not obliged to grant any special favor to one who chooses Pro Se than an ordinary advocate. However in the interest of Justice, such consideration of may be granted.

One who chooses Pro Se is obliged to act and perform in a manner befitting an advocate of the court, including appropriate professional dress, cleanliness, manners and respect of due process.

GUILTY

Guilty is an ancient commercial legal term associated with Private Chartered Guilds of the Roman Cult throughout Europe from the 13th Century meaning either a payment made “in gold” to a Private Guild or a debt or fine owed to a Private Guild. The official currency of the Kingdom of the Netherlands until the introduction of the Euro was called gulden (guilder) in honor of the origin of the debt/currency system of ancient Private Chartered Guilds of the Roman Cult.

Origin of Guilt

The word Guilty originates from 14th Century English/Dutch gilde, from 13th Century Venetian/Italian gilda meaning “guild, payment (in gold), debt or fine owed to the guild”. The word gilda itself derived from 8th Century Khazarian/Magyar languages kulta meaning “gold”. In the Finnish language today, kulta still means “gold” and Kilta means “guild”.

Consistent with the ancient practices of Private Chartered Guilds of the Roman Cult from the 13th Century, a Guild could lawfully detain as “surety” a non-Guild member who was Guilty and therefore “unable or unwilling to pay a debt or fine owed to the Guild” until the debt was paid. If the person had insufficient gold to pay the Guild, the Guild could then issue a bond called a "Guilt Bond" against the flesh as surety and then sell it as a means of recovering the debt or fine owed to them. This practice has continued for more than 700 years until the present day with the Private Bar Guild one of the last surviving and fully functioning Private Chartered Guilds.

The "Plea" of Private Bar Court

When a non-Guild member of the Private Bar Guild is present in one of the Guild buildings dealing with the primary business of the Bar being organized global profit from crime (jobs), the Private Bar Guild members seek to force either a plea of “Guilty” or “Not-Guilty”:

> (i) a plea of “Guilty” in a building controlled by the Private Bar Guild is equivalent to saying "I will pay" and tacit consent of liability for a debt or fine owed to the Guild and is

consent to the lawful detainment of the flesh of the accused as surety until the debt or fine is paid; or
(ii) a plea of “Not-Guilty” in a building controlled by the Private Bar Guild is equivalent to saying "I refuse to pay" with the presumption of liability for a debt or fine owed to the Guild but belligerent refusal to pay therefore permitting the lawful detainment of the flesh of the accused as surety until the debt or fine is paid.

Contrary to the false claims of members of the Private Bar Guild, the plea or claim of "not guilty" is not the same as innocence as innocence describes a complete absence of legal guilt, whereas "not guilty" presumes the existence of guilt and describes either (a) belligerent refusal to pay, or (b) a choice by the Guild not to proceed with enforcing the payment of a debt.

In the private Courts of the Private Bar Guild, the member that brings the accusation of a debt is called the Guiltor and is normally the Pro-Se-Cutis as they perform the perverse act of pretending to be both the flesh equivalent to the accused and beneficiary of the constructive trust being the suit. The accused is then considered the Guiltee (same pronounciation of "guilty").

Contrary to any claimed international, constitutional or conventional law that assumes an accused is "innocent until proven guilty", the Private Bar Guild always presumes the accused holds the formal position as Guiltee (same pronounciation of "guilty") regardless of plea unless the Private Bar Guild rules "not-guilty" at the end of the trial or summary-judgment hearing. A member of the Private Bar Guild such as a judge or magistrate that forces an accused to plead either “Guilty” or “Not Guilty” to the exclusion of other valid pleas means that without valid consent of the accused, the judge or magistrate accepts the debt and liability personally.