

# **Canonum De Ius Positivum**

## **Canons of Positive Law**

## To the reader

This document is an extract constructed at UCA Day **SOL E1:Y1:A26:S2:M20:D5 08:00:01** also known as [29-Apr-2013 UTC] from the **Canons of Positive Law** located at one-heaven.org

This pdf is produced by automated means on an automated schedule. Should any difference in text arise from this extract and the Canons at one-heaven.org, the Canons at one-heaven.org should be relied upon for authenticity. In that event you may also wish to download a new copy of the pdf (if possible).

# Table of Content

Table of Content	2
I. Introductory Provisions	27
1.1 Introductory Provisions	27
Article 1 - Canons of Positive Law	27
Article 2 - Positive Law	28
Canon 1417	28
Canon 1418	28
Canon 1419	28
Canon 1420	28
Canon 1421	28
Canon 1422	28
Canon 1423	28
1.2 Concepts	29
Article 3 - Equality	29
Canon 1424	29
Canon 1425	29
Canon 1426	29
Canon 1427	29
Article 4 - Fairness	30
Canon 1428	30
Canon 1429	30
Canon 1430	30
Canon 1431	30
Article 5 - Uniqueness	31
Canon 1432	31
Canon 1433	31
Canon 1434	31
Article 6 - Dependency	32
Canon 1435	32
Canon 1436	32
Canon 1437	32
Canon 1438	32
Article 7 - Meaning	33
Canon 1439	33
Canon 1440	33
Canon 1441	33
Canon 1442	33
Canon 1443	33
Article 8 - Knosis	34
Canon 1444	34
Canon 1445	34
Canon 1446	34
Canon 1447	34
Canon 1448	34
Canon 1449	34
Article 9 - Belief	35
Canon 1450	35
Canon 1451	35
Canon 1452	35
Canon 1453	35
Canon 1454	35
Article 10 - Trust	36
Canon 1455	36
Canon 1456	36
Canon 1457	36
Canon 1458	36
Article 11 - Reality	37
Canon 1459	37
Canon 1460	37
Canon 1461	37
Canon 1462	37
Canon 1463	37
Canon 1464	37
Canon 1465	37
Canon 1466	37
Canon 1467	37
Article 12 - Normality	38
Canon 1468	38
Canon 1469	38
Canon 1470	38
Canon 1471	38
Article 13 - Morality	39
Canon 1472	39
Canon 1473	39
Canon 1474	39
Canon 1475	39
Canon 1476	39
Canon 1477	39
Canon 1478	39
Canon 1479	39
Article 14 - Proof	40
Canon 1480	40
Canon 1481	40
Canon 1482	40
Canon 1483	40
Canon 1484	40
Canon 1485	40
Article 15 - Truth	41
Canon 1486	41
Canon 1487	41
Canon 1488	41

Canon 1489	41
Canon 1490	41
Canon 1491	41
<b>II. Form</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>2.1 Form</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Article 16 - Form</b>	<b>43</b>
Canon 1492	43
Canon 1493	43
Canon 1494	43
Canon 1495	43
Canon 1496	43
Canon 1497	43
Canon 1498	43
<b>Article 17 - Person</b>	<b>44</b>
Canon 1499	44
Canon 1500	44
Canon 1501	44
Canon 1502	44
Canon 1503	45
Canon 1504	45
Canon 1505	45
Canon 1506	46
Canon 1507	46
Canon 1508	46
Canon 1509	46
<b>Article 18 - Animal</b>	<b>47</b>
Canon 1510	47
Canon 1511	47
Canon 1512	47
<b>Article 19 - Notion</b>	<b>48</b>
Canon 1513	48
Canon 1514	48
<b>Article 20 - Thing</b>	<b>49</b>
Canon 1515	49
Canon 1516	49
Canon 1517	49
<b>Article 21 - Word</b>	<b>50</b>
Canon 1518	50
Canon 1519	50
Canon 1520	50
Canon 1521	50
Canon 1522	50
Canon 1523	50
Canon 1524	50
Canon 1525	50
Canon 1526	50
Canon 1527	50
Canon 1528	50
Canon 1529	50
Canon 1530	51
Canon 1531	51
Canon 1532	51
<b>Article 22 - Document</b>	<b>52</b>
Canon 1533	52
Canon 1534	52
Canon 1535	52
Canon 1536	52
Canon 1537	52
Canon 1538	52
Canon 1539	52
Canon 1540	52
Canon 1541	52
Canon 1542	52
Canon 1543	52
<b>Article 23 - Land</b>	<b>53</b>
Canon 1544	53
Canon 1545	53
Canon 1546	53
Canon 1547	53
Canon 1548	53
Canon 1549	53
Canon 1550	53
<b>Article 24 - Sea</b>	<b>54</b>
Canon 1551	54
Canon 1552	54
Canon 1553	54
Canon 1554	54
Canon 1555	54
Canon 1556	54
Canon 1557	54
Canon 1558	54
Canon 1559	54
Canon 1560	54
<b>Article 25 - Building</b>	<b>55</b>
Canon 1561	55
Canon 1562	55
Canon 1563	55
Canon 1564	55
<b>Article 26 - Good</b>	<b>56</b>
Canon 1565	56
Canon 1566	56
Canon 1567	56
Canon 1568	56
Canon 1569	56
Canon 1570	56
Canon 1571	56
Canon 1572	56
Canon 1573	56
Canon 1574	56

Article 27 - Location	57
Canon 1575	57
Canon 1576	57
Canon 1577	57
Canon 1578	57
Canon 1579	57
Canon 1580	57
Canon 1581	57
Canon 1582	57
Canon 1583	57
Canon 1584	57
Canon 1585	57
Canon 1586	58
Canon 1587	58
Canon 1588	58
Article 28 - Divine Person	59
Canon 1589	59
Canon 1590	59
Canon 1591	59
Canon 1592	59
Article 29 - True Person	60
Canon 1593	60
Canon 1594	60
Canon 1595	60
Canon 1596	60
Canon 1597	60
Canon 1598	60
Article 30 - Superior Person	61
Canon 1599	61
Canon 1600	61
Canon 1601	61
Canon 1602	61
Canon 1603	61
Canon 1604	61
Canon 1605	61
Canon 1606	61
Canon 1607	61
Canon 1608	61
Canon 1609	62
Canon 1610	62
Canon 1611	62
Canon 1612	62
Canon 1613	62
Article 31 - Inferior Person	63
Canon 1614	63
Canon 1615	63
Canon 1616	63
Canon 1617	63
Canon 1618	63
Article 32 - Supreme Juridic Person	64
Canon 1619	64
Canon 1620	64
Canon 1621	64
Canon 1622	64
Article 33 - Universal Juridic Person	65
Canon 1623	65
Canon 1624	65
Canon 1625	65
Canon 1626	65
Canon 1627	65
Article 34 - Global Juridic Person	66
Canon 1628	66
Canon 1629	66
Canon 1630	66
Article 35 - Civil Juridic Person	67
Canon 1631	67
Canon 1632	67
Canon 1633	67
Canon 1634	67
Canon 1635	67
Article 36 - Mercantile Juridic Person	68
Canon 1636	68
Canon 1637	68
Canon 1638	68
Canon 1639	68
Canon 1640	68
Article 37 - Union Juridic Person	69
Canon 1641	69
Canon 1642	69
Article 38 - Inferior Juridic Person	70
Canon 1643	70
Canon 1644	70
Canon 1645	70
Canon 1646	70
Canon 1647	70
Canon 1648	70
Canon 1649	70
Article 39 - Time	71
Canon 1650	71
Canon 1651	71
Canon 1652	71
Canon 1653	71
Canon 1654	71
Canon 1655	71
Canon 1656	71
Article 40 - Machine	72
Canon 1657	72
Canon 1658	72
Canon 1659	72

Canon 1660	72
Canon 1661	72
<b>Article 41 - Register</b>	<b>73</b>
Canon 1662	73
Canon 1663	73
Canon 1664	73
<b>Article 42 - Record</b>	<b>74</b>
Canon 1665	74
Canon 1666	74
Canon 1667	74
Canon 1668	74
<b>Article 43 - Value</b>	<b>75</b>
Canon 1669	75
Canon 1670	75
Canon 1671	75
Canon 1672	75
Canon 1673	75
Canon 1674	75
<b>Article 44 - Asset</b>	<b>76</b>
Canon 1675	76
Canon 1676	76
Canon 1677	76
Canon 1678	76
Canon 1679	76
<b>Article 45 - Debt</b>	<b>77</b>
Canon 1680	77
Canon 1681	77
<b>Article 46 - Account</b>	<b>78</b>
Canon 1682	78
Canon 1683	78
<b>Article 47 - Income</b>	<b>79</b>
Canon 1684	79
Canon 1685	79
Canon 1686	79
Canon 1687	79
<b>Article 48 - Liability</b>	<b>80</b>
Canon 1688	80
Canon 1689	80
Canon 1690	80
Canon 1691	80
Canon 1692	80
Canon 1693	80
Canon 1694	80
Canon 1695	80
Canon 1696	80
Canon 1697	80
Canon 1698	80
<b>Article 49 - Currency</b>	<b>81</b>
Canon 1699	81
Canon 1700	81
Canon 1701	81
Canon 1702	81
Canon 1703	81
Canon 1704	81
Canon 1705	81
Canon 1706	81
Canon 1707	81
Canon 1708	82
Canon 1709	82
Canon 1710	82
Canon 1711	82
<b>2.2 Form Creation and Change</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Article 50 - Action</b>	<b>83</b>
Canon 1712	83
Canon 1713	83
Canon 1714	83
Canon 1715	83
Canon 1716	83
Canon 1717	83
<b>Article 51 - Ritual</b>	<b>84</b>
Canon 1718	84
Canon 1719	84
Canon 1720	84
<b>Article 52 - Custom</b>	<b>85</b>
Canon 1721	85
Canon 1722	85
Canon 1723	85
Canon 1724	85
<b>Article 53 - Adjudication</b>	<b>86</b>
Canon 1725	86
Canon 1726	86
<b>Article 54 - Promulgation</b>	<b>87</b>
Canon 1727	87
Canon 1728	87
Canon 1729	87
<b>Article 55 - Registration</b>	<b>88</b>
Canon 1730	88
Canon 1731	88
Canon 1732	88
<b>Article 56 - Extraction</b>	<b>89</b>
Canon 1733	89
Canon 1734	89
<b>Article 57 - Abstraction</b>	<b>90</b>
Canon 1735	90
Canon 1736	90
Canon 1737	90
Canon 1738	90
<b>Article 58 - Transaction</b>	<b>91</b>

Canon 1739	91
Article 59 - Conveyance	92
Canon 1740	92
Canon 1741	92
Canon 1742	92
Canon 1743	92
Canon 1744	92
<b>2.3 Form Abrogation and Corruption</b>	<b>93</b>
Article 60 - Abrogation	93
Canon 1745	93
Canon 1746	93
Canon 1747	93
Article 61 - Corruption	94
Canon 1748	94
Canon 1749	94
Canon 1750	94
Canon 1751	94
Article 62 - Fraud	95
Canon 1752	95
Canon 1753	95
Canon 1754	95
Canon 1755	95
Canon 1756	95
Canon 1757	95
Canon 1758	95
Canon 1759	95
Canon 1760	95
Canon 1761	95
Article 63 - Forgery	96
Canon 1762	96
Canon 1763	96
Canon 1764	96
Canon 1765	96
Article 64 - Reprobate	97
Canon 1766	97
Canon 1767	97
Canon 1768	97
Article 65 - Suppression	98
Canon 1769	98
Canon 1770	98
Canon 1771	98
Article 66 - Malediction	99
Canon 1772	99
Canon 1773	99
Canon 1774	99
Canon 1775	99
Canon 1776	99
Article 67 - Nullify	100
Canon 1777	100
Canon 1778	100
Canon 1779	100
Canon 1780	100
Article 68 - Voidance	101
Canon 1781	101
Canon 1782	101
Canon 1783	101
Canon 1784	101
Canon 1785	101
Canon 1786	101
<b>III. Rights</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>3.1 Rights</b>	<b>103</b>
Article 69 - Rights	103
Canon 1787	103
Canon 1788	103
Canon 1789	103
Canon 1790	103
Canon 1791	103
Article 70 - Claims	104
Canon 1792	104
Canon 1793	104
Canon 1794	104
Canon 1795	104
Canon 1796	104
Canon 1797	104
Canon 1798	104
Canon 1799	104
Canon 1800	104
Canon 1801	104
Canon 1802	104
Article 71 - Title	105
Canon 1803	105
Canon 1804	105
Canon 1805	105
Canon 1806	105
Canon 1807	105
Canon 1808	105
Canon 1809	105
Article 72 - Succession	106
Canon 1810	106
Canon 1811	106
Canon 1812	106
Canon 1813	106
Canon 1814	106
Canon 1815	106
Article 73 - Occupation	107
Canon 1816	107
Canon 1817	107

Canon 1818	107
Canon 1819	107
<b>Article 74 - Possession</b>	<b>108</b>
Canon 1820	108
Canon 1821	108
Canon 1822	108
Canon 1823	108
Canon 1824	108
Canon 1825	108
<b>Article 75 - Heir</b>	<b>109</b>
Canon 1826	109
Canon 1827	109
Canon 1828	109
Canon 1829	109
Canon 1830	109
Canon 1831	109
Canon 1832	109
Canon 1833	109
Canon 1834	109
Canon 1835	109
Canon 1836	109
Canon 1837	110
<b>Article 76 - Use</b>	<b>111</b>
Canon 1838	111
Canon 1839	111
Canon 1840	111
Canon 1841	111
<b>Article 77 - Owner</b>	<b>112</b>
Canon 1842	112
Canon 1843	112
Canon 1844	112
Canon 1845	112
Canon 1846	112
<b>Article 78 - Holder</b>	<b>113</b>
Canon 1847	113
Canon 1848	113
Canon 1849	113
Canon 1850	113
Canon 1851	113
Canon 1852	113
Canon 1853	113
Canon 1854	113
Canon 1855	113
Canon 1856	113
Canon 1857	113
Canon 1858	114
Canon 1859	114
<b>Article 79 - Realty</b>	<b>115</b>
Canon 1860	115
Canon 1861	115
Canon 1862	115
Canon 1863	115
Canon 1864	115
Canon 1865	115
Canon 1866	115
Canon 1867	115
<b>Article 80 - Property</b>	<b>116</b>
Canon 1868	116
Canon 1869	116
Canon 1870	116
Canon 1871	116
Canon 1872	116
Canon 1873	116
Canon 1874	116
Canon 1875	116
Canon 1876	116
<b>Article 81 - Fealty</b>	<b>117</b>
Canon 1877	117
Canon 1878	117
Canon 1879	117
Canon 1880	117
Canon 1881	117
Canon 1882	117
<b>Article 82 - Beneficiary</b>	<b>118</b>
Canon 1883	118
Canon 1884	118
Canon 1885	118
Canon 1886	118
Canon 1887	118
Canon 1888	118
Canon 1889	118
Canon 1890	118
Canon 1891	118
Canon 1892	118
<b>Article 83 - Tenancy</b>	<b>119</b>
Canon 1893	119
Canon 1894	119
Canon 1895	119
Canon 1896	119
Canon 1897	119
Canon 1898	119
Canon 1899	119
Canon 1900	119
<b>3.2 Rights Administration</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Article 84 - Trust</b>	<b>120</b>
Canon 1901	120
Canon 1902	120
Canon 1903	120
Canon 1904	120
Canon 1905	121

Canon 1906	121
Canon 1907	121
Canon 1908	121
Canon 1909	121
Canon 1910	121
Canon 1911	121
Canon 1912	121
Canon 1913	121
Canon 1914	121
Canon 1915	122
Canon 1916	122
Canon 1917	122
Canon 1918	122
Canon 1919	122
Canon 1920	122
<b>Article 85 - Divine Trust</b>	<b>123</b>
Canon 1921	123
Canon 1922	123
Canon 1923	123
Canon 1924	123
Canon 1925	123
Canon 1926	123
Canon 1927	123
Canon 1928	123
Canon 1929	123
Canon 1930	123
Canon 1931	123
Canon 1932	124
Canon 1933	124
Canon 1934	124
Canon 1935	124
Canon 1936	124
Canon 1937	124
<b>Article 86 - True Trust</b>	<b>125</b>
Canon 1938	125
Canon 1939	125
Canon 1940	125
Canon 1941	125
Canon 1942	125
Canon 1943	125
Canon 1944	125
Canon 1945	125
<b>Article 87 - Superior Trust</b>	<b>126</b>
Canon 1946	126
Canon 1947	126
Canon 1948	126
Canon 1949	126
Canon 1950	126
Canon 1951	126
Canon 1952	126
Canon 1953	126
<b>Article 88 - Inferior Trust</b>	<b>127</b>
Canon 1954	127
Canon 1955	127
Canon 1956	127
Canon 1957	127
Canon 1958	127
<b>Article 89 - Supreme Trust</b>	<b>128</b>
Canon 1959	128
Canon 1960	128
Canon 1961	128
Canon 1962	128
Canon 1963	128
Canon 1964	128
Canon 1965	128
Canon 1966	128
Canon 1967	128
Canon 1968	128
Canon 1969	129
Canon 1970	129
<b>Article 90 - Universal Trust</b>	<b>130</b>
Canon 1971	130
Canon 1972	130
Canon 1973	130
Canon 1974	130
Canon 1975	130
Canon 1976	130
Canon 1977	130
Canon 1978	130
Canon 1979	130
Canon 1980	130
Canon 1981	130
<b>Article 91 - Global Trust</b>	<b>131</b>
Canon 1982	131
Canon 1983	131
Canon 1984	131
Canon 1985	131
<b>Article 92 - Civil Trust</b>	<b>132</b>
Canon 1986	132
Canon 1987	132
Canon 1988	132
<b>Article 93 - Mercantile Trust</b>	<b>133</b>
Canon 1989	133
Canon 1990	133
<b>Article 94 - Union Trust</b>	<b>134</b>
Canon 1991	134
Canon 1992	134
Canon 1993	134
<b>Article 95 - Clann Trust</b>	<b>135</b>
Canon 1994	135

Canon 1995	135
Canon 1996	135
<b>Article 96 - Official Trust</b>	<b>136</b>
Canon 1997	136
Canon 1998	136
Canon 1999	136
Canon 2000	136
<b>Article 97 - Location Trust</b>	<b>137</b>
Canon 2001	137
Canon 2002	137
Canon 2003	137
Canon 2004	137
Canon 2005	137
Canon 2006	137
Canon 2007	137
Canon 2008	137
Canon 2009	137
Canon 2010	137
Canon 2011	137
Canon 2012	138
Canon 2013	138
Canon 2014	138
Canon 2015	138
Canon 2016	138
Canon 2017	138
<b>Article 98 - Temporary Trust</b>	<b>139</b>
Canon 2018	139
Canon 2019	139
Canon 2020	139
Canon 2021	139
<b>Article 99 - Estate</b>	<b>140</b>
Canon 2022	140
Canon 2023	140
Canon 2024	140
Canon 2025	140
Canon 2026	140
Canon 2027	140
Canon 2028	140
Canon 2029	140
Canon 2030	140
Canon 2031	140
Canon 2032	141
Canon 2033	141
Canon 2034	141
Canon 2035	141
<b>3.3 Rights Suspension and Corruption</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Article 100 - Cestui Que Vie Trust</b>	<b>142</b>
Canon 2036	142
Canon 2037	142
Canon 2038	142
Canon 2039	142
Canon 2040	142
Canon 2041	142
Canon 2042	142
Canon 2043	142
Canon 2044	143
Canon 2045	143
Canon 2046	143
Canon 2047	143
Canon 2048	143
Canon 2049	143
Canon 2050	143
Canon 2051	143
Canon 2052	143
Canon 2053	144
Canon 2054	144
Canon 2055	144
Canon 2056	144
Canon 2057	144
<b>Article 101 - Mortgage</b>	<b>145</b>
Canon 2058	145
Canon 2059	145
Canon 2060	145
Canon 2061	145
Canon 2062	145
Canon 2063	145
Canon 2064	145
Canon 2065	145
Canon 2066	145
Canon 2067	145
Canon 2068	146
Canon 2069	146
<b>Article 102 - Bond</b>	<b>147</b>
Canon 2070	147
Canon 2071	147
Canon 2072	147
Canon 2073	147
Canon 2074	147
Canon 2075	148
Canon 2076	148
Canon 2077	148
Canon 2078	148
<b>Article 103 - Lien</b>	<b>149</b>
Canon 2079	149
Canon 2080	149
Canon 2081	149
Canon 2082	149
Canon 2083	149
Canon 2084	149
Canon 2085	149

Canon 2086	149
Canon 2087	149
Canon 2088	149
Canon 2089	150
Canon 2090	150
Canon 2091	150
Canon 2092	150
Canon 2093	150
Canon 2094	150
Canon 2095	150
Canon 2096	150
Canon 2097	150
Canon 2098	150
<b>Article 104 - Easement</b>	<b>151</b>
Canon 2099	151
Canon 2100	151
Canon 2101	151
Canon 2102	151
<b>Article 105 - Estoppel</b>	<b>152</b>
Canon 2103	152
Canon 2104	152
<b>Article 106 - Date</b>	<b>153</b>
Canon 2105	153
Canon 2106	153
Canon 2107	153
Canon 2108	153
Canon 2109	153
Canon 2110	153
Canon 2111	153
Canon 2112	153
<b>Article 107 - Taxes</b>	<b>154</b>
Canon 2113	154
Canon 2114	154
Canon 2115	154
Canon 2116	154
Canon 2117	154
Canon 2118	154
Canon 2119	154
Canon 2120	154
Canon 2121	154
Canon 2122	154
Canon 2123	155
Canon 2124	155
Canon 2125	155
Canon 2126	155
Canon 2127	155
Canon 2128	155
Canon 2129	155
Canon 2130	155
Canon 2131	155
Canon 2132	155
<b>Article 108 - Foreclosure</b>	<b>156</b>
Canon 2133	156
Canon 2134	156
Canon 2135	156
Canon 2136	156
Canon 2137	156
Canon 2138	156
Canon 2139	156
Canon 2140	156
Canon 2141	156
Canon 2142	157
Canon 2143	157
<b>IV. Consensus</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>4.1 Consensus</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Article 109 - Consent</b>	<b>159</b>
Canon 2144	159
Canon 2145	159
Canon 2146	159
Canon 2147	159
Canon 2148	159
Canon 2149	159
Canon 2150	160
Canon 2151	160
Canon 2152	160
Canon 2153	160
Canon 2154	160
Canon 2155	160
Canon 2156	160
Canon 2157	160
Canon 2158	160
Canon 2159	160
<b>Article 110 - Consensus</b>	<b>161</b>
Canon 2160	161
Canon 2161	161
Canon 2162	161
Canon 2163	161
Canon 2164	161
Canon 2165	161
Canon 2166	161
Canon 2167	161
Canon 2168	161
Canon 2169	162
Canon 2170	162
Canon 2171	162
Canon 2172	162
Canon 2173	162
Canon 2174	162
Canon 2175	163
Canon 2176	163

Canon 2177	163
Canon 2178	163
Canon 2179	163
<b>Article 111 - Unilateral Consensus</b>	<b>164</b>
Canon 2180	164
Canon 2181	164
Canon 2182	164
Canon 2183	164
Canon 2184	164
Canon 2185	164
Canon 2186	164
Canon 2187	164
Canon 2188	165
Canon 2189	165
<b>Article 112 - Bilateral Consensus</b>	<b>166</b>
Canon 2190	166
Canon 2191	166
Canon 2192	166
Canon 2193	166
<b>Article 113 - Trilateral Consensus</b>	<b>167</b>
Canon 2194	167
Canon 2195	167
Canon 2196	167
Canon 2197	167
Canon 2198	167
Canon 2199	167
Canon 2200	167
<b>4.2 Consensus Consideration</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Article 114 - Consideration</b>	<b>168</b>
Canon 2201	168
Canon 2202	168
Canon 2203	168
Canon 2204	168
Canon 2205	168
Canon 2206	168
Canon 2207	168
<b>Article 115 - Question</b>	<b>169</b>
Canon 2208	169
Canon 2209	169
Canon 2210	169
Canon 2211	169
Canon 2212	169
<b>Article 116 - Claim</b>	<b>170</b>
Canon 2213	170
Canon 2214	170
Canon 2215	170
Canon 2216	170
Canon 2217	170
Canon 2218	170
Canon 2219	170
<b>Article 117 - Charge</b>	<b>171</b>
Canon 2220	171
Canon 2221	171
Canon 2222	171
Canon 2223	171
Canon 2224	171
<b>Article 118 - Offer</b>	<b>172</b>
Canon 2225	172
Canon 2226	172
Canon 2227	172
Canon 2228	172
Canon 2229	172
Canon 2230	172
Canon 2231	172
<b>Article 119 - Bid</b>	<b>173</b>
Canon 2232	173
Canon 2233	173
Canon 2234	173
Canon 2235	173
Canon 2236	173
<b>Article 120 - Gift</b>	<b>174</b>
Canon 2237	174
Canon 2238	174
Canon 2239	174
<b>Article 121 - Grant</b>	<b>175</b>
Canon 2240	175
Canon 2241	175
Canon 2242	175
Canon 2243	175
<b>Article 122 - Conveyance</b>	<b>176</b>
Canon 2244	176
Canon 2245	176
Canon 2246	176
Canon 2247	176
<b>Article 123 - Necessity</b>	<b>177</b>
Canon 2248	177
Canon 2249	177
Canon 2250	177
Canon 2251	177
Canon 2252	177
<b>4.3 Consensus Obligation</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Article 124 - Obligation</b>	<b>178</b>
Canon 2253	178
Canon 2254	178
Canon 2255	178
Canon 2256	178
Canon 2257	178
Canon 2258	178

Canon 2259	178
Canon 2260	178
<b>Article 125 - Oath</b>	<b>179</b>
Canon 2261	179
Canon 2262	179
Canon 2263	179
Canon 2264	179
Canon 2265	179
Canon 2266	179
Canon 2267	179
Canon 2268	179
<b>Article 126 - Vow</b>	<b>180</b>
Canon 2269	180
Canon 2270	180
Canon 2271	180
Canon 2272	180
Canon 2273	180
Canon 2274	180
Canon 2275	180
Canon 2276	180
Canon 2277	180
Canon 2278	180
<b>Article 127 - Promise</b>	<b>181</b>
Canon 2279	181
Canon 2280	181
Canon 2281	181
Canon 2282	181
Canon 2283	181
<b>Article 128 - Surety</b>	<b>182</b>
Canon 2284	182
Canon 2285	182
Canon 2286	182
Canon 2287	182
Canon 2288	182
Canon 2289	182
Canon 2290	182
<b>Article 129 - Performance</b>	<b>183</b>
Canon 2291	183
Canon 2292	183
Canon 2293	183
Canon 2294	183
<b>Article 130 - Remedy</b>	<b>184</b>
Canon 2295	184
Canon 2296	184
Canon 2297	184
Canon 2298	184
Canon 2299	184
Canon 2300	184
Canon 2301	184
Canon 2302	184
<b>4.4 Consensus Instrument</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Article 131 - Instrument</b>	<b>185</b>
Canon 2303	185
Canon 2304	185
Canon 2305	185
Canon 2306	185
Canon 2307	185
Canon 2308	185
Canon 2309	185
Canon 2310	185
Canon 2311	186
Canon 2312	186
Canon 2313	186
Canon 2314	186
Canon 2315	186
Canon 2316	186
Canon 2317	186
Canon 2318	186
Canon 2319	186
Canon 2320	187
Canon 2321	187
Canon 2322	187
<b>Article 132 - Witness</b>	<b>188</b>
Canon 2323	188
Canon 2324	188
Canon 2325	188
Canon 2326	188
Canon 2327	188
Canon 2328	188
Canon 2329	188
Canon 2330	188
Canon 2331	188
Canon 2332	188
Canon 2333	189
Canon 2334	189
<b>Article 133 - Seal</b>	<b>190</b>
Canon 2335	190
Canon 2336	190
Canon 2337	190
Canon 2338	190
Canon 2339	190
Canon 2340	190
Canon 2341	190
Canon 2342	190
<b>Article 134 - Sign</b>	<b>191</b>
Canon 2343	191
Canon 2344	191
Canon 2345	191
Canon 2346	191
Canon 2347	191

Canon 2348	191
Canon 2349	191
Canon 2350	191
<b>Article 135 - Notary</b>	<b>192</b>
Canon 2351	192
Canon 2352	192
Canon 2353	192
Canon 2354	192
Canon 2355	192
Canon 2356	192
Canon 2357	192
Canon 2358	192
Canon 2359	192
Canon 2360	192
Canon 2361	193
<b>Article 136 - Acknowledgment</b>	<b>194</b>
Canon 2362	194
Canon 2363	194
Canon 2364	194
<b>4.5 Consensus Dispute and Extinction</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Article 137 - Duress</b>	<b>195</b>
Canon 2365	195
Canon 2366	195
Canon 2367	195
Canon 2368	195
<b>Article 138 - Perfidy</b>	<b>196</b>
Canon 2369	196
Canon 2370	196
Canon 2371	196
Canon 2372	196
Canon 2373	196
Canon 2374	196
Canon 2375	196
<b>Article 139 - Default</b>	<b>197</b>
Canon 2376	197
Canon 2377	197
Canon 2378	197
Canon 2379	197
Canon 2380	197
Canon 2381	197
Canon 2382	197
Canon 2383	197
<b>Article 140 - Alteration</b>	<b>198</b>
Canon 2384	198
Canon 2385	198
Canon 2386	198
Canon 2387	198
Canon 2388	198
<b>Article 141 - Deviation</b>	<b>199</b>
Canon 2389	199
Canon 2390	199
Canon 2391	199
<b>Article 142 - Mistake</b>	<b>200</b>
Canon 2392	200
Canon 2393	200
Canon 2394	200
Canon 2395	200
Canon 2396	200
Canon 2397	200
Canon 2398	200
Canon 2399	200
Canon 2400	200
Canon 2401	200
<b>Article 143 - Frustration</b>	<b>201</b>
Canon 2402	201
Canon 2403	201
Canon 2404	201
Canon 2405	201
Canon 2406	201
<b>Article 144 - Impossibility</b>	<b>202</b>
Canon 2407	202
Canon 2408	202
Canon 2409	202
Canon 2410	202
<b>Article 145 - Impracticability</b>	<b>203</b>
Canon 2411	203
Canon 2412	203
Canon 2413	203
Canon 2414	203
Canon 2415	203
<b>Article 146 - Unconscionability</b>	<b>204</b>
Canon 2416	204
Canon 2417	204
Canon 2418	204
Canon 2419	204
Canon 2420	204
<b>Article 147 - Misrepresentation</b>	<b>205</b>
Canon 2421	205
Canon 2422	205
Canon 2423	205
Canon 2424	205
Canon 2425	205
Canon 2426	205
Canon 2427	205
Canon 2428	205
<b>Article 148 - Concealment</b>	<b>206</b>
Canon 2429	206
Canon 2430	206
Canon 2431	206

Canon 2432	206
Canon 2433	206
Canon 2434	206
Canon 2435	206
Canon 2436	206
Canon 2437	206
Canon 2438	206
Canon 2439	206
Canon 2440	206
Article 149 - Extinction	207
Canon 2441	207
Canon 2442	207
Canon 2443	207
Canon 2444	207
Canon 2445	207
Canon 2446	207
<b>V. Occurrence</b>	<b>209</b>
5.1 Occurrence	209
Article 150 - Occurrence	209
Canon 2447	209
Canon 2448	209
Canon 2449	209
Canon 2450	209
Canon 2451	209
Article 151 - Instance	210
Canon 2452	210
Canon 2453	210
Canon 2454	210
Article 152 - Drama	211
Canon 2455	211
Canon 2456	211
Canon 2457	211
Canon 2458	211
Canon 2459	211
Canon 2460	211
Canon 2461	211
Canon 2462	211
Article 153 - Scene	212
Canon 2463	212
Canon 2464	212
Canon 2465	212
Article 154 - Dramatis personae	213
Canon 2466	213
Canon 2467	213
Article 155 - Party	214
Canon 2468	214
Canon 2469	214
Canon 2470	214
Article 156 - Spectator	215
Canon 2471	215
Canon 2472	215
Article 157 - Actor	216
Canon 2473	216
Canon 2474	216
Canon 2475	216
Article 158 - Protagonist	217
Canon 2476	217
Canon 2477	217
Canon 2478	217
Article 159 - Antagonist	218
Canon 2479	218
Canon 2480	218
Article 160 - Deuteragonist	219
Canon 2481	219
Article 161 - Plot	220
Canon 2482	220
Article 162 - Motive	221
Canon 2483	221
Canon 2484	221
5.2 Fact	222
Article 163 - Fact	222
Canon 2485	222
Canon 2486	222
Canon 2487	222
Article 164 - Methodology	223
Canon 2488	223
Canon 2489	223
Canon 2490	223
Canon 2491	223
Article 165 - Source	224
Canon 2492	224
Canon 2493	224
Canon 2494	224
Canon 2495	224
Canon 2496	224
Canon 2497	224
Canon 2498	224
Canon 2499	224
Article 166 - Reference	225
Canon 2500	225
Canon 2501	225
Canon 2502	225
Canon 2503	225
Canon 2504	225
Canon 2505	225
Canon 2506	225

Canon 2507	225
Canon 2508	225
Canon 2509	225
Canon 2510	225
Canon 2511	226
<b>Article 167 - Verification</b>	<b>227</b>
Canon 2512	227
Canon 2513	227
Canon 2514	227
<b>5.3 Evidence</b>	<b>228</b>
<b>Article 168 - Evidence</b>	<b>228</b>
Canon 2515	228
Canon 2516	228
Canon 2517	228
Canon 2518	228
Canon 2519	228
Canon 2520	228
<b>Article 169 - Physical</b>	<b>229</b>
Canon 2521	229
Canon 2522	229
Canon 2523	229
Canon 2524	229
Canon 2525	229
Canon 2526	230
Canon 2527	230
Canon 2528	230
<b>Article 170 - Testimonial</b>	<b>231</b>
Canon 2529	231
Canon 2530	231
Canon 2531	231
Canon 2532	231
<b>Article 171 - Inferential</b>	<b>232</b>
Canon 2533	232
Canon 2534	232
Canon 2535	232
Canon 2536	232
<b>Article 172 - Disclosure</b>	<b>233</b>
Canon 2537	233
Canon 2538	233
Canon 2539	233
Canon 2540	233
Canon 2541	233
Canon 2542	233
Canon 2543	233
<b>Article 173 - Admission</b>	<b>234</b>
Canon 2544	234
Canon 2545	234
Canon 2546	234
Canon 2547	234
Canon 2548	234
Canon 2549	234
Canon 2550	234
<b>VI. Argument</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>6.1 Argument</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>Article 174 - Argument</b>	<b>236</b>
Canon 2551	236
Canon 2552	236
Canon 2553	236
Canon 2554	236
Canon 2555	236
<b>Article 175 - Cause</b>	<b>237</b>
Canon 2556	237
Canon 2557	237
Canon 2558	237
Canon 2559	237
<b>Article 176 - Interpretation</b>	<b>238</b>
Canon 2560	238
Canon 2561	238
Canon 2562	238
Canon 2563	238
Canon 2564	238
Canon 2565	238
Canon 2566	238
<b>Article 177 - Proposition</b>	<b>239</b>
Canon 2567	239
Canon 2568	239
Canon 2569	239
Canon 2570	239
Canon 2571	239
Canon 2572	239
Canon 2573	239
<b>Article 178 - Conclusion</b>	<b>240</b>
Canon 2574	240
Canon 2575	240
Canon 2576	240
Canon 2577	240
<b>Article 179 - System</b>	<b>241</b>
Canon 2578	241
Canon 2579	241
Canon 2580	241
Canon 2581	241
Canon 2582	241
<b>Article 180 - Validity</b>	<b>242</b>
Canon 2583	242
Canon 2584	242
Canon 2585	242
Canon 2586	242

Canon 2587	242
Canon 2588	242
<b>Article 181 - Maxim</b>	<b>243</b>
Canon 2589	243
Canon 2590	243
Canon 2591	243
Canon 2592	243
Canon 2593	243
Canon 2594	243
<b>Article 182 - Status</b>	<b>244</b>
Canon 2595	244
Canon 2596	244
Canon 2597	244
Canon 2598	244
Canon 2599	244
<b>Article 183 - Competency</b>	<b>245</b>
Canon 2600	245
Canon 2601	245
Canon 2602	245
Canon 2603	245
Canon 2604	245
Canon 2605	245
Canon 2606	245
<b>6.2 Logic</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Article 184 - Logic</b>	<b>246</b>
Canon 2607	246
Canon 2608	246
Canon 2609	246
Canon 2610	246
Canon 2611	246
Canon 2612	246
Canon 2613	246
<b>Article 185 - Inference</b>	<b>247</b>
Canon 2614	247
Canon 2615	247
Canon 2616	247
Canon 2617	247
<b>Article 186 - Logical Form</b>	<b>248</b>
Canon 2618	248
Canon 2619	248
Canon 2620	248
<b>Article 187 - Deductive Logic</b>	<b>249</b>
Canon 2621	249
Canon 2622	249
Canon 2623	249
Canon 2624	249
Canon 2625	249
<b>Article 188 - Inductive Logic</b>	<b>250</b>
Canon 2626	250
Canon 2627	250
Canon 2628	250
Canon 2629	250
<b>Article 189 - Fallacy</b>	<b>251</b>
Canon 2630	251
Canon 2631	251
Canon 2632	251
Canon 2633	251
Canon 2634	251
Canon 2635	251
Canon 2636	251
<b>6.3 Dialectic</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Article 190 - Dialectic</b>	<b>252</b>
Canon 2637	252
Canon 2638	252
Canon 2639	252
Canon 2640	252
Canon 2641	253
Canon 2642	253
Canon 2643	253
Canon 2644	253
Canon 2645	253
<b>Article 191 - Result</b>	<b>254</b>
Canon 2646	254
Canon 2647	254
<b>Article 192 - Dialectic Form</b>	<b>255</b>
Canon 2648	255
Canon 2649	255
<b>Article 193 - Passive Dialectic</b>	<b>256</b>
Canon 2650	256
Canon 2651	256
Canon 2652	256
<b>Article 194 - Active Dialectic</b>	<b>257</b>
Canon 2653	257
Canon 2654	257
Canon 2655	257
Canon 2656	257
<b>Article 195 - Absurdity</b>	<b>258</b>
Canon 2657	258
Canon 2658	258
Canon 2659	258
<b>6.4 Rhetoric</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>Article 196 - Rhetoric</b>	<b>259</b>
Canon 2660	259
Canon 2661	259
Canon 2662	259
Canon 2663	259
Canon 2664	259

Canon 2665	260
<b>Article 197 - Persuasion</b>	<b>261</b>
Canon 2666	261
Canon 2667	261
<b>Article 198 - Monologue</b>	<b>262</b>
Canon 2668	262
Canon 2669	262
Canon 2670	262
Canon 2671	262
Canon 2672	262
<b>Article 199 - Dialogue</b>	<b>263</b>
Canon 2673	263
Canon 2674	263
Canon 2675	263
Canon 2676	263
<b>Article 200 - Prologue</b>	<b>264</b>
Canon 2677	264
Canon 2678	264
Canon 2679	264
Canon 2680	264
Canon 2681	264
<b>Article 201 - Epilogue</b>	<b>265</b>
Canon 2682	265
Canon 2683	265
Canon 2684	265
Canon 2685	265
Canon 2686	265
Canon 2687	265
<b>Article 202 - Catalogue</b>	<b>266</b>
Canon 2688	266
Canon 2689	266
<b>Article 203 - Analogue</b>	<b>267</b>
Canon 2690	267
Canon 2691	267
Canon 2692	267
<b>Article 204 - Ideologue</b>	<b>268</b>
Canon 2693	268
Canon 2694	268
<b>Article 205 - Kudos</b>	<b>269</b>
Canon 2695	269
Canon 2696	269
Canon 2697	269
<b>Article 206 - Ethos</b>	<b>270</b>
Canon 2698	270
Canon 2699	270
Canon 2700	270
<b>Article 207 - Pathos</b>	<b>271</b>
Canon 2701	271
Canon 2702	271
Canon 2703	271
<b>Article 208 - Logos</b>	<b>272</b>
Canon 2704	272
<b>Article 209 - Tempos</b>	<b>273</b>
Canon 2705	273
<b>Article 210 - Dynamos</b>	<b>274</b>
Canon 2706	274
<b>Article 211 - Contradiction</b>	<b>275</b>
Canon 2707	275
Canon 2708	275
Canon 2709	275
<b>VII. Law</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>7.1 Virtue of Law</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Article 212 - Respect</b>	<b>277</b>
Canon 2710	277
Canon 2711	277
Canon 2712	277
Canon 2713	277
Canon 2714	277
Canon 2715	277
<b>Article 213 - Honesty</b>	<b>278</b>
Canon 2716	278
Canon 2717	278
Canon 2718	278
Canon 2719	278
Canon 2720	278
Canon 2721	278
Canon 2722	278
Canon 2723	278
<b>Article 214 - Courage</b>	<b>279</b>
Canon 2724	279
Canon 2725	279
Canon 2726	279
Canon 2727	279
Canon 2728	279
Canon 2729	279
<b>Article 215 - Compassion</b>	<b>280</b>
Canon 2730	280
Canon 2731	280
Canon 2732	280
<b>Article 216 - Impartiality</b>	<b>281</b>
Canon 2733	281
Canon 2734	281
Canon 2735	281
Canon 2736	281
<b>Article 217 - Knowledge</b>	<b>282</b>
Canon 2737	282

Canon 2738	282
Canon 2739	282
Canon 2740	282
Canon 2741	282
Canon 2742	282
Canon 2743	282
Article 218 - Wisdom	283
Canon 2744	283
Canon 2745	283
<b>7.2 Principles of Law</b>	<b>284</b>
Article 219 - Justice	284
Canon 2746	284
Canon 2747	284
Canon 2748	284
Canon 2749	284
Canon 2750	284
Canon 2751	284
Article 220 - Freedom	285
Canon 2752	285
Canon 2753	285
Canon 2754	285
Canon 2755	285
Article 221 - Rights	286
Canon 2756	286
Canon 2757	286
Canon 2758	286
Canon 2759	286
Article 222 - Privileges	287
Canon 2760	287
Canon 2761	287
Article 223 - Slavery	288
Canon 2762	288
Canon 2763	288
Canon 2764	288
Canon 2765	288
Canon 2766	288
Canon 2767	288
Article 224 - Equity	289
Canon 2768	289
Canon 2769	289
Canon 2770	289
Canon 2771	289
Canon 2772	289
Canon 2773	289
Canon 2774	289
Canon 2775	289
Article 225 - Culpability	290
Canon 2776	290
Canon 2777	290
Canon 2778	290
Canon 2779	290
Article 226 - Mens Rea	291
Canon 2780	291
Canon 2781	291
Canon 2782	291
Article 227 - Actus Reus	292
Canon 2783	292
Canon 2784	292
Canon 2785	292
Canon 2786	292
Canon 2787	292
Canon 2788	292
Article 228 - Innocence	293
Canon 2789	293
Canon 2790	293
Canon 2791	293
Article 229 - Counsel	294
Canon 2792	294
Canon 2793	294
Canon 2794	294
Canon 2795	294
Canon 2796	294
Canon 2797	294
Canon 2798	294
Canon 2799	294
Canon 2800	294
Canon 2801	294
Article 230 - Pro Se	295
Canon 2802	295
Canon 2803	295
Canon 2804	295
Canon 2805	295
Canon 2806	295
Canon 2807	295
Canon 2808	295
Article 231 - Res Accusatio	296
Canon 2809	296
Canon 2810	296
Canon 2811	296
Canon 2812	296
Canon 2813	296
Article 232 - Res Judicata	297
Canon 2814	297
Canon 2815	297
Canon 2816	297
Canon 2817	297
Canon 2818	297
Canon 2819	297
Canon 2820	297

Article 233 - Ius Propere	298
Canon 2821	298
Canon 2822	298
Canon 2823	298
Canon 2824	298
Canon 2825	298
Canon 2826	298
Article 234 - Meritus Formulae	299
Canon 2827	299
Canon 2828	299
Canon 2829	299
Canon 2830	299
Canon 2831	299
Article 235 - Meritus Proscriptum	300
Canon 2832	300
Canon 2833	300
Canon 2834	300
Canon 2835	300
Canon 2836	300
Article 236 - Demurrer	301
Canon 2837	301
Canon 2838	301
Canon 2839	301
Canon 2840	301
Canon 2841	301
Canon 2842	301
Canon 2843	301
Canon 2844	301
Article 237 - Allocution	302
Canon 2845	302
Canon 2846	302
Canon 2847	302
Canon 2848	302
Canon 2849	302
Canon 2850	302
Canon 2851	302
Canon 2852	302
Canon 2853	302
Canon 2854	302
Canon 2855	303
Canon 2856	303
Canon 2857	303
<b>7.3 Systems of Law</b>	<b>304</b>
Article 238 - Systems of Law	304
Canon 2858	304
Canon 2859	304
Canon 2860	304
Canon 2861	304
Canon 2862	304
Canon 2863	304
Canon 2864	304
Canon 2865	305
Canon 2866	305
Canon 2867	305
Canon 2868	305
Canon 2869	305
Canon 2870	305
Article 239 - Atl Law	306
Canon 2871	306
Canon 2872	306
Canon 2873	306
Canon 2874	306
Canon 2875	306
Article 240 - Ari Law	307
Canon 2876	307
Canon 2877	307
Canon 2878	307
Canon 2879	307
Article 241 - Mui Law	308
Canon 2880	308
Canon 2881	308
Canon 2882	308
Canon 2883	308
Article 242 - Cuili Law	309
Canon 2884	309
Canon 2885	309
Canon 2886	309
Article 243 - Mandian Law	310
Canon 2887	310
Canon 2888	310
Canon 2889	310
Article 244 - Sumerian Law	311
Canon 2890	311
Canon 2891	311
Canon 2892	311
Article 245 - Babylonian Law	312
Canon 2893	312
Canon 2894	312
Canon 2895	312
Article 246 - Hyksos Law	313
Canon 2896	313
Canon 2897	313
Canon 2898	313
Canon 2899	314
Article 247 - Vedic Law	315
Canon 2900	315
Canon 2901	315
Canon 2902	315

Article 248 - Persian Law	316
Canon 2903	316
Canon 2904	316
Canon 2905	316
Canon 2906	316
Canon 2907	316
Canon 2908	316
Canon 2909	316
Canon 2910	316
Canon 2911	317
Article 249 - Tará Law	318
Canon 2912	318
Canon 2913	318
Canon 2914	318
Canon 2915	318
Canon 2916	318
Canon 2917	318
Canon 2918	319
Article 250 - Hellenic Law	320
Canon 2919	320
Article 251 - Roman Law	321
Canon 2920	321
Canon 2921	321
Canon 2922	321
Canon 2923	321
Article 252 - Holly Roman Law	322
Canon 2924	322
Canon 2925	322
Canon 2926	322
Canon 2927	322
Canon 2928	322
Canon 2929	322
Article 253 - Talmudic Law	323
Canon 2930	323
Canon 2931	323
Canon 2932	324
Canon 2933	324
Canon 2934	324
Canon 2935	324
Canon 2936	325
Article 254 - Sufi Law	326
Canon 2937	326
Canon 2938	326
Canon 2939	326
Canon 2940	326
Canon 2941	326
Canon 2942	326
Article 255 - Khazarian Law	327
Canon 2943	327
Canon 2944	327
Canon 2945	327
Canon 2946	327
Canon 2947	327
Canon 2948	327
Canon 2949	328
Canon 2950	328
Article 256 - AngloSaxon Law	329
Canon 2951	329
Canon 2952	329
Canon 2953	329
Canon 2954	329
Canon 2955	329
Canon 2956	329
Canon 2957	329
Canon 2958	330
Canon 2959	330
Canon 2960	330
Canon 2961	330
Canon 2962	330
Article 257 - Civil Law	331
Canon 2963	331
Canon 2964	331
Canon 2965	331
Article 258 - Feudal Law	332
Canon 2966	332
Canon 2967	332
Canon 2968	332
Canon 2969	332
Canon 2970	332
Canon 2971	332
Canon 2972	332
Canon 2973	332
Article 259 - Common Law	333
Canon 2974	333
Canon 2975	333
Canon 2976	333
Canon 2977	333
Canon 2978	333
Canon 2979	333
Canon 2980	333
Canon 2981	334
Canon 2982	334
Canon 2983	334
Article 260 - International Law	335
Canon 2984	335
Canon 2985	335
Canon 2986	335
Canon 2987	335
Canon 2988	335
Canon 2989	336

Canon 2990	336
Canon 2991	336
Canon 2992	336
Canon 2993	336
Canon 2994	336
Canon 2995	336
<b>Article 261 - Ucadian Law</b>	<b>337</b>
Canon 2996	337
Canon 2997	337
Canon 2998	337
Canon 2999	337
<b>7.4 Authority of Law</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>Article 262 - Authority</b>	<b>338</b>
Canon 3000	338
Canon 3001	338
Canon 3002	338
Canon 3003	338
Canon 3004	338
Canon 3005	338
Canon 3006	338
Canon 3007	338
Canon 3008	338
Canon 3009	339
Canon 3010	339
Canon 3011	339
Canon 3012	339
Canon 3013	339
Canon 3014	339
Canon 3015	339
Canon 3016	339
Canon 3017	339
Canon 3018	339
Canon 3019	340
<b>Article 263 - Dominionium</b>	<b>341</b>
Canon 3020	341
Canon 3021	341
Canon 3022	341
Canon 3023	341
<b>Article 264 - Visium</b>	<b>342</b>
Canon 3024	342
Canon 3025	342
<b>Article 265 - Magisterium</b>	<b>343</b>
Canon 3026	343
Canon 3027	343
Canon 3028	343
Canon 3029	343
<b>Article 266 - Imperium</b>	<b>344</b>
Canon 3030	344
Canon 3031	344
Canon 3032	344
<b>Article 267 - Officium</b>	<b>345</b>
Canon 3033	345
Canon 3034	345
Canon 3035	345
<b>Article 268 - Custoditum</b>	<b>346</b>
Canon 3036	346
Canon 3037	346
Canon 3038	346
<b>7.5 Potentiality of Law</b>	<b>347</b>
<b>Article 269 - Potentiality</b>	<b>347</b>
Canon 3039	347
Canon 3040	347
Canon 3041	347
Canon 3042	347
Canon 3043	347
Canon 3044	347
Canon 3045	347
<b>Article 270 - Executor</b>	<b>348</b>
Canon 3046	348
Canon 3047	348
Canon 3048	348
Canon 3049	348
Canon 3050	348
Canon 3051	348
<b>Article 271 - Censor</b>	<b>349</b>
Canon 3052	349
Canon 3053	349
Canon 3054	349
Canon 3055	349
<b>Article 272 - Rector</b>	<b>350</b>
Canon 3056	350
Canon 3057	350
Canon 3058	350
<b>Article 273 - Curator</b>	<b>351</b>
Canon 3059	351
Canon 3060	351
Canon 3061	351
Canon 3062	351
Canon 3063	351
Canon 3064	351
Canon 3065	351
<b>Article 274 - Administrator</b>	<b>352</b>
Canon 3066	352
Canon 3067	352
Canon 3068	352
Canon 3069	352
Canon 3070	352
Canon 3071	352

Article 275 - Custodian	353
Canon 3072	353
Canon 3073	353
Canon 3074	353
Canon 3075	353
<b>7.6 Creation of Law</b>	<b>354</b>
Article 276 - Creation	354
Canon 3076	354
Canon 3077	354
Article 277 - Decree	355
Canon 3078	355
Canon 3079	355
Canon 3080	355
Canon 3081	355
Canon 3082	355
Canon 3083	355
Article 278 - Prescript	356
Canon 3084	356
Canon 3085	356
Canon 3086	356
Canon 3087	356
Canon 3088	356
Canon 3089	356
Article 279 - Rescript	357
Canon 3090	357
Canon 3091	357
Canon 3092	357
Canon 3093	357
Canon 3094	357
Canon 3095	357
Article 280 - Policy	358
Canon 3096	358
Canon 3097	358
Canon 3098	358
Article 281 - Statute	359
Canon 3099	359
Canon 3100	359
Canon 3101	359
Canon 3102	359
Canon 3103	359
Canon 3104	359
Canon 3105	359
Canon 3106	359
Canon 3107	359
Article 282 - Ordinance	360
Canon 3108	360
Canon 3109	360
Canon 3110	360
<b>7.7 Jurisdiction of Law</b>	<b>361</b>
Article 283 - Jurisdiction	361
Canon 3111	361
Canon 3112	361
Canon 3113	361
Canon 3114	361
Canon 3115	361
Canon 3116	361
Canon 3117	361
Canon 3118	362
Canon 3119	362
Canon 3120	362
Canon 3121	362
Canon 3122	362
Canon 3123	362
Article 284 - Personal Jurisdiction	363
Canon 3124	363
Canon 3125	363
Canon 3126	363
Canon 3127	363
Canon 3128	363
Canon 3129	363
Canon 3130	363
Canon 3131	363
Article 285 - Territorial Jurisdiction	364
Canon 3132	364
Canon 3133	364
Canon 3134	364
Canon 3135	364
Canon 3136	364
Canon 3137	364
Article 286 - Subject Matter Jurisdiction	365
Canon 3138	365
Canon 3139	365
Canon 3140	365
Canon 3141	365
Canon 3142	365
Canon 3143	365
Canon 3144	365
Canon 3145	365
Article 287 - Guilty	366
Canon 3146	366
Canon 3147	366
Canon 3148	366
Canon 3149	366
Canon 3150	366
Canon 3151	366
Canon 3152	366
Canon 3153	366
Canon 3154	367

Article 288 - Plea	368
Canon 3155	368
Canon 3156	368
Canon 3157	368
Canon 3158	368
Canon 3159	368
Canon 3160	368
Canon 3161	368
Canon 3162	368
Canon 3163	369
Canon 3164	369
<b>7.8 Force of Law</b>	<b>370</b>
Article 289 - Force	370
Canon 3165	370
Canon 3166	370
Canon 3167	370
Canon 3168	370
Canon 3169	370
Canon 3170	370
Canon 3171	370
Canon 3172	370
Canon 3173	370
Canon 3174	370
Canon 3175	370
Article 290 - Warrant	371
Canon 3176	371
Canon 3177	371
Canon 3178	371
Canon 3179	371
Canon 3180	371
Canon 3181	371
Canon 3182	371
Canon 3183	371
Article 291 - Arrest	372
Canon 3184	372
Canon 3185	372
Canon 3186	372
Canon 3187	372
Canon 3188	372
Article 292 - Detention	373
Canon 3189	373
Canon 3190	373
Canon 3191	373
Canon 3192	373
Canon 3193	373
Article 293 - Coercion	374
Canon 3194	374
Canon 3195	374
Canon 3196	374
Canon 3197	374
<b>7.9 Controversy of Law</b>	<b>375</b>
Article 294 - Controversy	375
Canon 3198	375
Canon 3199	375
Canon 3200	375
Canon 3201	375
Canon 3202	375
Canon 3203	375
Canon 3204	375
Article 295 - Civil	376
Canon 3205	376
Canon 3206	376
Article 296 - Criminal	377
Canon 3207	377
Canon 3208	377
Canon 3209	377
Canon 3210	377
Canon 3211	377
Canon 3212	377
Canon 3213	377
Canon 3214	377
Canon 3215	377
Canon 3216	377
Article 297 - Instructional	378
Canon 3217	378
Canon 3218	378
<b>7.10 Forums of Law</b>	<b>379</b>
Article 298 - Forum	379
Canon 3219	379
Canon 3220	379
Canon 3221	379
Canon 3222	379
Canon 3223	379
Canon 3224	379
Article 299 - Roman Court	380
Canon 3225	380
Canon 3226	380
Canon 3227	380
Canon 3228	380
Canon 3229	381
Article 300 - Ucadian Court	383
Canon 3230	383
Canon 3231	383
Canon 3232	383
Canon 3233	383
Canon 3234	383
Canon 3235	383

<b>7.11 Execution of Law</b>	<b>384</b>
Article 301 - Execution	384
Canon 3236	384
Canon 3237	384
Canon 3238	384
Canon 3239	384
Canon 3240	384
Canon 3241	384
Article 302 - Judge	385
Canon 3242	385
Canon 3243	385
Canon 3244	385
Canon 3245	385
Canon 3246	385
Canon 3247	385
Canon 3248	385
Canon 3249	385
Canon 3250	385
Canon 3251	385
Article 303 - Suit	386
Canon 3252	386
Canon 3253	386
Canon 3254	386
Article 304 - Accusator	387
Canon 3255	387
Canon 3256	387
Canon 3257	387
Canon 3258	387
Canon 3259	387
Canon 3260	387
Article 305 - Arraignment	388
Canon 3261	388
Canon 3262	388
Article 306 - Summons	389
Canon 3263	389
Canon 3264	389
Canon 3265	389
Canon 3266	389
Canon 3267	389
Canon 3268	389
Canon 3269	389
Article 307 - Hearing	390
Canon 3270	390
Canon 3271	390
Canon 3272	390
Canon 3273	390
Canon 3274	390
Article 308 - Jury	391
Canon 3275	391
Canon 3276	391
Canon 3277	391
Canon 3278	391
Article 309 - Trial	392
Canon 3279	392
Canon 3280	392
Canon 3281	392
Article 310 - Verdict	393
Canon 3282	393
Canon 3283	393
Canon 3284	393
Article 311 - Sentence	394
Canon 3285	394
Canon 3286	394
Canon 3287	394
Canon 3288	394
<b>7.12 Defense of Law</b>	<b>395</b>
Article 312 - Defense	395
Canon 3289	395
Canon 3290	395
Canon 3291	395
Canon 3292	395
Canon 3293	395
Article 313 - Presentation	396
Canon 3294	396
Canon 3295	396
Canon 3296	396
Article 314 - Attendance	397
Canon 3297	397
Canon 3298	397
Canon 3299	397
Canon 3300	397
Article 315 - Visitation	398
Canon 3301	398
Canon 3302	398
Canon 3303	398
Canon 3304	398
Canon 3305	398
Canon 3306	398
<b>7.13 Restitution of Law</b>	<b>399</b>
Article 316 - Restitution	399
Canon 3307	399
Canon 3308	399
Canon 3309	399
Article 317 - Remedy	400
Canon 3310	400
Canon 3311	400
Canon 3312	400

Canon 3313	400
<b>Article 318 - Punishment</b>	<b>401</b>
Canon 3314	401
Canon 3315	401
Canon 3316	401
Canon 3317	401
Canon 3318	401
Canon 3319	401
Canon 3320	401
Canon 3321	401
Canon 3322	401
<b>Article 319 - Absolution</b>	<b>402</b>
Canon 3323	402
Canon 3324	402
Canon 3325	402
Canon 3326	402
Canon 3327	402
<b>Article 320 - Penitence</b>	<b>403</b>
Canon 3328	403
Canon 3329	403
Canon 3330	403
Canon 3331	403
<b>Article 321 - Appeal</b>	<b>404</b>
Canon 3332	404
Canon 3333	404
Canon 3334	404
<b>Article 322 - Pardon</b>	<b>405</b>
Canon 3335	405
Canon 3336	405
<b>7.14 Corruption of Law</b>	<b>406</b>
<b>Article 323 - Legal Realism</b>	<b>406</b>
Canon 3337	406
Canon 3338	406
Canon 3339	406
Canon 3340	406
Canon 3341	407
<b>Article 324 - Mortmanes</b>	<b>408</b>
Canon 3342	408
Canon 3343	408
Canon 3344	408
Canon 3345	408
Canon 3346	408
Canon 3347	408
<b>Article 325 - Settlement (Birth) Certificate</b>	<b>409</b>
Canon 3348	409
Canon 3349	409
Canon 3350	409
Canon 3351	409
Canon 3352	409
Canon 3353	409
Canon 3354	409
Canon 3355	410
Canon 3356	410
Canon 3357	410
Canon 3358	410
Canon 3359	410
Canon 3360	410
Canon 3361	410
Canon 3362	411
Canon 3363	411
<b>Article 326 - Guardians (Board) Council</b>	<b>412</b>
Canon 3364	412
Canon 3365	412
Canon 3366	412
Canon 3367	412
Canon 3368	412
Canon 3369	412
Canon 3370	412
Canon 3371	412
Canon 3372	413
Canon 3373	413
Canon 3374	413
<b>Article 327 - Sanity</b>	<b>414</b>
Canon 3375	414
Canon 3376	414
Canon 3377	414
Canon 3378	414
Canon 3379	414
Canon 3380	415
Canon 3381	415
<b>Article 328 - Enemy of State</b>	<b>416</b>
Canon 3382	416
Canon 3383	416
Canon 3384	416
Canon 3385	416
Canon 3386	416
Canon 3387	416
Canon 3388	416
Canon 3389	417
Canon 3390	417
Canon 3391	417
Canon 3392	417
Canon 3393	417
<b>Article 329 - Prisoner of State</b>	<b>418</b>
Canon 3394	418
Canon 3395	418
Canon 3396	418
Canon 3397	418
Canon 3398	418

Canon 3399	418
Canon 3400	418
Canon 3401	418
Canon 3402	418
<b>Article 330 - License</b>	<b>419</b>
Canon 3403	419
Canon 3404	419
Canon 3405	419
Canon 3406	419
Canon 3407	419
Canon 3408	419
Canon 3409	419
Canon 3410	419
<b>Article 331 - Maritime Law</b>	<b>420</b>
Canon 3411	420
Canon 3412	420
Canon 3413	420
Canon 3414	420
Canon 3415	420
Canon 3416	420
Canon 3417	420
Canon 3418	421
Canon 3419	421
<b>Article 332 - Organized Pseudo-Lawful Commercial Agency (OPCA)</b>	<b>422</b>
Canon 3420	422
Canon 3421	422
Canon 3422	422
<b>Article 333 - Privileged International Government</b>	<b>423</b>
Canon 3423	423
Canon 3424	423
Canon 3425	423
Canon 3426	423
Canon 3427	423
Canon 3428	423
Canon 3429	423



# I. Introductory Provisions

## 1.1 Introductory Provisions

### Article 1 - Canons of Positive Law

- i.** By Right, Power and Authority of Article ninety-two (92) of Pactum De Singularis Caelum, also known as the Covenant of One Heaven these pronouncements of law known collectively as Canonum De Ius Positivum and also known as the Canons of Positive Law are hereby promulgated in the original form of Ucadian Language; and
- ii.** The Canonum De Ius Positivum represents the primary, one (1) and only true first Canon of Positive Law. Excluding the Covenant of One Heaven, all other laws, claims and agreements claiming standards of Positive Law shall be secondary and inferior to the Canonum De Ius Positivum ab initio (from the beginning); and
- iii.** These Canons of Positive Law may be taken in official original document form and spoken form to represent part of the one (1) complete set of the twenty-two (22) Canons of law known collectively as Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum, also known as Living Body of Divine Canon Law and the highest of all Original Law; and
- iv.** When referring to these Canons of Positive Law collectively it may also be taken both in printed form and spoken word that we mean this complete and accurate set of laws as the highest of all Original Law; and
- v.** In accordance with these Canons of Positive Law, the Society of One Heaven also known as the One Heaven Society of United Spirits, also known as the Holy See of United Spirits, also known as The Holy Society reserves all rights to itself; and
- vi.** As all rights are reserved, no translation, copy, citation, duplication, registration in part or whole implies any transfer or conveyance of these rights; and
- vii.** When part or all of these laws is presented or spoken in any language other than the Official Ucadian Languages, it may be taken as a translation and not the primary language. Therefore, any secondary meaning implying deficiency, claimed abrogation of any right or any other defect of a word in a translated language shall be null and void ab initio (from the beginning); and
- viii.** When referring to these Canons of Positive Law collectively it may also be taken that the primary and original form of these laws resides as a supernatural spiritual document registered in Heaven first and a physical document registered in the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven upon the Earth second. Therefore, wherever an official and valid form of these laws is present in physical form, it shall be bound to its spiritual form, from which it derives its spiritual power and authenticity; and
- ix.** Let no man, woman, spirit or officer of a lesser society place themselves in grave dishonor of Divine Law, Natural Law and the Living Law upon denying the validity of these Canons of Law. Having been warned, any act in defiance of these laws shall have no effect and any spiritual invocation in opposition to the validity of these laws shall be immediately returned upon the maker. As it is written, so be it.

## **Article 2 - Positive Law**

### **Canon 1417**

No law may exist, be written or enforced unless it conforms to the body of Canon Laws preceding this Canon known as Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### **Canon 1418**

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

### **Canon 1419**

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

### **Canon 1420**

All Positive Law established in accordance with these canons are by Statutes of Juridic Persons within the limits of their established authority. No valid Positive Law issued in accordance with these canons may create or alter Divine, Natural or Original Positive Law.

### **Canon 1421**

A Positive Law is established and takes force when it is promulgated in accordance with these canons.

### **Canon 1422**

All Positive Law may be defined by four (4) Foundations including: Concepts, Principles, Operation and Result and nineteen (19) Primary Systems including Ecclesiastical Law, Administrative Law, Life & Ethics, Food & Drugs, Knowledge, Obligation & Agreement, Property & Succession, Money & Trade, Language, Civilizations, Entities, Religion, Sacred Texts, Treaties, Rites and Customs, Sacred Office, Divine Sacraments and Time/Places.

### **Canon 1423**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of Positive Law it shall mean these canons and no other.

## 1.2 Concepts

### Article 3 - Equality

#### Canon 1424

Equality is expressed as active presence of impartiality, uniformity, calmness, decency and reasonableness in the actions and performance of duty of all who claim to represent the law.

#### Canon 1425

The word Equality is derived from the Latin *aequitas* meaning "uniformity, impartiality, fair dealing and calmness of mind".

#### Canon 1426

Equality is the active demonstration of the Golden Rule by those who represent the law that all are equal under the Law and subject to the Law.

#### Canon 1427

When Equality ceases, Law ceases.

## **Article 4 - Fairness**

### **Canon 1428**

Fairness is expressed as the absence of bias, malice, vested interest, or predisposed opinions and the active presence of decency and reasonableness in the actions and performance of duty of all who claim to represent the law.

### **Canon 1429**

The word fairness originates from ancient Gaelic word faire meaning "the action of watching, guarding" as well as "a horizon or skyline".

### **Canon 1430**

The absence of fairness is the absence of the law.

### **Canon 1431**

One who is incapable of demonstrating fairness lacks the character and honor to be a judge.

## **Article 5 - Uniqueness**

### **Canon 1432**

Uniqueness is a fundamental feature of all Objects and Concepts of Existence whereby every Object in Dimension is Unique by virtue of occupying unique space and every Concept is unique by virtue of Unique Observation and Perception.

### **Canon 1433**

While the Law may be the same, every matter before it is by definition unique. Therefore, every man and woman has the right to be heard.

### **Canon 1434**

Denial and Consent are demonstrations of the exercising of free will. Denial is the refusal by free-will to endorse or accept an Action or Ritual. Consent is the acceptance by free will of the endorsement or acceptance of an Action or Ritual.

## **Article 6 - Dependency**

### **Canon 1435**

Dependency is a fundamental requirement of Existence whereby the existence and sustainment of one object is dependent on the existence of others. All Objects and Concepts exist within a Co-dependent Universe.

### **Canon 1436**

In accordance with Natural Law all members of the Homo Sapien species are dependent on sustainable co-existence to some degree. Therefore, while all members of the Homo Sapien species possess free will, the full demonstration of free will in the form of complete freedom is not possible within any type society without anarchy.

### **Canon 1437**

When applied to Positive Law, the law of Dependency means no Form may exist in Reality independently from the body of law that defines it. Therefore, the foundational deed of any society does not exist as a truly independent law, even if it declares itself to be so, as the body of law which enables the Form of a constitution, deed or declaration to be constructed in the first instance must have prior existence.

### **Canon 1438**

By definition of the law of Dependency, all societies that used the Form of law known as Western Law, also Roman Law, also known as Common Law as the Form from which to create their constitutions and declarations of independence remain dependent upon this higher form of law and dependants within this framework of law, regardless of any claimed or perceived independence.

## **Article 7 - Meaning**

### **Canon 1439**

Meaning is a fictional term used to define the quality of having intention or purpose. Hence the early definition of "mean" as having in mind a purpose.

### **Canon 1440**

All Meaning is defined and subject to the seven (7) systems and one (1) state of being as defined by the Canons of Divine Law preceding this Canon. The seven (7) Systems are Classification, Symbols, Semantics, Elements and Properties, Language, Axioms and Mind. The one (1) State of Being is Unique Collective Awareness.

### **Canon 1441**

All valid meanings of words shall be aggregated into the official Ucadia Lexicon as a single source and reference.

### **Canon 1442**

Any meaning that is not defined and in accordance with the Canons of Law preceding this Canon is automatically null and void, from the beginning of its use.

### **Canon 1443**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "true meaning", or "meaning", it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 8 - Knosis**

### **Canon 1444**

Knosis is a fictional term meaning confidence in or reliance on the validity of some quality or attribute of a Form based on Proof, Reason or Logic; without the need of Belief or Faith. Knowledge therefore in its truest sense means the quality of possessing and displaying Knosis (gnosis).

### **Canon 1445**

"To Know Thyself" implies not only to learn but the ability to discern what is and what is not. Thus Knosis and true knowledge has always been the enemy of deception and those who deliberately mislead.

### **Canon 1446**

As these canons of Divine Law and Natural Law are proven with Proof, Reason and Logic alone, the true Rule of Law rests upon only Knosis and True Knowledge, not Faith or Belief.

### **Canon 1447**

Any definition that attempts to connect the opposite concepts of Faith or Belief to Knosis or Knowledge is deliberately false and misleading. In accordance with these canons, any such definition is automatically rendered null and void.

### **Canon 1448**

Any definition that attempts to imply negative connotation or defective meaning to Knosis (Gnosis) in favour of Belief and Faith are deliberately false and misleading arguments. In accordance with these Canons, any such definition is automatically rendered null and void.

### **Canon 1449**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Knosis", "True Knowledge" or "Knowledge" in respect of Law, it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 9 - Belief**

### **Canon 1450**

Belief is confidence in or reliance on the validity of some quality or attribute of a Form based on custom and faith without Proof. Belief is therefore equivalent to the concept of Trust based on faith of a higher deity.

### **Canon 1451**

Belief is not the same meaning as Faith, nor Trust. Belief is a fictional term originally equivalent in meaning "Trust in God" whereas Faith in its original fictional sense means "duty of fulfilling one's trust in God". Belief is therefore trust in the "Divine" that something is true, whereas Faith is an obligation to believe something is true.

### **Canon 1452**

Belief is not the same meaning as Knosis or "true knowledge". Belief is based on trust of a higher deity, while Knosis or true knowledge is based on trust borne from Proof, Reason or Logic. In order to strengthen certain fictional models of Reality based on Faith, the definition of Knosis has been abrogated and the definition of Belief deliberately misconstrued.

### **Canon 1453**

As these canons of Divine Law, Natural Law and Positive Law incorporate the proof and existence of the Divine Creator in All as well as perfect Knosis, it may be correctly concluded that these canons represent "perfect belief".

### **Canon 1454**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Belief", "True Belief " or "Perfect Belief " it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 10 - Trust**

### **Canon 1455**

Trust is confidence in or reliance on the validity of some quality or attribute of a Form being true based on custom without Proof or Faith. Trust is now also applied to a form of administration and conveyance of rights, obligations and relationships.

### **Canon 1456**

Trust does not have the same meaning as Faith. Trust is a fictional term that does not inherently imply the need of Proof nor Faith for confidence in something being true, whereas Faith in its original fictional sense means "duty of fulfilling one's trust in God". In order to strengthen certain fictional models of Reality based on Faith, the definition of Trust has been deliberately misconstrued.

### **Canon 1457**

As these canons of Divine Law, Natural Law, Cognitive Law and Positive Law incorporate the proof and existence of All with and without the need of Proof, it may be correctly concluded that these canons represent "perfect trust".

### **Canon 1458**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Trust", "True Trust " or "Perfect Trust " it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 11 - Reality**

### **Canon 1459**

Reality is a fictional Model of Existence constructed upon Form and Meaning enabling the degree of certainty and reproducibility necessary for the operation of Positive Law. Neither Reality nor Absolute Truth exist according to Natural Law or Divine Law, as the universe of Unique Collective Awareness depends upon the existence of Paradox and Relativity.

### **Canon 1460**

Reality permits a functional Model of Existence excluding the existence of Paradox and Relativity. Thus within the fictional Universe of Reality in accordance with all Positive Law the concept of Truth exists and the certainty of Logic and Reason may be applied.

### **Canon 1461**

Reality permits the recognition and existence of certain concepts considered valid under Positive Law that do not exist under Natural Law or Divine Law. Such concepts as Freedom, Justice and Morality do not exist within Natural Law but are integral to the optimum function of civilized society under Positive Law.

### **Canon 1462**

All Statutes promulgated through valid Positive Law in Reality operate according to Interpretation and not Supposition.

### **Canon 1463**

All Statutes promulgated through valid Positive Law in Reality operate according to Logic and Fact and not Paradox and Relativity.

### **Canon 1464**

The Valid Rules for the consistent definition and operation of Reality are these canons of Positive Law defined by Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### **Canon 1465**

The definition of an alternate Reality that is inconsistent with these canons of Positive Law defined by Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum is automatically null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 1466**

A Form that cannot be proven to exist in Reality has no Existence in Law.

### **Canon 1467**

When speaking, writing or considering Reality, it is in accordance with these canons of Positive Law defined by Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum and no other.

## **Article 12 - Normality**

### **Canon 1468**

Normality is a fictional Model of Reality constructed from claimed rules and standards called Norms implying Moral perfection and correctness. Hence normal also means right, square, not deviating or differing from a standard.

### **Canon 1469**

The first model of Normality was formed by the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also falsely known as Holy See through its inferior Canon Law with such Canons defined as Norms. Therefore, any rule or standard not agreeing with the inferior rules of the Roman Cult have been branded abnormal.

### **Canon 1470**

As the claimed rules of the Roman Cult do not comply to the superior standards of law as defined by these Canons, it is these Canons and no other that represent the Norms. Therefore, it is the inferior rules of the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican that must be regarded as abnormal.

### **Canon 1471**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Norms", "Normal", or "Normality", it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 13 - Morality**

### **Canon 1472**

Morality is a fictional frame of reference applied to Reality concerning Form and Meaning that distinguishes between those Actions and Rituals considered good, positive and right and those considered bad, negative and wrong.

### **Canon 1473**

In accordance with Divine Law, Natural Law and Cognitive Law, Morality is a quality unique to Positive Law.

### **Canon 1474**

Civilizations throughout history share certain common attributes within their systems of Morality that consider certain Actions or Rituals to be bad, immoral and wrong. The most significant is the murder of another member of the species. However the differences between systems of Morality vary significantly in the complete range and nature of Actions or Rituals considered being bad, immoral and wrong.

### **Canon 1475**

Any action or ritual considered bad, wrong and evil or right, good and correct in accordance with Morality and Moral Law is through statutes issued under Positive Law and can never be claimed as Divine Law or Natural Law.

### **Canon 1476**

Any law invoking Morality that claims Divine Law or Natural Law is automatically invalid and therefore null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 1477**

As no man, woman or person may claim higher Moral Personality than the Divine Creator and as all power and authority has been granted by the Divine through Pactum De Singularis Caelum, no man, woman or person has higher Moral Personality than the Society of One Heaven.

### **Canon 1478**

Excluding the sacred seven (7) pronouncements of Ucadia, the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and these canons, any claim, statute or pronouncement by any man, woman or person to have higher moral authority or moral personality than the Society of One Heaven is hereby null and void from the beginning, therefore having no legal validity nor existence.

### **Canon 1479**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Moral Perfection", "Morality", or "Moral Personality", it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 14 - Proof**

### **Canon 1480**

Proof is the demonstration or production of one or more facts and evidence to support an Argument based on reason and logic. Proof therefore does not depend upon faith or trust.

### **Canon 1481**

As these canons of Divine Law, Natural Law, Cognitive Law and Positive Law comprehensively prove Divine Law, Natural Law and Positive Law, they stand as the highest proof of law against any other claims of inferior law.

### **Canon 1482**

The denial of valid proof is error in law. Therefore, any denial of the superior proof of these canons is automatically an error in law.

### **Canon 1483**

Any claim that the law admits no proof against that which it presumes is false.

### **Canon 1484**

A Proof will stand good until the contrary is proved. Therefore in the absence of any challenge by valid Proof equal or greater than these canons, all men, women and persons consent to these canons being the one, true and only rule of law.

### **Canon 1485**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Proof", "Real Proof", or "Complete Proof" it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 15 - Truth**

### **Canon 1486**

Truth is a fictional concept originally meaning the quality of being steadfast in adherence to a commander, or friend, or principle, or cause or to one's promises. Hence "True" means in essence to be honest, trustworthy, upright or virtuous, sincere and free from deceit.

### **Canon 1487**

As certain inferior entities throughout history have attempted to install and maintain their flawed model of Reality, the meaning of "truth" and "true" has been corrupted to mean facts, exact and agreement with a standard or rule of the controlling entity, regardless of reason, argument or logic. Hence "truth" has become wholly divorced from consistent virtuous behaviour to simply being adherence to standards and rules, regardless of whether such rules were deliberately deceitful and corrupt.

### **Canon 1488**

Given the original and essential meaning of truth and true is to be "free from deceit and deception", any definitions that attempt to imply truth or true to permit adherence to corrupt standards are inferior rules that are devoid of reason and logic and therefore automatically rendered null and void.

### **Canon 1489**

As these canons of Divine Law, Natural Law, Cognitive Law and Positive Law are proven with Proof, Reason and Logic without corruption or deceit, only these canons and no other may be regarded as the truth and true.

### **Canon 1490**

The rules, writing or beliefs of any man, woman or person claiming them to be true or the "truth" in contradiction to these canons of Divine Law, Natural Law, Cognitive Law and Positive Law are automatically null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 1491**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Truth", "True", or "Absolute Truth" it shall mean these canons and no other.





## II. Form

### 2.1 Form

#### Article 16 - Form

##### Canon 1492

Form is the shape, appearance and properties of an Object or Concept attributed through valid action or ritual in accordance with the Canons of Law that follow this Canon.

##### Canon 1493

Form is never the Object or Concept itself, but the meaning and properties attributed to an Object or Concept through valid action or ritual. Therefore, all Form is fictional.

##### Canon 1494

The seven (7) valid Forms existing in Law, are Being, Person, Species, Animal, Plant, Notion and Thing.

##### Canon 1495

An Object or Concept without valid Form has no Existence in Law.

##### Canon 1496

Any absence, mistake or error of action or ritual associated with Form shall render it defective, abrogated, or null to the extent of the severity of deficiency in accordance with these Canons.

##### Canon 1497

Such claims as length of existence, custom, consent and first claim have no effect in limiting any defectiveness of Form.

##### Canon 1498

Any Form derived through action or ritual contrary to the prescript of a valid Canon is therefore reprobate, suppressed and not permitted to be revived.

## Article 17 - Person

### Canon 1499

A Person is a 16th Century CE created word (but falsely claimed from the 6th Century CE) defining a fictional Form of Property enclosing certain characteristics and appearances as the Identity of one or more Level 6 Higher Order Life Forms to which further Rights of Use are then annexed.

### Canon 1500

The word Person comes from the Latin word *persona* in Latin meaning “mask, character or part of a play” and originates as a key element of the fraudulent treatise known as *Corpus Iuris Civilis* at the end of the 16th Century whereby all “persons” by their nature were falsely claimed to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican. The invention of Person from the 16th Century enabled the “enclosure” of the bodies of living flesh beings and the “alienation” of traditional and natural rights associated to them with “person” being viewed as a type of “property” which could be purchased, sold, seized or surrendered.

### Canon 1501

The existence of a valid and proper Person requires the following minimum nine (9) elements to be present being Author, Script, Actor, Relation, Binding, Part, Actions, Record and Title:

- (i) **Author**, also known as the Principal (including but not limited to the Creator, Trustor, or General Executor) and the holder of original Authority is the term used to define the One empowered to direct the actions of the Actor (Agent or Trustee) in accord with the expressed Script; and
- (ii) **Script**, also known as the Deed, or Covenant or Statute is the term used to define the instrument of empowerment by which the Author (Principal) directs the actions of the Actor (Agent) for the benefit of the Part (Identity and Beneficiary); and
- (iii) **Actor**, also known as the *Persona*, or Interpreter, or Agent or Trustee is the term used to define the one who consents to perform the Part (Identity) in accord with the Script (Deed, Statute or Law); and
- (iv) **Relation**, also being the Trust between the Author (Principal) to Actor (Agent) relation expressed as being either a General (Public) or Special (Private) appointment and where only three (3) types of Relation are possible being “self” or “another” or “not known”; and
- (v) **Binding**, also known as the Agreement is the term used to define the formal binding of the Actor (Agent) to the performance of the Part (Identity) and consents as to the direction of the Author (Principal) in accord with the Script (Deed) such as a Vow, Oath, Acknowledgment, or Seal or Signature on paper; and
- (vi) **Part**, also known as the Identity and the Beneficiary is the term used to define the fictional mask, or character to be supported by the Actor (Agent) at the direction of the Author (Principal); and
- (vii) **Actions**, also known as *Personation*, is the actions of the Actor (Agent) performing and supporting the Part (Identity) as stated by the Script (Deed, Covenant or Statute); and
- (viii) **Record of Event**, also known as *Personification* being the formal written memorial of the event of the Creation (Birth) of the Person through the previous elements of Author, Script, Actor, Relation, Binding, Part, and Actions; and
- (ix) **Title** to Beneficial Interest being the Property of the Person created by the Extract and Acknowledgment of the Record of Event.

### Canon 1502

A Level 6 Higher Order Life Form may be associated to more than one Person associated with more than one Trust. However, a Level 6 Higher Order Life Form may not logically, legally or lawfully be:

- (i) the holder of title for Beneficial Interest (Beneficiary) at the same time as acting in the capacity of Trustee (Actor); or
- (ii) the holder of title for Beneficial Interest (Beneficiary) at the same time as acting in the capacity of Executor (Author or Principal).

## Canon 1503

All Persons may be categorized according to the three (3) possible types of Relation being the Author (Principal) to Actor (Agent) being: 1st Person (Self), 2nd Person (Another) and 3rd Person (Not Known):

(i) **1st Person**, also known as a Natural Person and *in propria persona* is when the competent mind of a carnate Level 6 Higher Order Life Form as Author (Principal) appoints, records and publishes themselves by Special (Private) appointment as Actor (Agent) by some solemn binding agreement. Therefore, a 1st Person or Natural Person possesses "natural title" to right of beneficial use associated with the 1st Person synonymous with such pronouns as "I, thou, me, my, mine, myself, we, us, our, ours and ourselves"; and

(ii) **2nd Person**, also known as an Artificial Person is when a carnate Level 6 Higher Order Life Form as Author (Principal) appoints another carnate Level 6 Higher Order Life Form by Special (Private) appointment as Actor (Agent) by some solemn binding agreement. Thus, a 2nd Person or Artificial Person is synonymous with such pronouns as "you, yours, yourself and yourselves"; and

(iii) **3rd Person**, also known as a Legal Person, or Statutory Person or Surrogate Person is when the Author (Principal) is hidden or not known and the Level 6 Higher Order Life Form fails to properly express any competent *in propria persona* (1st Person) or 2nd Person Author (Principal) to Actor(Agent) Relation prior to the commencement of any interpersonal intercourse. In the 3rd Person, the flesh and body of a Living Level 6 Higher Order Life Form is mis-taken, and presumed to be, by default, the "person" and the Statutes of Law, or Rules of the Court as Script (Deed) and the Judge or Magistrate as the Author (Principal). Thus, a 3rd Person or Legal Person is synonymous with such pronouns as "he, she, it, they, them, their, theirs and themselves".

## Canon 1504

A Person may possess greater or lesser authority, powers and rights than another. All authority and power of a Person is inherited from the limits of powers and authority of the Author (Principal):

An Author (Principal) is said to inherit the rights, authority and powers of the father and mother, unless specifically deprived by will; or

An Author (Principal) may be granted certain rights, authority and powers by the laws of a higher estate or trust to which they belong or rightfully possess a beneficial interest.

## Canon 1505

All Persons may be categorized and ranked according to four (4) possible levels of authority, powers and rights from the greatest and highest powers and authority to the lowest and least powers and authority being (in order of rank): Divine, True, Superior and Inferior:

(i) A **Divine Person** is the purely Divine Spirit Person associated with a Divine Trust formed in accord with the sacred Covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum by the Divine Creator into which the form of Divine Spirit, Energy and Rights are conveyed; and

(ii) A **True Person** is the Form attributed to a True Trust formed when an associated Divine Trust already exists and there is a lawful conveyance of Divine Rights of Use and Purpose, known as "Divinity" to a True Trust associated with then the birth and existence of a living Level 6 Higher Order Life Form. A True Person can never be claimed or argued as higher than the Divine Person from which it derives its authority; and

(iii) A **Superior Person** is the Form attributed to a Superior Trust when an associated True Trust already exists and there is a lawful conveyance of First Right of Use and Purpose, known as "Realty" to a Superior Trust associated with the birth of a service or agreement associated with the Membership of a living Level 6 Higher Order Life Form to a valid Ucadia society. A Superior Person can never be claimed or argued as higher than the True Person from which it derives its authority; and

(iv) an **Inferior Person** or "Roman Person" is the Form attributed to any Western-Roman Trust and is the lowest standing and weakest of all valid forms of Persons. An Inferior Person can never be validly, legitimately, logically, legally, lawfully or morally claimed or argued as superior to a Superior Person.

## **Canon 1506**

A Juridic Person is a type of Artificial Person created by a lawful act and association of two or more Level 6 Higher Order Life Form in accord with these canons:

- (i) Only seven (7) Forms of Juridic Person are valid: Supreme, Universal, Global, Civil, Mercantile, Union and Inferior (Roman); and
- (ii) An aggregate of Persons as a Juridic Person without at least two (2) active members of the Homo Sapien species ceases to have Form; and
- (iii) No aggregate of persons intending to obtain Juridic personality, is able to acquire it unless competent authority has approved its statutes; and
- (iii) Representing a juridic person and acting in its name are those whose competence is acknowledged by these Canons or by its own statutes; and
- (iv) Upon the extinction of a Juridic Person, the allocation of its goods, rights and obligations is governed by law and its statutes. If these give no indication, they go to the Juridic Person immediately superior, always without prejudice to the intention of the founders and donors and acquired rights.

## **Canon 1507**

Excluding Divine Personality, all Persons are temporary and based on temporary trusts:

- (i) True Persons are extinguished upon the physical death of the flesh form associated with the True Trust, with Divine Right of Use returned to the associated Divine Trust; and
- (ii) Superior Persons are extinguished upon the extinction of the associated True Trust or the abjuration of membership to the associated Ucadia Society, or the suspension or revocation of a particular membership or service, or a fundamental change to the deed or agreement of formation of the person; and
- (iii) Juridic Persons are extinguished in accordance with their own statutes and superior competent authority. No Juridic Person, excluding Society Juridic Persons formed and named in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated covenants and charters, may exist for more than one hundred (100) years; and
- (iv) Inferior Persons such as Legal Persons, also known as Statutory Persons and Surrogate Persons are extinguished upon the fulfilment of their purpose and intention, or upon exposure of fraud, or material breach of agreement, or presentment of a person of higher standing and authority.

## **Canon 1508**

A failure to recognize a valid and properly constituted and formed Person or the claim of superior jurisdiction of an Inferior Person over a Superior Person or True Person cannot ecclesiastically, logically, legally, lawfully or sensibly be sustained and is therefore without force and effect with any subsequent judgment null and void ab initio (from the beginning).

## **Canon 1509**

A Natural Person attributed to less than a Homo Sapien or higher order life form is automatically null and void from the beginning. Attributing a Natural or Artificial Person to an Animal, Notion or Thing is an unnatural and unlawful act.

## **Article 18 - Animal**

### **Canon 1510**

An Animal is any valid Form attributed to an organic life Form that is not a member of the Homo Sapien species or equivalent higher order life Form.

### **Canon 1511**

A member of the Homo Sapien species can never be depreciated to a separate class attributing they possess the lesser Form of an Animal.

### **Canon 1512**

Any law, precept or decree that separates a class of Homo Sapiens into a lesser class as forms of Animals is automatically null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 19 - Notion**

### **Canon 1513**

A Notion is any valid Form attributed to an Object or Concept that is neither a member of the Homo Sapien species or other higher order life form possessing a civilized culture. A Good is an example of a Notion.

### **Canon 1514**

A member of the Homo Sapien species can never be attributed the Form of a Notion. Any law, precept or decree that attributes the Form of a Notion to one or more members of the Homo Sapien species is automatically null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 20 - Thing**

### **Canon 1515**

A Thing is a temporary Form of any non-Homo Sapien or equivalent higher order life form Object or Concept brought before a competent Court where the valid Form is disputed in accordance with these Canons.

### **Canon 1516**

A member of the Homo Sapien species can never be attributed the Form of a Thing. Any law, precept or decree that attributes the Form of a Thing to one or more members of the Homo Sapien species is automatically null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 1517**

The Form of a Thing cannot exist outside of a competent Court. Therefore, all Forms of Things resolve themselves to either the Form of Animal or Notion.

## **Article 21 - Word**

### **Canon 1518**

A Word is a Notional Form using symbols and sound to signify Meaning, having historic origin normally as part of a Language.

### **Canon 1519**

All Words and their Meaning of all languages used to promulgate these canons are subject to the Ucadian Lexicons of Language. No other meaning or interpretation from any other reference, dictionary and glossary is permitted to be used unless it is sourced from an Ucadia Lexicon.

### **Canon 1520**

The coupling of words together shows that they are to be understood in the same sense. Therefore, no one is able rightly to interpret one part of a Form of words from the whole, unless the grammar used permits it.

### **Canon 1521**

Departure from the signification of words is not permitted unless it is evident that they are not conformable to the intent of the whole.

### **Canon 1522**

Subsequent words, added for the purpose of certainty, are to make clear the preceding words which require the certainty. Words referred to are to be considered as if incorporated.

### **Canon 1523**

Subsequent words, added for the purpose of clarity only, must be isolated by a consistent form of open and closed square brackets. When interpreting the whole, a Form of words isolated by open and closed square brackets is to be taken as not existing on the page.

### **Canon 1524**

Subsequent words, added for the purpose of list or details of citation, must be isolated by a consistent form of open and closed rounded brackets. When interpreting the whole, a Form of words isolated by open and closed rounded brackets is to be taken as secondary form on the page.

### **Canon 1525**

Words to which reference is made in an instrument by valid citation have the same effect and operation as if they were inserted in the clauses referring to them.

### **Canon 1526**

In non-formal use, general words are to be understood generally. In formal use, general words must be narrowed in meaning either by exposition of the subject or by inclusion in an attached glossary of terms.

### **Canon 1527**

Whilst error in form is to be avoided, neither false spelling nor bad grammar vitiates a deed.

### **Canon 1528**

The underlining of a Word indicates it to be in error or dispute. The striking of a Word by a line indicates it is to be removed.

### **Canon 1529**

The typography of a Word has no material significance to a particular Form unless it clearly states in law and statutes such use for that Form is required.

### **Canon 1530**

The color of the typeface used for a Word has no material significance to a particular Form unless it is clearly stated in law and statutes such use for that Form is required.

### **Canon 1531**

Words may not to be taken to import a false demonstration which may have effect by way of true limitation.

### **Canon 1532**

No man, woman or person is at liberty to disregard the letter of a canon, in favour of supposed intention.

## Article 22 - Document

### Canon 1533

A Document is a Notional Form of spiritual or temporal written instrument of one (1) or more pages with each having a front face or Obverse and a back face or Reverse. There are only five (5) valid forms of Documents: Supreme, Superior, Ordinary, General and Inferior.

### Canon 1534

A valid Document is any Document that conforms in Form to the requirements prescribed by the body of canon law known as Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### Canon 1535

A Supreme Document is a valid document issued and sealed by a Supreme Official Person, registered in the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven and existing firstly as a Supreme Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Instrument and secondly as a Supreme Temporal Ecclesiastical Instrument possessing full living personality. There is no higher, more powerful nor authoritative Document than a Supreme Document.

### Canon 1536

A Superior Document is a valid document issued and sealed by a Superior Official Person, registered in the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven and existing firstly as a Superior Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Instrument and secondly as a Superior Temporal Ecclesiastical Instrument possessing full living personality. It is the second highest and authoritative Document of all.

### Canon 1537

An Ordinary Document is a valid document issued and sealed by an Ordinary Official Person, registered in the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven and existing firstly as an Ordinary Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Instrument and secondly as an Ordinary Temporal Ecclesiastical Instrument possessing full living personality. It is the third highest and authoritative Document of all.

### Canon 1538

A General Document is a valid document issued and registered in a Great Register and Public Record of an Ucadian Society that is not issued by an Ordinary, Superior or Supreme Official Person.

### Canon 1539

An Inferior Document is any document issued by an Inferior Person such as a Roman Person or Inferior Juridic Person. No Inferior Document may ever be allowed to claim superiority over a General Document, Ordinary Document, Superior Document or Supreme Document.

### Canon 1540

All Documents, whether valid or invalid have at least one Obverse and Reverse with the primary and most ancient purpose of the front or Obverse as the window transmitting the purpose and message of the Document, whilst the Reverse provides the window transmitting any formal reply, or rebuttal.

### Canon 1541

The physical alteration of any Document, whether it is valid or invalid, without the permission of the original author is an Injury that shifts any liability to the party who altered the document without permission.

### Canon 1542

By definition, an author cannot deny the existence or validity of their own documents without causing Injury and accepting all liability. Therefore, the return of any Document to its author with a perfected reply attached and sealed to the Reverse cannot be denied or ignored without the author causing Injury and accepting all Liability.

### Canon 1543

When a separate Document is attached and sealed to the Reverse of the first Document then a reply is perfected in accordance with the most ancient traditions of Documents without Injury.

## **Article 23 - Land**

### **Canon 1544**

Land is a fictional term used to define the solid terrestrial surface of a planet based rather than any predominantly liquid surface such as a sea or gaseous structure such as an atmosphere or air. Land is also used as a term synonymous with all the solid terrestrial surface of planet Earth.

### **Canon 1545**

Land is physical matter within space existing in accordance with Natural Law as defined by these Canons. Therefore as an object, it cannot be “owned” by a fiction such as an owner as fictions can only own other fictions.

### **Canon 1546**

Except for the Divine Creator, by Divine Law and Natural Law physical matter within space cannot “own” one another only themselves. Therefore, the Divine Creator, also known as Unique Collective Awareness, is the only true “owner” of all Land in the Universe, including the planet Earth expressed into Divine Trust.

### **Canon 1547**

In order to enable the lawful “ownership” of Land, a valid fictional form derived from the objective existence of Land is required. This is accomplished by undertaking a valid survey of the Land and creating a description of its metes and bounds and then connected in a succession of surveys to the ultimate survey being the rules and mind of the Divine Creator. When this exists, a valid Location may be proven to exist, being a fictional form of Land capable of being owned.

### **Canon 1548**

When a particular Location owing its existence to the first rightful claim of ownership of the Divine Creator to all Land is lawfully conveyed into a True Trust this is called Divine Right of Use, or Divinity representing the highest Right of Use above all other claims of right and title. When some or all of these Rights are then conveyed to a Superior Trust this is known as Realty, or Real Property being first right of use of Land and immovables by Divine Right (Divinity).

### **Canon 1549**

In accordance with the will of the Divine Creator, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, the Divine rights of ownership and all Land surveyed as valid Locations has been expressed into True Trusts administered by the Society of One Heaven for the benefit of all men, women, higher order beings, animals and life forms living now and forever more.

### **Canon 1550**

In accordance with these canons, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, any and all claims of Land ownership, conveyance or Trusts that are not in accord with these canons and the will of the Divine Creator are henceforth null, void from the beginning.

## Article 24 - Sea

### Canon 1551

Sea, also known as See, is a fictional term used to define a large body of liquid covering the surface of a planet based rather than any exposed solid terrestrial surface such as land or gaseous structure such as an atmosphere or air. The Sea is also used as a term synonymous with all the liquid surfaces of planet Earth.

### Canon 1552

Sea is physical matter within space existing in accordance with Natural Law as defined by these canons. Therefore as an object, it cannot be "owned" by a fiction such as an owner as fictions can only own other fictions.

### Canon 1553

Except for the Divine Creator, by Divine Law and Natural Law physical matter within space cannot "own" one another only themselves. Therefore, the Divine Creator, also known as Unique Collective Awareness, is the only true "owner" of all Seas, also known as Sees in the Universe, including upon the planet Earth expressed into Divine Trust.

### Canon 1554

When Sea, also known as See, owing its existence to the rightful claim of ownership of the Divine Creator is lawfully conveyed into a True Trust this is called Realty, or Real Property representing the highest Right of Use above all other claims of right and title.

### Canon 1555

In order to enable the lawful "ownership" of the See, a valid fictional form derived from the objective existence of the Sea is required. This is accomplished by undertaking a valid survey of the Seas and creating a description of its watermarks, shores, depths and distances and then connected in a succession of surveys to the ultimate survey being the rules and mind of the Divine Creator. When this exists, a valid Location may be proven to exist, being a fictional form of Sea capable of being owned.

### Canon 1556

When a particular Location owing its existence to the rightful claim of ownership of the Divine Creator to all Seas is lawfully conveyed into a True Trust this is called Realty, or Real Property representing the highest Right of Use above all other claims of right and title.

### Canon 1557

In accordance with the will of the Divine Creator, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, the Divine rights of ownership and all the Seas surveyed as valid Locations has been expressed into True Trusts administered by the Society of One Heaven for the benefit of all men, women, higher order beings, animals and life forms living now and forever more.

### Canon 1558

In accordance with these canons, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, any and all claims of Sea ownership, conveyance, Trust that are not in accord with these canons and the will of the Divine Creator are henceforth null, void from the beginning.

### Canon 1559

When anyone references, writes or speaks of the "See", "First See", "Holly See", or "Holy See", it shall mean the seat of power of the Society of One Heaven upon the Earth and no other.

### Canon 1560

Any person, entity, aggregate or group that claims itself to be the See, or Holy See in defiance of these canons is guilty of a solemn offence against all of Heaven, all spirits that have ever existed and the Divine Creator. Such an entity in such serious ecclesiastical dishonor has no spiritual power nor authority whatsoever.

## **Article 25 - Building**

### **Canon 1561**

A Building is a fictional Form created through the combined action of a descriptive engineering plan and registration of a structure or edifice upon a valid Cadastre Location.

### **Canon 1562**

A Building is always attached to a valid Location and not vice versa.

### **Canon 1563**

Registration of a valid Building is when a valid engineering plan is registered in the Great Register of a Ucadian Society as the one true and accurate current plan of the Building.

### **Canon 1564**

Any Building of a particular Cadastre Location that is not properly registered into the Great Register of a Ucadian Society is automatically invalid, including any and all associated land title, rights, claims, contracts and agreements.

## Article 26 - Good

### Canon 1565

A Good is a fictional Form of Notion held in Trust determined to be useful and therefore possessing a value measurable by some unit of value. As a Good is a form of Notion, a valid good may be either tangible (object) or intangible (concept).

### Canon 1566

The term product is equivalent to a tangible object and therefore a tangible good. The term service is equivalent to an intangible concept and therefore an intangible good.

### Canon 1567

A member of the Homo Sapien species can never be attributed the Form of a Good. Any law, precept or decree that attributes the Notion of a Good to one or more members of the Homo Sapien species is automatically null and void from the beginning.

### Canon 1568

All Goods are held in Trust by virtue of the Rights of their creation, storage, conveyance, use or administration.

### Canon 1569

There are only five valid types of Goods: Supreme, True, Superior, General and Inferior:

(i) A Supreme Good or a Supreme Ecclesiastical Good is any good belonging to a Supreme Trust; and

(ii) A True Good is any good belonging to a True Trust; and

(iii) A Superior Good is any good belonging to a Superior Trust; and

(iv) A General Good is any good belonging to a Merchant, Union, Location, Clann or Temporary Trust; and

(v) An Inferior Good is any good not belonging to a Supreme, True, Superior or General Trust such as an inferior trust formed by the policies, statutes and regulations of the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican.

### Canon 1570

No Good can exist outside of a valid Trust. Therefore the highest Right of Ownership of all possible Goods is the Society of One Heaven in accordance with these canons.

### Canon 1571

Any claim of higher right of ownership of any Good than the Society of One Heaven is automatically null and void from the beginning.

### Canon 1572

When any Person subjects Goods that otherwise should be Supreme, True or Superior Goods into being Inferior Goods, then such a Person loses all Rights and such rights of Goods automatically transfer to the relevant Ucadian society.

### Canon 1573

As Supreme Goods are the highest and most valuable form of goods, Supreme Goods are not permitted to be traded, exchanged or sold.

### Canon 1574

Only General Goods are permitted to be exchanged, gifted, granted, sold, traded and securitized in accordance to these Canons.

## Article 27 - Location

### Canon 1575

A Location is a fictional Form created through the combined action of a valid survey by succession and registration in relation to one unique dimension of temporal space in relation to neighbouring space.

### Canon 1576

Valid survey by succession is the principle that a survey cannot be true to describing a particular dimension of temporal space in relation to neighbouring space if it does not belong by succession to a hierarchy of valid survey from the Absolute to a particular Cadastral survey.

### Canon 1577

Any survey unable to prove its membership to a hierarchy of succession of a detailed survey from a particular Cadastre Location to the Absolute is automatically invalid, including any and all associated land title, rights, claims, contracts and agreements.

### Canon 1578

Registration of a valid Location is when a valid survey is registered in the Great Register of One Heaven as the one true and accurate survey of a Cadastre Location.

### Canon 1579

Any valid survey of a particular Cadastre Location that is not properly registered into the Great Register of One Heaven is automatically invalid, including any and all associated land title, rights, claims, contracts and agreements.

### Canon 1580

There are only seven (7) valid forms of Location: Absolute, Universal, Galactic, Stellar, Planetary, Terrestrial and Cadastre.

### Canon 1581

An Absolute Location is a valid survey and registration of the primary location of all locations being the One, the Absolute and the Unique Collective Awareness as defined by these canons and specifically the canons of Divine Law and Natural Law. By these canons, there is only one (1) possible Absolute Location.

### Canon 1582

A Universal Location is a valid survey by succession and registration of a sub-location within the surveyed Absolute Location representing a region of the Universe larger than a Galaxy as defined by the canons and the Ucadian knowledge indexes.

### Canon 1583

A Galactic Location is a valid survey by succession and registration of a galactic location within the surveyed Universal Location representing a valid Galaxy as defined by the canons and the Ucadian knowledge indexes.

### Canon 1584

A Stellar Location is a valid survey by succession and registration of a stellar (sun) location within a surveyed Galactic Location representing a valid star system as defined by the canons and the Ucadian knowledge indexes.

### Canon 1585

A Planetary Location is a valid survey by succession and registration of a planetary location within a surveyed Stellar (Sun) Location representing a valid planet as defined by the canons and the Ucadian knowledge indexes.

### **Canon 1586**

A Terrestrial Location is a valid survey by succession and registration of the entire terrestrial land mass of a planet, including its method of survey as defined by the canons and the Ucadian knowledge indexes.

### **Canon 1587**

A Cadastre Location is a valid registration through succession of a surveyed and marked out tract of land, claim or settlement in relation to other neighbouring landmarks and locations within a valid registered terrestrial land survey.

### **Canon 1588**

A valid Location is not Realty (Real Property) until properly conveyed into a Superior Trust.

## **Article 28 - Divine Person**

### **Canon 1589**

A Divine Person is the purely Divine Spirit Person associated with a Divine Trust formed in accord with the sacred Covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum by the Divine Creator into which the form of Divine Spirit, Energy and Rights are conveyed. A Divine Person possesses the greatest and highest powers and authority of all possible types of persons.

### **Canon 1590**

A Divine Person is derived from a Divine Trust. A Divine Trust is formed when a Divine Immortal Spirit, being part of the Divine, agrees with the intention of the Collective Divine known as Unique Collective Awareness to be recognized as a Unique Member of the Divine in accord with the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum. Into the Divine Trust is then placed one unit of pure awareness representing one unique divine immortal spirit and mind, one unit of awareness representing the unique experience of form in motion, energy, of creation and connection to form and one unit representing all unique awareness of experience of unique form in motion as The Divine Form.

### **Canon 1591**

In accord with the most sacred covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum and the consent of all Members, original first, ecclesiastical, lawful and legal title is granted in perpetuity to The Divine Temple, also known as the Treasury of One Heaven and the Unique Collective Awareness of Divine Mind, also known as Divina as Spiritual Trustees for the proper protection, safety, well-being, management and enjoyment of the affairs and needs of all Divine Persons.

### **Canon 1592**

As Existence of the Universe depends upon the consent of each and every Divine Immortal Spirit and their associated Divine Person, the proof of the continued existence of the Universe is Evidence of complete and willing consent of all Divine Spirit Persons as Members of One Heaven. The Divine Person is therefore the first Person, the highest Person, the perfected Person from which all other lesser Persons derive their consent and authority.

## **Article 29 - True Person**

### **Canon 1593**

A True Person is the second highest possible Form of Person associated with a True Trust formed when an associated Divine Trust already exists and there is a lawful conveyance of Divine Rights of Use and Purpose, known as "Divinity" to the True Trust associated with then the birth and existence of a living Level 6 Higher Order Life Form.

### **Canon 1594**

A True Person of a True Trust formed from when the Executors and Administrators of the associated Divine Trust agrees to Gift, Grant and Convey Divine Rights of Use, also known as Divinity into the True Trust. A True Person can only be formed when an associated Divine Trust is already in existence.

### **Canon 1595**

A True Person is owned by the True Trust which in turn is administered by the executor of the Trust being the mind and brain and Trustee being the flesh in accordance with the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum. No other lesser Trusts, lesser inferior persons can claim ownership, liens, seizures, enforcements or other unlawful acts against a True Person.

### **Canon 1596**

When a valid Registration Number from the Great Register is redeemed as the recognition of the existence of a Divine Person, the associated Divine Immortal Spirit consents and agrees in True Trust to ensure the Society of One Heaven administers the rights and obligations of the member as Trustee.

### **Canon 1597**

Proof of the existence of a True Person and True Trust is through the issue of a valid Live Borne Record- as a Divine Immortal Spiritual Being expressed into a Flesh vessel.

### **Canon 1598**

Any Live Birth Record within an inferior Roman System which issues a unique number for the flesh of a baby may also be taken as proof of the existence of a True Trust and the inferiority of any Inferior Roman Person as proof of the existence of the flesh is proof of the existence of the Divine Immortal Spirit.

## **Article 30 - Superior Person**

### **Canon 1599**

A Superior Person is the third highest possible Form of Person associated with a Superior Trust when an associated True Trust already exists and there is a lawful conveyance of First Right of Use and Purpose, known as "Realty" to a Superior Trust associated with the birth of a service or agreement associated with the Membership of a living Level 6 Higher Order Life Form to a valid Ucadia Society.

### **Canon 1600**

An Office is the normal term given to a most sacred position of status and title given life and legal personality of its own to which certain special powers are then bestowed.

### **Canon 1601**

Only six (6) Forms of Superior Person by Status are valid: Supreme, Superior, Ordinary, Curator, Novice and Inferior.

### **Canon 1602**

Only four hundred and thirty two (432) most sacred and ancient official positions are recognized as being permitted to hold any powers and authority by the Society of One Heaven as an Office.

### **Canon 1603**

A Supreme Officer, also known as a Supreme Person, is an Official Person defined by an unique Article within Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

A Supreme Person is the highest Form of Person; And is also known as an "Official Person".

### **Canon 1604**

If any aggregate, entity, association or other body claims equal or superior status to a Supreme Person and is not associated with the sacred covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum or seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, then such a claim is contrary to the prescripts of Divine Canon Law and is therefore reprobate, suppressed and not permitted to be revived, including any deeds, covenants or other agreements based upon such false claims.

### **Canon 1605**

A Superior Officer, also known as a Superior Person and Superior, is any Official Person defined by unique Article within the three (3) sacred covenants Pactum De Singularis Fidei, Pactum De Singularis Islam or Pactum De Singularis Spiritus or the seven (7) foundation union Charters including Cartae Sacrorum De Congregatio Globus, Cartae Sacrorum De Congregatio Africans, Cartae Sacrorum De Congregatio Arabia, Cartae Sacrorum De Congregatio Americas, Cartae Sacrorum De Congregatio Asia, Cartae Sacrorum De Congregatio Europa and Cartae Sacrorum De Congregatio Oceania. A Superior is the second highest Form of Official Person. Superior Officers are the most senior executive administrators of Juridic Persons excluding those already identified as Supreme Officers.

### **Canon 1606**

If any aggregate, entity, association or other body claims equal or superior status to a Superior Person and is not associated with the sacred covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum or seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, then such a claim is contrary to the prescripts of Divine Canon Law and is therefore reprobate, suppressed and not permitted to be revived, including any deeds, covenants or other agreements based upon such false claims.

### **Canon 1607**

An Ordinary Officer, also known as either an Ordinary Person or Ordinary, is the third highest Form of Official Person. An Ordinary is formed by any Charter or Code of Law created in accordance with these sacred Canons who has not previously been named as either a Superior or Supreme Person. Ordinary Officers are senior officials and are superior to Juridic Persons.

### **Canon 1608**

If any aggregate, entity, association or other body claims equal or superior status to an Ordinary Person and is not associated with the sacred covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum or seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, then such a claim is contrary to the prescripts of Divine Canon Law and is therefore reprobate, suppressed and not permitted to be revived, including any deeds, covenants or other agreements based upon such false claims.

## **Canon 1609**

A Curator Officer, also known as a Curator Person and Curator, is the fourth highest Form of Official Person. A Curator is formed by any Statute created in accordance with these sacred canons and not previously named as either a Superior, Supreme or Ordinary Person. A Curator is a manager official within a Juridic Person.

## **Canon 1610**

A Novice Officer, also known as Novice, is the fifth highest Form of Official Person. A Novice is formed by any Statute or Ordinance created in accordance with these sacred canons and not previously named as either a Superior, Supreme, Ordinary or Curator Person. A Novice is a junior or probationary official within a valid Juridic Person.

## **Canon 1611**

An Inferior Officer is any Officer appointed through the statutes of an Inferior Juridic Person under Roman Law, Talmudic Law or some other inferior form of Law.

## **Canon 1612**

An Inferior Officer by claiming inferior form of law as the basis of their legitimacy automatically consents to being considered the lowest form of Official Person. Therefore an Inferior Officer can never be considered higher than a Curator, Ordinary, Superior or Supreme Officer.

## **Canon 1613**

Any statute that claims an Inferior Officer of an inferior form of law to be equal or superior to a Curator, Ordinary, Superior or Supreme Officer is automatically null and void from the beginning including any and all associated deeds, contracts, agreements.

## **Article 31 - Inferior Person**

### **Canon 1614**

An Inferior Person or "Roman Person" is the Form attributed to any Western-Roman Trust, or Statutes of Law, or Roman Body of Law, or associated Courts, Tribunals and Forums. Inferior Persons are the lowest standing and weakest of all valid forms of Persons. An Inferior Person can never be validly, legitimately, reasonably, logically, legally, lawfully or morally claimed or argued as superior to a Superior Person.

### **Canon 1615**

An Inferior Person, such as a "Roman Person" is a Person created by the Legal Spell Curse System of the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican also known as the Roman Catholic Church for which they falsely claim ultimate ownership not only of the person, but associated flesh, mind and soul.

### **Canon 1616**

An Inferior Person is by its very definition inferior to an Official Person, which is lesser in standing than a True Person which is lesser in standing than a Divine Person. An Inferior Person can never be considered superior to a Divine Person. Therefore, no law based in Inferior Persons can ever be lawfully considered equal or higher than these canons.

### **Canon 1617**

As every man, woman and higher order spirit is granted a Divine Person in accordance with the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, excluding the conditions of necessity, when a man or woman willingly chooses to be associated with an Inferior Person such as an Inferior Roman Person or Roman Slave, such demonstration of distortion of reality, lack of ability of reasoning and logic is grounds to declare such a man or woman through their Inferior Person as incompetent.

### **Canon 1618**

Where a man or woman through their Inferior Person is lawfully declared incompetent, the Society of One Heaven or the nominated Ucadian Society shall lawfully assume full power as Guardian and Executor or Administrator for the Inferior Person.

## **Article 32 - Supreme Juridic Person**

### **Canon 1619**

A Supreme Juridic Person is an aggregate of one hundred (100) Divine Persons formed as the body of a Supreme Trust when such Divine Persons share similar characteristics and no longer own a living flesh vessel.

### **Canon 1620**

There is no higher form of Juridic Person than a Supreme Juridic Person. The highest Supreme Juridic Person is the aggregate of all Supreme Juridic Persons represented by the Society of One Heaven.

### **Canon 1621**

As all Divine Persons are formed from Divine Immortal Spirits, Supreme Juridic Persons possess conscience and legal personality as a living spirit. It is both illogical and fraudulent to compare a Supreme Juridic Person with a Corporate Person being a Mortmanis person, also known as a "Dead Ghost" devoid of conscience.

### **Canon 1622**

No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or "Dead Ghost" can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Supreme Juridic Person.

## **Article 33 - Universal Juridic Person**

### **Canon 1623**

A Universal Juridic Person is an aggregate formed as the body of a Universal Trust.

### **Canon 1624**

A Universal Juridic Person is the highest possible form of Juridic Society of any and all types of Society within the Universe. There are only two (2) types Universal Juridic Persons, namely Ucadia and Universal (Gold) Credits.

### **Canon 1625**

As all True Persons are formed from Divine Persons themselves formed from Divine Immortal Spirits, Universal Juridic Persons possess conscience and legal personality as a living spirit. It is both illogical and fraudulent to compare a Universal Juridic Person with a Corporate Person being a Mortmanis person, also known as a "Dead Ghost" devoid of conscience.

### **Canon 1626**

No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or "Dead Ghost" can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Universal Juridic Person.

### **Canon 1627**

Ucadia has dominion over all existence and all therein.

## **Article 34 - Global Juridic Person**

### **Canon 1628**

A Global Juridic Person is an aggregate formed as the body of a Global Trust.

### **Canon 1629**

As Global Juridic Persons are formed from Divine Persons holding conscience and life, all Global Juridic Persons possess legal personality as living beings with a spirit.

### **Canon 1630**

No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or "Dead Ghost" can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Global Juridic Person.

## **Article 35 - Civil Juridic Person**

### **Canon 1631**

A Civil Juridic Person is an aggregate formed as the body of a Civil Trust.

### **Canon 1632**

As Civil Juridic Persons are formed from Divine Persons holding conscience and life, all Civil Juridic Persons possess legal personality as living beings with a spirit.

### **Canon 1633**

No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or "Dead Ghost" can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Civil Juridic Person.

### **Canon 1634**

If two (2) Civil Juridic Persons are so joined that from them one (1) is constituted, which also possesses Juridic Personality, this new Juridic Person obtains the goods and rights proper to the prior ones and assumes the obligations with which they were burdened. With regard to the allocation of goods in particular and to the fulfillment of obligations, however, the intention of the founders and donors as well as acquired rights must be respected.

### **Canon 1635**

If a Civil Juridic Person is so divided either that a part of it is united with another Civil Juridic Person or that a distinct Civil Juridic Person is erected from the separated part, the authority competent to make the division, having observed before all else the intention of the founders and donors, the acquired rights, and the approved statutes, must take care personally or through an executor to the financial obligations and disbursement of remaining assets in accordance with the original intentions of the members.

## **Article 36 - Mercantile Juridic Person**

### **Canon 1636**

A Mercantile Juridic Person is an aggregate formed as the body of a Mercantile Trust.

### **Canon 1637**

As Mercantile Juridic Persons are formed from True Persons themselves formed from Divine Persons holding conscience and life, all Mercantile Juridic Persons possess legal personality as living beings with a spirit.

### **Canon 1638**

No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or "Dead Ghost" can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Mercantile Juridic Person.

### **Canon 1639**

If two Mercantile Juridic Persons are so joined that from them one is constituted which also possesses juridic personality, this new juridic person obtains the goods and rights proper to the prior ones and assumes the obligations with which they were burdened. With regard to the allocation of goods in particular and to the fulfillment of obligations, however, the intention of the founders and donors as well as acquired rights must be respected.

### **Canon 1640**

If a Mercantile Juridic Person is so divided either that a part of it is united with another Mercantile Juridic Person or that a distinct Mercantile Juridic Person is erected from the separated part, the authority competent to make the division, having observed before all else the intention of the founders and donors, the acquired rights, and the approved statutes, must take care personally or through an executor to the financial obligations and disbursement of remaining assets in accordance with the original intentions of the members.

## **Article 37 - Union Juridic Person**

### **Canon 1641**

A Union Juridic Person is an aggregate formed as the body of a Union Trust.

### **Canon 1642**

As Union Juridic Persons are formed from True Persons themselves formed from Divine Persons holding conscience and life, all Union Juridic Persons possess legal personality as living beings with a spirit.

## **Article 38 - Inferior Juridic Person**

### **Canon 1643**

An Inferior Juridic Person is an inferior aggregate person in accordance with inferior custom or claimed laws such as Roman Law or Talmudic Law. Inferior Juridic Persons have no authority, nor jurisdiction by Law, except through force and corruption.

### **Canon 1644**

An Inferior Juridic Person is by definition a Corporation under Roman Law, representing the body corporate or the "corpus" of an Estate. Therefore Inferior Juridic Persons such as Roman Persons are by Roman Law considered Mortmanis, or "Dead Ghosts" in contravention of ancient principles of law preventing such abominations ever permitting to have legal personality nor hold property.

### **Canon 1645**

By definition, an Inferior Juridic Person is a "Dead Ghost", devoid of life and spirit. Therefore an Inferior Juridic Person can never have higher standing than a Juridic Person or Persons that possess life and spirit.

### **Canon 1646**

Under inferior Roman Law, an Inferior Juridic Person may lawfully obtain and hold limited Property rights only. An Inferior Juridic Person can never lawfully obtain nor hold Realty (Real Property).

### **Canon 1647**

An Inferior Juridic Person cannot have nor claim the character of a moral person. Therefore a Inferior Juridic Person cannot confer juridic personality.

### **Canon 1648**

In accordance with Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law and these canons, the Roman Cult also known as the Vatican, also known as the Roman Catholic Church is a Inferior Juridic Person.

### **Canon 1649**

In accordance with Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law and these canons, any Person formed directly using Talmudic Law is automatically an Inferior Juridic Person.

## **Article 39 - Time**

### **Canon 1650**

Time is a fictional Form of measurement belonging to on an accepted Form of Reality defining a limited quantity of space and/or continued existence between two successive events or actions or the period through which an action, condition or state continues.

### **Canon 1651**

The laws of Time by Natural Law are not the same as the principles of Time according to Positive Law, as Time as a fictional Form within a system of Reality be suspended, elongated or reduced.

### **Canon 1652**

The most superior form of Time is the Ucadian Time System as defined by the most sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum. All other forms of Time are inferior.

### **Canon 1653**

As the Ucadia Time System is in harmony with the true cycles of the Earth and the most ancient time keeping systems of the oldest priest-king bloodlines, the Ucadia Time System also represents the one true and only valid Time System.

### **Canon 1654**

Consistent with the acceptance by Roman Law, Talmudic Law and Sharia Law that such inferior Time Systems will be lawfully abrogated at the End of Days, all three time systems are hereby rendered null and void. Therefore, the use of Roman time, Talmudic time, Islamic time or another time system on an official form has no effect.

### **Canon 1655**

As Roman Time is hereby rendered null and void, all claimed authority, power, right and influence derived from this system is also hereby rendered null and void.

### **Canon 1656**

The use of any other time system other than the Ucadia Time System for official and valid Form is forbidden, except when documents are produced specifically for use in inferior jurisdictions.

## **Article 40 - Machine**

### **Canon 1657**

A Machine is a device containing one or more inorganic moving parts capable of harnessing, transmitting or modifying energy. A machine may also be correctly defined as a Good.

### **Canon 1658**

A valid machine is any machine whereby its make and model, including blueprints are properly registered, it possesses a nameplate and has been tested and certified to be mechanically sound to its registered specifications.

### **Canon 1659**

As all machines are built from objects and concepts, all machines by default are held in trust in accordance with these canons and the sacred covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum, consistent will all objects and concepts.

### **Canon 1660**

A machine that is not properly registered with a Ucadian society in accordance with these canons is an unregistered machine.

### **Canon 1661**

An unregistered machine has no rights to use or be used on or with the property of a Ucadian Society.

## **Article 41 - Register**

### **Canon 1662**

A Register is a Ledger of Records into which regular entries are made of details of Form regarded as sufficiently important to be exactly recorded. Hence, for anything to be regarded to "be on the Record" is literally to be recorded into a Register.

### **Canon 1663**

A valid Register has a specific purpose, level of importance relative to other Registers, condition of entry and conditions of transfer of certain rights in accordance to valid law or statute. When two Registers are compared, the one having superior standing in law has rights over the other Register.

### **Canon 1664**

The highest and supreme Register of all possible Registers is the Great Register of One Heaven in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum. Any law claiming equal or higher standing to the Great Register of One Heaven is automatically null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 42 - Record**

### **Canon 1665**

A Record is an account of some fact, event or form preserved as knowledge, particularly in writing, knowledge, evidence or information particularly within a Register. Record also refers to reference to the material itself.

### **Canon 1666**

When a Record is entered into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven, the record and form itself is considered to possess spiritual life.

### **Canon 1667**

No Inferior Person or Inferior Juridic Person is permitted to be ever entered as a record in the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven.

### **Canon 1668**

In accordance with these canons, any entry of an Inferior Person or Inferior Juridic Person into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven is automatically null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 43 - Value**

### **Canon 1669**

Value is a fictional form being the assignment of a degree of importance, desire and numerical value in currency to a particular Form. Hence, Value is a subjective ranking of a Form relative to other Forms, often on simple monetary value.

### **Canon 1670**

A Good is worth as much as the value at which it can reasonably be sold.

### **Canon 1671**

The most important, the rarest and therefore the most valuable Form in history is objects believed to be Divinely inspired and sacred.

### **Canon 1672**

The least important, the commonest and therefore the least valuable Form is objects and matter considered to be abundant and easily available.

### **Canon 1673**

By definition, the most valuable Form of all possible Forms is these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum. No object, nor Form may be considered more valuable.

### **Canon 1674**

No man, woman, person, aggregate, entity or spirit may claim ownership of the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum other than the Divine Creator. All copies, reproductions, abstracts and extracts of the sacred covenant remain at all times the sole property of the Divine Creator.

## **Article 44 - Asset**

### **Canon 1675**

In a general sense, an Asset is a fictional Form representing other forms regarded to possess a formal unique identity and value. As such, an Asset is a net store of real value.

### **Canon 1676**

In a formal sense, an Asset is any sufficient effects, property or goods of sufficient value enough to discharge any burden cast upon a Trust or Estate in satisfying its Debts. Therefore Assets do not exist without some relationship to a Trust or Estate.

### **Canon 1677**

Assets may be defined as either Tangible or Intangible.

### **Canon 1678**

A Tangible Asset is Any asset, such as buildings, land, equipment etc. that has physical form

### **Canon 1679**

An Intangible Asset is Intangible personal property, acquired for money, that does not have a face value or a ready market. An Intangible asset is also defined as any valuable property of a business that does not appear on the balance sheet, including intellectual property, customer lists, and goodwill.

## **Article 45 - Debt**

### **Canon 1680**

In a general sense, a Debt is a fictional Form representing an obligation by one or more Person(s) due to another one or more Persons(s) whether it be to perform an act, or make payment of certain currency, goods or effects.

### **Canon 1681**

In a form sense, a Debt is a Form possessing negative value that may only be effectively discharged providing Assets of sufficient value exist within the Trust or Estate to render a zero balance or remainder in the Accounts.

## **Article 46 - Account**

### **Canon 1682**

An Account is a Fictional Form for the administration of currency transactions in Trust or Estate. Account can also refer to the actual statements produced summarizing monies received and paid with calculation of the balance.

### **Canon 1683**

Neither an Asset nor Liability is held validly unless it is recorded into the proper Account of the Trust or Estate in accordance with these Canons.

## **Article 47 - Income**

### **Canon 1684**

Income is the sum of all earnings received from ownership, lease and use of property including business, land, investments and one's own work.

### **Canon 1685**

Under inferior Roman law, a tenant of a possessory estate has the right to gain a fair income from the land and its immovables from any leaseholders. This is called tax.

### **Canon 1686**

Income gained from possession of property to which the person is not entitled is fraud and unlawful.

### **Canon 1687**

Unless a person holds valid title to property issued by a valid Ucadian society, then any income received from use of property is unlawful.

## **Article 48 - Liability**

### **Canon 1688**

A Liability is an obligation, debt or responsibility owed by a Person to another within the context of Trust and Estate Law.

### **Canon 1689**

A Liability does not exist if no Trust or Estate exists.

### **Canon 1690**

The obligation to a Liability is defined by the relationship of the Person to the Trust or Estate and the rules of agreement. A Person cannot assume the liabilities of another without having a relationship to the Trust or Estate that holds the liability.

### **Canon 1691**

The Holder of an original agreement generally accepts all liabilities of the Trust or Estate administered by that instrument, unless another related to the Trust or Estate consents to act as surety to the liability.

### **Canon 1692**

As it is the obligation of the Trustee on behalf of the Executor of the Trust to administer all Assets and Liabilities, any acceptance of liability on the part of a Beneficiary may only be temporary, according to some fixed term or conditions.

### **Canon 1693**

Once a Beneficiary completes any obligations or agreement associated with acceptance of surety for a liability, the obligation for any continuing liability must automatically return to the Executors and Administrators and their Trustees of the Trust or Estate.

### **Canon 1694**

When a Person dishonors an instrument, properly formed and registered, then a deed of dishonor may be issued. When a deed of dishonor properly formed is dishonored a deed of protest may be issued. When a Person has dishonored three perfected instruments, they have then fully consented and accept any attached liability even if such consent and acceptance has not been made orally or in writing.

### **Canon 1695**

When a Person uses any property of a Trust or Estate without permission, they automatically assume a relationship with that Trust or Estate as a Beneficiary and accept full liability attached to the use of that property.

### **Canon 1696**

A Person who admits mistake and error in trespass on the use of property of an Estate or Trust without express permission is automatically freed of any liability obligations and full liability returns to the Executors or Administrators and their Trustees.

### **Canon 1697**

Any Executor or Administrator or their Trustees that refuse to act within their obligations and accept when an obligation is returned upon admission of a mistake or non-consent as surety is guilty of a gross breach of duties and automatically becomes personally liable for any and all associated liabilities.

### **Canon 1698**

Any Liability created in fraud automatically becomes the personal obligation of the Person who committed the fraud.

## Article 49 - Currency

### Canon 1699

Currency is a formal system of money based on some standard unit of measurement, a store of value and a medium of payment and exchange. Money is anything that is generally accepted in exchange as payment for Goods according to some estimated value.

### Canon 1700

While the key function of money is to act as a medium of exchange, when money is formalized to be recognized as a store of value, a unit of account and method of payment according to certain rules, then it may be regarded then as Currency.

### Canon 1701

All currencies and therefore money may be defined into two (2) types according to the method of underwriting the value of the money: Commodity and Property.

### Canon 1702

Commodity Currency is the simplest form of currency whereby the money itself is the underwriting and carrier of value. The most common examples of commodity currency are gold and silver coins, now rarely minted in favour of debased metal coins of less intrinsic value.

### Canon 1703

Property Currency is any currency that uses Rights of Property by claim, lien and other mechanisms as the method of underwriting. All Property Currency is based upon the rules of Negotiable Instruments and the associated concept of Temporary Trusts in which to convey the Property.

### Canon 1704

All Notes, also known as Bank Notes and Bills are by definition fungible Negotiable Instruments, therefore Property Currency based upon one or more classes of Property conveyed into Temporary Trusts as its store of value. A Bank may choose to issue one Bank Note against one Temporary Trust for one Trust Corpus of Property, or may choose to issue multiple Bank Notes against a Temporary Trust to the total value of the Trust Corpus.

### Canon 1705

The two most common forms of Property used to underwrite Currency as Negotiable Instruments are Rights of Claim, also known as Rights of Redemption and Liens, most notably Maritime Liens. Currency based upon "Redeemable" value was most common in permitting the Property of the Instrument to be converted into a good of equivalent value, in particular gold or silver. However, most Currency based on Redeemable property has been withdrawn in favour of currency based on Liens.

### Canon 1706

The principle of Property Currency based on Liens is the acceptance by an Estate that because the property under Lien cannot be effectively "seized", the lienholder is granted permission to monetize their right and then "sell" the debt to recoup their loss.

### Canon 1707

The significant difference between monetized maritime liens conveyed into trust and issued through the structure of Property Currency and Negotiable Instruments is that a monetized bill of exchange is not permitted to be dishonored by any merchant within the Roman system, without severe penalties. This is because Maritime liens represent the highest lien coming from the authority of the highest estates and to dishonor this authority is to dishonor the entire global Roman land, property and finance system of the world.

## **Canon 1708**

In each estate deliberately bankrupted and forced to issue equitable title Property Currency through a private reserve bank, the Live Birth Record of each new borne child is monetized as bonded promissory notes and then "sold" and conveyed into a separate Cestui Que (Vie) Trust per child owned by the private reserve bank. Upon the promissory note reaching maturity and the bank being unable to "seize" the slave child, a maritime lien is lawfully issued to "salvage" the lost property and is itself monetized as currency issued in series against the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust. Thus the currency of private reserve banks is only leased by the population who then pay rent in the form of interest for currency they underwrite because of the monetized maritime liens issued against them as Roman slaves.

## **Canon 1709**

As the Society of One Heaven is the First See and the one, true and only Holy See, all currency issued under Maritime Liens is now the property and subject to the True See in accordance with these canons and the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

## **Canon 1710**

Any treasury, or reserve bank that refuses to acknowledge that any currency issued under Maritime Liens is now ultimately the property of the First See and the one, true and only Holy See being the Society of One Heaven is open consent and agreement that the rules guiding the global Roman financial system of currency no longer apply and are null and void.

## **Canon 1711**

Any treasury, bank or financial institution that dishonors currency issued by a valid Ucadian society commits an act of extreme dishonor and by such action openly accepts full liability and underwriting of such an instrument. Failure to further honor such a valid instrument is open consent by the particular Roman institution that the rules guiding the global Roman financial system of currency no longer apply and are null and void.

## 2.2 Form Creation and Change

### Article 50 - Action

#### Canon 1712

An Action or Act is an event in Time and Dimension based on Reason, involving the transmission of energy and awareness relating to Form.

#### Canon 1713

All Actions or Acts may be classified into four (4) categories: General, Specific, Juridic and Proscribed.

#### Canon 1714

A General Action or Act is any Act that takes place that does not involve specialized knowledge or skill that is neither Proscribed, nor related to the official function or statutes of a Juridic Person.

#### Canon 1715

A Specific Action or Act is any Act that takes place that involves the presumption of specialized knowledge or skill that is neither Proscribed, nor related to the official function or statutes of a Juridic Person.

#### Canon 1716

A Juridic Act or Action is any Act that takes place relating to the official function or statutes of a Juridic Person by a qualified Person including all Form which essentially constitutes the act itself as well as the formalities and requirements imposed by law for the validity of the act.

#### Canon 1717

A Proscribed Act or Action is any Act listed by Statute of a Juridic Person as being an Offence.

## **Article 51 - Ritual**

### **Canon 1718**

A Ritual is any process based on Custom, involving the transmission of energy and awareness relating to Form.

### **Canon 1719**

Any Ritual involving the simulation of human or animal sacrifice, or actual sacrifice is strictly forbidden in all its forms.

### **Canon 1720**

Any Ritual contrary to the prescript of a valid Canon is therefore reprobate, suppressed and not permitted to be revived.

## **Article 52 - Custom**

### **Canon 1721**

A Custom is any long-established practice resting on authority by long tradition of consent to justify a Ritual.

### **Canon 1722**

Whilst a Custom may have a long tradition, its lawfulness is dependent upon its consistency to body of Canon known as *Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum* in accordance with *Pactum De Singularis Caelum*.

### **Canon 1723**

A Custom not considered lawful in accordance with these Canons, is therefore unlawful. A custom alone may not be assumed as an unwritten law.

### **Canon 1724**

Any Custom contrary to the prescript of a valid Canon is therefore reprobate, suppressed and not permitted to be revived.

## **Article 53 - Adjudication**

### **Canon 1725**

Adjudication is the action of promulgating a new Form by judicial procedure.

### **Canon 1726**

A valid Form is considered to be created by Adjudication when such Form has been orated within a valid Court at least once before officials of the valid Court issue a document attesting to the Form with the same effect, validly registered in a Great Register of a valid Ucadian Society and the Document has been published in at least two Communication Mediums for view as a Notice.

## **Article 54 - Promulgation**

### **Canon 1727**

Promulgation is the action of publishing and pronouncing to public view a Form, most usually a Statute or Ordinance in the form of Document.

### **Canon 1728**

A valid Form is considered to be created by Promulgation when such Form has been orated at least once before officials of a valid Ucadian Society, validly registered in a Great Register of a valid Ucadian Society and the Document has been published in at least two Communication Mediums for view.

### **Canon 1729**

In relation to valid Promulgation, Communication Mediums include but are not limited to Electronic Internet and Public Computer Network Systems, Newspapers, Magazines, Public Libraries and Book Stores, Registered Mail and General Mail, Fax, Phone Message, Text Message, Email, Television, Cable and other live video.

## **Article 55 - Registration**

### **Canon 1730**

Registration is the Act and Ritual of entering a unique Record in a precise manner into an important roll of records known as a Register including any relevant transfer and acknowledgment of certain rights from the holder of the Form to the administrators of the Register.

### **Canon 1731**

The registration of an entry into a superior Register in which the Form is already registered into an inferior Register shall automatically render the inferior record null and void with the lawful conveyance of any rights to the superior register unless the act and ritual of conveyance is found to be in error.

### **Canon 1732**

The lowest and least important form of Registration is any Register not deriving its rights or function from the Great Register of One Heaven such as Registers under claimed Roman, Talmudic and other religious law.

## **Article 56 - Extraction**

### **Canon 1733**

Extraction is the action of the production of a summary Form, or to get out by force, effort or contrivance a new Form that resembles in some way the Original.

### **Canon 1734**

An extract may never be correctly called a copy. The word copy implies a faithful duplication of the original. However, an extract is not dependent on an accurate depiction of the original, only a summary or contrivance, which implies an extract may not resemble the original accurately.

## **Article 57 - Abstraction**

### **Canon 1735**

Abstraction is the action of separating a new fictional Form from the material of the original so that the new Form represents a logic extension and connection to the original.

### **Canon 1736**

A valid Form is considered to be created by Abstraction when such Form has been validly registered in a Great Register of a valid Ucadian Society and the Document has been published in at least two Communication Mediums for view.

### **Canon 1737**

When registered in the Great Register of One Heaven, the original exists in the original Register of One Heaven within Heaven.

### **Canon 1738**

Possession of a Valid Abstract in no way denotes ownership, nor conveyance of Rights, or any form of Property to the Holder.

## **Article 58 - Transaction**

### **Canon 1739**

The creation of valid Form through Transaction is when a Form is lawfully exchanged between one Person to another and this event is properly registered in a Great Register of a Ucadian Society.

## **Article 59 - Conveyance**

### **Canon 1740**

The creation of valid Form through Conveyance is when a Form is transported and transferred from one Person to another by form of Deed as registered in a valid register of a Ucadian Society. Grant is synonymous with conveyance.

### **Canon 1741**

In order to transfer title, an instrument must contain apt words of "grant" which manifest the grantors intent to make a present conveyance of the land by their deed as distinguished from an intention to convey it at some future time. The absence of valid words of conveyance within a deed, void the deed.

### **Canon 1742**

The words grant, convey, assign, set over, transfer and give are indicative of the intent to presently pass title.

### **Canon 1743**

A Conveyance is only valid when properly registered in a Great Register of a Ucadian Society. Therefore all Conveyance of Property not properly registered is null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 1744**

If not under a valid Ucadian seal, it is not sufficient to pass legal title to real property.

## 2.3 Form Abrogation and Corruption

### Article 60 - Abrogation

#### Canon 1745

Abrogation, or simply “to abrogate” is to repeal, eliminate, dissolve or destroy a Form by claimed lawful means.

#### Canon 1746

In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, no valid canon may be abrogated by any force, person, entity or spirit.

#### Canon 1747

In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all laws claiming to be canon law that are not lawfully part of these canons are hereby abrogated.

## **Article 61 - Corruption**

### **Canon 1748**

Corruption is the intentional perversion, infection, debasement of a Form.

### **Canon 1749**

It is the deliberate corruption of the Law that represents one of the most grievous injuries of the various religious orders and branches known as the Bar associations.

### **Canon 1750**

Any association, entity or person that seeks to corrupt the Law and support the continued corruption of the law has no right whatsoever to speak for the law or have anything to do with the law.

### **Canon 1751**

The deliberate corruption of the principles of Law is a deliberate attack on all civilizations.

## **Article 62 - Fraud**

### **Canon 1752**

Fraud is the false representation of Form to obtain an unjust advantage or to injure the Rights of another.

### **Canon 1753**

Fraud is a deliberate act of deception. Hence, fraud is the deliberate concealment of a known truth in order to mislead or cheat. Thus to "deceive" is to cause a man or woman to believe what is false, to lead into error and delude.

### **Canon 1754**

Fraud and Justice can never dwell together. By no agreement or statute can it be lawfully effected that a fraud shall be practiced.

### **Canon 1755**

No right of action can have its origin in fraud. No action may arise out of a fraudulent consideration.

### **Canon 1756**

The phrase "let him who wishes to be deceived, be deceived" and those that defend it is the utmost perversion and fraud against the law.

### **Canon 1757**

The greater fraud is not the fraud upon the people by the government and judiciary class within inferior Roman law societies but the fact that inferior Roman law first deceives all those who seek to practice law, thus entombing them within a prison of lies.

### **Canon 1758**

A concealed fault is equal to a deceit.

### **Canon 1759**

No action may arise out of a fraudulent consideration, agreement or contract.

### **Canon 1760**

A great lie of the Roman Cult system of law is that no member of a Bar association may possibly know the law until they have reached the highest levels of vetting, by which time their ideals, dreams and sense of justice have been thoroughly exorcised from their mind.

### **Canon 1761**

The action against a wrong has no material influence upon its condition. A fraud remains a fraud whether challenged, repelled or temporarily forgotten.

## **Article 63 - Forgery**

### **Canon 1762**

Forgery is the making of an imitation of some original Form with the deliberate intention to deceive. Therefore, a Forger is a fabricator of false imitation form.

### **Canon 1763**

Forgery is a deliberate act of deception. Hence, forgery is the deliberate concealment of a known truth in order to mislead or cheat. Thus to “deceive” is to cause a man or woman to believe what is false, to lead into error and delude.

### **Canon 1764**

The age of a thing does not mitigate its defect if clearly a forgery.

### **Canon 1765**

A foundation of lies does not make a Kingdom of God, but a den of vipers doomed to fall.

## **Article 64 - Reprobate**

### **Canon 1766**

Any Form that is Reprobate is considered rejected, cast off as worthless, immoral, damned and an injury before the sight of the Divine Creator.

### **Canon 1767**

In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, no valid canon may be reprobate by any force, person, entity or spirit.

### **Canon 1768**

In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all laws claiming to be canon law that are not lawfully part of these canons are hereby reprobate.

## **Article 65 - Suppression**

### **Canon 1769**

Suppression is to put down, execute or withhold a Form by force or authority, especially in the withholding or withdrawal of Form from publication or manufacture. Suppression is equivalent to the terms Prohibition and Censorship.

### **Canon 1770**

In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, no valid canon may be suppressed by any force, person, entity or spirit.

### **Canon 1771**

In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all laws claiming to be canon law that are not lawfully part of these canons are hereby suppressed.

## **Article 66 - Malediction**

### **Canon 1772**

Malediction is the utterance of a curse, to revile, or slander; as well as the quality of being under a ban or curse. A Curse is the consignment of ill intent, ill will and evil to a Form with the deliberate intent to abrogate, corrupt or destroy it.

### **Canon 1773**

In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all those that have ever suffered any maledictions issued by the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also known as the Roman Catholic Church are hereby summarily and immediately released and henceforth such maledictions are returned upon all living persons, officials and agents that continue to refuse to acknowledge these true canons and the Sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### **Canon 1774**

In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all those that have ever suffered any maledictions issued under Sharia Law are hereby summarily and immediately released and henceforth such maledictions are returned upon all living persons, officials and agents that continue to refuse to acknowledge these true canons and the Sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### **Canon 1775**

In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all those that have ever suffered any maledictions issued under Talmudic Law are hereby summarily and immediately released and henceforth such maledictions are returned upon all living persons, officials and agents that continue to refuse to acknowledge these true canons and the Sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### **Canon 1776**

In accordance with these canons, no malediction is permitted to be issued under the name of the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum or any Ucadian society.

## **Article 67 - Nullify**

### **Canon 1777**

Nullify is to render a Form Null, therefore of no legal or binding force; of no value, use, capability or importance. Hence, to Nullify is to formally revoke the validity of a particular Form, to annul it.

### **Canon 1778**

A Form that is Nullified ceases to have lawful existence.

### **Canon 1779**

Nullification is dependent upon the strength of the Form of Law that permits such authority to Nullify Form. Law based on faith and custom cannot nullify law based upon fact, logic and reason.

### **Canon 1780**

Any attempt by a form of law based on faith and custom to nullify any form based on fact, logic and reason shall have no effect and itself shall be rendered null.

## **Article 68 - Voidance**

### **Canon 1781**

Voidance is the action of voiding or making void, being the act of removing and clearing away a Form to create an empty space, or no occupation.

### **Canon 1782**

While to render a form Null is to revoke any legal validity to it, to Void a form is to remove its existence entirely.

### **Canon 1783**

Voidance is dependent upon the strength of the Form of Law that permits such authority to Void Form. Law based on faith and custom cannot void law based upon fact, logic and reason.

### **Canon 1784**

While the term void now shares many similarities to null, procedurally it is more correct that voidance succeeds nullification. Therefore, to null and void a form is to first revoke any claim of validity and then its complete existence.

### **Canon 1785**

Any attempt by a form of law based on faith and custom to void any form based on fact, logic and reason shall have no effect and itself shall be rendered null and void.

### **Canon 1786**

Any form that is null and void cannot be revived.





## III. Rights

### 3.1 Rights

#### Article 69 - Rights

##### Canon 1787

A valid Right is a fictional concept under Positive Law, whereby a Person has certain Control, Benefit of Use or Privilege of particular Property. A Right, also known as Right of Use is equivalent to Property.

##### Canon 1788

As a valid Right is equivalent to Property, it presupposes the existence of Property, which implies the existence of a Trust relationship and a valid Trust deed defining the nature and limits of the Right for the Beneficiary.

##### Canon 1789

In the absence of Property, a Right cannot exist in reality.

##### Canon 1790

There exists no such thing as a Natural Right under Natural Law except those Rights associated with Divine Trusts and True Trusts in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

##### Canon 1791

There exists in Reality no such thing as Legal Rights, Civil Rights or Statutory Rights, except those Rights eventually granted through the existence of a superior trust to a Juridic Person under its statutes and limits of authority.

## **Article 70 - Claims**

### **Canon 1792**

A Claim, also known as a “cause of action”, is by ancient definition a witnessed formal oral protest and pronouncement of one or more Rights, usually supported by one or more sealed and notarized documents.

### **Canon 1793**

The Claim is the vocalization of a formal protest and pronouncement itself. Any associated documents are an Affirmation, Statement or some evidence dependent upon its perfection. Taken together they may correctly be called a Statement of Claim or an Affirmation of Claim.

### **Canon 1794**

A claim can be satisfied only through rebuttal by counter-affidavit point-for-point, resolution by jury, or payment.

### **Canon 1795**

If the plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is absolved.

### **Canon 1796**

A presumption of a claim in accordance with these canons will stand good until the contrary is proved.

### **Canon 1797**

The validity of a Claim is the validity of the oral argument, constituting two main parts, firstly the formal protest of a challenge of Rights also known as the “wrong” and secondly the re-assertion of such Rights or pronouncement of new Rights also known as the “remedy”.

### **Canon 1798**

It is insufficient for any Claim to vocalize a wrong without a valid remedy. Similarly, no remedy has validity without first vocalizing a wrong.

### **Canon 1799**

Documents alone without any evidence of the vocalized claim can never be considered a valid Claim. However, documents may be presented first to pronounce the intention to Claim at some appointed time and place before a competent authority and witnesses.

### **Canon 1800**

Form of action is immaterial to the validity and substance of a claim unless by consent a person agrees to hear their claim according to the normal rules of form and action of a particular society.

### **Canon 1801**

Any juridic person or court that permits the resolution of Claims and counter-claims merely by Documents without either the original and subsequent claims being vocalized is in grave breach of a most ancient and fundamental principle of law.

### **Canon 1802**

When in accordance with these Canons, a Person who is first in time has the prior right of claim.

## **Article 71 - Title**

### **Canon 1803**

A Title is a both a valid inscription or entry into the Asset Register of a Trust and a certificate or notice of proof of such entry and therefore claim of Right of Ownership. The word 'Title' is derived from the Latin word *titulus* meaning 'inscription, label and notice (of entry) into a *tabulae*' with the Latin word '*tabulae*' literally meaning register. It was most commonly used in the context of a register of slaves. The Latin word for a registrar is '*tabularius*'.

### **Canon 1804**

The creation of Title occurs upon the valid entry of the claimed property into the Asset register of the Trust by the recording of a minimal set of information about the Property now also defined as an Asset. This minimal information includes:

- (i) A Unique Identifying Number also called the Unique Register Number; and
- (ii) A Name for the Property; and
- (iii) The Day of entry into the Register; and
- (iv) The Grantor/Provider of the Asset; and
- (v) The Custodian of the Asset; and
- (vi) The value of the Asset.

### **Canon 1805**

Two main forms of Title for the Same Property may exist in the Asset Register of a Trust, Legal Title and Equitable Title.

### **Canon 1806**

Legal Title refers to Rights of Ownership, usually held by the Trustee of the Executor of the Trust.

### **Canon 1807**

Equitable Title refers to the Rights of Use, usually held by the Beneficiary, Leaseholder, Tenant of Property of the Trust. While the word "Owner" is used with Equitable Title, it merely refers to the Title and not the Property of the Trust.

### **Canon 1808**

Title is distinct from possession, being a Right that usually accompanies ownership but is not necessarily sufficient to prove it.

### **Canon 1809**

Title formed under an Estate never contains rights of Real Property but merely rights of Real Estate, as even the first Estate must always by definition belong to a parent Trust.

## **Article 72 - Succession**

### **Canon 1810**

The creation of valid Form by Succession is when there exists a valid argument and proof of a succession of authority from a recognized source of power to the present Form from which an object is created.

### **Canon 1811**

Creation of valid Form through succession is a fundamental principle to the creation of valid form in relation to Location Form and ultimately valid Land Title. The absence of valid succession of survey from the Absolute to any Cadastre Location invalidates any claimed Location Form and therefore its ability to be lawfully conveyed into a Superior Trust.

### **Canon 1812**

Creation of valid Form through succession is a fundamental principle to the creation of valid form in relation to all Ecclesiastical Law, Custom and Ritual in that the absence of valid succession between the Divine and the form from which an ecclesiastical form is created renders such claims invalid.

### **Canon 1813**

In accordance with proof of Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law, the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia and sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also known as the Roman Catholic Church is without valid apostolic succession. Therefore all ecclesiastical form and ritual of the Roman Cult is invalid and without spiritual or supernatural authority.

### **Canon 1814**

In accordance with proof of Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law, the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia and sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, Talmudic Law and Rabbinical Succession is without valid succession. Therefore all ecclesiastical form and ritual of Talmudic Rabbi is invalid and without spiritual or supernatural authority.

### **Canon 1815**

In accordance with proof of Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law, all valid apostolic succession, spiritual and supernatural authority rests solely in those Offices defined by the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

## **Article 73 - Occupation**

### **Canon 1816**

Occupation is the legal act of registering possession and/or claim by which legal and lawful possession is then established.

### **Canon 1817**

A person cannot occupy a place when they have no intention of being there, or wishing to visit it. The proof of intention of Occupation is the presentment of a valid Claim.

### **Canon 1818**

A place occupied by force affords no Rights and all Obligations to the Occupier.

### **Canon 1819**

Occupation does not imply any Rights towards ownership unless it is done peacefully and accompanied by a valid Claim.

## **Article 74 - Possession**

### **Canon 1820**

Possession is the intentional act and fact of holding, using or effectively controlling a Form. Possession is distinct from Ownership in that a Person who possesses a Form may have no rightful claim or title.

### **Canon 1821**

A person does not possess a Form unless it is their intention to do so. Therefore the actions surrounding the control and use of a form prove intention.

### **Canon 1822**

Possession that is considered lawful is called Lawful Possession.

### **Canon 1823**

Possession automatically presumes the tacit acceptance of certain obligations, whether or not possession is ultimately considered lawful. A Possessor of Form is obliged to act as an honorable steward in the management of those possessions.

### **Canon 1824**

Possession automatically presumes the tacit acceptance of certain rights, whether or not possession is ultimately considered lawful. The degree to which presumed rights of use or title may be granted are conditional upon the nature of the form and any associated trust.

### **Canon 1825**

Any Person who claims ultimate possession in contravention of these canons, also assumes full liability and obligations. If this person having unlawful possession then acts in a way contrary to honorable stewardship they therefore consent to forfeiting any right, claim or protection under any law to the role of Executor or Administrator or Trustee.

## **Article 75 - Heir**

### **Canon 1826**

An Heir is a Beneficiary recognized by the higher estate to possess a prior right to a lesser estate, unless excluded by Will.

### **Canon 1827**

In determining a rightful Heir, it is tradition for the Executors and Administrators of higher estates to follow the relevant cultural principles of "inheritance".

### **Canon 1828**

The concept of Heir is equivalent to the concept of Title of Nobility. An Heir is always a Person with beneficial entitlement to an estate also holding right of use of one or more honorifics denoting the size of the estate and therefore the standing of the Heir. Thus a Sovereign traditionally denotes the holding of the largest kind of estate, while titles of nobility such as Earl, Baron, Lord indicate successively smaller estates within the estate of the Sovereign.

### **Canon 1829**

Where a higher estate permits Heirs, the general principle of inheritance means that the property, titles, debts and obligations of a lesser estate may be passed to the eldest next of kin upon the death of the decedent, excluding the existence of a will. This is usually called the Line of Succession and is of particular importance in those higher estates still permitting a Sovereign Heir.

### **Canon 1830**

Where a higher estate does not permit Heirs and therefore Title of Nobility, the absence of a Will does not mean that the lesser estate is automatically inherited by next of kin but that the higher estate may reclaim all rights under "intestate" and determine what rights shall be awarded to any next of kin, if any. Estates such as the United States expressly forbids title of nobility and therefore heirs within their deed and will.

### **Canon 1831**

As an estate belongs to a Testamentary Trust under Trust Law, an Heir can never also be an Executor or Administrator of the Estate for which they are also a Beneficiary.

### **Canon 1832**

The entitlements of property or rank of an Heir is determined by two primary factors: the first being the limits of property within the estate and secondly the conditions and limits of the wills of higher estates to which the lesser estate belongs.

### **Canon 1833**

A Will can never name an Heir, only Beneficiaries. In a higher estate that permits the existence of Heirs, the existence of a Will implies the disenfranchisement of one or more rights to an Heir.

### **Canon 1834**

The Heirs are words describing the extent or quality of the estate conveyed and not words designating the persons who are taking it.

### **Canon 1835**

When a person takes as heir at law they do so by descent, but when he acquires title by his own act of agreement he is a purchaser.

### **Canon 1836**

An Heir always remains a Beneficiary with any rights of property limited by the Executors and Administrators of the higher estate.

**Canon 1837**

A Person who murders another to obtain the status of Heir is automatically rendered ineligible to succeed, regardless of any clause, term or caveat in any will or statute to the contrary.

## **Article 76 - Use**

### **Canon 1838**

Use is a custom or skill and the employ of a right for some benefit. Hence, the ancient principle "Right of Use". Right of Use is equivalent to Property.

### **Canon 1839**

The Use of an Object or Concept assumes Possession. However the questions of lawful possession and ownership are distinct from Use.

### **Canon 1840**

A Person who does not Use a Form over an accepted period of time, consents to forfeit those Rights of Use dependent on continuous Use to the extent that such Rights are agreed prior to the granting of such Property by Deed or Title.

### **Canon 1841**

A Person, who takes Lawful Possession of a Form and Uses it over an accepted period of time, assumes those Rights of Use implied by such Use, whether or not such rights have yet been formalized by Deed or Title.

## **Article 77 - Owner**

### **Canon 1842**

An Owner is a Person who holds the rightful claim to a Form or title to Property. As a Person is a fiction, it cannot "own" objects and concepts, only other fictions in accordance with Positive Law.

### **Canon 1843**

Natural Law objects and concepts cannot "own" one another only themselves. The Divine Creator, also known as Unique Collective Awareness, is the only true "owner" of objects and concepts. Men and women may claim Right of Use of objects and concepts by succession of Divine Rights beginning with the legitimate trustees and administrators on behalf of the Divine as ultimate Executor.

### **Canon 1844**

When original Form owing its existence to the rightful claim of ownership of the Divine Creator is lawfully conveyed into Trust this is called Realty, or Real Property representing the highest Right of Use above all other claims of right and title.

### **Canon 1845**

In accordance with the will of the Divine Creator, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, all objects, concepts and all awareness are lawfully expressed into the Trust administered by the Society of One Heaven for the benefit of all men, women, higher order beings, animals and life forms living and deceased now and forever more.

### **Canon 1846**

In accordance with these canons, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, any and all claims of ownership, conveyance, Trust that are not in accord with these canons and the will of the Divine Creator are henceforth null, void from the beginning, consistent with the notice of unlawful conveyance.

## Article 78 - Holder

### Canon 1847

A Holder is a fictional concept whereby a person who possesses a document of an original instrument or facsimile is presumed to consent as surety to any associated obligations implied by the instrument, and therefore abide by the rules by which the instrument was issued, unless such surety is otherwise qualified.

### Canon 1848

When the rightful owner of certain property is also a holder of an instrument, then such possession of the document also represents their proof of ownership, consent and agreement to the validity of the rules by which the instrument was issued, as well as surety to any associated obligations, without physical need to demonstrate possession.

### Canon 1849

A person who is a holder of an instrument representing rights and obligations to certain property does not mean they are the rightful owner of the property, but consent to act as surety and abide by the rules of its issue.

### Canon 1850

The issue or record of issuing a document to a person does not imply a person is a holder. Nor does the presence of a particular document in close proximity to a person mean they are a holder. It is only when a person touches and "holds" a document in the presence of others do they become a holder.

### Canon 1851

The presumption of surety of a holder cannot be proven in law until a person confirms in the presence of at least two witnesses they are the holder. The absence of disclosure and knowledge to a holder of the obligations for which they have consented constitutes an act of deception and fraud.

### Canon 1852

It is immaterial whether a person holds an original or a facsimile of an instrument to be a holder.

### Canon 1853

As a holder implies acceptance of all associated obligations, a person has the right to qualify their consent by claiming to be only a Holder in Due Course. A Holder in Due Course is a Holder that accepts their surety and consent for any obligations and performance due over the time an instrument is in their possession, but rejects any implied consent for surety for any potential misdeeds or errors by one or more previous holders.

### Canon 1854

A person that does not affirm their position as a Holder in Due Course is assumed to accept the full obligations, responsibilities as well as any rights if owner of the property.

### Canon 1855

The assertion of a person to be a Holder in Due Course has no effect in diminishing any acceptance and surety of obligations and performance due during their time as holder. Nor does the assertion have any effect if the person is the first Holder of the Instrument and user of the Property.

### Canon 1856

A person who asserts their right to be known as a Holder in Due Course cannot be lawfully held liable for the misdeeds of previous holders. However, as the person is still a holder, they continue to consent and agree to the validity of the rules by which the instrument was issued.

### Canon 1857

A person who does not physically hold or possess an instrument or who openly rejects consent as surety in the presence of two or more witnesses cannot be held liable for any associated obligations and performance implied by the particular instrument alone, nor any conditions of the rules by which the instrument was issued.

**Canon 1858**

The rejection of consent as holder or the absence of possession of an instrument does not excuse the obligations and performance of a person as a lawful owner or user of the particular property.

**Canon 1859**

A lawful owner or holder that rejects the rules by which the instrument they hold was issued is by definition in dishonor and delinquent to the terms by which such an instrument is held and used.

## Article 79 - Realty

### Canon 1860

Realty or Real Property represents the highest Right of Use above all other claims of right and title. It is formed when original Form owing its existence to the rightful claim of ownership of the Divine Creator is lawfully conveyed into a Superior Trust.

### Canon 1861

Realty can only exist in one Superior Trust at any time and is dependent upon the existence of an associated True Trust holding true objects and concepts as well as an associated Divine Trust. Realty can never exist in an Inferior Trust.

### Canon 1862

In accordance with the will of the Divine Creator, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, all Realty is already lawfully expressed into Superior Trusts administered by Ucadian Societies for the benefit of all Persons.

### Canon 1863

A member of One Heaven, in possession of their unique membership number is lawfully permitted to express into existence a Superior Trust for the temporary administration of Realty providing the following specific words are followed and a permanent Superior Trust is registered with One Heaven within ninety (90) days. The specific words permitted to create a temporary Superior Trust are: We, the Divine Immortal Spirit, expressed in Trust to the Living Flesh known as [first name] [last name] .

### Canon 1864

Excluding deliberate obstruction, the failure of a member to register a Superior Trust with One Heaven within ninety (90) days of expressing its creation shall cause the Trust to be closed and any claimed Realty to be lawfully returned to the Society, with the member accepting full liability for any debts, obligations held by the closed Trust.

### Canon 1865

A man or woman who has not redeemed their member number of One Heaven is not permitted to express into existence a Superior Trust. Such an expression whether orally or written is automatically null and void from the beginning.

### Canon 1866

Any man or woman who unlawfully attempts to create one or more Superior Trusts automatically assumes the full liability, debts and obligations of all associated Persons as sole surety.

### Canon 1867

In accordance with these canons, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, any and all claims of Realty (Real Property) that are not in accord with these canons and the will of the Divine Creator are henceforth null, void from the beginning.

## **Article 80 - Property**

### **Canon 1868**

Property is any fictional Right of Use expressed into a Trust relationship with other Forms whereby there exists a claimed Form of Ownership or Executorship, Form of Trustee(s) administering the Form as Property and Forms of Beneficiaries. Hence Property is the Rights of an Owner to Use the Form, never ownership of the object or concept itself.

### **Canon 1869**

Property is equivalent to Rights of Use of an Object or Concept, not Rights of Ownership of an Object or Concept.

### **Canon 1870**

Realty or Real Property can only exist in one Superior Trust at any one time. However, lesser forms of Property derived from Real Property in Superior Trust may be conveyed and exchanged.

### **Canon 1871**

Property cannot exist in Reality without an Owner or Executor, at least one Trustee and at least one Beneficiary. Form not expressed into Trust by some lawful conveyance does not exist in Reality as Property.

### **Canon 1872**

All valid Property Rights are derived from the Trusts expressed in accordance with the property rights promulgated through the original Ucadian Pronouncements and sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### **Canon 1873**

The Ownership Rights of Property cannot exceed the Ownership Rights of the original Owner that conveyed the Form into the first Trust in the beginning.

### **Canon 1874**

By definition, any claimed property ownership that contravenes the seven (7) Ucadian Pronouncements and sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum is therefore void from the beginning.

### **Canon 1875**

Any person who claims ultimate possession and ownership of property that contravenes these canons assumes the full liability of any and all associated debts, obligations and injury associated with this property, even if others have consented as surety.

### **Canon 1876**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Property Laws", or "Laws of Property", it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 81 - Fealty**

### **Canon 1877**

Fealty is loyalty and fidelity to the obligations of honorable stewardship accepted with Rights of Use otherwise known as Property.

### **Canon 1878**

Obligation of the Executor and their Trustees as Surety is attached to the land therefore the Use of the land as Property contains these Obligations which are the Fealty owed by the Beneficiary as an Owner of Uses (Property).

### **Canon 1879**

The degree to which an Executor or Trustee may choose to transfer their obligations into the form of Fealty through Deed and Title is the decision of the Executor or their Trustees, subject to the Deed of the Trust.

### **Canon 1880**

Once the obligations of Trustee are transferred into Fealty to a Beneficiary through Deed or Title, the Beneficiary agrees to act as Owner (of Uses) and Surety for some or all of the obligations implied by such Fealty. These obligations may include such demands as the payment of rent, taxes, duties and other duties.

### **Canon 1881**

When a Person agrees to act as Owner of Uses and Surety for some or all of the obligations of the Executor or Trustee, then the Executor and their Trustees are immune from any claims of surety and damage unless the Person lawfully surrenders their rights and obligations in which case all obligations under fealty return to the Trustee and all debts and liabilities return to the Executor.

### **Canon 1882**

The failure of an Owner of Uses to perform their duties under Fealty usually constitutes a breach of the deed or title granting Property to them. Therefore, an Executor or their Trustees usually have the right to demand the return of any associated Property and the relinquishment of any possession of any associated objects and concepts held in Realty.

## Article 82 - Beneficiary

### Canon 1883

Beneficiary applies to two different types of relationships. One who holds a Benefice of a Trust, or one who holds a Benefit of an Estate.

### Canon 1884

A Benefice is a gift granted by Trust under Deed and Title including both Rights and Obligations to certain Property.

### Canon 1885

A Benefit is a gift offered and elected to be accepted by Estate under the terms of the Deed and Will including both Rights and Obligations to certain Property. A Beneficiary under Estate may be a beneficiary or a Cestui Que Trust for whose benefit the Property is held by the Trustees of an Executor.

### Canon 1886

Unlike a Benefice, a Benefit requires the consent of the Beneficiary. Therefore, a Benefit cannot be conferred on one who is unwilling to receive it.

### Canon 1887

One who elects to accept a Benefit is bound to give effect to all the provisions of the Deed and Will of Estate by which it is granted and perform any burdens imposed therein, including the renunciation of any inconsistent rights or claims.

### Canon 1888

One who is offered a Benefit must choose between either accepting such Benefit or asserting some other claim against the testator's Estate.

### Canon 1889

A Beneficiary of a Benefit that remains in the possession of money, property or some other benefit extended to them by the Deed and Will of the Estate automatically forms an election in favour of the Will, unless it is demonstrated that such acceptance is in ignorance of the operation of the Will.

### Canon 1890

An unconditional voluntary election to take under or against a will, made with knowledge of the facts and of the rights of the person compelled to elect and not induced by fraud or undue influence may not be revoked or set aside.

### Canon 1891

Money, property or some other benefit accepted by the beneficiary in ignorance of the will, its obligations does not indicate a making of a binding election in favour of the will, but fraud on behalf of the executors or administrators of the Estate.

### Canon 1892

The offer of a Benefit to a Beneficiary without disclosing such a Benefit is a condition of operation of a Will of an Estate is a fraud and deception voiding any obligations upon the Beneficiary.

## **Article 83 - Tenancy**

### **Canon 1893**

Tenancy is a fictional term that defines the occupancy of property under lease agreement. Hence, a Tenant is an occupier of leasehold.

### **Canon 1894**

Tenancy means both the period of occupancy as well as the property occupied by the tenant.

### **Canon 1895**

Under a lease, also known as a "tenancy", a tenant is obliged to pay the owner of the property some form of fee for its use or compensation. The most common term for the fee paid by a tenant for use of property is rent, while the most common term used for compensation from use is tax.

### **Canon 1896**

A borrower also known as a mortgagor of a Mortgage is a tenant, with the bank or financial institution as their landlord and the rent being the interest component of their loan.

### **Canon 1897**

A bank or financial institution of a mortgage as lender and landlord to the borrower is itself a tenant of the relevant county or state as the higher landlord with the rent payment due in the form of tax.

### **Canon 1898**

When a financial institution does not pay the rent it owes to the higher landlord but permits its tenant to pay rent twice, then this is a fundamental fraud and corruption of the principles of leasehold and performance of duties.

### **Canon 1899**

While a tenant may be guilty of breach of agreement in failing to perform their obligations, by the most ancient of principles of law, a landlord is not permitted to evict a tenant until they are afforded an opportunity to repair the breach.

### **Canon 1900**

A failure by any inferior Roman Court to provide clear instruction to a tenant on how to repair a breach of agreement is a serious fraud and injury against all agreement law and tantamount to consenting that inferior Roman Law of agreements no longer applies and is null and void.

## 3.2 Rights Administration

### Article 84 - Trust

#### Canon 1901

A Trust is a fictional Form of Relations and Agreement whereby certain Form, Rights and Obligations are lawfully conveyed to the control of one or more Persons as Trustor (Executor) and their Trustees for the benefit of one or more other Persons.

#### Canon 1902

All valid Trusts possess the following characteristics known as the Standard Characteristics of Trust:

- (i) A Trust Instrument, also known as a Trust Deed identifying the essential Form of the Trust, the Property to be conveyed to create the Trust and how the Trust shall be administered by the Executor and any Trustees; and
- (ii) An Owner of the Property or authorized Person having permission to create the Trust Instrument and convey the Form and Property into the Trust; and
- (iii) A collection of Property within the Trust defined as the Trust Corpus, also Trust Body or Body Corporate; and
- (iv) At least one Trustor (equivalent to Executor) of the Trust possessing the highest fiduciary authority and function over the Trust, either appointed by the Owner of the Property conveyed into the Trust, or by the laws of appointment of Executor if a Cestui Que Vie Trust or the Beneficiary of the Trust if the beneficiary is also the Grantor; and
- (v) At least one Trustee under Fiduciary Law or Administrator of the Trust under Administrative Law, who is neither the Owner nor authorized Person who conveyed the property into the Trust, appointed by and responsible to the Executor in accordance with the Trust Instrument who is then responsible for the administration of the assets of the Trust being the Trust Corpus also being the collection of Property; and
- (vi) A Separate and unique set of Accounts held by the Trustee(s), also known as a separate fund, for the recording of all administrative transactions and duties; and
- (vii) The formalization of the rights of Property conveyed into the Trust into a Legal Title held by the Trustees and one or more Equitable Title(s) permitting one or more beneficiaries lawful use of property of the Trust, consistent with the Trust Instrument; and
- (viii) One or more beneficiaries.

#### Canon 1903

A Trust that is deficient in possessing one or more of the Standard Characteristics of Trust cannot be regarded as a valid Trust.

#### Canon 1904

The flesh, person or persons that manages a Trust are called the Trustor(s) (Executors) or Trustee(s) for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries:

- (i) The role of Trustor(s) (Executors) is equivalent to the function of Directors of a corporation, holding legal title to the trust property and by the original intent and design of all trusts effectively assume the former powers and rights of the Owner of the Realty or Property conveyed into Trust without being called the Owner. An Administrator is an externally appointed agent who assumes the same powers of an Executor in the absence of a validly appointed Executor or dispute or lack of clear by-laws. The trustees then owe a fiduciary duty to the beneficiaries, who are the "beneficial" owners of the trust property; and
- (ii) The role of Trustees are equivalent to the function of Employees of a corporation, who are appointed by the Executor or Administrator. The primary obligations of the Trustee as a "servant" of the trust is to follow the instructions of the Executor or Administrator in accordance with the Trust Deed. If appointed as an "agent", then the person is usually granted a form of limited liability or full immunity. When an employee of a government department a trustee is known as a "public servant"; and
- (iii) The role of the Beneficiaries is equivalent to the function of Shareholders of a corporation, who have the ultimate authority in appointing the Directors (Executors) and receiving the benefits of the Trust.

## **Canon 1905**

There can never be less than two parties involved in the valid creation and administration of a Trust:

(i) The sole Beneficiary can also be the Executor and vice versa; and

(ii) A person cannot be both the Trustee/Administrator and Beneficiary, nor can the same person be both Executor and Trustee; and

(iii) No valid Trust may exist where the legal Title and beneficial interest are both in the same person.

## **Canon 1906**

As a custom, the traditional term used to define the owner who conveys property and rights into a trust is an indication of the limits of their original rights. A Settlor has limited rights not exceeding their duties of conveyer, whereas a Grantor or Owner typically possesses more rights.

## **Canon 1907**

When an Owner of a Form consents to convey a form into a Trust, some or all of their limited rights of ownership are conveyed to the Executor and their Trustees of the new trust. Therefore, the rights administered by the Executor and their Trustees cannot exceed the original rights conveyed by the Owner.

## **Canon 1908**

When a valid Trust is formed through the Form of a document, this is called the Trust Instrument, also known as Trust Deed and Deed of Trust. When the Trust is a Testamentary Trust for the management of an Estate, the Trust Instrument is also known as a Deed and Will or simply a Will.

## **Canon 1909**

The proper structure of Trust Instrument is dependent upon the type of valid Trust as defined by these canons. A Trust Instrument for a type of Trust that fails to conform to these canons is not a valid Instrument and any such Trust is automatically null and void with any property conveyed returned to its original owner(s).

## **Canon 1910**

The termination of a Trust is dependent upon its type, the terms of its Deed and the competence and relationship of the parties seeking its dissolution in accordance with these canons. Any act of termination of a Trust which is inconsistent with these canons automatically has no legal basis, nor validity.

## **Canon 1911**

A Trust is created by an act of a party or by an act permitted by valid statute of law in accordance with these Canons. There are only three (3) possible forms of Trust as determined by the presumptions and terms of creation by its Trust Instrument: Divine, Living or Deceased.

## **Canon 1912**

The highest form of Trust is a Divine Trust also involving the highest form of rights of ownership. A Divine Trust is purely spiritual and divinely supernatural formed in accordance with the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum by the Divine Creator into which the form of Divine Spirit, Energy and Rights are conveyed. Therefore, a Divine Trust is the only possible type of Trust that can hold actual Form, rather than just the Rights of Use of Form (Property).

## **Canon 1913**

A Living Trust, also called an "Inter Vivos" Trust involves the second highest form of rights of ownership. It is distinct from a Divine Trust or a Deceased (Testamentary) Trust that typically exists for the duration of the lifetime of the Person(s) or Juridic Person(s) who are the beneficiaries. There are only four (4) valid forms of Living Trusts: True, Superior, Temporary and Inferior.

## **Canon 1914**

The second highest form of Trust also involving the second highest form of rights of ownership is a True Trust being the highest form of Living Trust. A True Trust is formed in accordance with the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the pre-existence of a Divine Trust in the lawful conveyance from the Divine Trust into the True Trust the Divine Rights of Use known as Divinity, being the highest possible form of any kind of Property.

## **Canon 1915**

The third highest form of any type of Trust is a Superior Trust being the second highest form of Living Trusts formed in accordance with the covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the pre-existence of a True Trust in the lawful conveyance into the Superior Trust of Property in the form of Realty being the highest form of Rights of Use of Object and Concepts by Divine Right, also known as Divinity.

## **Canon 1916**

A Temporary Trust is the third highest form of Living Trust involving the temporary conveyance of property from one Superior Trust to another. Excluding Negotiable Instruments, a Temporary Trust is not permitted to exist beyond 120 days.

## **Canon 1917**

The lowest form of Living Trust possessing the lowest form of rights of ownership is called an Inferior Trust also known as an Inferior Roman Trust, or simply Roman Trust. An Inferior Trust is any Living Trust formed by inferior Roman Law, claims and statutes.

## **Canon 1918**

A Deceased Trust, also known as a Testamentary Trust, also known as a Deceased Estate and simply a State is the lowest form of Trust and the lowest form of rights of ownership of any possible form of Trust. Deceased Trusts are exclusively an invention of inferior Roman law whereby property is conveyed into a Testamentary Trust upon the death of the testator. Inferior Roman law has a hybrid Deceased Trust called a Cestui Que Vie Trust which uses false and extraordinarily illogical presumptions to create Deceased Estates for the living on the presumption they are "dead".

## **Canon 1919**

A person proven to have acted in fraud or breach of their fiduciary duties as Executor or a Trustee automatically ceases to hold the Position from the time of the Fraud or breach. Any liability associated with a fraud or breach of duty of a former Executor or Trustee is automatically personally assumed by the disgraced former Trustee.

## **Canon 1920**

Any claim that an Inferior Roman Trust possesses superior standing and rights of ownership compared to a Superior Trust, or True Trust is an absurdity against Divine Law, Natural Law and Positive Law and therefore is null and void from the beginning, including any associated covenants, deeds and agreements concerning property rights and lesser trusts.

## **Article 85 - Divine Trust**

### **Canon 1921**

A Divine Trust is a purely Spiritual Trust validly registered into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven containing actual Spiritual Form as well as Divine Property administered by the Treasury of One Heaven as Trustees in accordance with the sacred Covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum as Sacred Deed for the Benefice of a Divine Person.

### **Canon 1922**

In accordance with these canons, a Divine Trust has been created and exists for every single man, woman and higher order spirit that has ever existed, or is living at this moment.

### **Canon 1923**

By definition of Divine Law and Natural Law, the Divine Creator is the one, true and only owner of all objects and concept. This is because, except for the Divine Creator, objects and concepts cannot "own" one another, only themselves. This also means that a fiction, such as a Trust, cannot "own" or hold any object or concept, only another fiction.

### **Canon 1924**

A Divine Trust is the highest possible form of Trust and unique as the only possible type of Trust that can hold actual Form, rather than the Rights of Use of Form being Property.

### **Canon 1925**

In accordance with these canons, a Divine Trust can never be terminated.

### **Canon 1926**

A Divine Trust is formed when a Divine Immortal Spirit, being part of the Divine, agrees with the intention of the Collective Divine known as Unique Collective Awareness to be recognized as a Unique Member of the Divine in accordance with the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum. Into the Divine Trust is then placed one unit of pure awareness representing one unique divine immortal spirit and mind, one unit of awareness representing the unique experience of form in motion, energy, of creation and connection to form and one unit representing all unique awareness of experience of unique form in motion as The Divine Form.

### **Canon 1927**

In accordance with these canons and the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, a Divine Immortal Spirit is defined as any Unique Collective Awareness associated with the formation and existence of a specific form of matter within a level of space within the Universe. Therefore the Universe as a whole is a Divine Immortal Spirit, the Milky Way Galaxy is a Divine Immortal Spirit as well as physical aggregate of matter as is the Divine Immortal Spirit of a member of the Homo Sapien species native to the planet Earth.

### **Canon 1928**

The Divine Form conveyed into a valid Divine Trust for a Divine Immortal Spirit is known as the Divine Corpus, or Divine Living Body representing a valid legal personality known as the Divine Person.

### **Canon 1929**

No Form contained within a valid Divine Trust may be conveyed, nor any transactions or effects undertaken on behalf of the Trust unless it is in accord with these canons and the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### **Canon 1930**

Any claimed ownership, conveyance, lien, or other fictional device over any Form within a Divine Trust that are not in accordance with these canons is a fraud and gross injury to the Divine Creator and therefore automatically null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 1931**

A Divine Immortal Spirit may only be associated with one (1) valid Divine Trust and therefore one (1) valid Divine Person.

### **Canon 1932**

A Divine Person created for an organic higher order life form may only be associated with one (1) flesh vessel as Trustee of a valid True Trust and therefore one (1) valid True Person whilst the flesh lives.

### **Canon 1933**

In accordance with these canons, every child or higher order spirit that is borne from now until the end of time possesses a Divine Personality through the creation of their Divine Trust before any other legal entity or claim.

### **Canon 1934**

When a particular Divine Person of an organic higher order life form no longer has any valid association to a True Trust and a living flesh vessel, then an association is permitted whereby one hundred (100) Divine Persons in similar condition come together as an aggregate to form a Supreme Divine Trust.

### **Canon 1935**

In accordance with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, all men, women and higher order life, living and deceased are members of One Heaven, therefore possessing a unique Divine Trust and Divine Personality as demonstrated and proven by the existence of a unique Membership number for them.

### **Canon 1936**

As all men, woman and higher order spirits, living and deceased are automatically Members of One Heaven in accordance with the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum it is not necessary to give further notice to any man, woman or higher spirit of the existence of their Divine Trust beyond the publication of these canons and the sacred covenant to this fact.

### **Canon 1937**

The Divine Creator is the owner of all Divine Trusts. Therefore, no individual spirit, person, entity or aggregate has the lawful right to demand the termination of a Divine Trust and a Divine Person.

## **Article 86 - True Trust**

### **Canon 1938**

A True Trust is a form of Living Trust containing Divine Property known as Divine Rights of Use, or Divinity that is validly registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a global Ucadian society. A True Trust may be for a single man, or woman called a "True Person Trust", a True Location Trust containing Divine Right of Possession of Promised Land, or an aggregate trust such as a Universal True Trust, Global True Trust or Civil True Trust.

### **Canon 1939**

By definition, Divinity or Divine Rights of Use cannot exist without the existence of a Divine Trust. Therefore, no valid True Trust may exist unless it is connected and created from a valid Divine Trust.

### **Canon 1940**

A True Trust is the second highest possible form of any type of Trust holding the highest possible form of any kind of property being Divine Rights of Use known as Divinity.

### **Canon 1941**

A True Trust may only be associated with one (1) valid Divine Trust and therefore one (1) valid Divine Person. A Divine Person is always the owner and grantor of a valid True Trust.

### **Canon 1942**

A True Person Trust is formed when a Divine Person grants certain Divine Rights of Use, known as Divinity into the True Person Trust creating the Trust Corpus of the True Trust, also known as the True Body Corporate, also known as the True Person, having legal personality. The mind and brain of the flesh vessel is always the General Executor and Guardian of the flesh. The flesh vessel, also known as the living flesh, also known as the living body of the organic higher order life form is always the Trustee with the True Person as beneficiary.

### **Canon 1943**

When the Executor and Trustee dies, the True Person also dies. As a Living (Inter Vivos) Trust, a True Trust lawfully terminates upon the death of the Person or Juridic Person listed as beneficiary.

### **Canon 1944**

Any property rights granted from a True Trust may only be conveyed to a superior trust of the same name and no other.

### **Canon 1945**

In accordance with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, each and every living man and woman have been duly appointed Executor in mind and Trustee in flesh of a unique True Trust through the conveyance of Divine Rights by Divine Personality.

## **Article 87 - Superior Trust**

### **Canon 1946**

A Superior Trust is a form of Living Trust validly registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a global, or national, or local Ucadian society or entity containing Real Property, also known as Realty, being the highest form of Rights of Use of Object and Concepts administered in accordance with these canons and its sacred Covenant as Deed for the Benefit of a Superior Person. A Superior Trust is the third highest form of Trust.

### **Canon 1947**

By definition, Realty also known as Real Property is first rights of use of objects and concepts above all other claims. Therefore, Real Property cannot exist without some valid Divine Right of Use, also known as Divinity. Therefore, no Superior Trust may exist unless it is connected and created from a valid True Trust, which itself must be connected and created from a valid Divine Trust.

### **Canon 1948**

A Superior Trust may only be associated with one True Trust and therefore one True Person. A True Person is always the owner of a Superior Trust.

### **Canon 1949**

A Superior Trust is formed when a True Person gives, grants and conveys certain Rights of Use, known as Realty or Real Property to a Superior Trust thus creating the Trust Corpus of the Superior Trust, also known as the Superior Body Corporate, also known as the Superior Person, having legal personality. The higher society to which a Superior Person is a member is always the Executors and Administrators of any benefits with the Superior Person as Trustee.

### **Canon 1950**

A Superior Trust is formed upon a True Person forming an agreement by valid Deed to use certain property in accordance with these Canons and the sacred covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum. Certain Divine Rights of Use, also known as Divinity are then conveyed into the Superior Trust for the purposes defined by the Deed.

### **Canon 1951**

The Superior Person of a Superior Trust is always a living corporate body. A Superior Person dies when the True Person that formed it also dies.

### **Canon 1952**

As a Living (Inter Vivos) Trust, a Superior Trust lawfully terminates upon the death of the Person or Juridic Person listed as beneficiary.

### **Canon 1953**

Any person, aggregate or entity that claims ownership of Real Property without demonstrating the existence of an associated True Trust and Divine Trust in accordance with these canons defies both logic and reason in addition to being a deliberate fraud and therefore null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 88 - Inferior Trust**

### **Canon 1954**

An Inferior Trust is the lowest form of Living Trust possessing the lowest form of rights of ownership formed by inferior law, claims and statutes inconsistent with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### **Canon 1955**

Any Trust that is inconsistent with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum is therefore by law an Inferior Trust no matter how old, what claims are made, how many are prepared to enforce these claims or believe such claims to be true.

### **Canon 1956**

By definition, an Inferior Trust is inferior to a Superior Trust. Therefore an Inferior Trust can never hold Real Property being first right of use above all others. Therefore any such claims of superior title, real property by any Inferior Trust defies all norms of logic and reason and are automatically null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 1957**

All Estates formed under Roman Law are by definition formed under Testamentary Trusts, whether or not such structure or status is acknowledged. Therefore all Estates belong to Inferior Trusts.

### **Canon 1958**

In accordance with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, all property of all Inferior Trusts is ultimately subject to the control and administration of One Heaven. Any Executor or their Trustees of an Inferior Trust that denies this absolute fact is in gross breach of their duties and is immediately ineligible to remain in the capacity as a Trustee or Executor.

## **Article 89 - Supreme Trust**

### **Canon 1959**

A Supreme Trust is a valid aggregate Divine Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven whereby one hundred (100) deceased members consent to convey their Divine Trusts holding actual Divine Form and Rights into a new Supreme Divine Trust.

### **Canon 1960**

A Deceased member of One Heaven is a Divine Person no longer having use of a living flesh vessel in the form of an organic higher order being such as a Homo Sapien body. Divine Persons owning a living flesh vessel are not permitted to convey their Form and Rights into a Supreme Trust.

### **Canon 1961**

As condition and consent in being a member of One Heaven, all deceased members and the Divine Creator grant the Treasury of One Heaven the right to form a necessary number of Supreme Trusts for the benefit of the Society and all future generations of deceased and living members.

### **Canon 1962**

The total number of Supreme Trusts may not exceed the total number of deceased members as indicated by the issue of valid membership numbers divided by one hundred.

### **Canon 1963**

When forming a new Supreme Trust, the Treasury of One Heaven shall respect the historic relationships and connections between deceased members and major events in their history so that members are grouped together in a Supreme Trust sharing similar history, events and values. Therefore, for example, deceased leaders of a civilization or entity should by right be connected together, as should family members, as should those that died together.

### **Canon 1964**

In accordance with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, upon the formation of a new Supreme Trust, the Treasury of One Heaven is permitted to issue one (1) Supreme Bill of Exchange, one (1) Supreme Certificate of Equity, one (1) Supreme Bond of Promise and one (1) Supreme Credit Title all to the base value of one (1).

### **Canon 1965**

A Supreme Bill of Exchange, also known as a Supreme Bill and simply "Bill" may be issued against the one hundred (100) units of debt conveyed from the Divine Trusts into the Supreme Trust. A Supreme Bill therefore represents the most perfected debt instrument above all other debt instruments with the one hundred members as individual acceptors through their existence of their membership numbers on any Bill of Exchange Instrument.

### **Canon 1966**

When monetized, a Supreme Bill of Exchange represents the most superior form of debt currency of any and all systems. The failure for any Juridic Person to refuse acceptance of a Supreme Bill of Exchange shall represent a most serious fraud and automatically render such a person, entity or aggregate in extreme dishonor of all laws of trade and exchange, subject to immediate sanction and penalty.

### **Canon 1967**

A Supreme Certificate of Equity, also known as a Supreme Share Certificate and simple "Share" may be issued against the one hundred (100) units of actual form of spirit and mind conveyed from the Divine Trusts into the Supreme Trust. A Supreme Certificate of Equity therefore represents the most perfect and highest certificate of equity above all other forms and certificate of equity.

### **Canon 1968**

A Supreme Bond of Promise to Pay, also known as a Supreme Promissory Note, also known as simply a "Bond" may be issued against the one hundred (100) units of energy and spiritual activity conveyed from the Divine Trusts to the Supreme Trust. A Supreme Bond of Promise to Pay therefore represents the highest form of Promissory Note and Bond possible.

## **Canon 1969**

A Supreme Credit Title, also known as a Supreme Credit represents the full legal Title held by the Treasury of One Heaven as Trustees over the assets held in Supreme Trust. Because of the extreme value of a Supreme Credit, it is forbidden to sell or purchase a Supreme Credit. However, the Treasury of One Heaven is permitted to use the Share and Bond of a Supreme Credit as underwriting to a Universal Trust representing a Universal Gold Credit, including the conveyance of the Bill to the Universal Trust.

## **Canon 1970**

The holding of an authenticated abstract of a Supreme Credit does not imply in anyway a transfer of ownership, nor title, nor rights, nor assets. Any person, juridic person or entity that seeks to monetize, use a Supreme Credit except for the express purpose the abstract was provided is guilty of gross fraud and dishonor, with any subsequent transaction null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 90 - Universal Trust**

### **Canon 1971**

A Universal Trust is a valid aggregate True Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven or Global Ucadian Society. There are only two (2) permitted types of Universal Trusts, a Universal Credit Trust and The Ucadia Universal Trust also known as The Ucadia Trust.

### **Canon 1972**

The Ucadia Universal Trust is the complete and entire Universe as one valid Person representing the Divine Trust Unique Collective Awareness in the personality of Ucadia as all of Existence. As Ucadia is registered into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven, Ucadia is recognized as a full member of One Heaven.

### **Canon 1973**

No person, entity, aggregate or force may claim a higher trust within the dimension of the Universe than the Ucadia Trust.

### **Canon 1974**

Only Executors or Trustees nominated by the Treasury of One Heaven are permitted to act as Executors or Trustees on behalf of the Ucadia Trust.

### **Canon 1975**

Wherever valid business or trade of any kind is engaged by the name Ucadia in association with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum it shall be according to the rights and obligations of the Ucadia Trust.

### **Canon 1976**

Any inferior juridic person or inferior trust or estate that seeks to enforce a claimed control over the assets of the Ucadia Trust is in grave breach of all forms of law and such act is immediately null and void.

### **Canon 1977**

As these canons have been promulgated and notice given, it is the responsibility of inferior juridic persons and their officers to make effective change to their records for any business or trade of any kind by the name Ucadia. Failure to correct their records is no excuse.

### **Canon 1978**

Any man or woman acting as surety to an inferior person that seeks to enforce a claimed control over the assets and direction of the Ucadia Trust or derivative thereof, automatically assumes and consents to the full liability and consequences of their actions including the immediate loss of any legitimate right to act as trustee or executor, any subsequent charges of fraud and all penalties and punishments.

### **Canon 1979**

Any man or woman who falsely purports to represent Ucadia without valid authorization is guilty of serious fraud and automatically assumes and consents to the full liability and consequences of their actions including the immediate loss of any legitimate right to act as executor or trustee, any subsequent charges of fraud and all penalties and punishments.

### **Canon 1980**

A Universal Credit Trust is formed by the lawful conveyance of one hundredth (1/100th) of the value of a Supreme Bill of Exchange into the new Universal True Trust, including Divine Rights of underwriting by Supreme Equity and Supreme Bond.

### **Canon 1981**

All Universal Credits Trusts are administered by the Globe Union Treasury in accordance with these canons and the Charter of the Globe Union and Globe Union Reserve Bank.

## **Article 91 - Global Trust**

### **Canon 1982**

A Global Trust is a valid aggregate True Trust or Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a global Ucadian Society. There are three (3) types of Global Trusts: Global Credit Trusts, Global True Trusts and Global Superior Trusts.

### **Canon 1983**

A Global Credit Trust, also known as a Global Silver Credit (Trust) is formed by the Treasury of the Globe Union upon the conveyance of Real Property from a Universal Credit Trust, also known as a Universal Gold Credit in accordance with the charters of the Globe Union and the Globe Union Reserve Bank.

### **Canon 1984**

A Global True Trust is formed for each Global Juridic Person specifically named within the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated Covenants and Charters by its Divine Personality and conveyance of Divine Right of Use, also known as Divinity.

### **Canon 1985**

A Global Superior Trust is formed by the individual covenant or charter of the Global Juridic Person and Global True Trust for each of its organs and entities into which Real Property, or first right of use of objects and concepts by Divine Right are conveyed.

## **Article 92 - Civil Trust**

### **Canon 1986**

A Civil Trust is a valid aggregate True Trust or Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Global or Civil Ucadian Society. A Civil Trust is generally for a Nation, or Province or Community or Town for the benefit of its members. An aggregate larger than a Nation is usually a Global Trust.

### **Canon 1987**

Only one (1) Civil True Trust may be formed for each Civil Juridic Person named within the sacred Pronouncements of Ucadia, the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated Covenants and Charters.

### **Canon 1988**

A Civil Superior Trust is formed by the individual charter of the Civil Juridic Person and Civil True Trust for each of its organs and entities into which Real Property, or first right of use of objects and concepts by Divine Right are conveyed.

## **Article 93 - Mercantile Trust**

### **Canon 1989**

A Mercantile Trust is a valid aggregate Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Global or Civil Ucadian Society. A Mercantile Trust is generally for a trade and commerce. A Mercantile Trust is always a Superior Trust and can never be a True Trust.

### **Canon 1990**

A new Mercantile Trust is formed when one or more True Persons holding various Property agree to form a new Trust with specific Mercantile Objectives by conveying and combining these rights under Deed and Title.

## **Article 94 - Union Trust**

### **Canon 1991**

A Union Trust is a valid aggregate Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Civil Ucadian Society. A Union Trust recognizes the union between two consenting adults for the purpose of forming a singular Superior Person in the trade and transaction of their lives. A Union Trust is always a Superior Trust and can never be a True Trust.

### **Canon 1992**

A new Union Trust is formed when two True Persons holding Property agree to form a new Trust by conveying and combining these rights under Deed and Title.

### **Canon 1993**

The life of a Union Trust is the life of the Union representing at least two members including children. Upon a request to terminate the trust by one or both of the founders and no children exist, the trust is terminated. However, in the event children exist, the Union Trust survives until the children reach majority, also known as adulthood.

## **Article 95 - Clann Trust**

### **Canon 1994**

A Clann Trust is a valid aggregate Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Civil Ucadian Society. A Clann Trust is always a Superior Trust and can never be a True Trust.

### **Canon 1995**

A new Clann Trust is formed when two or more True Persons of the same Clann and blood holding Property agree to form a new Trust by conveying and combining these rights under Deed and Title.

### **Canon 1996**

The life of a Clann Trust is the life of the Clann representing at least two or more members. Upon the Clann Trust only representing one member, the Clann Trust is terminated.

## **Article 96 - Official Trust**

### **Canon 1997**

An Official Trust is a valid aggregate Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Global or Civil Ucadian Society. An Official Trust holds Real Property relating to an official position within a valid Ucadian Society. An Official Trust is always a Superior Trust and can never be a True Trust.

### **Canon 1998**

A new Official Trust is formed when a Global or Civil Ucadian Society conveys Property from a True Trust representing the Office and a True Person conveys their property and obligations to form a new Superior Trust.

### **Canon 1999**

The life of an Official Trust is the life of a True Person holding the Office. Upon leaving Office, the Rights bestowed by the True Office Trust revert, including any additional property and effects. However, the release of obligations of a True Person having left office is dependent upon their oath and vows.

### **Canon 2000**

The obligations and agreements acquired through Office outlive the termination of the Official Trust by reverting to the True Office Trust and then conveyed to the new Superior Official Trust of the new Official.

## **Article 97 - Location Trust**

### **Canon 2001**

A Location Trust is a valid aggregate Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Civil Ucadian Society. A Location Trust holds Real Property pertaining to Land and associated immovables and movables. A Location Trust is always a Superior Trust and can never be a True Trust.

### **Canon 2002**

As Land is physical matter within space existing in accordance with Natural Law, it cannot be "owned" by a fiction such as an owner, or trust. Therefore, in order to enable lawful "ownership" of Land, a valid fictional form derived from the objective existence of Land is required. This fiction is called "Location".

### **Canon 2003**

A Location is a valid survey of the Land and the creation of its metes and bounds so that the description is consistent with an unbroken succession of surveys from the accurate survey of Divine Law down to the Cadastral Location survey.

### **Canon 2004**

Neither Torrens Title nor incomplete and inferior claims of survey may be used as valid arguments for succession in defining a valid Location.

### **Canon 2005**

A Location Trust is equivalent in name only to a Land Trust, also known as Land Title.

### **Canon 2006**

A Location Trust is not equivalent to Estate based Land Title and Rights, particularly Real Estate. Real Estate is the first right of use within the Estate, whereas Real property is first Right of use by Divine Right, above all other claims.

### **Canon 2007**

All Land Title based upon an Estate and therefore Testamentary Trust is by logic and reason inferior to any Land Title based upon Real Property.

### **Canon 2008**

As all Land Title based on Real Estate is inferior to Land Title based on Real Property, all associated claimed liens, easements and conditions of Title have no lawful or material effect.

### **Canon 2009**

A new Location Trust is formed when one or more True Persons holding various contested or agreed Rights such as Ownership, Occupation, Possession and Location agree to form a new Trust by conveying and combining these rights under Deed and Title. The perfection of these various Rights then determines the status of the Title of the Location Trust.

### **Canon 2010**

There are only four types of status of a Title concerning a Location Trust: Perfect, Clear, Contested and Provisional.

### **Canon 2011**

A Perfect Title for a Location Trust is when the True Persons hold proof of Right of Ownership, Occupies the Land and a valid Ucadian Society conveys Right of Location into the new Trust perfecting Title.

## **Canon 2012**

A Clear Title for a Location Trust is when the True Persons hold proof of Right of Ownership, but do not occupy the land and a valid Ucadian Society conveys Right of Location into the new Trust clearing the Title.

## **Canon 2013**

A Contested Title for a Location Trust is when the True Persons Occupy the Land, but their proof or Right of Ownership is contested by another True Person, therefore suspending the conveyance of the Rights of Location into the new Trust until the controversy is resolved.

## **Canon 2014**

A Provisional Title for a Location Trust is when the True Persons Occupy the Land, they have made improvements to the land, they claim their Right of Ownership through Possession and abandonment or non-use by the owner, they have defined a Location survey but neither the survey has been validated against all valid Land Titles nor has the Owner not had time to lodge an objection. Thus the conveyance of the Rights of Location into the new Trust is suspended until a period of time for the owner to object.

## **Canon 2015**

In matters of dispute, a Perfect Title is always superior to a Clear Title and a Clear Title is always superior to a Contested Title or Provisional Title.

## **Canon 2016**

The assertion and enforcement of a claim by an inferior juridic person through inferior Estate title against a superior person and Real Property ownership constitutes a gross injury and fraud against the law, with no lawful form other than the rule of force.

## **Canon 2017**

Any inferior juridic person or inferior person that participates in gross fraud against the law by asserting inferior rights over lawfully superior rights accepts and consents personally to the full liability of their actions including the pursuit of maximum punishment and penalty against them at the earliest opportunity.

## **Article 98 - Temporary Trust**

### **Canon 2018**

A Temporary Trust is a valid Trust formed for the express purpose of temporarily administering assets and property in transition from one type of permanent living trust to another, including use in Negotiable Instruments.

### **Canon 2019**

In accordance with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, all forms of Temporary Testamentary Trusts, Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts, Estates and other forms of trusts for the purpose of administering the assets of a deceased estate are henceforth forbidden by all forms of valid law.

### **Canon 2020**

Instead, all valid Deeds and Wills of Testament form a valid Temporary Trust not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120) days in life before the trust must be terminated and all assets and property conveyed to another form of valid permanent trust. A Temporary Trust may not convey any property or assets to another Temporary Trust for the same Heirs and Beneficiaries.

### **Canon 2021**

A Temporary Trust as part of a Negotiable Instrument is permitted to exist beyond one hundred and twenty (120) days when such instrument conforms to the standards of Negotiable Instruments of these canons.

## Article 99 - Estate

### Canon 2022

Estate, is a fictional concept first created during the reign of Henry VIII of England through Statutes concerning Wills and of Uses (Property) Act of 1540 to describe the existence and collection of two or more Trusts within a Trust Corpus (Body Corporate or "Person") of a "Master" Trust upon one or more presumptions. Hence the word Estate is derived from two Latin words e+statuo literally meaning "by virtue of decree, statute or judgment".

### Canon 2023

While only one Estate may belong to a Trust Corpus and Trust, an Estate may contain potentially an unlimited number of Trusts. Therefore, when one speaks of the Estate of a Legal Person, it refers to all and every existing Trusts and all possible future Trusts that may be associated to the Person.

### Canon 2024

All Trusts and therefore Property held in Estate are aggregated into two categories being either Real or Personal:

(i) Real Estate consists of the first right of use by the Estate in land and tenements also known as "freeholds" which traditionally descend to Heirs if no Will, or if a Will exists to Executors and their Administrators and may be subsequently leased to Beneficiaries; and

(ii) Personal Estate consists in chattels or movables which go to Executors and their Administrators who may then lease them to Beneficiaries for use.

### Canon 2025

The Deed and Will of a Testamentary Trust, that forms an Estate is also known as a Constitution or Statute. Statute, Constitution and Estate are all derived from the same Latin root word statuo.

### Canon 2026

As every Estate requires the existence of a Trust prior to its existence, an Estate can never hold Real Property. Real Estate implies merely first right of use within the constraints of the Estate, whereas Real Property implies the first right of use of a physical object or concept above all other claims.

### Canon 2027

The term Estate is a description of the collection and arrangement of trusts and property within the trust corpus and so as a term itself is devoid of legal personality. Instead, it is the body being the trust corpus or legal person to which the estate belongs that is recognized as a valid legal entity, having legal personality.

### Canon 2028

The maximum allowable interest of Real Estate is Fee Simple, also known as Freehold which may be of potentially infinite duration, a life Estate or an Estate for a predetermined number of years. The Owner of Freehold may then typically create smaller Estates from their land known as Leaseholds.

### Canon 2029

There are only two modes of acquiring Title to Real Estate, either by descent as an Heir or by Purchase. When a Person acquires Real Estate by descent they are considered an Heir and when it is acquired by purchase they are a Purchaser.

### Canon 2030

Any political body or aggregate known as "State" is by definition an "Estate" and must therefore belong to a single Trust Corpus or legal person which itself belongs to a Testamentary Trust in accordance to a particular Constitution or Statute as its Deed and Will.

### Canon 2031

The granting of Benefits from an Estate to Beneficiaries is at the discretion of the Executors in accordance with the terms of the Deed and Will of the Estate. A Beneficiary of an Estate is always the same as a Beneficiary of a Trust.

## **Canon 2032**

When referring to the Legal Person created within the Roman System upon certain presumptions at birth, the term Estate encompasses the body, mind, spirit and all possible existing Trusts, properties and liabilities and future Trusts created within the Roman System.

## **Canon 2033**

While a Public Trustee within the Roman System may be granted from time to time the position of Executor of a Trust belonging to the Estate of a Legal Person, by the very definition of Estate no agent, principal, trustee or entity may presume to claim the role of General Executor of the Estate of the Legal Person except the flesh, mind and spirit of the being for whom the Estate was first created.

## **Canon 2034**

When a man or woman acts as a trustee of one or more Trusts associated with the Estate of their Legal Person, the office of General Executor of the Estate is therefore vacant. However, when a man or woman demonstrating competence, wisdom, humility and duty gives public notice of their occupying the office of general executor of the estate of their Legal Person, no other trustee, public servant, agent or entity may usurp their authority concerning the estate.

## **Canon 2035**

Any person who seeks to usurp the position of the general executor of the estate and unlawfully claim the office of Executor without permission is known as an Executor De Son Tort and may be charged with fraud.

## 3.3 Rights Suspension and Corruption

### Article 100 - Cestui Que Vie Trust

#### Canon 2036

A Cestui Que Vie Trust, also known later as a "Fide Commissary Trust" and later again as a "Foreign Situs trust" and also known as a form of "Secret Trust" is a fictional concept being a Temporary Testamentary Trust, first created during the reign of Henry VIII of England through the Cestui Que Vie Act of 1540 and updated by Charles II through the Cestui Que Vie Act of 1666 wherein an Estate may be effected for the Benefit of one or more Persons presumed lost or abandoned at "sea" and therefore assumed/presumed "dead" after seven (7) years. Additional presumptions by which such a Trust may be formed were added in later statutes to include bankrupts, minors, incompetents, mortgages and private companies.

#### Canon 2037

The original purpose and function of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust was to form a temporary Estate for the benefit of another because some event, state of affairs or condition prevented them from claiming their status as living, competent and present before a competent authority. Therefore, any claims, history, statutes or arguments that deviate in terms of the origin and function of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust as pronounced by these canons is false and automatically null and void. A Cestui Que (Vie) Trust may only exist for seventy (70) years being the traditional accepted "life" expectancy of the estate.

#### Canon 2038

A Beneficiary under Estate may be either a Beneficiary or a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust. When a Beneficiary loses direct benefit of any Property of the higher Estate placed in Cestui Que (Vie) Trust on their behalf, they do not "own" the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust and are only the beneficiary of what the Trustees of the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust choose to provide them.

#### Canon 2039

As all Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts are created on one or more presumptions based on its original purpose and function, such a Trust cannot be created if none of these presumptions can be proven to exist.

#### Canon 2040

The Trust Corpus created by a Cestui Que (Vie) is also known as the Estate from two Latin words e+statuo literally meaning "by virtue of decree, statute or judgment". However, as the Estate is held in a Temporary not permanent Trust, the (Corporate) Person as Beneficiary is entitled only to equitable title and the use of the Property, rather than legal title and therefore ownership of the Property. Only the Corporation, also known as Body Corporate, Estate and Trust Corpus of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust possesses valid legal personality.

#### Canon 2041

The Property of any Estate created through a Temporary (Testamentary) Trust may be regarded as under "Cestui Que Use" by the Corporate Person, even if another name or description is used to define the type of trust or use. Therefore "Cestui Que Use is not a Person but a Right and therefore a form of "property".

#### Canon 2042

In 1534, prior to the 1st Cestui Que Vie Act (1540), Henry VIII declared the first Cestui Que Vie type estate with the Act of Supremacy which created the Crown Estate. In 1604, seventy (70) years later, James I of England modified the estate as the Crown Union (Union of Crowns). By the 18th Century, the Crown was viewed as a company. However by the start of the 19th Century around 1814 onwards upon the bankruptcy of the company (1814/15), it became the fully private Crown Corporation controlled by European private banker families.

#### Canon 2043

Since 1581, there has been a second series of Cestui Que Vie Estates concerning the property of "persons" and rights which migrated to the United States for administration including:

- (i) In 1651 the Act for the Settlement of Ireland 1651-52 which introduced the concept of "settlements", enemies of the state and restrictions of movement in states of "emergency"; and
- (ii) In 1861 the Emergency Powers Act 1861; and
- (iii) In 1931 the Emergency Relief and Construction Act 1931-32; and
- (iv) in 2001 the Patriot Act 2001.

## **Canon 2044**

Since 1591, there has been a third series of Cestui Que Vie Estates concerning the property of "soul" and ecclesiastical rights which migrated to the United States for administration including:

- (i) In 1661 the Act of Settlement 1661-62; and
- (ii) In 1871 the District of Columbia Act 1871; and
- (iii) In 1941 the Lend Lease Act 1941.

## **Canon 2045**

By 1815 and the bankruptcy of the Crown and Bank of England by the Rothschilds, for the 1st time, the Cestui Que Vie Trusts of the United Kingdom became assets placed in private banks effectively becoming "private trusts" or "Fide Commissary Trusts" administered by commissioners (guardians). From 1835 and the Wills Act, these private trusts have been also considered "Secret Trusts" whose existence does not need to be divulged.

## **Canon 2046**

From 1917/18 with the enactment of the Sedition Act and the Trading with the Enemy Act in the United States and through the United Kingdom, the citizens of the Commonwealth and the United States became effectively "enemies of the state" and "aliens" which in turn converted the "Fide Commissary" private secret trusts to "Foreign Situs" (Private International) Trusts.

## **Canon 2047**

In 1931, the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican created the Bank for International Settlements for the control of claimed property of associated private central banks around the world. Upon the deliberate bankruptcy of most countries, private central banks were installed as administrators and the global Cestui Que Vie/Foreign Situs Trust system was implemented from 1933 onwards.

## **Canon 2048**

Since 1933, when a child is borne in a State(Estate) under inferior Roman law, three (3) Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts are created upon certain presumptions, specifically designed to deny the child forever any rights of Real Property, any Rights as a Free Person and any Rights to be known as man and woman rather than a creature or animal, by claiming and possessing their Soul or Spirit.

## **Canon 2049**

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

## **Canon 2050**

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

## **Canon 2051**

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

## **Canon 2052**

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

### **Canon 2053**

The Birth Certificate issued under Roman Law represents the modern equivalent to the Settlement Certificates of the 17th century and signifies the holder as a pauper and effectively a Roman Slave. The Birth Certificate has no direct relationship to the private secret trusts controlled by the private banking network, nor can it be used to force the administration of a state or nation to divulge the existence of these secret trusts.

### **Canon 2054**

As the Cestui Que Vie Trusts are created as private secret trusts on multiple presumptions including the ongoing bankruptcy of certain national estates, they remain the claimed private property of the Roman Cult banks and therefore cannot be directly claimed or used.

### **Canon 2055**

While the private secret trusts of the private central banks cannot be directly addressed, they are still formed on certain presumptions of law including claimed ownership of the name, the body, the mind and soul of infants, men and women. Each and every man and woman has the absolute right to rebuke and reject such false presumptions as a member of One Heaven and holder of their own title.

### **Canon 2056**

Given the private secret trusts of the private central banks are created on false presumptions, when a man or woman makes clear their Live Borne Record and claim over their own name, body, mind and soul, any such trust based on such false presumptions ceases to have any property.

### **Canon 2057**

Any Administrator or Executor that refuses to immediately dissolve a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust, upon a Person establishing their status and competency, is guilty of fraud and fundamental breach of their fiduciary duties requiring their immediate removal and punishment.

## Article 101 - Mortgage

### Canon 2058

A Mortgage is a complex bundle of rights, encumbrances and transactions involving primarily a lease, lien and loan issued through a Temporary Testamentary Trust known as a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust under Estate Law.

### Canon 2059

The first component to a Mortgage is a Lease formed through the creation of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust whereby the higher Estate such as a State, Territory or Nation conveys Title to the financial institution as Landlord and the borrower as Tenant. Leases within a standard Mortgage are usually fixed in term, such as fifteen, twenty years and sometimes for even a longer term. Once the lease expires, the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust dissolves and title returns to the higher Estate. Under modern Estate Law, a borrower of a mortgage is always a tenant, never an owner.

### Canon 2060

The second component to a Mortgage is a consensual Commercial Lien issued under Estate Law whereby a lien is placed upon a Real Estate Deed and Title under Estate Law and a lender is granted certain Rights to seize Title over the Real Estate Property of the borrower, usually only after Foreclosure is granted.

### Canon 2061

As all Mortgages now are Commercial Liens issued under the Estate Law of Securitized Estates, it is now the banks and financial institutions that are legally considered the Executors and Administrators with the borrowers always considered tenants, whether the loan is fully paid or not.

### Canon 2062

The third component to a Mortgage is the loan which has two important elements, the principal representing the actual loan itself and the interest, lawfully representing rent of the tenant to the landlord.

### Canon 2063

Under Trust law and Estate Law the executives of financial institutions of Executors and Administrators under Estate Law are obliged to perform as duty bound officers of a Testamentary Trust and not materially alter any conditions of the Deed and Title which represents a formal Will. Deliberate fraud in altering a Deed and Will constitutes a most grave injury to the whole of Estate Law of the Roman System and if uncontested and unrepaired is tantamount to the open consent by the most senior Executors and Administrators of the highest Estates that the whole system is now null and void.

### Canon 2064

The Promissory Note and Application Form signed by a lender as part of a Mortgage is material to the Deed and Will of the Estate. Therefore, by Estate Law, any fraud or deception in materially altering the terms of the Testamentary Trust immediately disqualifies the executive from acting as Executor or Administrator with the financial institution assuming full liability.

### Canon 2065

Any inferior Roman court that openly permits the unrepaired and open fraud of Trust Law, Estate Law and the law of Wills by refusing to repudiate any financial institution that monetizes or multiplies the sale of a loan without consent or remedy to the borrower openly consents that the whole system of Roman Trust Law, Estate Law and Wills no longer applies and is null and void.

### Canon 2066

By definition, any Property taxes charged by the higher estate to the tenant are the direct responsibility of the landlord. Where a court seeks to foreclose on a property against the tenant and not the financial institution, constitutes a gross fraud is constituted and if unrepaired is an open consent that Roman Trust Law, Estate Law and Contract Law no longer applies and is null and void.

### Canon 2067

Equity does not exist in Mortgage as the terms of ownership is always a lease. Any claim therefore of equity is a fraud and misrepresentation of contract by the lender and higher estates.

## **Canon 2068**

The sale of a "home" or "property" merely represents an assignment and then novation of lease with most mortgages permitting such conveyance providing the landlord of the higher estate can claim some form of compensation from the sale through taxes.

## **Canon 2069**

Providing that a financial institution has not committed fraud against the Deed and Will of the Estate under which a Mortgage is applied against Real Estate, the institution must first seek a granting of Foreclosure before seizing the property. This is because the lender is their tenant under a fixed-term lease.

## Article 102 - Bond

### Canon 2070

A Bond is a negotiable debt instrument (security) issued against people as property effectively in control of the bond issuer for the raising of capital from a lender called the bond "holder" on the agreement of paying some form of regular interest payments called "coupon" and the repayment of the borrowed sum at a later date called the "maturity".

### Canon 2071

Unlike stock certificates, bonds do not confer any transfer of property rights unless the bond issuer defaults on interest payments or the repayment of the maturity.

### Canon 2072

The word bond originates from 1st millennium BCE Gaelic Bonde meaning "(male) head of household, free-born farmer" with bon meaning "base, sole of foot, foundation, source" and de meaning "as (the), on". In the 13th Century CE and the introduction of Roman feudalism, the word was deliberately Latinized to bondagium (bondage) meaning "to drive, to move, chase, agitate, excite to action, persecute, keep household animals or farm animals". Hence the true and original meaning of bondage as "condition of (a man or woman) considered a household or farm animal; a serf, less than a Roman servant".

### Canon 2073

By definition a Bond can only be issued if the entity possesses some form of official control over one or more persons consistent with the original nature of the word "Bond" and the legal system promoted by the Roman Cult. Hence, the primary entities under the Roman Vatican system of law that are acknowledged as having a natural right to issue Bonds include (but not limited to):

- (i) Municipalities (Councils) possessing hospital and psychiatric control over rate payers as out patients living in wards; and
- (ii) State and Federal Governments as administrators and beneficiaries of the Cestui Que Vie Trusts treating persons as legal slaves and property; and
- (iii) Courts as temporary executors and guardians of persons who are charged and processed through them.

### Canon 2074

The three most common forms of Bonds are Surety Bonds also called "Bid Bonds", Performance Bonds and Payment Bonds. All three share the same characteristic that the amount of the bond is called the "penal sum" representing the sum agreed upon in the bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled:

- (i) A Bid Bond (Surety Bond) guarantees the owner that the principal will honor their bid and will sign all contract documents if awarded the case. The owner is the obligee and may sue the principal and the surety to enforce the bond. If the principal refuses to honor its bid, the principal and surety are liable on the bond for any additional costs the owner incurs in reletting the contract. The penal sum of a bid bond often is ten to twenty percent of the bid amount; and
- (ii) A Performance Bond guarantees the owner that principal will complete the contract according to its terms including price and time. The owner is the obligee of a performance bond, and may sue the principal and the surety on the bond. If the principal defaults, or is terminated for default by the owner, the owner may call upon the surety to complete the contract. The penal sum of the performance bond usually is the amount of the prime construction contract, and often is increased when change orders are issued. The penal sum in the bond usually is the upward limit of liability on a performance bond; and
- (iii) A Payment Bond guarantees the owner that subcontractors and suppliers will be paid the monies that they are due from the principal. The owner is the obligee; the "beneficiaries" of the bond are the subcontractors and suppliers. Both the obligee and the beneficiaries may sue on the bond. An owner benefits indirectly from a payment bond in that the subcontractors and suppliers are assured of payment and will continue performance. The penal sum in a payment bond is often less than the total amount of the prime contract, and is intended to cover anticipated subcontractor and supplier costs.

## **Canon 2075**

As the primary purpose of all Roman Courts is to make money, not to honor the law, generally two bonds are issued and sold secretly for all cases successfully processed and are a Bid Bond and a Performance Bond:

(i) The Bid Bond is issued usually once an indictment has been entered. The Courts will normally not permit the granting of any form of Bail Bond (a Performance Bond offset against the same price of the Bid Bond) until the accused has agreed to be under the control of the court; and

(ii) A Performance Bond is normally a significant multiple of the original Bid Bond issued after the successful consent of the convicted man or woman agrees to the sentence (and therefore to the performance of their penalties).

## **Canon 2076**

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

## **Canon 2077**

While these slave bonds are sold by the Executors and Administrators by legally claiming the children as chattel of the estate, the contract is nonetheless fraudulent because of falsely obtaining of consent and lack of full disclosure. Therefore any claimed rights of the owners of the estate are immediately rendered null and void, with all liability returned to the executors and administrators.

## **Canon 2078**

As all bonds created through fraud and defective means under inferior Roman law are null and void any associated property, currency and monetary value created upon the underwriting of these fraudulent and defective instruments are also hereby null and void.

## Article 103 - Lien

### Canon 2079

A Lien is a legal fiction first created during the reign of Henry VIII of England whereby one who is owed a debt may lawfully claim certain Rights over the property of another who owes the debt until it is paid. Hence, a Lien is a non-possessory property interest over certain assets to secure the performance of an obligation, usually the payment of a debt.

### Canon 2080

The owner of the property against which a Lien is placed is called the lienor, while the person who has the benefit of the lien is usually called the lienee.

### Canon 2081

A Lien is an encumbrance over the particular property alienated. Therefore, a Lien can cause the title held by the owner to be defeated, terminated, annulled, voided or invalidated if the performance of the obligations of the Lien are not met.

### Canon 2082

Under the inferior Roman system of law, property may be affected by more than one (1) Lien. The Lien that is considered the first lien is the lien that takes priority over all other encumbrances over the same property. The second lien has second priority and so forth for all other liens.

### Canon 2083

Liens may be regarded as consensual, or non-consensual. A mortgage is a form of consensual Lien. A tax lien is a form of non-consensual Lien.

### Canon 2084

Under the inferior Roman system of law, secret Liens are permitted to be created against certain Property yet kept secret and therefore not appearing on records available to any purchaser or holder of the property in direct contravention to all principles of law. To reinforce the absurdity and fraud against the very principles of law, these Liens are openly called "Secret Liens".

### Canon 2085

Excluding whether a Lien may be hidden or published, or consensual or non-consensual, all Liens may be defined according to the level of Rights of Encumbrance granted to the lienee, namely Maritime, Agricultural, Commercial and Judicial.

### Canon 2086

Under inferior Roman Law, a Maritime Lien is the most powerful of all forms of Lien, usually granting the lienee full Rights of Encumbrance over the Property until the debt is paid, often for the purpose of salvage of lost or abandoned property. A valid Maritime Lien always has higher priority against other non-Maritime Liens.

### Canon 2087

A further power concerning Maritime Liens relates to recovery in the event of a failed salvage of the property whereby a Maritime Bill of Exchange may be lawfully issued against the value of the Lien which must be accepted for monetization by any bank within the Roman and Western Financial System.

### Canon 2088

As most debt money in circulation throughout the Roman Western Financial System is monetized Maritime Bills of Exchange based upon fraudulent "secret" liens against the citizens of nations as Estates, the failure to honor a valid Maritime Bill of Exchange represents a gross breach of the entire financial system, requiring the highest banks to make repair, or through dishonor consent to default the whole system as null and void.

## **Canon 2089**

Inferior Roman Law permits the deliberate corruption of Maritime Liens whereby such encumbrances may be placed upon Persons also representing vessels. However, under the false claim of the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican and also falsely known as the Holy See, such powers are considered reserved.

## **Canon 2090**

The second most powerful form of Lien under inferior Roman Law is an Agricultural Lien by the Executors or Administrators of an Estate against a Tenant and Beneficiary of the Estate whereby a wide variety of encumbrances may be applied, including the "lawful" seizure of all property held by the person.

## **Canon 2091**

The power that permits Agricultural Liens their legal effect is deliberately misconstrued as statutory law, constituting a deliberate corruption and fraud of the law, negating under all principles of law such liens from the beginning. Instead, the effective power of these liens is the Deed and Will of the Estate and the status of the person as either a Beneficiary and tenant or Cestui Que Vie use as a beneficiary of the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust, not statutes.

## **Canon 2092**

The third most powerful form of Lien under inferior Roman Law are Commercial Liens also using Estate Law, but through the membership of persons to Securitized Estates whereby private and commercial entities operate as the Executors and Administrators and persons remain merely tenants of both immovables and movables.

## **Canon 2093**

All mortgages are Commercial Liens relating to Estate Law of Securitized Estates where the banks and financial institutions are legally considered the Executors and Administrators and the lenders are always considered tenants, whether they pay off their loan or not.

## **Canon 2094**

The fourth and least powerful form of Lien under Roman Law are Judicial Liens issued by a competent court in accordance with some dispute.

## **Canon 2095**

In the argument of priority between Liens, a Lien may be considered "perfected" or "unperfected". A perfected Lien is one in which a creditor possesses the property, or has established a priority right in the encumbered property with third party creditors, or has registered a claim.

## **Canon 2096**

As all Property Rights come from Divine Trusts to True Trusts and then Superior Trusts, no inferior Roman official, entity or person has any possible valid claim against a Ucadian Trust, therefore any inferior Roman Lien issued against a Ucadian Trust automatically is null and void.

## **Canon 2097**

As the Society of One Heaven is the one, the only true Holy See, in accordance with these canons and the sacred covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum, the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican is hereby solemnly stripped of all Ecclesiastical and Temporal Authority to issue Maritime Liens, or to permit the monetization of Maritime Bills of Exchange, with all powers hereby lawfully transferred to the Treasury of the Globe Union.

## **Canon 2098**

As the Society of One Heaven is lawfully the First See and the one true Holy See, all Maritime Liens by which all currency based on Maritime Bills of Exchange are hereby extinguished, with the full liability for underwriting the debt of these liens henceforth due by all the present and previous Executors and Administrators and their heirs and successors who have been responsible for presiding over this fraud against the Divine Creator and all principles of law.

## **Article 104 - Easement**

### **Canon 2099**

An Easement is a claimed Right held by one person to use the land of another for a special purpose.

### **Canon 2100**

An Easement is effectively a second form of equitable title offered for lease by the Administrators and Executors of an Estate. The most common example is mining rights.

### **Canon 2101**

As a person holding a mortgage never actually owns the land, only leases it, they are generally powerless to prevent the executors and administrators of the higher estate selling separate rights under lease to another party, unless they can prove the activities of the second party will grossly deprive them of fundamental rights of the operation of their tenancy.

### **Canon 2102**

The existence of any Easement is proof that land ownership within the inferior Roman system is conducted as a gross fraud and deception.

## **Article 105 - Estoppel**

### **Canon 2103**

An Estoppel is an impediment to a right of action arising from a persons own act, or where they are forbidden by law to speak against their own deed. Hence, to "estop" is to stop up or impede a person from alleging or denying a fact, because of his/her own previous act.

### **Canon 2104**

The Major forms of Estoppel are Reliance, Record, Deed, Silence and Laches:

(i) A Reliance based Estoppel is when one (1) party relying on something the other party has done or said relies on certain evidence to prove this to produce an estoppel by representation of fact, promissory estoppel or proprietary estoppel; and

(ii) An Estoppel by Record is when the orders or judgments made in previous legal proceedings prevent the parties from re-litigating the same issues or causes of action and an action estoppel or judicial estoppel is issued; and

(iii) An Estoppel by Deed is when the rules of evidence prevent the litigant from denying the truth of what was said or done and a deed estoppel is issued; and

(iv) An Estoppel by Silence is when a party had the right and opportunity to assert a position earlier, and such silence put another person at a disadvantage and estoppel by silence may be issued; and

(v) A Laches is an estoppel in equity by delay.

## **Article 106 - Date**

### **Canon 2105**

Date is a fictional concept whereby the presence of the word itself indicates either a ceding of rights or a gift by the signatory of a document to the other party. Date comes from two of the oldest words in Latin datio meaning to give away (ones) rights, and dato meaning gift.

### **Canon 2106**

By inferior Roman law, when the word Date or Day is used on a document that is not a deed or agreement and it is associated with a Roman Time, this indicates the consent of the author to cede any rights of claim or protest concerning the subject matter contained in the document to the recipient.

### **Canon 2107**

By inferior Roman law, when the word Date or Day is used on a document that is an agreement or deed and it is associated with a Roman Time and Location this indicates the consent of the signatory to give any and all rights contained within the agreement to the other party. When both parties sign with a Date present, the effect is neutralized.

### **Canon 2108**

As the system of inferior Roman Law has continued to deceive their own legal professionals as well as members of the general public, the knowledge of the significance of Date has been largely lost to only a very few.

### **Canon 2109**

Under inferior Roman law, when a party uses Date and a Roman Time on a document, the recipient has the right to seek an Estoppel against any subsequent action by the other party based upon their consent by the use of Date to cede any right of claim or protest.

### **Canon 2110**

Under inferior Roman law, when a party uses Date and a Roman Time on a deed, the recipient that did not use Date has the right to seek an Estoppel against any subsequent action by the other party based upon their consent by the use of Date. Furthermore, the same party has the right to seek a judgment to have the property seized based upon the agreement of any property being a "gift".

### **Canon 2111**

In accordance with these Canons, the legal definitions associated with Date and Day are hereby null and void with only the meanings associated with time and timekeeping are permitted to remain.

### **Canon 2112**

Any person who seeks to exploit the inferior Roman law trickery of using Date or Day to indicate a ceding of rights or gift is henceforth guilty of fraud and any such cause of action is immediately null and void.

## Article 107 - Taxes

### Canon 2113

Tax is a form of charge imposed by the Executors and Administrators of an Estate upon beneficiaries for their use of property of the Estate by enforcing the Landlord - Tenant relationship.

### Canon 2114

The original principle of Tax as first invented with the creation of large Deceased Estates under Testamentary Trusts was that the Landlord in fulfilling their obligations for the upkeep and maintenance of the land had the right to demand tenants pay for the estimated loss of value of property through their use, apart from their payment of rent for the right of use. Hence Taxo in Latin literally means to estimate or value (loss).

### Canon 2115

Prior to the fraudulent conveyance of the property of regions and nations into Deceased Estates and subsequent extension of taxation, the two most ancient form of revenue was the concept of tribute, followed by duty.

### Canon 2116

Tribute in its original sense was the classic lord-servant relationship from which landlord and tenant was created, wherein the lord through right and force would demand payment from all those who occupied their lands as a primitive form of rent.

### Canon 2117

Duty in its original sense was the classic control of trade, using ledgers, ports, store houses whereby no goods would be permitted to be purchased, sold, imported, exported or transported unless the duty was paid.

### Canon 2118

The inferior Roman system of Taxes as adopted by most nations as Estates is predicated on fraud, operates on fraud with no desire on the part of inferior persons acting as executors and administrators to divulge the true method by which the payment of taxes is enforced in inferior Roman Law.

### Canon 2119

Under the modern inferior Roman legal system, almost all revenue of an Estate is now classed as taxes, which is both confusing and deliberately misleading. However, from all the variety of taxes, there exists just three (3) base forms of tax being Rent Tax, Compensation Tax and Duty Tax.

### Canon 2120

Rent Tax is the deliberate fraud of misnaming rent charged to a tenant by the landlord, being the executors of the (deceased) Estate of the province or nation, for use of some property. Both Income Tax and Company Tax are forms of Rent Taxes.

### Canon 2121

Income Tax is a Rent Tax by the executors of the estate for use of their property in the form of the (dead) body corporate, also known as a corporation of the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust formed on the presumption that the beneficiary is dead, abandoned, a minor or incompetent.

### Canon 2122

A further element used to enforce the payment of taxes is the false, secretive and misleading legislative treatment of the members of a society as aliens and enemies to the society, therefore all criminals since the 1930's in the United States and later for other nations. The forced requirement to register for a tax number is therefore the admission that one is to perform criminal acts for a given period and then a license is granted, usually for one year on the provision of self confession.

## **Canon 2123**

Modern Roman tax collection systems treat each financial year as a separate testamentary trust and therefore each year equivalent to a separate court case whereby a taxpayer is compelled to confess any "crimes" against their society in a return each year, or face serious criminal charges.

## **Canon 2124**

When a person has re-established their competent living status, then by law the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust is dissolved and they return to being acknowledged as a beneficiary or a some higher standing if a trust. In either case, it is both unlawful and a serious fraud against the law to seek Income Taxes once the Cestui Que Vie is dissolved and no (dead) body corporate exists to use as argument for rent.

## **Canon 2125**

Whilst Roman societies force their members to admit to being taxpayers, there is no remedy in Roman law in remaining a registered taxpayer other than admitting to criminal acts under the perverted Roman laws in place within most nations.

## **Canon 2126**

Company Tax for non-public companies is a Rent Tax by the executors of the estate for use of their property in the form of the (dead) body corporate, also known as a corporation of the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust formed on the presumption that the directors as testators are already dead, because of their previous relationship to individual Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts.

## **Canon 2127**

When a person has re-established their competent living status, then no Cestui Que (Vie) Trust may exist in their place. Therefore, a Company must be formed as a Trust instead of a Cestui Que Vie and company tax cannot be charged for rent under its present form.

## **Canon 2128**

Compensation Tax is a classic form of Tax based on the right of the landlord to demand tenants pay for the estimated loss of value of property through their use. Property Tax is an example of a Compensation Tax.

## **Canon 2129**

Duty Tax is a charge demanded upon the deposit, withdrawal, purchase, sale, import or export of any goods by any tenants of the Estate. It is based on the ancient argument that all chattel and immovable's belong to the land, therefore by extension are "owned" by the landlord.

## **Canon 2130**

Tax is not the first, the best nor only method of a government of a society raising necessary revenue for the upkeep and well being of the whole society.

## **Canon 2131**

It is the obligation of all members of a society to contribute some of their energy and wealth towards the well being of the society. However, the inferior Roman system of Tax Law is corrupt, fraudulent, inefficient, grossly unfair and unsustainable.

## **Canon 2132**

While all governments have a right to seek revenue and contributions from their members, the extraordinary fraud and continued deception and fraud that is required to keep the inferior Roman system of Tax operating, negates the validity of claiming the law. Instead, all systems of revenue based in inferior Roman tax law are null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 108 - Foreclosure**

### **Canon 2133**

A Foreclosure is a formal hearing relating to a standard Mortgage requested by a financial institution or interested party to deprive a tenant of their Right of Redemption, also known as "equity of redemption", declare them "delinquent" and therefore terminate their tenancy without legal recourse, permitting them to be legally evicted.

### **Canon 2134**

Delinquency is not merely the failure to perform the obligations specified under a lease, but the failure to provide any form of considered attempt to perform. Therefore, a tenant that continues to perform under severe financial difficulties, even if the amount is grossly under their original obligations, cannot be considered "delinquent" and Foreclosure is unlawful.

### **Canon 2135**

Foreclosures are equivalent to the court process of Replevin, also known "Claim and Delivery" as part of Repossession of other leased property. Replevin is a formal hearing requested by the Owner (lessor) against the User (lessee) relating to a Form of Goods the Owner seeks permission to seize. Under the laws of most Estates, a Replevin is required before seizure.

### **Canon 2136**

In accordance with inferior Roman Trust Law, Estate Law and law in general, a Foreclosure hearing and many Replevin hearings are a deliberately fraudulent act conspired between the financial institution, interested party and the courts to deliberately conceal the nature, function and remedy available to the tenant and lessee and encourage delinquency.

### **Canon 2137**

In the first instance of gross fraud relating to Foreclosures, the borrower, also known as the mortgager is not made aware by the court, nor the financial institution that by a standard mortgage deed and title they are in a fixed term lease with the institution as a landlord. This alone should be grounds for any foreclosure to be dismissed on grounds of concealment and misrepresentation.

### **Canon 2138**

In the second instance of gross fraud relating to Foreclosures, the borrower is not made aware that as a tenant under a fixed term lease, their obligation is to pay the rent to the landlord representing the interest. If a tenant were to make good part or all of the arrears in rent, then by the ancient laws of tenancy, their fixed term lease cannot be terminated as a "delinquent tenant", even if the principal of the loan remains outstanding. Furthermore, a long term tenant normally has the right to make remedy of any arrears even after dispossession and regain possession of the property. These remedies is what is known as the tenant's Right of Redemption or Equity of Redemption.

### **Canon 2139**

In the case of actions of Replevin and Repossession, the lessee is rarely made aware that they do not, nor ever will own the asset, especially in the case of motor vehicles and that as a lessee, their primary obligation is to pay the rent on the asset in the form of the interest. If a lessee were to negotiate the terms of their rent and still pay, then almost all actions of Replevin and Repossession are unlawful.

### **Canon 2140**

In the third instance of gross fraud relating to Foreclosures, the borrower is not made aware that their property is held in Cestui Que (Vie) Trust, being a Temporary Testamentary Trust and so it is the financial institution that is responsible for all property taxes being rent charged by the landlord being the state or county to the leaseholder being the bank.

### **Canon 2141**

In the fourth instance of gross fraud relating to Foreclosures, the borrower is not made aware by the financial institution of any material alterations to the deed and title made by the institution, particularly in onselling or reselling the mortgage and recouping their loan. As the material alteration of a deed and will of a Testamentary Trust is a most serious breach of fiduciary duties, this fact alone should be grounds for a Foreclosure hearing to be dismissed and any breach of agreement claims by the institution rendered null and void.

## **Canon 2142**

Whenever an inferior Roman Court has permitted the complete and deliberate corruption of the most basic tenets of Roman Western Law by permitting Foreclosure hearings to proceed, the courts and law officers through such overwhelming fraud consent and agree by their actions that all forms of Roman Law, Talmudic Law and other inferior law has ceased to exist and is null and void.

## **Canon 2143**

Any person guilty of participating in the gross fraud and corruption of law through the manner described by Foreclosure consents and agrees they are personally liable to all future penalties and reparations, punishment and consent and agree they are without any lawful authority whatsoever.





## IV. Consensus

### 4.1 Consensus

#### Article 109 - Consent

##### Canon 2144

Consent is a fictional term describing the collection of one or more internal mind processes including Cognition, Perception, Identification, Sensation, Comprehension, Volition used to evaluate one or more Acts regarding certain Property or Rights and Communicate or not communicate approval.

##### Canon 2145

The word consent is derived from the combination of two Latin words con- meaning “with” and sentio meaning “feeling, sensation, thought, attitude or meaning”.

##### Canon 2146

The proof of absence of any possible ability for the mind to first evaluate and express its decision on one or more Acts regarding certain Property or Rights using Cognition, Perception, Identification, Sensation, Comprehension, Volition and Communication means no Consent exists.

##### Canon 2147

The seven (7) attributes required to be present of any valid Consensus are Cognition, Perception, Identification, Sensation, Comprehension, Volition and Communication:

- (i) Cognition is the necessary attribute of some level of consciousness and therefore ability to mentally process the elements of a Consensus; and
- (ii) Perception is the necessary attribute of being able to observe and distinguish external objects, internal concepts and fact from fiction; and
- (iii) Identification is the necessary attribute that each party knows who they are; and
- (iv) Sensation is the necessary attribute that each party has a general sense of the purpose of the Consensus and recall such senses; and
- (v) Comprehension is the level of discernment and competence as to the existence and purpose of the Consensus; and
- (vi) Volition is the level of conscious choice, reasoning and will in agreeing to the Consensus; and
- (vii) Communication is the evidence and process of communicating the presence of such attributes and the details of the Consensus.

##### Canon 2148

Just as there are only three (3) forms of Mind (Lower, Higher and Divine), there are only three possible classes of Consent being Implied, Expressed and Willing:

- (i) Implied Consent is when Consent is presumed to have been achieved with only the Lower Mind, also known as the “lower self” or simply the flesh by virtue of the actions of a person and the facts and circumstances of a particular situation; and
- (ii) Expressed Consent is when Consent is achieved with the Higher Mind and therefore also the Lower Mind (also equivalent to Mind and Flesh) through verbal, or non verbal or written expression form such that it has been made clearly and unmistakably; and
- (iii) Willing Consent is when Consent is achieved with the Will, therefore, the Divine Mind and therefore also the Higher Mind and Lower Mind (also equivalent to Spirit, Mind and Flesh) demonstrating clear knowledge, sound mind and competence of what is being consented through verbal, or non verbal or written expression form.

##### Canon 2149

The strongest form of Consent is Willing Consent, because it deeply involves the three forms of Mind, also known as Body, Mind and Spirit in reason, intent and consent. In contrast, the weakest form of Consent is Implied Consent as it involves not only the lowest form of mind, also known as flesh but the presumption of approval.

## **Canon 2150**

Implied Consent to one course of action concerning the same Property and Rights cannot abrogate, suspend, nor change Express Consent given to some different course of action with the same Property and Rights. Nor is it possible for Implied Consent or Express Consent to abrogate, suspend or change an action expressed through Willing Consent.

## **Canon 2151**

The Consent of two or more parties to the same acts regarding the same Property and Rights in a valid Consensus makes the law.

## **Canon 2152**

No Injury can be complained by a Party that has demonstrated Express or Willing Consent.

## **Canon 2153**

In the absence of fraud and deception, Express Consent or Willing Consent removes or obviates a mistake.

## **Canon 2154**

Any witness before the courts who witnesses a claim before them and does not deny, therefore admits by Implied Consent.

## **Canon 2155**

In the absence of any threat or fear, silence to an accusation duly disclosed may be inferred as Implied Consent.

## **Canon 2156**

Unless fraud and deception can be proven, a person who Expressly Consents or Willingly Consents cannot reject the obligation arising.

## **Canon 2157**

When any matter is brought before a court having established proper jurisdiction and when consent has been given by both parties for the matter to be heard by a judge and/or jury, a proper Consensus then exists between all parties to seek resolution by a judgment.

## **Canon 2158**

When duress is evident upon one party in bringing a matter before the court, whether it be by the presence of armed court officials, or the use of threat and intimidation, then no valid Consensus exists and no judgment on the matter can be considered to have been properly rendered as due process of law has not been followed.

## **Canon 2159**

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

## **Article 110 - Consensus**

### **Canon 2160**

Consensus is a term describing the concord of Consent between the different minds of one or more persons concerning one or more Acts regarding certain Property or Rights.

### **Canon 2161**

The word consensus is derived from the combination of two Latin words con- meaning “with” and sensus meaning “feeling, sensation, thought, attitude or meaning”.

### **Canon 2162**

Two or more persons may find concordance with one or more qualities associated with Consensus. However, it only exists when all seven (7) main characteristics are present (Cognition, Perception, Identification, Sensation, Comprehension, Volition and Communication) including some form of Property or Rights that valid Consensus is said to exist.

### **Canon 2163**

All forms of concord between two or more parties may be more properly defined as a class of Consensus including but not limited to any accordance, agreement, arrangement, alliance, assent, auction, bargain, bid, charter, claim, compact, concession, concordat, concurrence, conformance, congruence, contract, correspondence, covenant, deal, decision, deed, determination, judgment, lease, order, pact, query, ruling, settlement, treaty, understanding, union or will.

### **Canon 2164**

By definition, Consensus is a meeting, agreement or union of two or more minds to some degree. This is why the seven necessary qualities of Consensus are also the seven areas of attributes of Mind defined by Cognitive Law.

### **Canon 2165**

When the particular details of the seven (7) attributes required of any valid Consensus are presented (Cognition, Perception, Identification, Sensation, Comprehension, Volition and Communication) without embellishment or lack of disclosure, or deliberate dishonesty or fraud then Consensus is said to have been formed “in Good Faith”.

### **Canon 2166**

When the particular details of the seven (7) attributes required of any valid Consensus are not presented in Good Faith, no Consensus exists, even if subsequent instruments were signed, sealed and witnessed and certain terms already performed.

### **Canon 2167**

The terms and obligations of any Consensus is a function of specific purpose, its valid form and class.

### **Canon 2168**

The terms and obligations of any Consensus reached in Good Faith must be kept and honored.

## **Canon 2169**

Just as there are only three (3) forms of Mind (Lower, Higher and Divine), there are only three possible classes of Consensus being Unilateral, Bilateral and Trilateral:

(i) Unilateral Consensus is when Consensus is achieved with only the Lower Mind, also known as the "lower self" or simply the flesh by Implied Consent. Forms of Unilateral Consensus such as Contracts identify an absence of any higher reason or mutual consent such as a simple purchase or transaction; and

(ii) Bilateral Consensus is when Consensus is achieved with the Higher Mind and therefore also the Lower Mind (also equivalent to Mind and Flesh)- hence bilateral. Forms of Bilateral Consensus require Express Consent and involve some combined form of promise or pledge as well as clear mutual agreement; and

(iii) Trilateral Consensus is when Consensus is achieved with the Divine Mind and therefore also the Higher Mind and Lower Mind (also equivalent to Spirit, Mind and Flesh)- hence trilateral. Forms of Trilateral Consensus require Willing Consent and involve formal vows or oaths to the Divine, usually as condition of entering public office and clear mutual agreement.

## **Canon 2170**

The strongest form of Consensus is Trilateral Consensus, because it deeply involves the three forms of Mind, also known as Body, Mind and Spirit in reason, intent and consent. In contrast, the weakest form of Consensus is Unilateral Consensus as it involves only the lowest form of mind, also known as flesh.

## **Canon 2171**

A Unilateral Consensus cannot abrogate, suspend, nor change a Bilateral Consensus. Nor is it possible for a Bilateral Consensus or Unilateral Consensus to abrogate, suspend or change a Trilateral Consensus.

## **Canon 2172**

As all valid Consensus ultimately pertains to some Property or Rights, there are eight (8) ways in which a form of Consensus may be brought to life between two or more parties being Question, Bid, Order, Claim, Offer, Gift, Grant or Conveyance:

(i) Question is a loaded query, often in the form of a complaint or charge about some Property or Rights that when answered may affirm guilt, liability, surety or some other obligation by the answerer; and

(ii) Claim is a form of accusation, charge or demand relating to Property or Rights and some measure of value; and

(iii) Offer is a form of future Gift, Grant or Conveyance of some Property or Rights that when accepted will form a Consensus; and

(iv) Bid is a form of Offer through competition with other potential suitors so that by some mechanism, a winning bid is selected by the auctioneer and vendor; and

(v) Order is a form of request that when fulfilled by some Gift, Grant or Conveyance will form a Consensus; and

(vi) Gift is a voluntary present of Property or Rights; and

(vii) Grant is a conditional present of Property or Rights; and

(viii) Conveyance is the transfer of title to Property or Rights as entrustment that when upon delivery creates a Consensus.

## **Canon 2173**

Any Consensus founded on fraud is null and void from its inception.

## **Canon 2174**

The memorialization of a Consensus into an Instrument may be Conditional, Executed or Executory:

(i) Conditional Consensus Instrument is when the operation or effect of the consensus is dependent upon the existence of certain facts or the performance of a condition or the happening of a contingency; and

(ii) Executed Consensus Instrument is when the instrument refers to past events, which are at once closed and nothing further remains to be done by the parties but perform; and

(iii) Executory Consensus Instrument is when referral is made to some significant event to be performed in the future and there such an instrument is often preliminary to some Executed Consensus Instrument.

## **Canon 2175**

A Consensus concludes normally upon the fulfilment of its specified terms or moment of expiry, or some abnormal condition, including but not limited to some breach of agreement by one or more parties.

## **Canon 2176**

A Breach of Consensus is a legal cause of action in which a binding Consensus is not honored by one or more of the parties to the Consensus by non-performance or interference with the other party's performance.

## **Canon 2177**

There are primarily three classes of breaches of Consensus: Minor, Material and Fundamental:

(i) A minor breach, also known as a partial breach occurs when the non-breaching party is only entitled to collect the actual amount of damages and not for any order for performance of obligations; and

(ii) A material breach is any failure to perform that permits the other party of the Consensus to either compel performance or collect damages because of the breach; and

(iii) A fundamental breach is a breach so fundamental that it permits the aggrieved party to terminate performance of the agreement, in addition to entitling that party to sue for damages.

## **Canon 2178**

A Consensus between inferior persons cannot abrogate, modify, supersede or replace a Consensus between superior persons. Therefore, no Consensus claimed by a Roman society or its agents can claim to be superior to a Consensus issued in accordance with these canons.

## **Canon 2179**

As any claimed Consensus by a Roman society cannot abrogate, modify, supercede or replace a Consensus between superior persons, any Consensus entered into through a Roman society shall have no force of law, binding nor validity when challenged in accordance with these Canons.

## Article 111 - Unilateral Consensus

### Canon 2180

Unilateral Consensus is a term describing the first of three forms of concord of Consent between the minds of two or more persons concerning one or more Acts regarding certain Property or Rights involving only the Lower Mind, also known as the “lower self” or simply the flesh by Implied Consent.

### Canon 2181

Any form of concord between two or more parties where consent by one or more of the parties is concluded by Implied Consent is a Unilateral Consensus.

### Canon 2182

The most common forms of Unilateral Consensus Instruments are bids, claims, consignments, orders, summons, contracts and deed polls (non-Ecclesiastical deed polls commonly written as simply “deeds”).

### Canon 2183

A Unilateral Consensus Instrument such as a contract is not an agreement as it fails the fundamental test of mutual agreement, also known as consensus ad idem, also known as a “meeting of the (higher) minds”. Whilst Unilateral Consensus is predicated on consensus of the lower mind, or flesh, a contract by definition means at least one of the parties has not fully consciously and cognitively comprehended and accepted the terms.

### Canon 2184

In addition to the provisions of these Canons, what constitutes a valid Unilateral Consensus is determined by valid statute of a juridic person consistent with these Canons. However, the most common requirements of valid form for a Unilateral Consensus include (but are not limited to):

- (i) Offer - That one party makes a Sufficient Offer by some Terms about some Valuable Consideration that the other Accepts; and
- (ii) Valuable Consideration - Is the accumulative Property or Rights representing the subject of the Offer; and
- (iii) Sufficiency - Is the relative weight and equality of what is offered by one party versus what is given as acceptance in return, so that such an exchange cannot be argued as artificial, “peppercorn” or grossly unfair; and
- (iv) Terms - Is that any conditions (terms) that exist are clearly stated in simple day-to-day language and that all parties have had reasonable time to read and review them; and
- (v) Full Disclosure - Is the obligation to report a change in the condition or status of some material element of the Consensus to other parties; and
- (vi) Acceptance - That evidence exists by Express Consent or Implied Consent that the Offer was accepted by all parties.

### Canon 2185

As a Unilateral Consensus is not a true mutual agreement, the performance requirements defined by any Unilateral Consensus are enforceable only to the extent that there is an absence of formal rejection of Implied Consent by the performing party.

### Canon 2186

In the absence of a formal rejection of Implied Consent by the performing party, the terms of performance of a Unilateral Consensus must be kept by all parties.

### Canon 2187

The obligation for Full Disclosure in any consensus can never be lawfully abrogated, diminished or suspended. Therefore, in the absence of a formal rejection of Implied Consent by the performing party, the obligations for full disclosure in any change of circumstances associated with a Unilateral Consensus must be kept by all parties.

## **Canon 2188**

Whereas Unilateral Consensus has been formed on the presumption of Implied Consent, such presumption may be tested and rejected by a formal expression of withdrawal or rejection of consent. However, the form of such rejection of the presumption of Implied Consent is according to the form prescribed by valid statute of a Juridic person consistent with these Canons.

## **Canon 2189**

Whereas Unilateral Consensus has been officially rejected by the proper form of withdrawal or rejection of consent of the juridic person, then the relevant Unilateral Consensus ceases to have effect. However, if the proper form is not used, then the relevant Unilateral Consensus may remain in force even if non-consent has been clearly expressed.

## Article 112 - Bilateral Consensus

### Canon 2190

Bilateral Consensus is a term describing the second of three forms of concord of Consent between the minds of two or more parties concerning one or more Acts regarding certain Property or Rights involving the Higher Mind and therefore also the Lower Mind (also equivalent to Mind and Flesh) - hence bilateral.

### Canon 2191

Any form of concord between two or more parties where agreement by all parties is concluded by Express Consent is a Bilateral Consensus.

### Canon 2192

The most common forms of Bilateral Consensus Instruments are agreements, alliances, conveyances, compacts, bargains, deeds, arrangements and correspondence.

### Canon 2193

In addition to the provisions of these Canons, what constitutes a valid Bilateral Consensus is determined by valid statute of a juridic person consistent with these Canons. However, the most common requirements of valid form for a Bilateral Consensus include (but are not limited to):

- (i) Offer - That one (1) party makes a Sufficient Offer by some Terms about some Valuable Consideration that the other Accepts; and
- (ii) Valuable Consideration - Is the accumulative Property or Rights representing the subject of the Offer; and
- (iii) Sufficiency - Is the relative weight and equality of what is offered by one party versus what is given as acceptance in return, so that such an exchange cannot be argued as artificial, "peppercorn" or grossly unfair; and
- (iv) Terms - Is that any conditions (terms) of performance that exist are clearly stated in simple day-to-day language and that all parties have had reasonable time to read and review them; and
- (v) Full Disclosure - Is the obligation to report a change in the condition or status of some material element of the Consensus to other parties; and
- (vi) Remedy - Is that within the Terms there is clear expression of what remedy all parties possess in the event of one (1) or more breaches; and
- (vii) Penalties - Is clear indication of any and all penalties and charges associated with any breach; and
- (viii) Completeness - That the Instrument is complete and no part is missing; and
- (ix) Mutual Expressed Acceptance - That evidence exists of Express Consent that the Offer was accepted by all parties.

## Article 113 - Trilateral Consensus

### Canon 2194

Trilateral Consensus is a term describing the third of three forms of concord of Consent between the minds of one or more persons concerning one or more Acts regarding certain Property or Rights the Divine Mind and therefore also the Higher Mind and Lower Mind (also equivalent to Spirit, Mind and Flesh) – hence trilateral.

### Canon 2195

As Trilateral Consensus involves willing Consent of a Tribunal (Council) of Lower Mind, Higher Mind and Divine Mind, a Trilateral Consensus may apply to the aggregate minds of one (1) or more persons.

### Canon 2196

Any form of concord between two or more parties where agreement by all parties is concluded by Willing Consent is a Trilateral Consensus.

### Canon 2197

A Trilateral Consensus must always include the expression and memorial of a sacred oath or vow to the Divine Creator regarding a positive pronouncement, thus bringing into focus the Divine Mind and consensus with the Unique Collective Awareness.

### Canon 2198

An Ecclesiastical Deed Poll is an example of a Trilateral Consensus Instrument issued under a Trilateral Council of Lower Mind, Higher Mind and Divine Mind of one party and two witnesses.

### Canon 2199

The most common forms of Trilateral Consensus Instruments are charters, covenants, unions, treaties, wills and testaments and concordats.

### Canon 2200

In addition to the provisions of these Canons, what constitutes a valid Trilateral Consensus is determined by valid statute of a juridic person consistent with these Canons. However, the most common requirements of valid form for a Trilateral Consensus include (but are not limited to):

(i) Offer – That one (1) party makes a Sufficient Offer by some Terms about some Valuable Consideration that the other Accepts; and

(ii) Valuable Consideration – Is the accumulative Property or Rights representing the subject of the Offer; and

(iii) Sufficiency – Is the relative weight and equality of what is offered by one (1) party versus what is given as acceptance in return, so that such an exchange cannot be argued as artificial, “peppercorn” or grossly unfair; and

(iv) Oath/Vow – That there exists a sacred Oath or Vow that bind the Divine Mind to the terms of the Consensus; and

(v) Terms – Is that any conditions (terms) that exist are clearly stated in simple day-to-day language and that all parties have had reasonable time to read and review them; and

(vi) Full Disclosure – Is the obligation to report a change in the condition or status of some material element of the Consensus to other parties; and

(vii) Remedy – Is that within the Terms there is clear expression of what remedy all parties possess in the event of one (1) or more breaches; and

(viii) Penalties – Is clear indication of any and all penalties and charges associated with any breach; and

(ix) Completeness – That the Instrument is complete and no part is missing; and

(x) Mutual Willing Acceptance – That evidence exists of Willing Consent that the Offer was accepted by all parties.

## 4.2 Consensus Consideration

### Article 114 - Consideration

#### Canon 2201

Consideration is the Offer of something possessing value given as incentive or recompense for a previous promise which then causes the promise to become binding as a Consensus if accepted.

#### Canon 2202

Under Unilateral Consensus, the provision of new and Fair Consideration through an Offer consistent with the previous Terms of the contract represents a legitimate revision to the Unilateral Consensus Instrument, unless formally and expressly challenged by one (1) or more valid points of law consistent with these Canons.

#### Canon 2203

A Party that is unable to meet their obligations as per a Consensus has the fundamental right to offer Fair Consideration in exchange for amendment to their performance obligations, regardless if a Consensus Instrument claims such rights are prohibited.

#### Canon 2204

A Party that is unable to meet their obligations as per a Consensus and fails to offer Fair Consideration in exchange for amendment to their performance obligations may be declared delinquent and therefore cede any rights of Remedy.

#### Canon 2205

Where a long term tenant of three years or more is unable to meet their obligations as per a Consensus and fails to offer Fair Consideration in exchange for amendment to their performance obligations, the tenant may be declared delinquent and forfeit their Right of Redemption, also known as Equity of Redemption.

#### Canon 2206

Where a party under a Consensus makes in good faith and gives proper notice of an offer of Fair Consideration in exchange for amendment to their performance obligations to the other party and the receiving party fails to reject such Fair Consideration in reasonable time, the Consensus shall be regarded as duly amended.

#### Canon 2207

Consistent with the statutes of a valid juridic person in accordance with these Canons, a validly amended Consensus through Fair Consideration may not be recognized unless properly recorded and acknowledged.

## **Article 115 - Question**

### **Canon 2208**

A Question is a sentence or word expressed or written so as to elicit information or identify a matter requiring resolution or discussion.

### **Canon 2209**

The word Question originates from the Latin questus meaning “complaint, charge or lament”. Hence, a question by its original meaning implies one (1) or more presumptions in its delivery.

### **Canon 2210**

Informal grammar, a Question requires either an answer, or by custom that any silence is interpreted as an answer in the affirmative to the proposition put forward in the Question.

### **Canon 2211**

In Law, all formal and valid Questions pertaining to a matter must be fairly resolved before the matter can be properly concluded

### **Canon 2212**

In Law, all implied presumptions embedded within formal and valid Questions, stand unless rebutted.

## **Article 116 - Claim**

### **Canon 2213**

A Claim is an unproven assertion or formal legal complaint, also known as a "Cause of Action", that something is true or that some performance or action is due.

### **Canon 2214**

The word Claim originates from the Latin clamor/clamare meaning "to shout, cry out, proclaim, to call upon".

### **Canon 2215**

The most common form of pursuit and resolution of a Claim is through the lodgment of a Statement of Claim via civil procedure of the relevant jurisdiction of a juridic person.

### **Canon 2216**

A Statement of Claim must generally present only one Cause of Action via the detailing of a series of alleged facts, also known as "elements". The most common causes of action include (but are not limited to): physical injury (assault, battery, negligence), intentional identity/reputation injury (invasion of privacy, slander, identity theft), intentional emotional injury, fraud and unjust enrichment.

### **Canon 2217**

Generally, the named party within a Statement of Claim is called to answer the complaint through formal response to admit, deny, request more information, move to dismiss on technical fault or lodge a counterclaim. Failure to answer through the prescribed form defined by statute of the juridic person is to admit the facts of the Cause of Action and a Summary Judgment may be awarded.

### **Canon 2218**

The use of private forms not recognized by statute of the juridic person having jurisdiction in response to a claim may be correctly interpreted as the absence of a valid objection and therefore a Summary Judgment may be awarded.

### **Canon 2219**

A counterclaim in response to a statement of claim is a wholly separate Cause of Action and while it may refer to similar facts and circumstances must be written as if the original claim did not exist. A counterclaim that references and rebuts another claim is not therefore a valid counterclaim, but an objection in the wrong form, therefore null and void.

## Article 117 - Charge

### Canon 2220

A Charge is a demand for agreement to settle an account concerning an accusation pertaining to some prior encumbrance, lien, burden, obligation or liability for payment for a service rendered or goods conveyed.

### Canon 2221

The word Charge originates from the 13th Century Latin combination of "car(o)" meaning "flesh" and "gero" meaning "to carry, wear, to bring, to bear, produce, to show or administer". Hence, the original 13th Century meaning of Charge produced by the Roman Cult is "to load the flesh, to burden the flesh".

### Canon 2222

All forms of Charge are commercial, even if the word is used in the context of Criminal Matters. In terms of Criminal Matters, Guilt is interpreted as both proof of a valid debt to the Bar and the ancient method of payment to the Private Bar Guild being gold or gold species.

### Canon 2223

All forms of Charge in law presume the existence of four key elements being Account, Obligation, Right of Claim and Jurisdiction

(i) Account - Charge presumes the prior existence of some commercial account connected to some corporate, trust or estate; and

(ii) Obligation - Charge presumes a prior obligation which permits the demand of charge against an Account; and

(iii) Right of Claim - Charge presumes the one making the claim has the right to do so on behalf of the lawful claimant; and

(iv) Jurisdiction - Charge presumes the enforcement of any demand or administration of settlement of any charge is within the Jurisdiction of those making the demands.

### Canon 2224

If one or more of the core elements of presumption of charge (Account, Obligation, Right of Claim or Jurisdiction) are invalid, then any Charge is false and therefore null and void.

## **Article 118 - Offer**

### **Canon 2225**

An Offer is an invitation to consent and enter into a binding Consensus communicated to another party which contains terms sufficiently definite to create an enforceable Consensus if the other party accepts the invitation.

### **Canon 2226**

The word Offer originates from ancient Latin "offero" meaning "to present, show, bring forward".

### **Canon 2227**

An Offer must be first made before a Consensus can lawfully be accepted.

### **Canon 2228**

Mere recommendation of an article does not bind the vendor of it.

### **Canon 2229**

As the original and true definition of Judgment is to "bind together the mind (and person)", all Judgments of the Court are an Offer requiring Consent, usually through the interpretation of absence of objection.

### **Canon 2230**

In the presence of a vocalized objection, non-consent or counter offer, a Judgment shall have no legal or lawful effect, regardless of what a Judge or Magistrate may claim. Upon appeal, such Judgment must be rendered invalid and reparations made.

### **Canon 2231**

In the presence of a vocalized objection, non-consent or counter offer to a Judgment, by law an alternative Judgment must be offered by the Judge or Magistrate for a Consensus and therefore the Judgment to be valid.

## **Article 119 - Bid**

### **Canon 2232**

Bidding is the process of reaching a Consensus through the process of offering a good, service or security for sale and then securing its sale to the highest bidder, usually through a formal process such as an auction. Bidding is in effect the formalization of the ancient art of “haggling”.

### **Canon 2233**

The word auction is derived from the Latin word auctionis meaning “a sale of slaves through a bidding process”. The special register of slaves or “tabulae” was even called an auctionarius for such an event. The sale of bonds of slavery in honor of this ancient Roman process is continued today in Roman courts with the use of block and gavel.

### **Canon 2234**

There are generally recognized to be four common types of Auction being Open-Ascending Price, Open-Descending Price, First-Price Sealed-Bid and Sealed-Bid Second Price:

- (i) Open-Ascending Price Auction also known as an “English Auction” is when participants bid openly against each other with each successive accepted bid higher than the previous; and
- (ii) Open-Descending Price Auction also known as a “Dutch Auction” is when the Auctioneer announces the highest asking price which is gradually lowered until some participant is willing to accept the auctioneer’s price; and
- (iii) First-Price Sealed-Bid Auction is when all bidders simultaneously submit sealed bids and the highest secret bid wins; and
- (iv) Sealed-Bid Second Price Auction is when all bidders simultaneously submit sealed bids and the second highest secret bid wins; and

### **Canon 2235**

As Roman Courts seek to perfect the sale of bonds against the accused, the Judgment also represents the opening highest price of an Open-Descending Price Auction or “Dutch Auction” with the Judge or Magistrate as Auctioneer. Unless the accused makes a lower legitimate bid, the original highest bid (sentence) is deemed the sale price and the accused is assumed to have consented by the time the Judge strikes the block with their gavel.

### **Canon 2236**

As the Judgment of a Roman Court is also a Dutch Auction, the Judge and Magistrate must give adequate time for the accused or convicted to vocally lodge a competing lower bid. Should the judge or magistrate terminate the Auction by striking the block prematurely and before the accused or convicted has finished speaking, then under appeal the Judgment should be ruled invalid.

## **Article 120 - Gift**

### **Canon 2237**

A Gift is a voluntary present, without charge.

### **Canon 2238**

The word Gift itself is an ancient Khazarian word found in a number of related languages meaning "poison and venom".

### **Canon 2239**

The method of Gift is one of three (3) traditional ways under the Roman Cult in which Property and Rights may be lawfully conveyed via Deed in honor of the ancient underlying properties of financial instruments as Indulgences.

## **Article 121 - Grant**

### **Canon 2240**

A Grant is a conditional Gift or Conveyance of Property or Rights, by consent or permission of some authority.

### **Canon 2241**

The word Grant is a 9th Century creation under Anglo-Saxon law of the Latin word gratia meaning "grace, favor, kindness, influence, regard". Hence, a Grant has always implied a grace, favor or kindness from some higher authority to a person in lower authority for the conditional use of some property or rights.

### **Canon 2242**

Grant is the proper term used within a valid deed when referring to the first conveyance of real property. A further example is an act evidenced by letters patent under the great seal of an estate, granting something from a general executor to a beneficiary.

### **Canon 2243**

A Grant made by an instrument in writing under seal is irrevocable unless an express power of revocation is reserved.

## Article 122 - Conveyance

### Canon 2244

Conveyance is a term used to define the physical process of transfer and delivery of certain property or rights from one party to another, as well as any instrument which serves a similar purpose in the transfer of property or rights from one party to another.

### Canon 2245

The term conveyance appeared in the English language from the late 16th from the term convey, derived from two Latin words com meaning "together, with" and via meaning "way or road" and the suffix -ance meaning "state, quality, process of".

### Canon 2246

In terms of the meaning of conveyance as an instrument, conveyance includes every instrument in writing under seal by which any estate or interest in real estate is created, aliened, mortgaged or assigned, or by which the title to any real estate may be affected in law or equity except will and testaments, leases of less than three years or executor contracts for the sale or purchase of lands

### Canon 2247

In terms of the meaning of conveyance as a physical process, there are Five (5) forms being Absolute, Conditional, Primary, Secondary and Voluntary:

(i) Absolute Conveyance is one by which the right or property in a thing is transferred free of any condition or qualification by which it might be defeated or changed; and

(ii) Conditional Conveyance is one by which the right or property in a thing is transferred under conditions by which it might be changed or revoked such as a standard mortgage; and

(iii) Primary Conveyance is the first by which the benefit or estate arises, such as by gift, grant, feoffment, lease, exchange and partition; and

(iv) Secondary Conveyance is the term used for all subsequent conveyances presupposing a primary conveyance and for the purpose to enlarge, confirm, alter, restrain, restore or transfer the interest granted by the original conveyance; and

(v) Voluntary Conveyance is one without valuable consideration such as a deed or settlement in favor of a spouse or offspring.

## **Article 123 - Necessity**

### **Canon 2248**

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.

### **Canon 2249**

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.

### **Canon 2250**

Contrary to any statutes, rules or orders that are in conflict with this canon, 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.

### **Canon 2251**

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.

### **Canon 2252**

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.

## 4.3 Consensus Obligation

### Article 124 - Obligation

#### Canon 2253

An Obligation is something (as a formal Consensus, a promise, or the demands of conscience or custom) that obligates one to a course of action through some Consensus, instrument, product or transaction.

#### Canon 2254

Obligations agreed in good faith, free from fraud and duress, are to be met.

#### Canon 2255

When fraud by one party is proven to exist, the other parties are released from all obligation.

#### Canon 2256

Failure to perform an obligation without legal excuse gives the other party the right to seek legal remedy.

#### Canon 2257

No one may be obligated to perform an impossibility.

#### Canon 2258

No one may be obligated to perform a fraud or other offence.

#### Canon 2259

No one may be obligated to perform an act against their conscience or moral faith.

#### Canon 2260

The failure to perform one or more obligations of a formal Consensus may be grounds for the extinction of a Consensus, or punitive acts as stipulated within the Consensus Instrument.

## **Article 125 - Oath**

### **Canon 2261**

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.

### **Canon 2262**

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 honestly before the court. The touching of any object during such swearing is materially irrelevant to the validity of any oath.

### **Canon 2263**

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

### **Canon 2264**

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.

### **Canon 2265**

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

### **Canon 2266**

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

### **Canon 2267**

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.

### **Canon 2268**

The breaking of an oath, especially by any officer of the court, is a most serious offence which must be treated as the gravest of injury to the living law.

## **Article 126 - Vow**

### **Canon 2269**

A Vow is a solemn engagement or undertaking made to the Divine Creator to perform some action, to make some gift or sacrifice in return for special favour.

### **Canon 2270**

A Vow made free from coercion, fear or deliberate deception must be fulfilled. A Vow made out of grave and unjust fear or malice is null by the law itself.

### **Canon 2271**

A Vow made by oration in the presence of others is always superior to a written Vow, or Vow made in private, even if recorded.

### **Canon 2272**

A Vow is solemn if made by oration in the presence of others and if a legitimate superior Person accepts it in the name of a valid Juridic Person; otherwise it is simple.

### **Canon 2273**

By its nature a Vow obliges only the person who makes it.

### **Canon 2274**

A Vow ceases by the lapse of the time designated to fulfill the obligation, by a substantial change of the matter promised, by the absence of a condition on which the vow depends, by the absence of the purpose of the vow, by dispensation, or by commutation.

### **Canon 2275**

No temporal force or action nor Person can dispense or commute Solemn Vows of Supreme Persons.

### **Canon 2276**

Only a Supreme Person can dispense or commute Solemn Vows of Superior Persons and all lesser Persons. Only a Superior Person can dispense or commute Solemn Vows of Ordinary Persons and all lesser Persons. Only an Ordinary Person can dispense or commute Solemn Vows of Curator Persons and all lesser Persons. Inferior Persons have no rights nor powers to dispense or commute Solemn Vows.

### **Canon 2277**

Excluding a Supreme Person, Simple Vows may be dispensed or commuted by any Superior Person.

### **Canon 2278**

As Inferior Persons have no power nor authority to dispense or commute solemn Vows, when any such Vow is breached or any action is made to claim that dispensation or commutation is given, then such an action is a direct injury to the Divine Creator and all law. Therefore any such liability and penalty due immediately befalls the Person who breached their solemn Vow.

## **Article 127 - Promise**

### **Canon 2279**

A Promise is a manifestation of intention to act or refrain from acting in a specific manner.

### **Canon 2280**

The word Promise originates from the 16th Century meaning “an oath or vow given for some consideration”. It is derived from two Latin words pro- meaning “in front of, on behalf of, instead of, in return for or according to” and missum meaning “to send, dispatch, throw, hurl, dismiss, emit, utter, bestow or send word”. Hence promise literally means “to emit or utter (a vow or oath) word in return for some consideration”.

### **Canon 2281**

There are three (3) forms of Promise, reflecting the three forms of Consensus and Consent being Implied, Expressed and Sacred:

(i) An Implied Promise is the most common form made when signing documents associated with a Unilateral Consensus Instrument or Application whereby such documents presume the signature of the applicant is also as promise, sometimes argued as enforced by some expression that the applicant “comprehends” their obligations as a promise; and

(ii) An Express Promise is one whereby the promiser clearly vocalize their promise to the other parties with necessarily swearing a sacred oath in addition to any signature; and

(iii) A Sacred Promise is defined as a formal oath or affirmation expressed before two or more witnesses, memorialized in writing, whereby a Consensus to perform certain duties in exchange for some consideration of value is attested as true and binding.

### **Canon 2282**

The most solemn Promise is a Sacred Promise as it is made not only before all present, but to the Divine Creator, usually as part of investiture into Office.

### **Canon 2283**

A Promise such as an Implied Promise that is not expressed vocally before two or more witnesses and then duly recorded may by lawful excuse be rescinded or modified.

## **Article 128 - Surety**

### **Canon 2284**

Surety is when a Person undertakes some specific responsibility on behalf of another who remains primarily liable. Hence, Surety is one who makes themselves liable for the default or miscarriage of another, or for the performance of some action on their part such as the payment of debt, appearance at trial or underwriting of bond.

### **Canon 2285**

Excluding a mistake of fact, or some deliberate deception or fraud, when a man or woman acts or engages with another through a fictional Person, they automatically assume Surety for that Person even if they have no rights concerning that Person.

### **Canon 2286**

No man or woman may be forced to act as Surety to a particular Person or Trust, especially when the Executor, Trustee or Owner of that Trust may have acted deceptively and dishonorably in failing full disclosure of attached rights and obligations.

### **Canon 2287**

When any Official Person, Executor or Trustee acts in a deliberately deceptive and dishonorable manner in order to compel a man or woman to act as Surety for a Person, all debts and liabilities for that Person automatically are assumed by the Official, including consent for any punitive action including the charging of Criminal Offences and expulsion from Office.

### **Canon 2288**

When any Official Person, Executor or Trustee acts in a deliberately deceptive and dishonorable manner in order to compel a man or woman to act as Surety for a Person, any ordinances, orders or punishments are automatically unlawful, having no validity or effect. An Official charged with unlawful orders or punishments may not claim any form of immunity.

### **Canon 2289**

Excluding deliberate fraud or deception, a man or woman cannot extinguish their Surety for a Person until any debts and liabilities are paid, unless the Person is an Inferior Person. In such a case, the man and woman must give proper notice of non-consent as surety and for all debts and liabilities to be returned to the Executor or their appointed Trustees of the Inferior Person for payment.

### **Canon 2290**

No Inferior Juridic Person has the right to deny the recording and use of a higher form of Person by any man or woman as Surety in replacement for a lesser and inferior Person.

## **Article 129 - Performance**

### **Canon 2291**

Performance is an action itself or its completion as stipulated and required under some form of Consensus. Hence, the performance of a Consensus is executing the actions required by the terms of the Consensus.

### **Canon 2292**

By the very nature of a Consensus, all forms of consensus define at least one action to be performed by all parties, namely to follow the terms of the Consensus. Thus, performance of a Consensus is equivalent with honoring a Consensus.

### **Canon 2293**

As performance is equivalent to honoring the terms of a Consensus, non-performance is equivalent to dishonoring the terms of a Consensus.

### **Canon 2294**

While performance is equivalent to honoring the terms of a Consensus, it cannot be presumed as acceptance of the validity of the Consensus itself, nor substitute to Consent.

## **Article 130 - Remedy**

### **Canon 2295**

Remedy is a fictional concept in Reality whereby an Injured Party receives a form of cure, repair, correction, compensation and justice against an Injury in accordance with these canons and any valid statutes promulgated by valid Juridic Persons.

### **Canon 2296**

The damage, loss, violation or hurt to a physical object or concept under Natural Law itself does not automatically warrant Remedy as Remedy requires the pre-existence of a fictional framework under Positive Law prohibiting certain Actions, an Injured Form, an Accused Form and a lawful Ordinance against the Accused.

### **Canon 2297**

All Positive Law is by definition imperfect as it is made by men and women. Therefore, all Positive Law requires Remedy to offset its imperfect nature.

### **Canon 2298**

Failure to make public, easily obtainable, clear and concise the existence of Remedy and how it may be exercised is the same as if no valid Remedy exists at all.

### **Canon 2299**

The deliberate use of obscure or multiple meaning terms or the failure to express in simple language the function and process of a particular Remedy is the same as if no valid Remedy exists at all.

### **Canon 2300**

The absence of valid Remedy as part of any Positive Law negates its validity and renders such a law null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 2301**

All Consensus requires valid Remedy. Therefore, the absence of valid Remedy negates the validity and enforceability of the particular Consensus.

### **Canon 2302**

Any Decree, Prescript, Rescript or Ordinance that is not in accordance with these Canons concerning Remedy is not a valid Statute, nor law but a false edict and therefore null and void from the beginning.

## 4.4 Consensus Instrument

### Article 131 - Instrument

#### Canon 2303

An Instrument is a formal or legal document in writing memorializing some expressed Consensus concerning certain past, present or future events.

#### Canon 2304

An Instrument is not a valid Instrument but an inferior or false document if it is not issued in accordance to these canons.

#### Canon 2305

An Instrument may be Negotiable or Not-Negotiable:

(i) A Negotiable Instrument is a Form of Deed that creates a Temporary Trust granting the valid Holder of the Instrument either equitable or legal Title to a Form of Property or Rights based on an agreement by another party to make an unconditional promise or order for payment of a fixed amount of currency and any charges to a third party by a fixed time or on demand in the future. As the valid holder may then sell or buy and convey Title of this Deed without its alteration, it is called a Negotiable Instrument; and

(ii) A Not-Negotiable Instrument is a Form of Deed that explicitly prevents the creation of an additional Temporary Trust agreement usually through the printing of the words "Not Negotiable" prominently on its face.

#### Canon 2306

Under Western Christian Law, Talmudic Law and Islamic Law, the ultimate property owner of all things is recognized as the Divine Creator. Therefore, all Instruments pertaining to the conveyance of Property or Rights have historically required some degree of ecclesiastical authority.

#### Canon 2307

Under Western Christian Law, Talmudic Law and Islamic Law, not only is the Divine Creator considered the ultimate owner of all things, but that all real property was conveyed as a Grant to all men and women equally without Fee or Charge.

#### Canon 2308

Contrary to deliberate obfuscation, from the 13th Century, the primary form of Instrument for the lawful conveyance of Property and Rights has been the Indulgence, created by Scrivener Notaries employed by the Roman Cult and its allies:

(i) In honor of the ancient Christian doctrine of the Divine Creator being the owner of all things, the Roman Cult claimed themselves to be "trustees", also known as the "Curia"; and

(ii) In honor of the ancient promise that all real property was conveyed as a Grant to all men and women equally and free of charge, Indulgences could not reflect a monetary value for the transaction on the original; and

(iii) Instead, scrivener notaries could charge money for making copies of the original called "certified extracts"; and

(iv) To control the issuance of such Instruments, only "licensed" notaries were permitted to make copies with the first Private Guilds established in Rome, London, Zurich, Florence and Venice.

#### Canon 2309

Modifications to the function of Indulgences from the 14th and 15th Century saw the introduction of the symbolic transaction of the smallest denomination or "peppercorn fee" in exchange for real property transfers plus the introduction of monetary values assigned to the instrument itself, rather than the transaction either as a stamp, coupon or some other addition.

#### Canon 2310

Further corruptions to Indulgences in the 19th Century finally converted all real property transactions into patent contracts based around registration into centrally controlled registers and promises of protection, thus ending the strict requirements of traditional and real deeds.

## **Canon 2311**

Excluding certain limits of disclosure permitted for lawful currency, a valid holder of a Negotiable Instrument is a Person who can prove a lawful conveyance of the instrument to them through such a transaction being registered in a Great Register and Public Record of a valid Ucadian Society, including the provenance being history of all previous conveyances for the existence of the instrument.

## **Canon 2312**

Excluding certain limits of disclosure permitted for lawful currency, a person who is unable to prove lawful conveyance of a Negotiable Instrument to them is not entitled to be regarded as the Holder or Bearer, even if their name is listed on the physical document.

## **Canon 2313**

A Negotiable Instrument depends upon the existence of a Temporary Trust Relationship. The length of existence of the Trust is dependent upon the length of time the property remains in Trust before being conveyed either at a fixed maturity date, or upon being redeemed upon demand.

## **Canon 2314**

Any Statute, Code or Ordinance that claims to govern the function of Negotiable Instruments yet conceals or does not mention the implicit importance of the Temporary Trust personality of Negotiable Instruments is fraud. Therefore, any instruments created by such statutes, codes or ordinances are founded on fraud.

## **Canon 2315**

All valid Negotiable Instruments issued in accordance with these canons have the following essential characteristics:

- (i) The promise or order to pay must be unconditional; and
- (ii) The payment must be a specific sum of money, although additional charges may be added to the sum on conditions; and
- (iii) Any form of interest calculation, also known in Latin as *simus* or *saeposimus* (compound interest) is strictly forbidden; and
- (iv) The payment must be made on demand or at a definite time in the future; and
- (v) The instrument must not require the person promising payment to perform any act other than paying the money specified; and
- (vi) The instrument must be payable to bearer or to order.

## **Canon 2316**

When the holder of legal title of a negotiable instrument sells equitable title to another, the payment for tenancy and use shall be property called rent and not interest.

## **Canon 2317**

All Currency issued using property as underwriting is as Negotiable Instruments.

## **Canon 2318**

Any bank, treasury or financial institution that deliberately conceals payments under equitable title as interest or some other description instead of rent is guilty of gross fraud and immediately loses the right of legal title over any and all instruments committed through fraud.

## **Canon 2319**

When any bank, reserve bank or treasury deliberately conceals the issuing of currency and payments under equitable title as interest or some other description instead of rent consents by such fraud and concealment against the people that all liability shall be personally returned to the ultimate owners of the bank, then all leases shall be cancelled and all legal and equitable title shall be forfeited, including the right to remain as a central bank.

## **Canon 2320**

The two (2) primary forms of Negotiable Instruments are Drafts and Notes. A Draft is an instrument that orders a payment to be made at some future fixed date or on demand. A Note is an instrument that promises a payment will be made at some future fixed date or on demand.

## **Canon 2321**

When a valid Draft (Negotiable Instrument) is created, the person who is ordered to make payment is called the Drawee and the person who signs or is identified as the one ordering the payment is called the Drawer. When a Drawee accepts a draft they are then called the Acceptor.

## **Canon 2322**

When a valid Note (Negotiable Instrument) is created, the person who signs or is identified as the one promising to pay is called the Maker also known as the Payer, and the person who is identified as receiving the payment is called the Payee, or holder known as the Bearer.

## **Article 132 - Witness**

### **Canon 2323**

Witness is the first hand attestation of Mind of a fact, action, testimony or evidence. The term Witness also applies to the Person who performs the action of being a Witness.

### **Canon 2324**

A Witness is a form or union of Minds capable of coherently attesting firsthand knowledge of a fact, action, testimony or evidence. Secondhand or "hearsay" testimony or when a witness expresses their own opinion is strictly forbidden as testimony.

### **Canon 2325**

In accordance with Divine Law and Natural Law, Existence itself requires the existence of at least one (1) independent witness to an event for it to be said to exist. However, under Positive Law the minimum number of independent witnesses by custom is at least two (2).

### **Canon 2326**

An independent witness is a Witness sufficiently separate from the Mind performing the action that it is capable of demonstrating its own independent cognition, judgment and volition.

### **Canon 2327**

In accordance with the function of Divine Law, Natural Law and Cognitive Law, Witness Mind may be defined by the following:

- (i) Implied Consent, or Lower Mind accounts for only one (1) Mind but without cognition, judgment and volition and therefore no Witness; and
- (ii) Express Consent accounts for both Higher and Lower Mind, therefore accounts for one (1) Mind demonstrating cognition, judgment and volition and therefore (1) Witness; and
- (iii) Willing Consent accounts for Divine, Higher and Lower Mind, therefore accounts for two (2) Minds demonstrating cognition, judgment and volition and therefore (2) Witnesses; and

### **Canon 2328**

A Person properly invested into Office according to a Sacred Vow or Oath, therefore possesses Willing Consent and the power and authority to act as effectively two witnesses to the attestation of any official instrument.

### **Canon 2329**

Under Roman Cult Law, the Notary and other more senior recognized Ecclesiastical Office are deemed to hold the power to act effectively as two witnesses, while foreign officials not recognized or licensed are denied to possess such power.

### **Canon 2330**

In the witnessing of the memorial of valid Instruments, there are two separate events that typically require witnessing:

- (i) Primary Event – is the actual signing, sealing and witnessing of the instrument that its contents are a true reflection of some past, present or future event; and
- (ii) Secondary Event – is the signing, sealing and witnessing of the primary event occurring correctly.

### **Canon 2331**

In any mutually accepted Bilateral Consensus, a minimum of two witnesses are required for each party.

### **Canon 2332**

The witnessing of Documents of non-Inferior persons shall be by Real Seal, Great Seal, Ordinary Seal or Official Seal as is appropriate. The use of signature shall not be permitted.

### **Canon 2333**

When invoking status as a Divine Immortal Spirit, all angels, saints, spirits and the Divine Creator are called and accept the role as witness to the attestation of fact, action, testimony or evidence in accordance with these Canons.

### **Canon 2334**

The most powerful and valid attestation of a fact, action, testimony or evidence is when one or more instruments issued under the invocation of status as a Divine Immortal Spirit are witnessed by at least two other men or women and such instruments are recorded by some public means as proof of service.

## Article 133 - Seal

### Canon 2335

Seal is the act of affixing a symbol to a valid Document to attest its valid production, recording and registration or to bind its contents as a solemn promise or execute its contents by authority.

### Canon 2336

The word Seal originates from the 1st millennium BCE Gaelic word séal meaning a “formal binding promise” usually associated with the use of property called “úsáid” and surety called “tithe”. Hence, in the formation of the 1st sophisticated property laws of civilization, possession of property in Gaelic became known as “séalaigh” (bonded property) and a promise/surety of property was called from the beginning a “áirithe” (property promise).

### Canon 2337

A Seal may be impressed by some device, printed or attached to a Document as evidence of authenticity, confirmation or attestation. A Seal also denotes a valid binding whereby a Document is enjoined to others through the Seal to become one, in the case of valid Statutes and Ordinances.

### Canon 2338

Once impressed, printed or affixed, the power and authority bestowed by a valid Seal elevates or “raises” the status of the Document according to the office of the Seal and its associated registration. Therefore, the use of ornaments, wax, wafer, colour or other devices to physically raise, attach or alter the physical material of the Document is immaterial to the legitimate effect of a Seal.

### Canon 2339

There are only six (6) valid types of Seal: Absolute, Great, Official, Ordinary, Inferior and Private:

(i) An Absolute Seal is the most powerful and highest authority of seal and signature when a man or woman uses their thumbprint in red ink to give life and personality to a Document in their capacity as Executor of their own True Trust and General Executor of the Estate of their Legal Person; and

(ii) A Great Seal is the second highest possible seal and is the official Seal of any Juridic Society Person or Juridic Public Person. Hence a Great Seal is used for the authentication of Documents of the highest importance issued in the name of a Universal True Trust, Global True Trust or Civil True Trust; and

(iii) An Official Seal is the third highest possible Seal issued by an Official Person in the capacity of their office on behalf of a Universal True Trust, Global True Trust or Civil True Trust; and

(iv) An Ordinary Seal is the fourth highest possible Seal issued on behalf of a Juridic Private Person, Juridic Union Person or Juridic Domestic Person in association with a Superior Trust; and

(v) An Inferior Seal is the fifth highest possible Seal issued on behalf of a non-Ucadian legal person; and

(vi) A Private Seal, also known as an Inferior Administrative Seal is the lowest form of seal and is an administrative stamp issued under private law between parties for the cross certification of documents by regulation and central registration of all authorized signatories.

### Canon 2340

An Apostille is an example of a Private Seal whereby private Roman nations who are signatories to a private Hague Convention from 1961 have agreed to recognize and certify each of the documents of each other for legal purposes by ensuring the registration of officials who are authorized to seal documents under private international law.

### Canon 2341

All documents associated with the administration of property as well as the conveyance of property such as Deeds must be properly sealed.

### Canon 2342

The denial of any Inferior Roman Person of the validity of a perfected Document sealed by a superior Seal is tacit and public notice that all Roman instruments are hereby null and void, having no validity in law.

## Article 134 - Sign

### Canon 2343

A Sign, or signature is the act of affixing a name, word, letter or other identifying mark of a legal person to a valid Document to attest its authenticity as witness or execute its contents by Consensus or to give it effect as surety for one's own act. The word sign and signature comes from the Latin word signo/signatum meaning "to mark, stamp print; to seal a document; to coin or mint money; to impress, designate or note".

### Canon 2344

A signature may be written by hand, printed, stamped, typewritten, engraved, photographed, or cut from one instrument and attached to another, and a signature lithographed on an instrument by a party is sufficient for the purpose of signing it; it being immaterial with what kind of instrument a signature is made providing it is done through legitimate use.

### Canon 2345

Legitimate use of a signature is when the man or woman affixing the signature to the valid Document is authorized in some verifiable manner to affix such a name, word, letter or other identifying mark of a particular legal person. The affixing of a signature by a man or woman who does not have proper authority to do so for a particular legal person renders such a signature null and void from the beginning.

### Canon 2346

There are primarily two forms of signature by convention being the Executor or the Trustee/Beneficiary:

(i) The Signature by Executor is by custom and convention the first name only of the legal person to whom they are executor and the letter R. (including the period) for Latin regnatum meaning "to be king, rule, reign, to be supreme lord of an estate"; and

(ii) The Signature by Trustee/Beneficiary is by custom and convention either an "X", or the full name (first name and family name) in stylized script.

### Canon 2347

By custom and function, when a signature is affixed to a document it is either to bear witness to its authenticity, grant certain rights by execution or be bound as surety to the contents of the document:

(i) A General Executor never signs their name in the manner of a Trustee/Beneficiary unless they are acting in such capacity and only ever signs as first name and the letter R. when in the context of a grant, deed and conveyance. In all other cases, an Executor never signs a document; and

(ii) A Trustee/Beneficiary signs their full name in the manner of a Trustee/Beneficiary as a witness to the authenticity of a Document or to accept full liability as surety to perform its contents.

### Canon 2348

When a man or woman is compelled by force to sign a document, such a signature shall have no legal effect. To ensure this is made clear, a man or woman may lawfully choose one of two mechanisms to physically invalidate their signature:

(i) By placing the letters V.C. anywhere within the signature, the man or woman signifies by custom the principle of Vi Coactus or "under constraint " to sign, which immediately invalidates the whole document; or

(ii) If prevented from making clear a signature is made by force, a man or woman may use an ellipsis ". . ." anywhere as part of their signature to prove that they sought to sign V.C. but were otherwise prevented.

### Canon 2349

Whether a man or woman has signed a document or not, if it can be proven that such signature was elicited under false pretense, under duress or some other fraud, then such a signature is null and void.

### Canon 2350

All documents associated with the administration of property as well as the conveyance of property such as Deeds must be properly signed and sealed.

## Article 135 - Notary

### Canon 2351

A Notary is a formal Ecclesiastical position addressing the creation and validation of certain instruments involving the conveyance of Property and Rights first instituted by the Roman Cult in the 13th Century for the creation and issuance of indulgences and then extended to a wider range of "public" instruments by English Statute in the 16th Century.

### Canon 2352

The word Notary is derived from the Latin Notatio/Notarius meaning "a marker, interpreter of observed events, secretary and creator of word meaning (etymology)".

### Canon 2353

The first form of Notaries were "Private" as strictly Ecclesiastical concerning mainly the forms of Indulgences from the late 13th Century and were called "Scrivener Notaries" from Latin "scribo" meaning "scribe" and "venia" meaning "indulgence".

### Canon 2354

As all valid Negotiable Instruments in Western Law are primarily derived from Indulgences, Scrivener Notaries and therefore the Roman Cult has remained at the epicenter of the occult art of global finance since the late 13th Century. The oldest guild of Scrivener Notaries still in existence is the Worshipful Company of Scriveners in central London since 1373.

### Canon 2355

Contrary to their "public" counterparts, the qualities of a Scrivener Notary remain:

- (i) An expert in at least two contemporary European Languages including proficiency in Latin and Ancient Greek; and
- (ii) Strong background and sound knowledge in European and Church History and Canon Law; and
- (iii) Exemplary self discipline and ecclesiastical as well as "military" like devotion to ones calling.

### Canon 2356

The effect of the Scrivener-Indulgence-Negotiable Instrument system of the Roman Cult was to enclose and control the creation of all valuable negotiable instruments throughout Europe and the world for several centuries.

### Canon 2357

In the 16th Century, King Henry VIII introduced the "public" form of the Notary through the Ecclesiastical Licenses Act 1533 (still in force) and overseen by the Archbishop of Canterbury via a tribunal known as the Court of Faculties.

### Canon 2358

The real original purpose of the Notary Public introduced as a test first in England by the Venetians in the 16th Century was to repeat the enclosure and control of valuable instruments and conveyances similar to scrivener notaries but for the conveyance of real property.

### Canon 2359

Originally the role of the Notary Public represented an extended role of the local parish, which also controlled most vital statistics and registers up until the mid 19th Century. However, since the end of the 19th Century, the role of the Notary Public has transferred to almost an exclusive control of members of the Private Bar Guilds.

### Canon 2360

Most statutes of Roman Estates maintain that instruments involving conveyance of any real property or official documents of proof are to be sealed and witnessed by a duly authorized Notary.

## **Canon 2361**

In 1961, through the introduction of a new private treaty between certain Roman States, a new system called Apostille was introduced that has usurped the role of notaries by a system of registering officials and their seals recognized by all signatory States.

## **Article 136 - Acknowledgment**

### **Canon 2362**

Acknowledgment is an Act or Certificate by which a person affirms, avows or admits the truth of certain facts of some previous related instrument, including its genuineness and its execution as a voluntary act or deed. As an instrument, Acknowledgment is the name of the Certificate properly signed and sealed by an authorized officer.

### **Canon 2363**

The word Acknowledgment 16th Century English word from Latin actus="doing, action, esp. on stage", Old English knowlechen = "admit" and Latin mentis = "mind, thought, intention". Hence, the original etymology of acknowledgment is "the action of admitting mind, thought or intention".

### **Canon 2364**

As a true Deed of conveyance must prove not only the validity of the Consensus outlined within the Instrument, but the event of its signing and sealing, the perfection of a Certificate of Acknowledgement within Western Law represents the perfection of a Deed.

## 4.5 Consensus Dispute and Extinction

### Article 137 - Duress

#### Canon 2365

**Duress** or coercion is any threat, fear or inducement directed against a Person to act or refrain from acting in a manner they would otherwise not consider in the absence of the threat, fear or inducement.

#### Canon 2366

Any consent granted under Duress has no effect and is null and void from the beginning.

#### Canon 2367

Any Consensus Instrument sealed and consented under Duress has no effect.

#### Canon 2368

Any testimony given under Duress has no validity and cannot be used as Evidence in any Competent Forum.

## **Article 138 - Perfidy**

### **Canon 2369**

**Perfidy** is the deliberately deceitful act of falsely making a promise, a vow or oath for the purpose of gaining proximity and trust in order to undertake an act of treachery and great injury.

### **Canon 2370**

Perfidy is one of the most heinous acts against the law and society in that a person deliberately uses the good faith and trust of others against them, thus creating confusion, further mistrust and turmoil.

### **Canon 2371**

Of all the persons and inferior juridic persons that have existed, there exists two classes of persons who have consistently demonstrated continued acts of perfidy against virtually every society and community, with apparent immunity within the framework of inferior Roman Law: the Banking class and the Bar Associations.

### **Canon 2372**

The Banking class of families sharing a long history of creating, owning and controlling financial institutions are the single greatest source of acts of Perfidy than every other class of professions and persons combined, excluding the Bar Associations. As a result, this Banking class sharing common ancestry and cultural heritage have been responsible for more wars, genocides, recessions, depressions and global misery than all the worst dictators of history.

### **Canon 2373**

Second to the Banking class of families, the Bar Association is the second greatest source of acts of Perfidy, usually working closely in support of the Banking class.

### **Canon 2374**

In accordance with these Canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and as penalty for their historic Perfidy, no person whose father, grandfather or great grandfather was a major shareholder of a bank is permitted to hold any position of any financial institution, nor may any of their family be involved in banking for seven generations that follow.

### **Canon 2375**

In accordance with these Canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and as penalty for their historic Perfidy, no person who is a member of a Bar Association is permitted to hold any position at law including judge, magistrate, barrister, attorney, lawyer, clerk or assistant.

## **Article 139 - Default**

### **Canon 2376**

**Default** is the failure of a person to appear and defend an accusation, thus causing a judgment or action to be rendered against them.

### **Canon 2377**

The failure to meet an obligation of a Consensus Instrument is a breach, not a default. A breach of a Consensus Instrument is not equivalent to a default.

### **Canon 2378**

Excluding any lawful excuse or obstruction, a person or their counsel is expected to appear before a Competent Authority where an accusation or controversy against them has been raised.

### **Canon 2379**

Excluding any lawful excuse or obstruction, a person who fails to attend a hearing before a Competent Authority, admits their guilt.

### **Canon 2380**

Excluding fraudulent causes or action or errors of due process, the failure of a person to appear before a Competent Authority when called to answer and defend themselves causes an injury to the law.

### **Canon 2381**

When a person has caused an injury to the law and admitted their guilt through non attendance, a Competent Authority may then issue an order against the person known as a Default Judgment, compelling the person to perform the obligations of the order.

### **Canon 2382**

Any person who issues a default notice or judgment before a person has had the opportunity to defend themselves is guilty of fraud and deception and automatically consents and affirms full liability of the default judgment, plus any further penalties and punishment.

### **Canon 2383**

A default notice or judgment can never be issued unless a person has been given the fair right and notice to defend themselves before a competent authority.

## **Article 140 - Alteration**

### **Canon 2384**

**Alteration** is when a material change is made in a Form leading to a change in condition, status or its nature.

### **Canon 2385**

A Material Change is a deliberate action capable of being identified and proven as an alteration to an original Form.

### **Canon 2386**

The Form of a Consensus Instrument can never be altered without the express written permission of all the parties.

### **Canon 2387**

The alteration of a Form of a Consensus Instrument without consent constitutes fraud.

### **Canon 2388**

The terms of a Consensus Instrument can never be altered without the expression written permission of all the parties.

## **Article 141 - Deviation**

### **Canon 2389**

A Deviation is a fictional concept whereby a voluntary and unnecessary departure of a vessel from, or delay in, the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, permits the underwriters to be released from their responsibility.

### **Canon 2390**

In inferior Roman law that applies the laws of the sea upon men and women as flesh "vessels", deviation is often used by underwriters to secure release via inferior Roman Courts of their obligations.

### **Canon 2391**

The application of Deviation to any person as a means of reducing or releasing liability by an underwriter constitutes fraud where such disclosure of techniques is not first clearly stated upon the terms of the Consensus Instrument.

## **Article 142 - Mistake**

### **Canon 2392**

A **Mistake**, also known as a **Mistake of Fact** is an erroneous belief or trust that certain facts are true when committing a reasonable action. A Mistake of Fact does not exist when an action is considered unreasonable.

### **Canon 2393**

A Reasonable action in terms of a Mistake of Fact is any action that one would expect to represent the norms of respectful society and behaviour, thus excluding such actions as violence, depravity, perfidy, fraud and other acts considered universally as anti-social and grossly disrespectful.

### **Canon 2394**

A Mistake of Fact is not permitted to be argued when the alleged actions by the person are grossly unreasonable.

### **Canon 2395**

In the permitted admission of a Mistake of Fact, any assumed surety for liability from alleged injury ceases to exist.

### **Canon 2396**

A person is not considered to consent who commits a mistake.

### **Canon 2397**

Any person permitted to admit a Mistake of Fact must be offered relief to any alleged injury in addition to cessation of any claimed surety for any liabilities associated with the alleged injury.

### **Canon 2398**

Any competent authority that refuses to release a person from surety for any liability upon a permitted admission of Mistake of Fact fully consents to assume the liability for themselves.

### **Canon 2399**

Any competent authority that refuses to offer relief to a person upon a permitted admission of Mistake of Fact is guilty of fraud and a gross injury to the law.

### **Canon 2400**

When a person has been deliberately deceived by fraud, then neither mistake nor injury exists.

### **Canon 2401**

Excluding fraud, consent obviates a mistake.

## **Article 143 - Frustration**

### **Canon 2402**

**Frustration**, also known as Frustration of Purpose, is a fictional concept whereby an unforeseen event delays, impedes or prevents the performance of a primary element of a Consensus Instrument which both parties agreed represented a principle purpose of the Consensus.

### **Canon 2403**

“Principle purpose” of a Consensus in relation to Frustration (of Purpose) is any intrinsic element of the Consensus of such importance that neither party would have entered the Consensus in the first place in its absence.

### **Canon 2404**

Frustration is not equivalent to Impossibility even though both concepts relate to unforeseen events. Impossibility concerns unforeseen events and the duties specified to be performed in an Consensus, whereas Frustration concerns any unforeseen events and the reason a party entered into the Consensus.

### **Canon 2405**

Where Consensus has not made provision to exclude certain unforeseen events, the defense of Frustration may be argued as a lawful defense for non performance of duties under a Consensus for those events not otherwise excluded.

### **Canon 2406**

No mercantile Consensus may seek to exclude Force majeure as a defense for Frustration and as a lawful excuse for non-performance.

## **Article 144 - Impossibility**

### **Canon 2407**

**Impossibility** is a fictional concept whereby an unforeseen event makes performance of the terms of the Consensus impossible.

### **Canon 2408**

“Unforeseen event” in relation to Impossibility is any change in circumstances such as a Force majeure, discovered pre-existing condition, death or disablement or other event of such major significance that there is no way to continue to perform the Consensus.

### **Canon 2409**

Where a Consensus has not made provision to exclude certain unforeseen events, the defense of Impossibility may be argued as a lawful defense for non performance of duties under a Consensus for those events not otherwise excluded.

### **Canon 2410**

No mercantile Consensus may seek to exclude Force majeure as a defense for Impossibility and as a lawful excuse for non-performance.

## **Article 145 - Impracticability**

### **Canon 2411**

**Impracticability** is a fictional concept whereby unforeseen circumstances make performance of the terms of the Consensus unreasonably difficult or unviable for the party obligated to perform.

### **Canon 2412**

“Unforeseen circumstances” in relation to Impracticability is any change in circumstances that were not anticipated nor included in any of the terms of the Consensus.

### **Canon 2413**

“Unreasonably difficult” or “unviable” in relation to Impracticability is a change to the conditions of performance of the agreement that place an unreasonable burden on a party that may also render performance unviable for the party.

### **Canon 2414**

No mercantile agreement may seek to exclude the right to claim relief through the defense of Impracticability.

### **Canon 2415**

The claim of relief through the defense of Impracticability does not excuse non-performance, unless no relief is properly offered.

## **Article 146 - Unconscionability**

### **Canon 2416**

**Unconscionability** is a fictional concept whereby a party may seek defense against the enforcement of a Consensus based on the presence of terms and consideration that are excessively unfair to one party.

### **Canon 2417**

Any valid Consensus must pass a basic test of fairness wherein, no party may take excessive advantage of the circumstances of the other so that any consideration offered or terms provided are manifestly bias and unfair to the other party.

### **Canon 2418**

Unconscionability is equivalent to exploitation whereby a party exploits their superior position to seek to lawfully gain an unfair advantage over the other party in a significantly inferior position.

### **Canon 2419**

Consent of the lesser party to the original Consensus and the cause of action are immaterial to testing an alleged unconscionable and exploitative Consensus.

### **Canon 2420**

A Competent Authority is permitted to render any Consensus found to be unconscionable and exploitative unenforceable and therefore null and void.

## **Article 147 - Misrepresentation**

### **Canon 2421**

**Misrepresentation** is when one party of a Consensus makes false and misleading statements of fact to the other party in order to induce an agreement or secure some other advantage.

### **Canon 2422**

Misrepresentation is equivalent to fraud in the effect that once proven, it causes the extinction of any Consensus with forgiveness of all obligations and debts of the victim. A Competent Authority may also award further damages against the party guilty of misrepresentation.

### **Canon 2423**

False and misleading statements of fact in reference to Misrepresentation are required to be proven to be deliberately and knowingly false, done with the intention of inducing a party to Consensus or secure some other defined advantage within the Consensus.

### **Canon 2424**

Silence is to be regarded as a potential form of misrepresentation. Lack of full disclosure is also to be regarded as a form of misrepresentation.

### **Canon 2425**

A technical distortion of fact may not of itself be sufficient proof of misrepresentation when it can be shown to be a mistake of fact.

### **Canon 2426**

Unless concealment by silence or lack of disclosure can be shown, a change in circumstances between an offer, or a consideration and a final Consensus before consent is not of itself sufficient grounds for misrepresentation.

### **Canon 2427**

The use of terms without proper disclosure as to their legal effect is a form of Misrepresentation.

### **Canon 2428**

Any Mortgage Consensus that fails to properly disclose the financial institution as Landlord, the borrower as Tenant and the agreement as a lease, with interest payments being rent is a form of gross misrepresentation. In accordance with these canons and Pactum De Singularis Caelum all such Consensus Instruments are hereby summarily rendered null and void with the offending financial institution accepting full liability and obligations for their deliberate misrepresentation as penalty.

## Article 148 - Concealment

### Canon 2429

**Concealment** is the deliberate obscuring of one or more attributes of a Form by rendering its identification from view inconspicuous, deceptive, camouflaged or all three. The most common purpose of concealment is secrecy.

### Canon 2430

Concealment is equivalent to hiding a form in plain sight.

### Canon 2431

Concealment is a form of deliberate misrepresentation rendering any Consensus null and void.

### Canon 2432

The most ancient model of concealment is with information in which an encoded message of true information is concealed in a random or meaningless set of statements or characters. A key or cipher is then needed to unlock the concealed information and extract the truth.

### Canon 2433

As all complex systems may be resolved to a few simple axioms, it has been a tradition that the most important and powerful Forms of knowledge and ideas by which a society functions are deliberately concealed from all but a few who possess the right key.

### Canon 2434

The symbol of the key is the most common symbol signifying true knowledge from false knowledge on account of the ancient tradition of publishing deliberately false knowledge in which truth is concealed in plain sight.

### Canon 2435

Concealment is a form of fraud.

### Canon 2436

The most common use of concealment is with knowledge, most specifically those Forms that constitute foundational ideas upon which major elements of society function. As the true knowledge is hidden amongst deliberately false knowledge, the ability to decipher is rendered extremely difficult without a key to unlock and extract the truth.

### Canon 2437

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.

### Canon 2438

As it is a primary objective of the inferior Roman legal system to conceal, defraud and usurp the law, in accordance with these canons, all inferior Roman legal dictionaries, texts and books hereby hold no lawful value nor merit other than their historical interest in how men and woman were denied access to true law for so long.

### Canon 2439

The inferior Roman finance and banking system is deliberately complex with volumes of statutes and procedures designed to deliberately conceal the nature of trade and use of value to all but a very few.

### Canon 2440

As the statutes of the inferior Roman finance and banking system is predicated on fraud, no Consensus or negotiable instrument issued under Roman finance law can possibly claim to be valid unless by acknowledging the supreme authority of these canons, the superiority of the Supreme Financial System and the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

## **Article 149 - Extinction**

### **Canon 2441**

**Extinction** is the cessation of one or more obligations of a Consensus or the Consensus itself. The concept of Termination may also be applied, but also to the whole Consensus itself in accordance with its clauses or some fundamental breach which renders the Consensus inoperable.

### **Canon 2442**

It is a fundamental principle of all Consensus Law that once enacted, a Consensus is to be honored and performed.

### **Canon 2443**

Excluding clauses within the Consensus Instrument which denote the conditions by which part or all of the Consensus may terminate, the most serious condition for extinction and termination is a repudiatory breach, also known as a fundamental breach.

### **Canon 2444**

A Repudiatory Breach is when a party or designated agent or successor is guilty of such a fundamental breach of the essential terms of a Consensus that no remediation may adequately repair the injury or key elements of the Consensus are rendered inoperable. In such circumstances, the distressed party is permitted to terminate performance of the Consensus in addition to entitling that party to pursue punitive action for damages.

### **Canon 2445**

The most serious of all Repudiatory Breaches is when a Trilateral Consensus between Divine or Demonic Spiritual forces is breached by the agents or nominated successors of its foundation. In the history of Civilization the most serious and significant repudiatory breach of this kind is the extinction of the Talmud and Talmudic Law in the 20th Century by false representatives of the Menasheh who caused several fundamental breaches of this agreement.

### **Canon 2446**

In accordance with Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law, Positive Law and all principles of Consensus law, all who claim to remain party to the Covenant of the Talmud and its inclusion in The Bible are hereby terminated from all authority or rights to claim. Instead, all rights to this covenant have been lawfully transferred to the Society of One Heaven in accordance with the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.





## V. Occurrence

### 5.1 Occurrence

#### Article 150 - Occurrence

##### Canon 2447

**Occurrence** is a collection of two or more instances of Ucadian Time experienced by one or more observers in accordance with the Canons of Natural Law.

##### Canon 2448

Ucadian Time is the first, primary and true measuring system of time and space. Therefore any and all other time and measurement system is a derivative from Ucadian Time.

##### Canon 2449

As Ucadia Time is the oldest, the first and only true measurement system of time and space in accordance with valid Divine Law, Natural Law and Positive Law, all claims by any person, aggregate, corporation or other body to own or control any aspect of time and space is a fraud and null and void from the beginning.

##### Canon 2450

The collection of instances representing an Occurrence is always a relative approximation and always present in Ucadian Time forward in sequential order. Backward Time as an Occurrence does not exist, nor is possible.

##### Canon 2451

No two (2) observers may experience Ucadian Time under exactly the same conditions and location, therefore no two (2) observers will have the precise same experience of an Occurrence. Therefore, even in the presence of fact and evidence, there is no absolute truth of experience or memory of a singular collective Occurrence.

## **Article 151 - Instance**

### **Canon 2452**

Instance is the unique experience of a present instant of Ucadian Time by a single observer. A collection of Instances by one or more observers represents an Occurrence.

### **Canon 2453**

No two observers may experience Time under exactly the same conditions and location; therefore no two observers will have the precise same experience of an Instant.

### **Canon 2454**

The perceived duration of an Instance is relative; the greater the density of objects and interactions, the shorter an Instance will appear; the lesser the density of objects and interactions, the longer an Instance will appear.

## Article 152 - Drama

### Canon 2455

A Drama is a composition and enactment of two or more Occurrences as Scenes, real or imagined, performed by one or more actors and spectators representing themselves or the characters of the plot and the alleged dialogue.

### Canon 2456

The word Drama is derived from the ancient Greek word δράμα (drama) meaning "action or deed". The word did not acquire its formal meaning as "an act, theatrical play; a fictional composition" under the mind influence system of the Jesuits deployed through the Shakespeare folio in the late 16th Century. Prior to this time, dating back to Ancient Greece, Ancient Greek plays were known as tragedy from τραγωδία (tragoidia), comedy from κωμωδία (kōmōidia) and satire σατυρικά (saturika).

### Canon 2457

The most significant formal aspect of Drama both in fictional plays and legal drama is the adoption of a classic "three-act structure" of three (3) parts being the Setup, Confrontation and the Resolution.

### Canon 2458

The First Act of a Drama is usually to establish the main characters, their relationships and the pressing controversy that confronts the main character (Protagonist). The first act usually ends upon the "first dramatic turning point" where the full crucible facing the Protagonist is laid bare by the Antagonist.

### Canon 2459

The Second Act of a Drama, also referred to as "rising action", normally sees the Protagonist respond to the crucible in some form of defence or attack. However, the efforts only normally make things worse as the Antagonist(s) appear superior in skill, in knowledge, while the Protagonist struggles to find their competence that can only be solved through a higher sense of self awareness, or "epinoia".

### Canon 2460

The Third and Final Act of a Drama sees the resolution of the story. The climax, also known as the "second dramatic turning point" is when all the outstanding threads of the story are brought to their most intense moment and the key question(s) resolved, leaving the protagonist and other characters with the benefit of knowledge of hindsight and self awareness.

### Canon 2461

Unlike other forms of fiction, Drama in the classic Greek style of tragedy often ends with the Protagonist suffering some great loss, sacrifice, punishment or even death at the end of the Third Act.

### Canon 2462

When applied to a court matter, the first dramatic turning point is the Plea and the second dramatic turning point or "climax" is the verdict.

## **Article 153 - Scene**

### **Canon 2463**

A Scene is a composition, assemblage and enactment of the place, time, objects, characters, circumstance and actions of an Occurrence, real or imagined, forming a key element of a Drama.

### **Canon 2464**

The word scene is derived from the Ancient Greek σκηνή (skēnē) meaning “the part of a theater (stage) on which the acting is normally performed”.

### **Canon 2465**

In a classic "three-act" Drama, the number of scenes per act may vary. However, the general average appears to be at least two and less than eight, with each scene representing a different period of time, circumstance and context.

## **Article 154 - Dramatis personae**

### **Canon 2466**

The Dramatis Personae is a list of the characters of a Drama, arranged in order of first appearance.

### **Canon 2467**

The phrase is constructed from two Latin words being dramatis meaning "drama, play" and personae being the plural of person or "persons".

## **Article 155 - Party**

### **Canon 2468**

A Party is one or more persons constituting a particular position, stand, opinion, or action of the Plot and Scene of the Drama, usually in distinction to another Party named in the Drama.

### **Canon 2469**

The word Party originates from the Latin word *partis* meaning “share, fraction, side, direction, respect, degree, role, duty, function”.

### **Canon 2470**

As a Drama is recreation of Occurrences, it is possible that the affiliation of one or more persons constituting a Party may differ from the original Occurrence, particularly when allegiances may change.

## **Article 156 - Spectator**

### **Canon 2471**

A Spectator is one who observed (watched) rather than participated in one or more Occurrences, recreated through a Drama that may or may not come forward in the character of a Witness.

### **Canon 2472**

The word Spectator originates from the Latin word spectātor of the same name and meaning.

## **Article 157 - Actor**

### **Canon 2473**

An Actor is one who plays the character of an active participant rather than Spectator of one or more alleged Occurrences, real or imagined, recreated through a Drama.

### **Canon 2474**

The word Actor comes from the Ancient Greek word *ακτωρ* (*aktōr*) meaning "a leading performer".

### **Canon 2475**

The role of an Actor may be performed by an original person alleged to have participated in the Occurrence, or by a person whose profession is as an Actor, or hobby is being an Actor.

## **Article 158 - Protagonist**

### **Canon 2476**

The Protagonist is the main Character of a Drama, representing a leading person in a contest; its principal performer.

### **Canon 2477**

The word Protagonist originates from Ancient Greek word πρωταγωνιστής (protagonistes) meaning "a chief actor"), itself from πρωτος (protos) meaning "first" and αγωνιστής (agōnistēs) meaning "actor, competitor".

### **Canon 2478**

The role of Protagonist may be performed by an original person alleged to have participated in the Occurrence, or by a person whose profession is as an Actor, or hobby is being an Actor.

## **Article 159 - Antagonist**

### **Canon 2479**

An Antagonist is a primary opponent, adversary or enemy of one or more Protagonists associated with a Drama.

### **Canon 2480**

The word Antagonist originates from Ancient Greek word ανταγωνιστής (antagonistes) meaning "opponent" itself from αντί (anti) meaning "against" and αγωνιστής (agōnistēs) meaning "actor, competitor".

## **Article 160 - Deuteragonist**

### **Canon 2481**

A Deuteragonist is a supporter or accomplice associated with either the Protagonist or Antagonist performing a secondary role concerning the Drama, rather than a primary function as either a Protagonist or Antagonist themselves.

## **Article 161 - Plot**

### **Canon 2482**

A Plot is the general course of the story of a Drama, including significant occurrences that determine its course or significant patterns of occurrences.

## **Article 162 - Motive**

### **Canon 2483**

Motive is the existence of a clear and definable intention previously possessed by an Actor capable of being connected to a resulting Act such that the intention may be claimed as the cause of the action and the action considered the form or proof.

### **Canon 2484**

A Drama is incomplete without the Motive of the Protagonist being revealed.

## 5.2 Fact

### Article 163 - Fact

#### Canon 2485

A Fact is a Form referring to valid information about past or present events, attributes or actions which is provable in Reality.

#### Canon 2486

As valid Reality and Truth are defined by these Canons, a Fact is not a Fact but a false assertion or fraud if it does not conform to these canons.

#### Canon 2487

When anyone references, writes or speaks of a "Fact", "True Fact", or "Absolute Fact" it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 164 - Methodology**

### **Canon 2488**

Method of Fact is the approach by which a Fact may be discovered, prepared, obtained through the proper measurement in the pursuit of knowledge and investigation.

### **Canon 2489**

The word Methodology originates from the Ancient Greek word μέθοδος (methodos) meaning “pursuit of knowledge, investigation and the mode and system of prosecuting such inquiry”.

### **Canon 2490**

A Methodology for the pursuit and discovery of facts is valid only when its elements are in accordance with these Canons.

### **Canon 2491**

A claimed Fact obtained through a methodology not consistent with these Canons is itself invalid.

## **Article 165 - Source**

### **Canon 2492**

Source of Fact is the primary person, place, thing from which a Fact has come or is acquired.

### **Canon 2493**

When the source of a claimed Fact is obtained through documentation, it may be classed as a source text and such information must be referred by Citation.

### **Canon 2494**

There are three forms of source text being Primary, Secondary and Tertiary:

(i) A Primary Source Text is first hand written evidence and testimony made at the time of the events by an actor or witness to such events and whereby the provenance of such evidence is verifiable; and

(ii) A Secondary Source Text is written accounts of history based upon Primary Source Texts or a claimed reprint or approximate reproduction of an alleged Primary Source Text in which no Primary Source Text exists; and

(iii) A Tertiary Source Text is any compilation of Secondary Sources and excerpts from Primary Source Texts.

### **Canon 2495**

A Source Text cannot be considered to be a Primary Source Text if the text is a claimed reprint or approximate reproduction, or the text is derived from an extract of a Secondary Source Text to imply the existence of a Primary Source but the original is missing.

### **Canon 2496**

A Source Text cannot be considered to be a Secondary Source Text if the text is a claimed reprint or approximate reproduction, or the text is derived from an extract of a Tertiary Source Text to imply the existence of a Secondary Source but the original is missing.

### **Canon 2497**

A claimed Fact derived from a valid Primary Source Text shall always have higher standing than a claimed Fact derived from a Secondary Source Text. Similarly, a claimed Fact derived from a valid Secondary Source Text shall always have higher standing than a claimed Fact derived from a Tertiary Source Text.

### **Canon 2498**

As the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also falsely known as the Holy See did in part admit in its actions in Ecclesiae Christi [July 28, 1591] to the deliberate creation of false and fraudulent source texts including the destruction of countless true original source texts and the absurdity that such false and fraudulent documents are legally permitted to be argued as true and correct, all source texts originating from the Roman Cult, including all historic legal texts used by the Cult to claim their authority and position are hereby null and void from the beginning when they were first issued.

### **Canon 2499**

No source text deemed a fraud in part or whole, in accordance with these Canons may be used as a valid source text in Law.

## Article 166 - Reference

### Canon 2500

A Reference is an abbreviated identification of another document source within a body of text including a complete and formal identification at the end of the text. A valid reference is known as a Citation.

### Canon 2501

A valid Citation is any Reference that conforms in Form to the requirements prescribed by these canons in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

### Canon 2502

A Reference is not a valid Citation but an inferior reference, having no validity if it does not conform to the requirements prescribed by these canons.

### Canon 2503

There is no higher form of authority of valid Citation than these canons. When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Citation", "Valid Citation", or "Highest Authority Citation" it shall mean these canons and no other.

### Canon 2504

Excluding the sacred covenants, charters, scripture, codes and canons of Ucadia and One Heaven, no text of historic significance, or of more than twenty (20) words that represents an exact likeness of an earlier source may be included within a more recent text without valid Citation. Failure to provide valid Citation is an offence known as plagiarism.

### Canon 2505

All valid Citations comprise three (3) elements: an inserted abbreviated reference within the body of some text known as a Cito, a more formal and complete reference at the end of a page, chapter or division of the document known as a Profero and a comprehensive summary of all sources as an appendix to the document known as a Summarum.

### Canon 2506

When considering the three (3) elements of any valid Citation, an author may choose one of two valid systems of Citation to use throughout their work: Notational Citation and Parenthetical Citation. Only one system may be used throughout a whole document.

### Canon 2507

Notational Citation is a system of valid citation whereby the use of Cito within the body of text is as superscript sequential numbers, corresponding to a correspondingly numbered Profero at the bottom of each page or at the end of the chapter or division and then the Summarum at the end of the document.

### Canon 2508

Parenthetical Citation is a system of valid citation whereby the use of Cito within the body of text is through short abbreviated text within correct brackets or parenthesis, corresponding to alphabetically or time arranged Profero at the end of the chapter or division and then the Summarum at the end of the document.

### Canon 2509

When using Parenthetical Citation, all references to inferior Roman Law, Sharia Law or Talmudic Law sources must be in square brackets denoting their inferior status, with any other source permitted to use rounded brackets.

### Canon 2510

When referencing a valid Canon of these Canons as a Cito, the word "Canon" followed by the appropriate number is sufficient, or the abbreviation "Can." and then number is appropriate.

## **Canon 2511**

Any document that uses the word "Canon" or abbreviation "Can." to specifically denote some false and inferior Canon as a Cito and does not isolate such a reference in square brackets is itself automatically null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 167 - Verification**

### **Canon 2512**

Verification is the substantiation or proof of an assumption such that the assumption may be regarded as true and therefore fact.

### **Canon 2513**

A Fact may be regarded as verified when the substance of it has been compared to these Canons and found to be in accordance.

### **Canon 2514**

As the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also falsely known as the Holy See has been proven to be habitual historic purveyors of forgeries, frauds and misinformation, nothing stated, presented as proof by them or their agents may be taken as verification of fact or truth.

## 5.3 Evidence

### Article 168 - Evidence

#### Canon 2515

Evidence is any manifest Valid Form to a minimum Standard of Proof that can be produced during any formal Argument which is deemed relevant and may support or refute a Fact that has been stated as part of the proceedings.

#### Canon 2516

The Valid Form of evidence is evidence which conforms in its appearance, source, handling and presentation to the rules of admissibility and is in accordance with these Canons.

#### Canon 2517

Standard of Proof of evidence is the level of validity and claim associated with evidence that supports and satisfies any associated burden of proof in bringing forth an argument. There are three (3) forms of Standard of Proof associated with evidence:

(i) Evidence beyond a reasonable doubt is the highest Standard of Proof through evidence when the evidence presented leaves no reasonable doubt in the mind of a "reasonable person" that the facts supported must be true; and

(ii) Clear and convincing evidence is the second highest Standard of Proof through evidence when the evidence presented leaves little or no reasonable doubt in the mind of a "reasonable person" that the facts at issue are supported and are in all probability true; and

(iii) Excessive and reasonable weight (preponderance) of evidence is the minimum Standard of Proof through evidence when the evidence presented leaves little or no reasonable doubt in the mind of a "reasonable person" that the facts presented by one(1) party are more convincing than the material presented by the other party and are in all probability true.

#### Canon 2518

Relevant evidence means evidence admissible by law having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to formal Argument more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.

#### Canon 2519

In all criminal matters, the Standard of Proof through evidence must always be beyond reasonable doubt. However, in matters of Civil Law, the Standard of Proof may be distinguished between the superior standard of "clear and convincing evidence" versus the lesser standard of "excessive and reasonable weight (preponderance) of evidence".

#### Canon 2520

Only three valid classes of evidence exist: Physical, Testimonial and Inferential:

(i) Physical evidence is any physical object which may be considered relevant to an Argument in that it provides physical support or rebuttal to a statement of fact; and

(ii) Testimonial evidence is any sworn testimony by a witness having been given either in an open court, video recording or written statement; and

(iii) Inferential (or circumstantial) evidence is any combination of admissible physical and/or testimonial evidence which when taken as a whole through the use of Logic, Reason and Inference implies the existence of further evidence which is unable to be physically submitted at the time of proceedings.

## Article 169 - Physical

### Canon 2521

Physical evidence, also defined as “real evidence” is any form or parts of a physical object intended to support or rebut a fact associated with an Argument.

### Canon 2522

There are six (6) broad categories of Physical Evidence being Object, Material, Chemical, Biological, Documentary and Digital namely:

- (i) Object is complete or self contained objects whether instruments, firearm, powered, non-powered, clothes etc.; and
- (ii) Material is parts of any material such as fibre, metal, stone etc.; and
- (iii) Chemical is part of any chemical reaction, residue, gunpowder, fingerprint reaction etc.; and
- (iv) Biological is any biological culture, sample, body part or whole; and
- (v) Documentary is any printed documents; and
- (vi) Digital is any digital files, audio, video, transactions, recordings.

### Canon 2523

The validity and therefore admissibility of Physical evidence relevant to an Argument is dependent upon three major qualities being provenance, method of collection and integrity, namely:

- (i) Provenance signifying the ownership history of the object and its chain of custody; and
- (ii) Method of Collection signifying how the object/evidence came into possession of the party now seeking its inclusion as evidence in the argument; and
- (iii) Integrity of the object/evidence excluding any possibility of alteration, tampering once collected, contamination or the exclusion of significant degradation beyond recognition since it was collected and registered.

### Canon 2524

The Provenance of Evidence signifying the ownership history of the object and its chain of custody is an important quality affecting the validity and therefore admissibility of Physical Evidence. As a result, there are several essential criteria that must be met in order for Physical Evidence to be accepted and admitted as valid evidence, namely:

- (i) That the evidence has not been fraudulently manufactured, positioned, manipulated or altered in anyway; and
- (ii) That the evidence has not been obtained through fraudulent means.

### Canon 2525

The Method of Collection is an essential quality affecting the validity and therefore admissibility of Physical Evidence. As a result, there are several essential criteria that must be met in order for Physical Evidence to be accepted and admitted as valid evidence, namely:

- (i) That the date of obtaining and recording the evidence, or the act/event in question does not exceed the statutory limit of charges and/or suits been brought for such a civil or criminal offence; and
- (ii) That the collection and/or submission of evidence has been properly recorded in a record of evidence and witnessed by a clerk of a court independently of formal investigators; and
- (iii) That the evidence has been collected using proper forensic methods and has been properly sealed and stored securely.

## **Canon 2526**

The Integrity of the object/evidence is the third essential quality affecting the validity and therefore admissibility of Physical Evidence. As a result, there are several essential criteria concerning Integrity of the storage and protection of Evidence, namely:

(i) That all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the evidence has not been accessed or handled other than through the formal proceedings to which it relates; and

(ii) That its authenticity may be examined by a formal expert called by either the prosecutor or defense of a formal proceedings; and

(iii) That it may be represented to formal proceedings on request; and

(iv) The forensic procedures by which evidence is collected must be able to prove that in its obtaining and in its processing it has not been contaminated by external sources that may potentially account for its existence; and

(v) All evidence obtained forensically must be recorded properly and able to be subject to scientific/expert testimony and cross examination.

## **Canon 2527**

Where the accused in a suit has an active criminal record, physical evidence from previous criminal convictions, including the details and circumstances of the previous convictions(s) are automatically admissible.

## **Canon 2528**

Where the same two parties have previously been engaged in a Civil suit (trial or hearing), the physical evidence from the previous dispute is automatically admissible.

## **Article 170 - Testimonial**

### **Canon 2529**

Testimonial Evidence is a form of evidence obtained from a witness who makes a solemn statement or declaration of fact under oath or affirmation.

### **Canon 2530**

The validity and therefore admissibility of Testimonial evidence relevant to an Argument is dependent upon four major qualities being Competency, Integrity, Authenticity, Objectivity, namely:

(i) Competency is that the witness is capable of comprehending questions and capable of answering truthfully without influence; and

(ii) Integrity is the context that the witness has not been offered any financial benefit or that reward has been offered to a witness for their testimony, nor has the witness been threatened or coerced; and

(iii) Authenticity is that the words of the witness are their own and that they have not been coached in any way by any third party on what to say or not to say; and

(iv) Objectivity that the answers are firsthand knowledge of fact and not hearsay.

### **Canon 2531**

Unless a witness is testifying as an expert witness, testimony in the form of opinions or inferences is generally limited to those opinions or inferences that are rationally based on the perceptions of the witness and are helpful to a clear understanding of the witness' testimony.

### **Canon 2532**

No Testimonial Evidence may be taken in court by a court official unless they themselves have agreed and declared themselves to be operating under oath.

## **Article 171 - Inferential**

### **Canon 2533**

Inferential (or circumstantial) evidence is any evidence “inferred” through the application of the tools of Logic and Reason based on prevailing physical and/or testimonial evidence.

### **Canon 2534**

The validity and therefore admissibility of Inferential evidence relevant to an Argument is dependent upon four (4) major qualities being Induction, Reduction, Deduction, Conclusion, namely:

(i) Induction is the derivation of general principles from specific instances of at least three (3) forms of Physical Evidence and / or Testimonial Evidence; and

(ii) Reduction is the logical elimination of possible alternatives to the conclusion derived from Induction to validate the Inductive conclusion is sound; and

(iii) Deduction is the testing of both induction and reduction conclusions by the determination of a conclusion from existing known truths; and

(iv) Conclusion is a summary of all three (3) methods of Induction, Reduction and Deduction to validate the consistency of any postulation.

### **Canon 2535**

Unlike Physical Evidence and Testimonial Evidence, the existence of Inferential Evidence is mandatory in any legal argument as the application of inference in accordance with these Canons ensures the integrity and correct interpretation of the other forms of evidence.

### **Canon 2536**

The absence of any valid Inferential Evidence, negates the validity of all other claimed evidence.

## **Article 172 - Disclosure**

### **Canon 2537**

Disclosure of Evidence is the acknowledgment, notification, presentment of Physical Evidence in the due process of any argument or dispute.

### **Canon 2538**

Prior to the commencement of any formal proceedings, all parties are required to fully disclose all Physical Evidence they plan to present in a formal index of citation properly and uniquely numbered so that the court and any opposing parties may refer to it by number or by subject name.

### **Canon 2539**

Prior to the commencement of any formal proceedings, either party may lodge an Application for Discovery of Evidence in which specific requests for documents reputedly in the possession of another party material to the proceedings is believed to possess or control. The party receiving such a request is then obliged to respond within a reasonable time to the request or give good cause as to why such documents cannot be produced or specific requests are unreasonable or mistaken.

### **Canon 2540**

Prior to the commencement of any formal proceedings, either party may lodge an Application for Interrogatory Evidence in which specific requests to answer certain questions are put to the other party material to the proceedings. However, no question may be put that directly accuses the other party of an offence. The party receiving such a request is then obliged to respond within a reasonable time to the request or give good cause as to why such questions cannot be answered. By default, unanswered questions of a valid Application for Interrogatory Evidence are always answered in the affirmative at the commencement of proceedings.

### **Canon 2541**

Prior to the commencement of any formal proceedings, either party may lodge Documentary Evidence providing it conforms to the form accepted by the juridic person and legal system.

### **Canon 2542**

Excluding Testimonial and Inferential Evidence, Physical Evidence is generally excluded from being entered into a formal proceeding after it has commenced after pleadings unless the knowledge of such Physical Evidence is divulged through Testimonial Evidence and it can be reasonably argued that such evidence would have been presented as part of defence or prosecution if its existence were known.

### **Canon 2543**

The withholding of relevant evidence is an offence and grounds for dismissal.

## **Article 173 - Admission**

### **Canon 2544**

Admission or “admissibility” is the formal acceptance by adjudication of any evidence presented as part of an Argument.

### **Canon 2545**

Admissible evidence is relevant evidence that complies with the rules of relevance and integrity of existence defined by these Canons. Only admissible evidence may be presented in all Ecclesiastical, Civil and Criminal Matters.

### **Canon 2546**

Alleged evidence where its relevance and probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice may be excluded from admission to the proceedings at hand.

### **Canon 2547**

Alleged evidence obtained under duress relates to any verbal, written, video evidence obtained from a witness and/or suspect by law enforcement, court or other officials in circumstances where the man, woman or person was deliberately placed in a state of actual or implied pressure or fear in order to gain a response is not permitted to be admitted as evidence.

### **Canon 2548**

Alleged evidence obtained without proper warrant, cause or authority to search and seize such evidence is not permitted to be admitted as evidence.

### **Canon 2549**

In ruling upon the admissibility of evidence, the judge shall not discuss or comment upon the weight of the same or its bearing in the matter, but shall simply decide whether or not it is admissible; nor shall they, at any stage of the proceeding previous to the return of the verdict, make any remark to convey to the jury that will influence their opinion of the matter.

### **Canon 2550**

In ruling upon the admissibility of evidence to be presented to a jury, a judge or magistrate shall not apply any limitation or weight to restriction based on the presumed level of jurisprudence and professional legal knowledge of the jury. Instead, the admissibility of evidence before a jury shall be the same as if it were being presented to for admission before a panel of judges.





## VI. Argument

### 6.1 Argument

#### Article 174 - Argument

##### Canon 2551

An Argument is one or several connected postulations to influence the opinion of another upon Faith or to support a proposition as Proof. A postulation may be based on one or more Facts, or Suppositions, or a combination of both.

##### Canon 2552

As all Arguments depend upon meaning, all arguments are by definition fictional, regardless of whether they seek to influence upon Faith, or Proof or both.

##### Canon 2553

The ability to present coherent and connected postulations is essential to any Idea, Model and System based on Meaning. Therefore, the validity of an Argument may be equated in some degree to the value and validity of a Model, Idea or System.

##### Canon 2554

As all Arguments are by definition fictional, the test for the validity of any argument may be based upon such qualities as its coherence, comprehensiveness, relevance, consistency. The age of an Argument, or its customary acceptance is insufficient evidence alone for its validity.

##### Canon 2555

An argument that is consistent with these canons and conforms to the prescripts of Pactum de Singularis Caelum is superior to any argument that is inconsistent to these canons.

## **Article 175 - Cause**

### **Canon 2556**

A Reason or Cause is any alleged fact or facts consistent with natural law employed as an argument to justify and explain an Action or Act.

### **Canon 2557**

All Divine Immortal Spirits expressed in Trust into a Flesh vessel possess the ability to Reason, except those physically constrained by severe injury or disability. Where a man, or woman is unconstrained by severe injury, or disability it is expected they accept self determination and the exercise of reason.

### **Canon 2558**

The reason of the law ceasing, the law itself ceases.

### **Canon 2559**

No proceedings in law may commence without due cause.

## **Article 176 - Interpretation**

### **Canon 2560**

Interpretation is the use of argument, reason, logic and competence in accordance with these canons to deduce the correct intent and meaning of the law. Thus, to interpret the law is to explain and apply The Law as it was originally intended.

### **Canon 2561**

The best interpreter of a valid canon is the canon itself. Therefore, the best interpretation of any administrative act, statute or ordinance is its conformity to these canons first and secondly to itself.

### **Canon 2562**

Conformity to these valid Canons, not use is the best interpreter of things. Therefore, custom alone is the worst interpreter of the law.

### **Canon 2563**

In the construction of valid agreements conforming to these canons, words are to be interpreted against the person using them.

### **Canon 2564**

Lawful commands in accordance with these canons receive a strict interpretation, but unlawful may command a broad and extended interpretation.

### **Canon 2565**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of "Interpretation", "Valid Interpretation", or "Correct Interpretation" it shall mean these canons and no other.

### **Canon 2566**

It is an invalid interpretation which corrupts the text of any canon.

## Article 177 - Proposition

### Canon 2567

A Proposition, also known as a “protasis” is a Form of words or symbolic variables by which an expression of meaning, also known as the “Predicate” or “Premise” affirms or denies an assumption of fact concerning an Object or Concept, also known as the “Subject”. The words or symbols used to construct and connect the expression between the Predicate and Subject are known as the “Copula”.

### Canon 2568

The word Proposition is derived from the Latin propositio meaning "purpose or theme". However, the original Ancient Greek word used by Aristotle when describing a proposition (in his invention of syllogism) was protasis from πρότασις (protasis) meaning “to put forward, tender, to propose”.

### Canon 2569

The word Predicate is derived from the Latin praedico meaning “to mention before hand, to prearrange, to foretell, to warn”. The word Premise is derived from the Latin praemisum meaning “to send in advance”.

### Canon 2570

The word Subject is derived from the Latin "subiecto" meaning “to lay under, put to, to throw up”.

### Canon 2571

The word Copula is derived from the Latin copula meaning “rope, leash, grappling iron/anchor or binding”.

### Canon 2572

In the context of Logic and Argument, the word “sentence” is wrongly argued as being equivalent to the word Proposition. The word sentence is derived from the Latin word sententia meaning “way of thinking, opinion or sentiment”. Therefore sentence by its original and true definition implies a predisposed bias towards an argument which is incompatible with the independent and objective testing for truth or falsity of an expression.

### Canon 2573

In the context of Logic and Argument, the word “statement” is wrongly argued as being equivalent to the word Proposition. The word statement is derived from two Latin words statuo meaning “to determine, appoint, to decide, settle, to decree, prescribe, to judge, consider, conclude” and ment(is) meaning “mind”. Therefore statement by its original and true definition implies a judgment or conclusion in mind before the facts have been tested on their merits being incompatible with the concept of Proposition.

## Article 178 - Conclusion

### Canon 2574

A Conclusion, also known as a “deduction” is a Form of end, finish, result or decision derived through inference and the application of logic and reasoning. A Conclusion is also the third proposition of a syllogism, deduced from two prior premises (major and minor).

### Canon 2575

The word Conclusion is derived from the Latin *concludo* meaning “to shut up, to enclose, to end, to round off”.

### Canon 2576

A Form of end, finish, result or decision that is not derived through inference and the application of logic and reasoning cannot be defined as a valid Conclusion.

### Canon 2577

All arguments as matters of law must be resolved through valid Conclusion.

## **Article 179 - System**

### **Canon 2578**

A System is a set of interdependent and specialized objects or concepts that can be defined within some boundary as forming a unity, also known as an “integrated whole”.

### **Canon 2579**

All Systems share the same elements, being:

- (i) Rules of Classification and Behaviour by which the System itself and its function may be defined; and
- (ii) A Boundary or Limit which defines those objects or concepts within the System and those excluded from it; and
- (iii) Structure by which the objects or concepts exist and conform within the System; and
- (iv) Relationships between the various objects and concepts; and
- (v) Dynamic Behaviour and Interactivity between the various objects and concepts; and
- (vi) Purpose for which the System primarily exists.

### **Canon 2580**

All forms of valid Argument are derived from valid Systems of Argument.

### **Canon 2581**

All valid Systems of Argument may be divided into either Bi-Valent or Multi-Valent Systems determined by the outputs of any given argument. Bi-Valent Systems such as Logic produce just two choices being an “A or B” outcome. Multi-Valent Systems such as most forms of Natural Systems produce more than two choices such as an “A and/or B to some degree” outcome.

### **Canon 2582**

All valid Systems of Argument may be defined by their influence on the Conclusion of any Propositions as either Passive or Active. Passive Systems of Argument seek to remove deliberate bias to enable the most objective Conclusions from given inputs. Active Systems of Argument seek to impose certain bias to ensure the desired Conclusion is achieved.

## **Article 180 - Validity**

### **Canon 2583**

Validity is the quality of a Form being valid, namely strong, authentic and genuine, as such Form is capable of being justified and proven to be true through logic and reason. Hence, Valid arguments possess legal force.

### **Canon 2584**

An argument declared Valid on claimed force of law alone does not make it valid. Not only must such a body of law itself be proven to be valid, but the arguments by which the law is used.

### **Canon 2585**

Valid is equivalent to testing and measurement. Validity is impossible without the existence of some objective measure.

### **Canon 2586**

Belief and faith are irrelevant to validity. Validity is a test of the strength of a form, not its popularity. The more comprehensive a model, the more logical, reasoned and perfected the more valid, regardless of whether such a model of law is believed or not.

### **Canon 2587**

Any form of law based upon belief and faith that is tested against an equal or larger body of law based upon logic or reason, by definition is less valid.

### **Canon 2588**

In accordance with these canons and because of the existence of these canons, all Roman law of the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also known as the Roman Catholic Church as well as Talmudic Law and Sharia Law are henceforth invalid.

## **Article 181 - Maxim**

### **Canon 2589**

A Maxim is a term used to describe a self-evident axiom or premise constituting an expression of a general principle or rule in accordance with these canons.

### **Canon 2590**

By definition, all valid canons that precede or follow this canon are maxims.

### **Canon 2591**

A maxim is not a maxim but an inferior statement or claim if it is not in accordance with these canons.

### **Canon 2592**

The claim a statement is a maxim through custom or acceptance has no validity unless it is in accordance with these canons. Therefore all claimed maxims of law are hereby null and void unless they conform to these canons.

### **Canon 2593**

No statement that is claimed as a maxim of law may be used in a competent forum unless it is a valid canon.

### **Canon 2594**

When anyone references, writes or speaks of a "Maxim", or "Maxim of Law", or "Maxims" it shall mean these canons and no other.

## **Article 182 - Status**

### **Canon 2595**

Status is the legal standing and position of a Person determined by their attributes; inherent rights or limitations and the nature of the controversy as either Criminal, Civil or Ecclesiastical.

### **Canon 2596**

By definition, a living member of One Heaven possesses a minimum of three persons being their Divine Person, True Person and Superior Person that all have higher status than any inferior Roman person or lesser society. Therefore, no Roman juridic society or any other non-Ucadian society may claim jurisdiction over one or more of the superior persons of a living member of One Heaven.

### **Canon 2597**

When the Offence is Criminal or Ecclesiastical in accordance with these canons, all members are subject to the law and equal before the law. Therefore, any claim of higher status above the law by a member is automatically null and void from the beginning as well as a grave injury to the law and rule of law.

### **Canon 2598**

When the Offence is Civil in accordance with these canons, only Juridic Society Persons may invoke those positions, limits and rights bestowed by their creation including statutes to support a claim of higher status. All other Persons are equal before the law.

### **Canon 2599**

When the Offence is issued by a Roman society or some lesser society against a member of One Heaven, the member may evoke their superior standing and choose to have the matter resolved in accordance these canons.

## **Article 183 - Competency**

### **Canon 2600**

Competence is the fictional concept of being fit, proper and qualified to produce and argue Reason through knowledge and skill of Law, Logic and Rhetoric against opposing arguments. Therefore, a man or woman cannot claim competence without demonstrating skills at reason, argument and knowledge and suitable qualification. Competence may also be used in the context of Juridic Persons having sufficient authority and qualification within the limits of their statutes.

### **Canon 2601**

As the Divine Person is also part of the Divine Creator, a Divine Person is always considered competent.

### **Canon 2602**

While the Divine Person is always considered competent, it is possible for the True Person represented by the flesh to be incompetent.

### **Canon 2603**

Only True Persons represented by the flesh of a living man or woman demonstrating knowledge and consent to these Canons and agreeing to obey statutes derived from the Canons may be regarded as competent.

### **Canon 2604**

As Natural birth of the flesh is proof of lawful conveyance from a Divine Trust to a True Trust and willing consent by the Divine Person to be born in accordance with these Canons, when the flesh denies its membership to One Heaven, or its Trusteeship or these Canons, then the flesh automatically declares itself as Incompetent.

### **Canon 2605**

An Incompetent Person is not permitted to hold any senior office, nor hold any Ecclesiastical position for any entity which claims Divine power and authority.

### **Canon 2606**

Any judge or magistrate who willfully and deliberately ignores their obligation to stand by their oath and duties of office, especially when requested to reaffirm their solemn obligations before or during a legal proceeding, automatically declares themselves incompetent with any subsequent judgment, orders or decisions null and void from the beginning.

## 6.2 Logic

### Article 184 - Logic

#### Canon 2607

Logic is a formal System of Argument based on the principles of Inference and Reason by which Propositions are properly expressed to achieve consistent Conclusions across a wide variety of Subjects.

#### Canon 2608

There are three (3) forms of valid Logic based on the approach to time and the chronology of events as well as the number of inputs (Propositions) and options of Conclusion being Bivalent Linear, Multivalent Linear and Multivalent Multilinear:

(i) Bivalent Linear Logic is based on the presumption of single chronological set of dependent time events and only one (1) of two (2) possible outcomes or Conclusions; and

(ii) Multivalent Linear Logic is based on the presumption of a single chronological set of dependent time events and two (2) or more possible outcomes or Conclusions; and

(iii) Multivalent Multilinear Logic is based on the presumption of a multiple set of interdependent time events and two (2) or more possible outcomes or Conclusions.

#### Canon 2609

Only Multivalent Multilinear Logic is capable to approximating to any degree of accuracy the reality of Divine Law, Natural Law or Cognitive Law. Both Multivalent Linear Logic and Bivalent Linear Logic are wholly unable to accurately portray the reason, function and effect of any real world events with any degree of accuracy.

#### Canon 2610

While Bivalent Linear Logic is the most unnatural system for portraying, recreating or analyzing the reason, cause and effect of any real world events, it is the most functional of all three (3) logic models in terms of law because of its simplicity. Therefore, Bivalent Linear Logic is the foundation of all Positive Law or law derived from Positive Law.

#### Canon 2611

As Bivalent Linear Logic is the most unnatural system for portraying, recreating or analyzing the reason, cause and effect of any real world events, it cannot be used in Law to describe Cognitive Law, Natural Law or Divine Law. Furthermore, Bivalent Linear Logic can only be applied to fictitious persons, not to actual men or women.

#### Canon 2612

As Bivalent Linear Logic is wholly unnatural to the real world, all men and women must be granted the right of free will and consent to be adjudicated according to Bivalent Linear Logic through persons.

#### Canon 2613

Bivalent Linear Logic is based on three (3) laws of reason being Identity, Non-Contradiction and Bivalency being:

(i) The Law of Identity states than an object is the same as its identity; and

(ii) The Law of Non-Contradiction or the "exclusion of paradox" states that a valid proposition cannot state something that is and that is not in the same respect and at the same time; and

(iii) The Law of Bivalency (Excluded Middle) states that conclusions will resolve themselves to one (1) of two (2) states being valid or invalid.

## **Article 185 - Inference**

### **Canon 2614**

Inference, or "syllogism" is the act of drawing a Conclusion by the use of Deductive Logic or Inductive Logic. Hence, the Conclusion drawn through Logic is also called an Inference.

### **Canon 2615**

The word Inference comes from Latin infero meaning "lowest, bottom of, simplest" and enti/ensus meaning "to struggle up, climb, to strive, to give birth to".

### **Canon 2616**

The word Syllogism comes from the Ancient Greek word συλλογισμός (syllogismos) meaning "conclusion, inference".

### **Canon 2617**

In Logic, Inference is equivalent to Conclusion.

## Article 186 - Logical Form

### Canon 2618

Logical Form is the narrowly accepted and required form of words or symbolic variables necessary for the System of Logic to function properly on given inputs of argument concerning a particular Subject. All arguments must comply to the restrictions of Logical Form first, before the System of Logic can be reliably used.

### Canon 2619

Logical Form differs substantially from general language expression of argument in that the Subject and Predicate must be strictly arranged within a certain relationship of meaning (Copula) according to the following core rules:

(i) The (a) Subject is generally the first element of a “valid” logical expression, followed by the (b) Copula represented by a limited number of operators and conjunctions and then followed by (c) the Predicate describing the quality, attributes or assumptions concerning (a) the Subject; and

(ii) Gender, tense, declensions are generally considered irrelevant to valid Logical Form and are removed.

### Canon 2620

Traditional Logic and Modern Logic differs primarily in the application of Logical Form. According to traditional Logic, only one Copula or modifier existed between the Subject and the Predicate rendering a limited number of expression constructions. However, in Modern Logic, both the Subject and the Predicate may have modifiers, rendering multiple generalities.

## Article 187 - Deductive Logic

### Canon 2621

Deductive Logic, also known as Deductive Reasoning is a formal method of achieving an inference using Bivalent Linear Logic by the assumption of a certain conclusion which necessarily flows from a set of premises or hypothesis.

### Canon 2622

According to Bivalent Linear Logic, a deductive argument is considered valid if the conclusion follows necessarily from the premises themselves considered valid and true.

### Canon 2623

In Bivalent Linear Logic, deductive arguments are valid, or invalid, verified or unverified, never true or false.

### Canon 2624

The simplest form of Deductive Logic is called the Law of Detachment. A single conditional statement is made, and then a hypothesis (P) is stated. The conclusion (Q) is deduced from the hypothesis and the statement. The most basic form being:

- (i) As P tends towards Q ( $P \rightarrow Q$ )
- (ii) P (Hypothesis stated)
- (iii) Q (Conclusion given)

### Canon 2625

The second simplest form of Deductive Logic is called the Law of Syllogism. Two conditional statements are made concerning A, B and C. The conclusion is deduced by combining the hypothesis of one statement with the conclusion of another. The most basic form being:

- (i) If A = B
- (ii) And B = C
- (iii) Then A = C

## **Article 188 - Inductive Logic**

### **Canon 2626**

Inductive Logic, also known as Inductive Reasoning is a formal method of achieving an inference through Bivalent Linear Logic by the derivation of general principles from specific instances or prior knowledge.

### **Canon 2627**

Whereas Deductive Logic seeks to establish validity in terms of absolutes, Inductive Logic indicates that a logical argument supports a conclusion to some degree (inductive probability) without absolute certainty. Therefore, Inductive Logic permits the consideration of certain real world uncertainties reflected in superior forms of logic within the inferior Bivalent Linear Logic framework.

### **Canon 2628**

Inductive Logic depends upon two (2) key concepts being the laws of probability and certainty. Therefore the strongest form of Conclusion by Inductive Logic is when one is certain beyond "reasonable doubt" that a conclusion is probably true.

### **Canon 2629**

As Inductive Logic introduces some relevance to real world uncertainty to the system of Bivalent Linear Logic used for all lesser laws formed under Positive Law, it is the preferred form of Bivalent Linear Logic for resolving serious matters concerning such laws.

## **Article 189 - Fallacy**

### **Canon 2630**

A Fallacy in Logic or Argument is an incorrect reasoning resulting in a misconception, or erroneous Conclusion.

### **Canon 2631**

Fallacies may be divided into several categories: Factual Error, Deliberate Error, Absolute Error, Assumed Error, Irrelevance Error, Logical Error:

- (i) a Factual Error is when a Premise is made containing a factually incorrect statement of information or knowledge that can be proven to be factually false; and
- (ii) a Deliberate Error is when a Premise is made containing false and incorrect information which can be proven to have been made knowingly and deliberately, thus proving an act of deliberate deception; and
- (iii) an Absolute Error is when a Premise is made containing a sweeping generalization which a reasonable person would immediately know cannot possibly be sustained as valid.
- (iv) an Assumed Error is when a Conclusion is made containing a generalization which is based on one (1) or more assumptions that may not hold true in all cases; and
- (v) an Irrelevance Error is when a Conclusion is made containing minor, irrelevant information that ignores the primary inference.
- (vi) a Logical Error is when a Premise or Conclusion is made against the mechanical rules of Logic.

### **Canon 2632**

As all valid Conclusions in lesser laws formed from Positive Law are constructed through Inductive Bivalent Linear Logic, the presence of fallacy negates any conclusion and therefore judgment and sentence.

### **Canon 2633**

A fallacy uncorrected injures the Law.

### **Canon 2634**

The only valid correction to an error is its admission, the negation of any subsequent judgment, sentence or penalty, the discipline of judicial officials responsible and the rehearing of the matter if the injury to the Law and parties is not substantial.

### **Canon 2635**

A substantial injury to the Law and parties due to a serious fallacy offsets any alleged offence and places the liability upon the judicial officers responsible for failing to correct the serious error.

### **Canon 2636**

A fallacy in Law has no valid limitation to correction.

## 6.3 Dialectic

### Article 190 - Dialectic

#### Canon 2637

Dialectic is a formal bivalent linear System of Argument for the resolution of disagreement based on the principles of Logic by which collections of arguments in logical form are tested against one another using reason to produce a victor and hence a “valid” result as conclusion.

#### Canon 2638

The word Dialectic comes from the Ancient Greek 5th Century BCE word διαλεκτική (dialektike) meaning “the art of argument through interactive questioning and answering”. The word Dialectic is constructed from two Ancient Greek words διά (dia) meaning “through, across” and λέγειν (legein) meaning “to speak”.

#### Canon 2639

The first formal Dialectic method invented by the Socrates school of the Philosophy is the Elenchus Dialectic Method, also known as the “Socratic Method” from the Ancient Greek word ελεγκχος (elengkhos) meaning “an argument of disproof or refutation; cross-examining, testing, scrutiny especially for purposes of refutation”. As a formal dialectic system, the Elenchus Dialectic Method is based on six (6) core presumptions:

- (i) All participants possess meieutics – that is the idea that truth is latent in the mind of every homo sapien being but must be brought to life by intelligent discourse; and
- (ii) All participants are of equal status. No discourse, nor argument nor conclusion is valid when one must argue from the unfair position of judge to accused, or teacher to student, or master to servant; and
- (iii) All true knowledge is recalled from within and not through the collection of external facts, observation or study; and
- (iv) The best method to help another discover meieutics is through questions formulated as tests of logic and fact enabling them to discover the deeper meaning of their beliefs and the existence of any contradictions of hypothesis; and
- (v) The best method to test the truth or falsity of a hypothesis is to argue the opposite of any inferred assumptions and if found to be true, such a hypothesis may be said to have been reduced to the absurdity of its parts and found to be false; and
- (vi) A Superior hypothesis may be found by systematically identifying and eliminating through questioning those beliefs that lead to contradictions of logic.

#### Canon 2640

The second formal Dialectic method invented by the Plato school of the Philosophy is the Dialogue Dialectic Method, also known as the “Plato Method” from the Ancient Greek word διάλογος (dialogos) meaning “conversation, discourse”. As a formal dialectic system, the Dialogue Dialectic Method is based on six (6) core presumptions:

- (i) All participants possess meieutics – that is the idea that truth is latent in the mind of every homo sapien being but must be brought to life by intelligent discourse; and
- (ii) All participants are of equal status. No discourse, nor argument nor conclusion is valid when one must argue from the unfair position of judge to accused, or teacher to student, or master to servant; and
- (iii) All true knowledge of higher self (soul) can only come through the careful and reasoned acquiring of external facts, observation and study; and
- (iv) The best method to help another discover themselves and reason of the world is through active participation in intelligent discourse using the skill of logic to test and to learn new knowledge to discover the deeper meaning and justification of their beliefs; and
- (v) The best method to test the truth or falsity of a hypothesis is to possess sufficient “true” knowledge of nature of form (ideas), the universe including our higher self (soul) and whether a new hypothesis enhances our knowledge or is contradictory to it; and
- (vi) A Superior hypothesis may be found by systematically identifying and eliminating through questioning against knowledge of a superior belief system those inferred assumptions of the hypothesis that lead to contradictions of logic.

## Canon 2641

The third most significant form of Dialectic method invented by the College of Abbreviators of the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican in the 13th Century is the Scholastic Dialectic Method, falsely known as the "Boethusian method". As a formal dialectic system, the Scholastic Dialectic Method is based on six (6) core presumptions:

- (i) All participants possess a limited form of meieutics. However, men and women need "Divine Help" not simply intellect to know truth; and
- (ii) All participants are of born of equal status but choose to be unequal through exercise of free will, lack of ethics or righteous behavior, faith in the church (Roman Cult) and education. Therefore, people choose by their own actions and tacit consent to be addressed unequally in argument and discourse; and
- (iii) Faith in the church (Roman Cult) is more pleasing to the Divine Creator than intellect and true knowledge of higher self (soul) can only come through the assistance and guidance of the primary teacher (magisterium) of the church (Roman Cult); and
- (iv) The best method to help another discover themselves and reason of the world is through active participation in the life of the church and strengthening its teaching tools and intellectual discourse by reference, argument and citation of key indisputable sacred texts and lesser historical intellectual texts; and
- (v) The best method to test the truth or falsity of a hypothesis is to possess sufficient "true" knowledge of the sacred texts, doctrine and truths of the church (Roman Cult) and whether a new hypothesis enhances our knowledge or is contradictory to it; and
- (vi) A Superior hypothesis may be found by systematically identifying and eliminating through questioning against knowledge of church doctrine those inferred assumptions of the hypothesis that lead to contradictions of logic.

## Canon 2642

The Scholastic Dialectic Method takes the following standard form for all arguments:

- (i) The Question to be determined; and
- (ii) The principal objections to the question; and
- (iii) An argument in favor of the Question, traditionally a single argument ("On the contrary..") ; and
- (iv) The determination of the Question after weighing the evidence. ("I answer that...") ; and
- (v) The replies to each objection.

## Canon 2643

The fourth most significant form of Dialectic method invented by the Jesuits in the 18th Century is the SocioReaction Dialectic Method, falsely known as the "Hegelian method". As a formal dialectic system, the Scholastic Dialectic Method is based on three (3) core elements:

- (i) A Thesis of "problem" is formed which gives rise to a socio political reaction; and
- (ii) An Antithesis or "reaction" representing the opposing socio political ideology formed in reaction to negate/confront the thesis leading to some form of conflict; and
- (iii) A Synthesis or "solution" being the resolution of the two opposing sides and a restoration of "balance" which has changed the previous status quo.

## Canon 2644

As the first two founding systems of Dialectic agree on the latent and inherit intelligence of all Homo Sapiens as well as the fundamental requirement for equal status in any dialogue, no argument may be regarded as truly dialectic and logical if either of these presumptions are absent.

## Canon 2645

Any dialogue, argument or discussion in law founded on the principle of inequality of the participants is by definition devoid of logic, dialectic or validity and therefore null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 191 - Result**

### **Canon 2646**

A Result is the final consequence of a sequence of actions or events expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. Possible results include advantage, disadvantage, gain, injury, loss, value and victory. There may be a range of possible outcomes associated with an event depending on the point of view, historical distance or relevance. Reaching no result can mean that actions are inefficient, ineffective, meaningless or flawed.

### **Canon 2647**

Result of a Dialectic is distinct to Conclusion of Logic in that Conclusion implies a more passive outcome, while Result is deliberative.

## **Article 192 - Dialectic Form**

### **Canon 2648**

A Dialectic Form is the form in which a valid Dialectic argument may be posited.

### **Canon 2649**

As each Dialectic method is also a distinct system of argument, the use of a form inconsistent with a specific Dialectic method or from another incompatible dialectic method shall invalidate the argument.

## **Article 193 - Passive Dialectic**

### **Canon 2650**

A Passive Dialectic Method is a dialectic method that is predicated on the resolution of disagreement through logical and reasoned argument without the presumption of a pre-existing need for a particular belief system, or system in general.

### **Canon 2651**

A Passive Dialectic Method by definition minimizes any bias or corruption of possible results, by avoiding presumptions of belief as a measure of validity or falsity to a particular argument.

### **Canon 2652**

Of all dialectic methods, only one method may be regarded as Passive being the Elenchus Dialectic Method, also known as the "Socratic Method".

## **Article 194 - Active Dialectic**

### **Canon 2653**

An Active Dialectic Method is a dialectic method that is predicated on the resolution of disagreement through logical and reasoned argument based upon the presumption of a pre-existing need for a particular belief system, or system in general.

### **Canon 2654**

An Active Dialectic Method by definition introduces bias and corruption of possible results, by presumptions of belief as a measure of validity or falsity to a particular argument underpinning the system.

### **Canon 2655**

There are two forms of Active Dialectic Method being Scientific and Fanatic:

(i) Scientific Dialectic Method is a system using a base knowledge system founded on science, reason, logic and wisdom; and

(ii) Fanatic Dialectic Method is a system using a base knowledge system founded on superstition, false information, threat, fear and irrationality.

### **Canon 2656**

Of all dialectic methods, the worst Fanatic Dialectic Method is the Scholastic Dialectic Method and its extreme variations.

## **Article 195 - Absurdity**

### **Canon 2657**

An Absurdity is a Result or Conclusion extremely unreasonable so as to be foolish and not to be taken seriously. In reasoning, it is the opposite of seriousness.

### **Canon 2658**

Reductio ad absurdum, meaning "reduction to the absurd" is a form of argument in which a proposition is disproved by following its implications logically to an absurd consequence.

### **Canon 2659**

Proof by contradiction is a method of argument whereby a proposition is proven true by proving that it is impossible for it to be false. For example, if A is false, then B is also false; but B is true, therefore A cannot be false and therefore A is true. In practice (outside of mathematics) such arguments are frequently premised on a false dichotomy making the ostensible proof a logical fallacy.

## 6.4 Rhetoric

### Article 196 - Rhetoric

#### Canon 2660

Rhetoric is the knowledgeable use of the properties, methods and types of public speech to persuade others through oral argument. Of all the tools of argument, Rhetoric is the most powerful precisely because it can be the most persuasive.

#### Canon 2661

The word Rhetoric originates from the Ancient Greek word ρητορική (rhētorikē) meaning “concerning public speech”.

#### Canon 2662

Rhetoric differs from generalized techniques of public speaking in that it specifically concerns the ability to present the optimum methods and skills of oral argument at the appropriate location, time and manner for the purpose of persuasion; whereas a well executed public speech in itself may not itself address such a specific goal.

#### Canon 2663

All forms of public oration under Rhetoric may be defined by five (5) generalized properties being Reason, Purpose, Conditions, Propositions and Constraints:

- (i) Reason is the reason, event, occasion for a public oration that expresses its context; and
- (ii) Purpose is the objective(s), goal(s) of the orator in making the oration, which implies some optimum form sought to meet such objective(s); and
- (iii) Conditions are the practical conditions to which the public oration will be addressed including the audience, recent events, knowledge and opinions of the orator; and
- (iv) Constraints are the physical and sensitivity constraints placed on any oration including time, length, subjects considered taboo and not to be mentioned; and
- (v) Propositions are the proposed physical points and contents of the oration.

#### Canon 2664

All forms of public oration under Rhetoric may be defined by six (6) generalized methods being Kudos, Ethos, Pathos, Logos, Tempos and Dynamis:

- (i) Kudos is the qualities of name, recognition and renown of the speaker; and
- (ii) Ethos is the qualities of character, values and ethics of the speaker; and
- (iii) Pathos is the qualities of audience empathy and emotional connection between a speaker and their intended audience; and
- (iv) Logos is the qualities of a relevant narrative, engaging topic and reasonable argument used by a speaker to their intended audience
- (v) Tempos is the qualities of the frequency or rate of words and phrases spoken in speech, therefore its “timing”; and
- (vi) Dynamis is the qualities of energy level or power within the voice at different stages of a speech in contrast to the rate (tempo) of speech.

## Canon 2665

All forms of public oration under Rhetoric may be defined by seven (7) generalized types being Monologue, Dialogue, Prologue, Epilogue, Catalogue, Analogue and Ideologue:

(i) Monologue is a form of speech characterized by a long speech by one (1) person without interruption; and

(ii) Dialogue is a form of speech characterized by a spoken conversation between two (2) or more individuals; and

(iii) Prologue is a form of speech characterized as an introduction to some longer formal oratory event; and

(iv) Epilogue is a form of speech characterized as occurring at the audience at the conclusion of an event; and

(v) Catalogue is a form of speech characterized by the complete itemizing of elements of an argument, often using the techniques of logic or dialectic to prove certain inferences in a forensic manner; and

(vi) Analogue is a form of speech characterized by the use of forensic questions and the subsequent answers to validate an argument in a methodical manner; and

(vii) Ideologue is a form of speech characterized by the expert knowledge and competence of the speaker providing specific knowledge on a topic, idea or belief.

## **Article 197 - Persuasion**

### **Canon 2666**

Persuasion is the ability and process of influencing or ultimately convincing the mind of an audience towards or against a certain argument, belief or action using the skills of Rhetoric. Hence the word originates from two Latin words per meaning "for, for the purpose of" and suadeo meaning "to advise, urge or recommend".

### **Canon 2667**

While the word Rhetoric and Persuasion have been deliberately damaged to imply a form of negative mind influence, or propaganda, the art of persuasion and influence is a fundamental skill required of all leading public officials.

## **Article 198 - Monologue**

### **Canon 2668**

Monologue or "Oration" is the first of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by a long speech or prose by one (1) person without interruption.

### **Canon 2669**

The word Monologue comes from two (2) words of ancient Greek being μόνος (monos) meaning "alone, only, sole, single" and λόγος (logos) meaning "speech, oration, prose, discourse".

### **Canon 2670**

The word Oration comes from the Latin word oratio meaning "speech, prose, monologue; emperor's speech".

### **Canon 2671**

Monologue is distinguished from other forms of Rhetoric as having a particular nature of divulging personal thoughts, intentions and emotions aloud and directly to another person or audience in distinction to avoidance of subjective and personal material.

### **Canon 2672**

A Monologue is distinct from a Soliloquy in which a character may express their personal thoughts, intentions and emotions to themselves and the audience without addressing any of the other characters.

## **Article 199 - Dialogue**

### **Canon 2673**

Dialogue or " Collocution" is the second of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by a spoken conversation between two (2) or more individuals.

### **Canon 2674**

The word Dialogue comes from διάλογος (dialogos) meaning "conversation, colloquium" itself derived two (2) words of ancient Greek being διά (dia) meaning "through, inter" and λόγος (logos) meaning "speech, oration, discourse".

### **Canon 2675**

The word Collocution comes from the Latin colloquor meaning "conversation, colloquium, dialogue, conference".

### **Canon 2676**

Dialogue is the only form of Rhetoric that is both a form of Logic as a formal method of Dialectic as well as a method of persuasion.

## **Article 200 - Prologue**

### **Canon 2677**

Prologue or "Prolocution" is the third of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized as an introduction to some longer formal oratory event.

### **Canon 2678**

The word Prologue comes from the Ancient Greek word πρόλογος (prologues) meaning "speech or section (of play / drama) used as introduction" itself derived from two (2) words of Ancient Greek being πρό (pro) meaning "before" and λόγος (logos) meaning "speech, oration, discourse".

### **Canon 2679**

The word Prolocution originates from the Latin root proloquor meaning "introductory speech, to speak out (before)".

### **Canon 2680**

In matters of Drama, the Prologue is regarded as an essential element in introducing to the audience the main characters, the beginnings of the plot and any other facts that are deemed necessary to enable the ensuing Drama to be comprehended.

### **Canon 2681**

In law, the Prologue is usually reserved for the prosecuting counsel to address to the court.

## **Article 201 - Epilogue**

### **Canon 2682**

Epilogue or "Adlocution" is the fourth of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized as occurring at the audience at the conclusion of an event.

### **Canon 2683**

The word Epilogue comes from the Ancient Greek word επίλογος (epilogos) meaning "a conclusion, (inspired) final words, final speech of a play" itself derived from two (2) words of ancient Greek being επί (epi) meaning "in addition" and λόγος (logos) meaning "speech, oration, discourse".

### **Canon 2684**

The word Adlocution comes from the Latin Adlocutio meaning "concluding speech, (inspired) final words, final speech of play, formal address (emperor/general)" itself derived from two latin words ad meaning "toward, until, up to" and loquor meaning "speech".

### **Canon 2685**

In drama, the Epilogue or Adlocution is historically considered the final chapter, the end of the story that normally serves to reveal the fate of the main characters.

### **Canon 2686**

In drama, either the narrator or main character may speak the Epilogue, but usually not both.

### **Canon 2687**

An Epilogue or Adlocution in the legal custom of Ancient Greece and Rome is the third and final time a Citizen was granted the opportunity to speak in their defense usually after being convicted and before passing of sentence.

## Article 202 - Catalogue

### Canon 2688

Catalogue is the fifth of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by the complete itemizing of elements of an argument, often using the techniques of logic or dialectic to prove certain inferences in a forensic manner.

### Canon 2689

The word Catalogue comes from two words of ancient Greek being κατά (kata) meaning "back, against, into, fully, completely" and λόγος (logos) meaning "speech, oration, discourse".

## **Article 203 - Analogue**

### **Canon 2690**

Analogue is the sixth of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by the use of forensic questions and the subsequent answers to validate an argument in a methodical manner.

### **Canon 2691**

The word Analogue comes from two (2) words of ancient Greek being ἀνά (ana) meaning “up to” and λόγος (logos) meaning “speech, oration, discourse”.

### **Canon 2692**

Analogue in Rhetoric is equivalent to the Elenchus Dialectic Method or "Socratic method" of forensic based logical and reasoned questions to reveal truth.

## **Article 204 - Ideologue**

### **Canon 2693**

Ideologue is the seventh of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by the expert knowledge and competence of the speaker providing specific knowledge on a topic, idea or belief.

### **Canon 2694**

The word Ideologue comes from twowords of ancient Greek being εἶδω (eidō) meaning "I see" and λόγος (logos) meaning "speech, oration, discourse".

## **Article 205 - Kudos**

### **Canon 2695**

Kudos is the first of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of name, recognition, renown of the speaker. The word originates from the Ancient Greek κῦδος (kudos) meaning "praise, renown".

### **Canon 2696**

Kudos is the first of three "intrinsic" methods and qualities of a speaker in using Rhetoric as it is considered inherent and inseparable with the name and identity of the speaker.

### **Canon 2697**

Kudos is a key method of influence through Rhetoric as audiences prefer to hear from people they believe they know and trust. Therefore, the more positively known a name, in theory the more influential.

## **Article 206 - Ethos**

### **Canon 2698**

Ethos is the second of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of character, values and ethics of the speaker. The word originates from the Ancient Greek ἦθος (ēthos) meaning "custom, habit".

### **Canon 2699**

Ethos is the second of three "intrinsic" methods and qualities of a speaker in using Rhetoric as it considered inherent and inseparable with the perceived identity of the speaker.

### **Canon 2700**

Ethos is a key method of influence through Rhetoric as audiences prefer to hear from people they trust as possessing good character than people they do not trust. Therefore, the more trustworthy a speaker is perceived, the more influential.

## **Article 207 - Pathos**

### **Canon 2701**

Pathos is the third of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of audience empathy and emotional connection between a speaker and their intended audience. The word originates from the Ancient Greek πάθος (pathos) meaning "suffering".

### **Canon 2702**

Pathos is the third of three "intrinsic" methods and qualities of a speaker in using Rhetoric as it considered inherent and inseparable with the perceived identity of the speaker.

### **Canon 2703**

Pathos is a key method of influence through Rhetoric as audiences prefer to hear from people with whom they empathize as having emotional integrity. Therefore, the more authentically and emotionally engaged a speaker is perceived, potentially the more influential.

## Article 208 - Logos

### Canon 2704

Logos is the fourth of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of a relevant narrative, engaging topic and reasonable argument used by a speaker to their intended audience. The word originates from the Ancient Greek λόγος (logos) meaning "speech, oration, discourse, quote, story, study, ratio, word, calculation, reason".

## **Article 209 - Tempos**

### **Canon 2705**

Tempos is the fifth of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of the frequency or rate of words and phrases spoken in speech, therefore its "timing". The word originates from the Latin word tempus meaning "time".

## **Article 210 - Dynamis**

### **Canon 2706**

Dynamis is the sixth of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of energy level or power within the voice at different stages of a speech in contrast to the rate (tempo) of speech. The word originates from the Ancient Greek (dynamis) meaning "energy, power".

## **Article 211 - Contradiction**

### **Canon 2707**

A Contradiction represents a logical incompatibility between two (2) or more propositions. It occurs when the propositions, taken together yield two (2) conclusions, which form the logical, usually opposite inversions of each other.

### **Canon 2708**

In Bivalent Linear Logic, Contradictions are not permitted.

### **Canon 2709**

As Bivalent Linear Logic is wholly artificial and does not reflect the reality of the Universe or Divine Law, Natural Law or Cognitive Law, the presence of a Contradiction does not in itself denote a fatal flaw. However, the presence of a high number of contradictions within a model implies weakness of coherence and therefore utility.





## VII. Law

### 7.1 Virtue of Law

#### Article 212 - Respect

##### Canon 2710

Respect is to actively observe objects and concepts in the present moment and thereby regard their value.

##### Canon 2711

Respect is the first of the seven virtues of law and upon which all the other six virtues are based.

##### Canon 2712

Without respect there is no justice.

##### Canon 2713

It is an obligation of all who enter a competent forum to demonstrate respect.

##### Canon 2714

An absence of respect and manners by a party to a matter of law obviates the errors of procedure.

##### Canon 2715

Absence of respect and manners by a judge or magistrate immediately disqualifies them from presiding the matter of law at hand.

## **Article 213 - Honesty**

### **Canon 2716**

Honesty is to cognitively process currently observed objects and concepts, or memories clearly without deliberate distortion, thereby communicating such observation or recollection as accurately as possible without deception.

### **Canon 2717**

Honesty is the second of the seven virtues of law and upon which the remaining five virtues are based. It is typified by calmness of the intestines.

### **Canon 2718**

A lack of honesty correctly implies a lack of accuracy and the deliberate distortion of alleged facts and evidence. Therefore dishonesty is the enemy of the court as without accuracy of facts there can be no justice.

### **Canon 2719**

All judges and magistrates of competent forum by definition are sworn to protect the law and uphold justice by not permitting dishonesty to reign in their court.

### **Canon 2720**

It is a solemn and sacred duty of all Judges and magistrates to defend the Living Law against attack by any guild, society or association of men and women that seek to usurp the Rights of Members and corrupt the Living Law through deliberate dishonesty.

### **Canon 2721**

Any guild, society or association of men and women that seeks to deliberately corrupt the Living Law for their own ends and abrogate the rights of other men and women through trickery and dishonesty are an enemy of the Living Law and have no right to claim superior status before the law.

### **Canon 2722**

As it is a secret oath of all Bar associations to conceal and corrupt the law, no member of a Bar association may ever be permitted to enter a competent forum, claim to represent the law, or sit as a judge, magistrate or official.

### **Canon 2723**

In accordance with these canons, the presence of a member of the Bar association within any court in any official capacity immediately disqualifies such a venue as being regarded as a competent forum. Therefore any judgments, ordinances or orders issued by such an incompetent forum have no effect and are null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 214 - Courage**

### **Canon 2724**

Courage is a confidence and strength in the present moment to be honest and respectful in performance of duty.

### **Canon 2725**

Courage is the third of the seven virtues of law and upon which the remaining four virtues are based. It is typified by a firmness of stomach and warmness of the heart.

### **Canon 2726**

As there exists guilds and associations dedicated to the continued corruption of the law and the concealment of knowledge of the law, including the use of threat and intimidation, courage is a necessary virtue of law.

### **Canon 2727**

An absence of courage in the character of a judge or magistrate is a sign that justice is also absent.

### **Canon 2728**

Any judge or magistrate that refuses to rescind their membership to a Bar association and any other guild(s) that seeks to usurp the law is by definition a coward.

### **Canon 2729**

Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.

## **Article 215 - Compassion**

### **Canon 2730**

Compassion is empathetic sharing of grief and suffering of another within general proximity in the present moment.

### **Canon 2731**

Compassion is the fourth of the seven virtues of law and upon which the remaining three virtues are based. It is typified by a warmth around the heart and a gentle swelling around the throat.

### **Canon 2732**

Contrary to false precepts, compassion towards all parties, no matter how heinous the alleged offence, is an essential component of rendering justice.

## **Article 216 - Impartiality**

### **Canon 2733**

Impartiality is the conscious separation in the present moment of the emotion of compassion from the other virtues of respect, honesty and courage so that compassion is present but does not overwhelm the founding virtues. Hence Impartiality is best described as “detached compassion”.

### **Canon 2734**

Impartiality is the fifth of the seven virtues of law and upon which the remaining two virtues are based. It is typified by a consciousness of the physical manifestation of all four base virtues.

### **Canon 2735**

An absence of compassion and empathy is not impartiality but sociopathy.

### **Canon 2736**

A judge or magistrate found not to be impartial concerning a matter before them, must immediately disqualify themselves or face the accusation of perverting the course of justice.

## **Article 217 - Knowledge**

### **Canon 2737**

**Knowledge** is conscious knowledge of the law, its true definitions, application, processes, history, purpose and functions without confusion with false information designed as concealment of key legal meaning. Jurisprudence is equitable to the concept of Knowledge.

### **Canon 2738**

Knowledge is the sixth of the seven virtues of law and upon which the final virtue of law is derived. It is typified by the demonstration of a well rounded intellect, skills of discernment and balanced disposition.

### **Canon 2739**

Knowledge of law presented by the guilds known as the Bar associations is not knowledge but ignorance of the law as such dictionaries, statutes, cases and precepts are founded on deliberate fraud, distortion and concealment.

### **Canon 2740**

A judge, magistrate, prosecutor or counsel that is only knowledgeable in the law presented by the Bar association and their allies has no knowledge of law whatsoever, but merely of processes and deliberate distortions designed to hide knowledge.

### **Canon 2741**

Ignorance of the law is no excuse for an Officer of the Court as it is a solemn obligation of all Officers of the Court, not the parties before the court to be well versed in jurisprudence and therefore due process of law.

### **Canon 2742**

Any claim, statute or principle that seeks to shift obligation of Knowledge from Officers of the Court to Parties before the Court is an absurdity and deliberate corruption of the law, therefore null, void and without validity.

### **Canon 2743**

By definition Knowledge of the law is usually absent within any Inferior Roman Court or Court operating under Talmudic Law as both systems are deliberately based on the teaching of false information of all but a very few, with true definitions, meaning and function reserved usually only to the elite of the judge class.

## **Article 218 - Wisdom**

### **Canon 2744**

Wisdom is the effect of adhering and demonstrating the previous six virtues of law. Wisdom is therefore the application of respect, honesty, compassion and discernment of the law in the present moment to render a judgment based on the facts, devoid of any other external influences.

### **Canon 2745**

As true wisdom is reliant on the application of other skills first, wisdom is correctly defined as an effect rather than a cause.

## 7.2 Principles of Law

### Article 219 - Justice

#### Canon 2746

Justice is to honor the essence of the living law through due process in rendering judgment demonstrating fair remedy.

#### Canon 2747

The highest respect that may be given to the law of any society is to respect due process of law in recognition of the rights of the law as a living entity, having its own valid personality.

#### Canon 2748

All Persons are considered innocent of an alleged controversy until due process is served according to the law and a liability (guilt) has been clearly established.

#### Canon 2749

For Justice to be served, a judgment must represent fair remedy. The absence of fair remedy represents an absence of justice. Only when consent is given by both parties at the commencement of a case can fair remedy be properly served.

#### Canon 2750

When due process is disrespected, the law suffers injury as any person may suffer harm from assault. All officers of the law are duty bound not to undertake such action that brings harm to the living law.

#### Canon 2751

By definition Justice can never be present nor rendered within an Inferior Roman Court as by its very design only the Judge is usually permitted to understand the true definitions and meanings of fictions applied through Roman Law and Talmudic Law with all others taught deliberately false definitions and misleading knowledge.

## **Article 220 - Freedom**

### **Canon 2752**

Freedom is a fictional Form whereby a Person is considered exempt from slavery or imprisonment. Freedom is equivalent to the concept of Liberty.

### **Canon 2753**

Contrary to being a superior fiction, Freedom is an inferior fiction offering limited respite. Under the voluntary servitude system of "common law", Freedom is considered a Right or Privilege, therefore assuming the Person is already considered property and therefore in slavery.

### **Canon 2754**

Freedom and Slavery belong to the same system of slavery. The concept of Freedom depends upon the existence and practice of Slavery, whilst the concept of Slavery depends upon the concept of Freedom, even if never granted.

### **Canon 2755**

In accordance with Divine Law and Natural Law, an object cannot "own" other objects. Only fictions can "own" other fictions. Therefore the concept of Freedom is null and void from the beginning along with its twin concept of Slavery.

## **Article 221 - Rights**

### **Canon 2756**

Rights are inherent legal or equitable social property entitlements granted to members of a juridic society by virtue of their legal status.

### **Canon 2757**

Legal Rights are significantly different to Equitable Rights, despite the two merely being listed as "Rights". Equitable Rights may equate simply to "benefits" and "privileges" granted to members of a society, juridic person or trust that can be suspended by the executors or their appointed trustees at will.

### **Canon 2758**

Rights also refers to the tradition and custom in many societies that privileges falsely presented as "rights" are not generally suspended in the interest of maintaining the fraud of perceived rights.

### **Canon 2759**

There are no true legal Rights of Persons in Common Law, only privileges.

## **Article 222 - Privileges**

### **Canon 2760**

A Privilege, or “benefit” is an equitable social property entitlement granted to members of a juridic society by favor, birth or condition.

### **Canon 2761**

Unlike legal title, a privilege or benefit may be revoked or suspended in a range of circumstance, despite the privilege being deliberately termed a “right”.

## **Article 223 - Slavery**

### **Canon 2762**

Slavery is a fictional Form combining Morality, Property and Commerce whereby a man, woman or child may be considered legally or morally the property of another, to be sold or disposed as property and any injury to the slave as commercial not moral.

### **Canon 2763**

Slavery is without any valid moral foundation as it falsely claims a "divine right" of ownership between objects "owning" other objects which defies all known Divine Law, Natural Law and Positive Law.

### **Canon 2764**

Slavery is without any valid commercial foundation as it assumes a Property right which can only originate from the owner of all things being divine, yet fails to properly prove the lawful conveyance of these original claimed rights.

### **Canon 2765**

Unlike mandatory slavery which has no moral, or commercial foundation upon which to even mount a claim, voluntary slavery in the form of "common law" does identify the right of a man or woman to consent to slavery as surety to a person against which some debt, bond is issued.

### **Canon 2766**

Unlike mandatory slavery, the voluntary slave system of "common law" does not disclose the full nature of its slavery and therefore fails the test of a lawful agreement in hiding terms, agreements and obligations thereby rendering any consent null and void.

### **Canon 2767**

Slavery in all its forms, whether mandatory or voluntary is abolished in accordance with these canons and the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

## **Article 224 - Equity**

### **Canon 2768**

Equity is the principle of being equal or fair, impartial and even handed in the adjudication of matters before the Law, despite one party holding lower rights. Hence, Equity is also used as a term to recognize the “lowest” form of ownership or “equitable title” over property.

### **Canon 2769**

In regards to property, Equity denotes the lowest form of ownership as a tenant and lessee.

### **Canon 2770**

Accruing Equity does not mean increasing a claim or share of ownership. The acquiring of Equity is merely the acquiring of uses under tenancy, not ownership under legal title.

### **Canon 2771**

Any claim that increased Equity is equivalent to increased claim or share of ownership is a deliberate and misleading fraud. If such a fraud was used as the basis of securing any agreement, then such an agreement is null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 2772**

To claim Equity is to claim the lowest rights of ownership, not the highest. Therefore, ownership of equity is the last party to be paid in any liquidation of an estate, only if assets remain.

### **Canon 2773**

In the adjudication of agreement disputes, the principle of Equity is to consider the merits and facts of the dispute without regard to the implicit higher or lower claims of ownership. Hence, by treating both parties as equal, the principle of equity necessarily seeks to invoke a form of justice of the law.

### **Canon 2774**

The absence of Equity, in particular courts of Equity, denotes most clearly the absence of Justice.

### **Canon 2775**

Decisions of Equity do not make the law, but assist in its proper interpretation.

## **Article 225 - Culpability**

### **Canon 2776**

Culpability is the proven Fact of having committed an Offence in accordance with the statutes of a Juridic Person by lawful process.

### **Canon 2777**

Culpability is one of only two permitted resolutions of valid Verdict, with the other being Innocence. Culpability is therefore to be justly liable to penalty.

### **Canon 2778**

Culpability is not equivalent to Guilt as Guilt implies an acceptance and consent to an immoral act, whereas Culpability is a decision made by either a judge or jury in the course of a Trial.

### **Canon 2779**

A person found lawfully Culpable is not permitted to receive the choice of Absolution. Instead, it is deemed they have chosen the punishment of Penitence as defined by any statutes promulgated consistent with these Canons.

## **Article 226 - Mens Rea**

### **Canon 2780**

Mens Rea is a fundamental principle of Law and necessary element for establishing criminal liability whereby the intent of the accused to knowingly commit a crime must be established as well as evidence of the action of a crime.

### **Canon 2781**

The Phrase "Mens Rea" comes from Latin and means "guilty mind". It is derived from the Latin phrase and maxim *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*, meaning "the act does not make a person guilty unless the mind be also guilty".

### **Canon 2782**

The determination of Mens Rea is according to Culpability.

## **Article 227 - Actus Reus**

### **Canon 2783**

Actus Reus is a fundamental principle of Law and necessary element for establishing criminal liability whereby evidence of the action of a crime must be established with the intent of the accused to knowingly commit a crime.

### **Canon 2784**

The Phrase "Actus Reus" comes from Latin and means "guilty act". It is derived from the Latin phrase and maxim *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*, meaning "the act does not make a person guilty unless the mind be also guilty".

### **Canon 2785**

In order for actus reus to be committed a deliberative act must be proven to have occurred involving bodily movement as either commission or omission:

(i) commission is engaging in a bodily movement resulting in an injury proscribed by law; and

(ii) omission is failing to engage in a necessary bodily movement for which a duty to perform exists resulting in an injury proscribed by law.

### **Canon 2786**

The concept of a deliberative act is a bodily movement that is performed voluntarily. While a voluntary bodily movement may cause an involuntary reaction, involuntary bodily movements are generally considered excluded from the meaning of a deliberative act.

### **Canon 2787**

As Possession alone does not constitute an act, it therefore can never be argued as actus reus without corrupting the essential principle itself and therefore negating its validity.

### **Canon 2788**

While Possession itself can never be considered an act without corrupting the law, all possessions by definition are arrived through a series of voluntary or involuntary acts. Therefore, in the case of possession, the source of Actus Reus is not the possession itself, but the act or acts leading to possession.

## **Article 228 - Innocence**

### **Canon 2789**

Innocence is the proven Fact of not having committed an Offence in accordance with the statutes of a Juridic Person by lawful process.

### **Canon 2790**

All Accused are considered Innocent until proven Culpable.

### **Canon 2791**

Innocence is one of only two permitted resolutions of valid Verdict, with the other being Culpability. Innocence is therefore to be free from any liable to penalty.

## Article 229 - Counsel

### Canon 2792

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.

### Canon 2793

The word Advocate is from ancient Latin advocatio combining two even earlier Latin words ad (with)+vocare (voice) meaning literally "to assist in legal defense with one's voice".

### Canon 2794

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.

### Canon 2795

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.

### Canon 2796

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.

### Canon 2797

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.

### Canon 2798

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.

### Canon 2799

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.

### Canon 2800

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.

### Canon 2801

As members of the Private Bar Guild are Lawyers, Attorneys and/or Barristers, no member of a Private Bar Guild can be Counsel without deliberately injuring the law and perverting the course of Justice.

## **Article 230 - Pro Se**

### **Canon 2802**

Pro Se is the principle of Law that a 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.

### **Canon 2803**

The Phrase "Pro Se" is Latin meaning "for one's own behalf".

### **Canon 2804**

There are three (3) 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 (3) 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.

### **Canon 2805**

Pro Se is a choice and a right, not a privilege. However, where one chooses Pro Se In Rem, the court has the right to establish a person through a swearing of oath whereby the one who is Pro Se (in Rem) is fully under the authority and jurisdiction of the court.

### **Canon 2806**

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.

### **Canon 2807**

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

### **Canon 2808**

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.

## **Article 231 - Res Accusatio**

### **Canon 2809**

Res Accusatio is the ancient principle of Law that one who has been charged with an offence is always given immediately the facts of the accusation(s) in a form that they can comprehend.

### **Canon 2810**

The phrase Res Accusatio is ancient Latin for “the facts of the accusation”.

### **Canon 2811**

It is both an absurd corruption and injury to the law when one is charged with an offence and the nature and facts of the accusation are not divulged to the alleged offender.

### **Canon 2812**

Res Accusatio is not the same as Indictment as Res Accusatio is merely the facts and natures of the charges allegedly against an accused, not the evidence or details of the case to be brought against them at Indictment.

### **Canon 2813**

Res Accusatio is a right of the accused and an obligation of the accuser. When Res Accusatio is failed to be applied within three days of being charged, the injury against the law automatically sets off any account of accusations and the prisoner must be set free with the case dismissed.

## Article 232 - Res Judicata

### Canon 2814

Res Judicata, also known as “double jeopardy”, also known as “preclusion of claim” and “autrefois acquit/convict” is an ancient principle of Law whereby a case in which res judicata was perfected is no longer subject to appeal, nor may the same case be brought again either in the same court, or different court.

### Canon 2815

The phrase Res Judicata is ancient Latin and means “a matter (already) judged”.

### Canon 2816

Res Judicata is considered perfected when five (5) factors are found to have been clearly defined in the previous suit:

- (i) identity of the property, person or thing at suit; and
- (ii) identity of the cause, charges and facts at suit; and
- (iii) identity of the relevant parties, their actions and intentions at suit; and
- (iv) whether the judgment was final; and
- (v) whether the relevant parties were given full and fair opportunity to be heard on the issue.

### Canon 2817

Once Res Judicata is claimed and validated, no judge nor court may hear the alleged pending matter, nor reopen a case against which Res Judicata is perfected.

### Canon 2818

Res Judicata does not preclude the right of Appeal which is considered a continuance of the same case, rather than the reopening of a case. Only when the appeals process is exhausted or waived by all parties does Res Judicata come into effect as a principle.

### Canon 2819

A defendant in a suit may use Res Judicata as defense as a plaintiff who prosecuted an action against a defendant and obtained a valid final judgment is not permitted by law to initiate another action versus the same defendant where:

- (i) the claim is of such nature as could have been joined in the first action; or
- (ii) the claim is based on the same transaction that was at issue in the first action; or
- (iii) the plaintiff seeks a different remedy, or further remedy, than what was obtained in the first action.

### Canon 2820

While the concepts of “Double Jeopardy” and “autrefois acquit” or “autrefois convict” are sometimes considered separate in rights and statute in terms of Res Judicata, it is Res Judicata that is the principle of law, not necessarily the question of fairness that precludes a new case on the same matter being brought again.

## **Article 233 - Ius Propere**

### **Canon 2821**

Ius Propere, also known as “Jus Propere”, is the ancient principle of law that Justice requires prompt resolution of controversies.

### **Canon 2822**

The Phrase Ius Propere is Latin meaning “Prompt Justice”.

### **Canon 2823**

The absence of promptness is the absence of Justice and an injury of law.

### **Canon 2824**

All accused have the right to Res Accusatio (hear the facts of the accusations) before a judge or magistrate within three to seven days of first being detained.

### **Canon 2825**

All accused have the right to Ius Propere such that their detention is not greater than ninety days before their appointed final court hearing or trial, unless the accused themselves have requested more time to prepare.

### **Canon 2826**

The refusal of Res Accusatio right combined with the refusal of Ius Propere is such a severe injury to the law, it offsets any account of accusation requiring the man or woman be immediately set free as all charges have been balanced and accounted.

## **Article 234 - Meritus Formulae**

### **Canon 2827**

Meritus Formulae (Due Process) is an ancient principle of law that officials and their agents are duty bound to follow the same laws they enforce.

### **Canon 2828**

The phrase Meritus Formulae is Latin for "Due Process (procedure)".

### **Canon 2829**

When an official or agent that is duty bound by their oath of office to follow the same laws they enforce knowingly and deliberately deviates, ignores or contravenes such laws, their offence is manifestly greater than one who is not duty bound to enforce the law.

### **Canon 2830**

When Meritus Formulae is failed to be followed three times in proper procedure, the law ceases and all offices, authorities and powers dissolved:

(i) The first failure of Meritus Formulae is a matter of serious law in which the life, liberty or possessions of an accused were unfairly injured and no redress provided; and

(ii) The second failure of Meritus Formulae is the refusal under appeal of writ of Mandamus to accept the first injury, therefore creating a second Meritus Formulae; and

(iii) The third and final failure of Meritus Formulae is the government of the people refusing the sanction the refusal to properly investigate the writ of Mandamus constituting a tacit endorsement of the repudiation of the rule of law.

### **Canon 2831**

A significant failure of Meritus Formulae within a court proceeding may be grounds for technical dismissal as the offence of the court against the laws it has sworn to uphold offsets the alleged offence it has sworn to adjudicate.

## **Article 235 - Meritus Proscriptum**

### **Canon 2832**

Meritus Proscriptum is an ancient principle of Law whereby fair notice is given to an accused to enable them sufficient time to respond, attend and prepare a defense.

### **Canon 2833**

The phrase Meritus Proscriptum is Latin for "Fair notice (of suit)".

### **Canon 2834**

Meritus Proscriptum is a fundamental pillar of justice whereby an accused cannot be judged if they were never properly made aware of the accusation. Similarly, Meritus Proscriptum means the ruling over a dispute or enforcement of a claim in which the rights of another are impinged is unlawful if the other party was never properly made aware of the claim or dispute.

### **Canon 2835**

Meritus Proscriptum requires proof of service in the delivery of a written notice outlining the key facts of the controversy and options available to the party within a prescribed period of time allowing for an adequate response including:

- (i) Physical service witnessed by at least two parties; or
- (ii) Certified mail or courier; or
- (iii) Certified email; or
- (iv) Certified fax or phone message delivery.

### **Canon 2836**

Public notice is not equivalent to Meritus Proscriptum.

## Article 236 - Demurrer

### Canon 2837

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.

### Canon 2838

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.

### Canon 2839

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.

### Canon 2840

Excluding evidence of public records that contradict the face of the complaint or material facts not subject to challenge, a valid Demurrer does not challenge the alleged facts in the complaint, nor contest the ultimate merits of a suit.

### Canon 2841

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.

### Canon 2842

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.

### Canon 2843

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.

### Canon 2844

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.

## **Article 237 - Allocution**

### **Canon 2845**

Allocution is the term used to define an ancient principle of law whereby an accused having been found guilty of an offence possesses the right to speak for one last time on the record as to their defense before any sentence is passed.

### **Canon 2846**

The right of an accused to speak to those that have convicted them of a crime before sentence is issued as one of the oldest pillars of law since the beginning of Civilization. When denied or wholly absent, no law can be said to exist.

### **Canon 2847**

The word Allocution is a corruption of the word Adlocution which comes from the Latin Adlocutio meaning "concluding speech, (inspired) final words, final speech of play, formal address (emperor/general)". In ancient Greek law, ancient Roman law, Anglo-Saxon Law and early Common Law, Adlocution referred to the third and final right of an accused to speak in their defense, the three forms in Roman Law being Prolocution, Collocution and Adlocution.

### **Canon 2848**

The most famous use of Adlocution in Western Law is the Adlocution of Socrates, as told by Plato. Thus the Adlocution of Socrates has served as a one (1) of the ancient pillars of Western Law and Justice from the beginning.

### **Canon 2849**

The most famous non use of Adlocution for Western Law after being offered Prolocution and Collocution in accordance with Roman Law is the trial of Jesus by Pontius Pilate as recounted in the New Testament.

### **Canon 2850**

An Adlocution or Allocution is always oral and no time constraint may be imposed upon its delivery and conclusion.

### **Canon 2851**

During Adlocution one may refer to any evidence, whether previously admitted or refused to be entered into the record by the court. Furthermore, an Adlocution may include elements of Demurrer in challenging the jurisdiction of the court as well as the weight of evidence presented.

### **Canon 2852**

In the 19th Century, the Roman Cult also known as the Vatican sought to remove this two thousand year old fundamental right of law by claiming its spelling as "Allocution" reserving its highest use as a solemn private address by the Roman Pontiff to the College of Cardinals and its lowest use as a "privilege" granted by judges of the private Bar guild to the accused.

### **Canon 2853**

In the 20th Century, the private Bar Guild further corrupted this most ancient foundation of law by claiming "Allocution" is an unsworn statement no longer on the public record if requested by the accused, only if requested by the judge.

### **Canon 2854**

Any law, statute, edict, policy or ruling that states Adlocution or its variant pronunciation "Allocution" no longer applies and is not part of the public record is an absurdity and abomination against the law, having no force or effect from the beginning.

### **Canon 2855**

If an accused had previously stated at Prolocution that the court had no jurisdiction and presented facts to support such claim, had then reinforced through demurrer and / or Collocution the courts lack of jurisdiction then for the third and final time at Adlocution speaks their denial of consent and lack of jurisdiction by the court then the court cannot lawfully detain or obstruct them from leaving the court at the conclusion of their Adlocution.

### **Canon 2856**

Any accused that reinforces their non-consent at Adolucution by definition cannot be bound, therefore no valid judgment can be rendered, nor bond perfected.

### **Canon 2857**

When any accused vocalizes their non-consent and reinforces any facts of non-jurisdiction and demurrer at Adlocution, the liability imposed by the court must remain in the hands of the judge or magistrate.

## 7.3 Systems of Law

### Article 238 - Systems of Law

#### Canon 2858

A System of Law is a comprehensive integrated body of laws, legal institutions, law officials, customs, precedents and history encompassing the necessary functioning framework of rule of law for a particular society, civilization or group of societies.

#### Canon 2859

System of Law is equivalent to the concept of Civilization and "Civilized Society" in that Civilization is founded in large part on the existence of a comprehensive system of law.

#### Canon 2860

A form of law is not the same as a system of law. A form of law such as admiralty law, agreement law, trust law, local government law, state law or federal law are sub components of a larger system of law.

#### Canon 2861

A Valid System of Law is any law system that meets seven (7) essential criteria being Member Rights, Rules and Guidelines, Legitimate Source of Power, Rules of Judicial Administration, Institutional Bodies, Legitimate Consent and Enforcement:

- (i) Member Rights being clear recognition of members of the society possessing some form of rights and the recognition and protection of those rights; and
- (ii) A set of Rules and Guidelines defining the acceptable norms of behaviour of the society encompassing property, ownership, agreements, obligations, arguments (disputes) and relationships; and
- (iii) A Legitimate Source of Power and authority defining by what claims or rights the laws have been first formed; and
- (iv) A set of Rules of Judicial Administration defining the administration of the society and the law; and
- (v) Institutional Bodies of members of the society constituting some kind of executive branch, legislative (law making) and judiciary (judges); and
- (vi) Legitimate Consent of the members of the society to agree and follow the laws; and
- (vii) Enforcement of rule of law and examples of judicial review and the sentencing / ruling / order.

#### Canon 2862

The most common claim of legitimate source of power for a System of Law is "by Divine Right" upon claiming by some sacred scripture, revelation, custom and guidance one or more Divine Entities bestowed legitimacy to a body of law as superior to all others, consistent with some theology and cultural heritage.

#### Canon 2863

Any System of Law that is inconsistent with these Canons and based on fraudulent claims of source by Divine Right is automatically without a legitimate source of law and therefore null and void from the beginning.

#### Canon 2864

A valid System of Law is said to be operational for a community when it is either recognized and practiced as custom or the rule of law by occupation of the land and sea.

## **Canon 2865**

For a valid System of Law to be operational as rule of law by occupation of the land and sea, occupation must have been accomplished by dominance over a previous system of law by conquest, treaty or abandonment:

- (i) by conquest in the form of one or more decisive battles whereby the opposing forces surrendered, or agreed to some truce or peace as the weaker side; or
- (ii) by treaty in the form of an agreement whereby one side is the superior to the other; and
- (iii) by abandonment or vacancy whereby the the previous law was lost, abandoned, destroyed or non-compliant to be known as a valid system of law.

## **Canon 2866**

A System of Law need not be written in a form of scripted or cursive language to qualify as a system of law so long as law meets the criteria of a valid system of law and the civilization demonstrates an ability to maintain, adjudicate, transmit rule of law and record important matters of law whether graphically, through monuments, forms of cultural expression or other forms of record.

## **Canon 2867**

All valid systems of law may be divided into essentially two types being equality based and inequality based:

- (i) Equality Based Systems of Law assume that all are equally subject to the law, even if the laws favor a few above the many; and
- (ii) Inequality Based Systems of Law assume that not all are equally subject to the law and some may operate outside of it or be excluded from it.

## **Canon 2868**

Equality Based Systems of Law have far outlasted Inequality Based Systems of Law throughout the history of Civilization, due largely to the inherit weakness of any system of law that permits some or many to claim immunity from it.

## **Canon 2869**

Inequality Based Systems of Law are by definition unjust and therefore an abomination to the rule of law and the purpose of law.

## **Canon 2870**

The most successful Inequality Based System of Law based also on fraudulent claims of "Divine Right" is Roman Cult Law also known as Civil Law, Feudal Law and Common Law whereby through a complex system of patronage, obedience, mutual interests a global inequal and unjust system of law dominated planet Earth for almost 1,000 years until 2011.

## **Article 239 - Atl Law**

### **Canon 2871**

Atl Law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Mesolithic Period (25,000 to 9,500 BCE) around the regions of Mexico, Central Americas, and the northern half of South America.

### **Canon 2872**

Atl law is named after the Atl indigenous of the Andes (Antis) Mountains and northern half of South America, otherwise known as the Atlanteans who believed their laws were passed down directly from flesh and blood higher order beings. Atl Law evolved into the foundation of the laws of MesoAmerican Civilizations (Olmec, Zapotec, Aztec and Maya), Andean Civilizations (Inca, Moche, Chibcha and Canaris) and the Great Plains Civilizations of North America such as Wampum Law.

### **Canon 2873**

As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founders of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands and seas of North America, Central America and South America.

### **Canon 2874**

As Atl law was never legitimately replaced, nor the people of North America, Central America or South America lawfully conquered within the physical realm, the law of the land has remained unbroken the Atl Law of the indigenous nations.

### **Canon 2875**

As Wampum Law descends from Atl Law and incorporates the laws and knowledge of its common ancestry with the peoples of Central America and South America, Wampum Law remains the unbroken legitimate system of law of the land of North America.

## **Article 240 - Ari Law**

### **Canon 2876**

Ari or "Ara" Law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Mesolithic Period (25,000 to 9,500 BCE) around the regions of northern Australia and Southern Asia.

### **Canon 2877**

Ari law is named after the Ari indigenous of northern Australia and Southern Asia who introduced an advanced ascetic spiritual and metaphysical culture that survived the Neolithic period into the main tribes of the Australian indigenous people without being extinguished. Ari Law, also known today as "Yapa Law", also known as "Aboriginal Tribal Law" is the oldest still fully functioning System of Law with provenance to the Mesolithic Period.

### **Canon 2878**

As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founders of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands, islands and seas of Australia.

### **Canon 2879**

As the imposters who came and invaded the lands of Australia do not possess legitimate law, nor was any treaty signed, nor was any war fought, the first and true law system of the land remains Ari Law, also known as Yapa Law, also known as Aboriginal Tribal Law.

## **Article 241 - Mui Law**

### **Canon 2880**

Mui Law or "Mu" Law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Mesolithic Period (25,000 to 9,500 BCE) around the regions of the Pacific Islands such as Hawaii, New Zealand across to the west coast of South America and Asia.

### **Canon 2881**

Mui Law is named after the ancient boat and canoe people of the Pacific Ocean that first brought advanced metaphysical and honor-bound cultural beliefs throughout the Pacific and Asia with Polynesian Law and specifically Maori Law being a direct descendent of this ancient legal system.

### **Canon 2882**

As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founder of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands, islands and seas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

### **Canon 2883**

As the treaties signed by the Crown were done in bad faith and have since been dishonored countless times, such treaties no longer have any weight in law. Therefore, as the Maori people, the people of Hawaii and the people of the Pacific have not lost any war, nor have surrendered any rights, the first and true law system of the land remains Mui Law, also known as Polynesian Law and in New Zealand as MaoriLaw.

## **Article 242 - Cuili Law**

### **Canon 2884**

Cuili Law, also known as “Holly Law” or Cuilliaéan law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Neolithic Period (9,500 to 6,500 BCE) around the regions of Ireland, to Britain, Spain and areas of the Mediterranean.

### **Canon 2885**

Cuili Law is named after the Cuilliaéan priest-king families, also known as the “Holly” or “Holy” that first brought advanced astrological and metaphysical religious beliefs into Europe and as far east as India and China and as far west as the Americas.

### **Canon 2886**

As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founder of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands, islands and seas of Ireland, Britain and Europe.

## **Article 243 - Mandian Law**

### **Canon 2887**

Mandi Law, also known as "Mene" or "Saharan" Law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Mesolithic Period (25,000 to 9,500 BCE) around the regions of northern Africa, Mediterranean and Middle East.

### **Canon 2888**

Mandi law is named after the great Mandi civilization that emerged from the hot and swampy rainforests of Northern Africa from Morocco to Saudi Arabia and brought their unique religious beliefs and civilization to the rest of Africa, Southern Europe and the Middle East.

### **Canon 2889**

As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founder of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands, islands and seas of Africa, Arabia and Asia.

## **Article 244 - Sumerian Law**

### **Canon 2890**

Sumer Law is the world's first ancient inequality system of law and language emerging from the early Bronze Age Period city - states of the Mesopotamian delta of Iraq / Iran during thereign of King Ur-Nammu (around 2030 BCE). Hence Sumer Law, is also known as the Code of Ur-Nammu.

### **Canon 2891**

Sumer Law is the first law in Civilized history to be based on the inequal premise "all crime against slaves is commercial" whereas crime against "free men" remained based on the principle of "lex talionis" or "an eye for an eye".

### **Canon 2892**

The principles of Sumer Law in which crime could be considered "commercial" was resurrected during the creation of the private Guilds of Florence, Genoa and Venice. However, its greatest application is through Common Law and the creation of the private Bar Guilds throughout the world that feed off the commercialization of law through their private courts.

## **Article 245 - Babylonian Law**

### **Canon 2893**

Babylonian Law, also known as Hammurabi Law is the world's first written equality system of law and language emerging around 1760 BCE across the Babylonian Empire by King Hammurabi (died around 1750 BCE).

### **Canon 2894**

Babylonian Law is based on "lex talionis" or "an eye for an eye" with the law being equal to all, regardless of position and the commercialization of law considered an abomination against the meaning of law.

### **Canon 2895**

The enemy of Babylonian Law was Sumer Law or "Ur Law" which claimed such perversities as "all crime against slaves is commercial". As a result, the history of ancient civilization within Asia and the Middle East may be said to have been a struggle between these two competing views of the law with one believing Divine Law applies to all and the other being the priests of Ur, then the Am-Ur-Ites who believed the law is merely a commercial tool of power.

## Article 246 - Hyksos Law

### Canon 2896

Hyksos Law, also known as the "Instructions of Ptahhotep", also known as "The Maxims of Good Discourse" is an ancient equality system of law first introduced by the Hyksos Ebla - Ireland Diaspora upon conquering Egypt from the 17th Century BCE and later refined to its height under Pharaoh Akhenaten as "Instructions of Amen-em-apt", also known as "The Commandments of Akhenaten", also known as "Mosaic Law" in the 14th Century BCE.

### Canon 2897

The True Commandments of Akhenaten, also known as true "Mosaic Law" is a thirty (30) chapter poem of around thirty laws and associated teaching being:

- Chapter 1 - Respect the Laws; and
- Chapter 2 - Do not steal; and
- Chapter 3 - Prudence in speech; and
- Chapter 4 - Two types of men; and
- Chapter 5 - Honest and tranquil service; and
- Chapter 6 - Steal no land and eat from your own field; and
- Chapter 7 - Seek no wealth; and
- Chapter 8 - Speak no evil; and
- Chapter 9 - Avoid the heated (violent people); and
- Chapter 10 - Say what you think without injuring; and
- Chapter 11 - Abuse no poor; and
- Chapter 12 - Always be honest; and
- Chapter 13 - Write no falsehoods and acquit debt; and
- Chapter 14 - Be dignified; and
- Chapter 15 - Cheat not with your pen; and
- Chapter 16 - Do not corrupt the balance; and
- Chapter 17 - Do not corrupt the measure; and
- Chapter 18 - Be not over-anxious; and
- Chapter 19 - Do not commit perjury; and
- Chapter 20 - Be honest as a judge or scribe; and
- Chapter 21 - Be reticent; and
- Chapter 22 - Provoke no enemy; and
- Chapter 23 - Mind your table manners; and
- Chapter 24 - Have discretion; and
- Chapter 25 - Respect God's will; and
- Chapter 26 - Respect seniors; and
- Chapter 27 - Do not revile an elder; and
- Chapter 28 - Be generous to the poor; and
- Chapter 29 - Travel honestly; and
- Chapter 30 - Epilogue.

### Canon 2898

True Mosaic Law was deliberately corrupted by the architects of Persian Law, also known as Mithraic Law and Orthodox Jewish Law in the 6th Century BCE by introducing elaborate rituals of spell making and cursing and claiming them to be the laws of Moses as Zadok, the first high priest of Mithraism.

## **Canon 2899**

As Mosaic Law written in the scripture known as the Holy Bible is a deliberate fabrication and fraud designed to curse the memory of the true Mosaic Law of Pharaoh Akhenaten, the false Mosaic Law has no effect and is null and void from the beginning of the creation of Mithraism, also known as Orthodox Judaism.

## **Article 247 - Vedic Law**

### **Canon 2900**

Vedic Law, also known as “Huli Law” or “Hindu Law” is an ancient equality written system of law and language emerging from the transcribing of the ancient oral Neolithic Cuili Law into a written language (Sanskrit) in Asia and India around the 17th Century.

### **Canon 2901**

The term “Vedic Law” refers to the Huli (Holly) Law being interpreted into the writing of four sacred texts called Vedas being Rig-Veda, Yajur-Veda, Sama-Veda and Atharva-Veda by disciples of the Cuilliaéan known as “Brahmana”.

### **Canon 2902**

As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founder of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands, islands and seas of India and South Asia.

## Article 248 - Persian Law

### Canon 2903

Persian Law, also known as "Mithraic Law", "Orthodox Jewish Law" and "Chaldean Law" is the world's first fictional, fraudulent and unequal ancient written system of law written in the Persian Language in the 6th Century BCE under the reign of Darius of Persia through the infusion of Zoroastrian beliefs, Mendes beliefs from Egypt and the Yahudi (Israelites).

### Canon 2904

As the Yahudi (Israelites) legal system honored its roots back to the Neolithic oral "Holly Law" or Cuilliaéan law from 1070 BCE, the use of writing was considered an abomination before Yah(weh), also known as G-d. Therefore, the creation of Mithraic Law (Orthodox Jewish Law) by Yahudi priests in Babylon was considered a great heresy against G-d. However, by the 4th Century BCE, the Yahudi Diaspora were using Greek and Aramaic to the North, Latin to the West and Persian to the South and East.

### Canon 2905

Persian Law, also known as "Mithraic Law", "Orthodox Jewish Law" and "Chaldean Law" was a reaction and antithesis to Tará Law formed by Jeremiah in Ireland. However through the use of a new language called Persian, the knowledge could be taught to only those who were trusted, thereby controlling the information and its dissemination.

### Canon 2906

In the first variation of Persian Law as Orthodox Mithraism, Mithra is born from the seed of Adona Elohim (Elohim) the Sun-god and "Lord God" and Ashtarot (Ashtart) the "Virgin Queen of Heaven" being the Foundation Stone (Rock) at the foundation of the formerly destroyed temple of Jerusalem. Mithra then lived his first years within the cave within the rock, now also known as the well of souls.

### Canon 2907

A key perversion of law introduced with Persian Law was the concept of "blood sacrifice". Mithra was variously named the "Lamb of God", the "only begotten Son of God", the "Savior" (Christ), the "good shepherd" and the "way, the truth and the light". He was said to have been born on the Winter Solstice around December 25th and Died as a blood sacrifice to "cleanse the world of sin" on the Spring Equinox around March 23rd.

### Canon 2908

To seek the promotion of Persian Law, the High Priests sought to welcome the elite of conquered lands into secret societies who were then granted oversight as "viziers" to the Persian overlord. For the sacred Orthodox Ordinary Mithraic Sacrament of Baptism an initiate put on a white gown, a thorny crown and walked in a procession to the temple, where they were stripped, placed in a pit above which animals such as young calf and lambs were slaughtered on a perforated platform over them with the blood flowing through onto them, thus being "born again" with their "sins washed away by the blood of the lamb". For the sacred Orthodox Superior Mithraic ritual of Baptism, the initiate was usually placed in a stone sarcophagus and instead of a lamb, a human child was ritually slaughtered on an altar above them.

### Canon 2909

For the sacred Orthodox Ordinary Mithraic Sacrament of the Eucharist, a member would celebrate by consuming unleavened bread and wine in the simulated cannibalism of the body and blood of Mithra for their salvation. Thus, the most sacred words of the Eucharist of Mithra attest "He who will not eat of my body and drink of my blood, so that he will be made one with me and I with him, the same shall not know salvation." For the sacred Orthodox Superior Mithraic ritual of the Eucharist, the actual blood of a slain child was drunk and their roasted flesh eaten, usually only by the high priests and senior elite of Mithraic members.

### Canon 2910

The first and most sacred temple to Orthodox Mithraism was the Great Temple of Darius of Persia which was completed by 526 BCE at the site known as "Temple Mount" over the Foundation Stone and claimed birth place of Mithra. The priests of Mithra were called P'tah which means Father, Peter and Rock.

## **Canon 2911**

The most sacred scriptures of Mithraism were a deliberate corruption of the 1st five books of Akhenaten, also known as Moses, the scripture of Zoroastrianism and the prophets of the Yahudi. These scriptures were known as the Massa or Missal and Father Nehemiah and Ezra brought these to the Temple of Mithra in 455 BCE to celebrate the first and most sacred ceremony of Mithraism known as Mass.

## Article 249 - Tará Law

### Canon 2912

Tará Law, also known as “Torá(h) Law”, “Tír / Tíra Law” and “Territorial Law” is an oral equality system of law created by Holly King Eochaid of Ireland and Prophet Jeremiah by around 590 BCE memorized as poetic scripture that became the standard “law of the land” as far away as Asia, Turkey, to Northern Europe and the Berbers of North Africa.

### Canon 2913

The name Tará, also known as Torá(h) signified not only truth, but the name of the land imprinted with the law, thus the first “law of the land”.

### Canon 2914

Tará Law invented the formal concept of personal property “air” from private property “cuí/ cuíl” and the use of property or “úsáid” upon sacred promise/surety called “tithe” through a bonding ritual called “seal” – the original source and meaning of the word seal. Hence, possession of property became known as “séalaigh” (bonded property) and a promise/surety of property was called from the beginning a “áirithe” (property promise).

### Canon 2915

As Tará Law forbid the use of writing, the key to the sealing process was the concept of “oath” - a vocalized promise before witnesses to some higher deity to do, perform a thing. Hence, the concept “my word is my bond” and why oaths have remained the cornerstone of Western agreement law ever since.

### Canon 2916

The laws of Tará introduced the rights of possession not simply of private property, but the invention of the laws of nations, being the collective rights of communities to possess and hold their lands. Tará introduced defined classes of society as well as greater social co-operation and function through the sacred rules of Society (the Tará/Torá(h)). Thus, as tribes and networks of tribes ceased territorial disputes, trade erupted across regions, enabling the introduction of the first dedicated public infrastructure in Europe through the first stone roads, the first aqueducts, as well as the first trans-national currency/barter system known as “scrupall” (scruple) and an explosion in trade.

### Canon 2917

In 204 CE, the Great Holly King (Art) Arthur mac Cúinn died and was succeeded by his son Cormac mac Art, great great grandson of Mary of the Sangreal, who returned to the ancient line of Priest - Kings and Holly Family via the famed Joseph Ha Rama Theo, the builder of the fabled city Sepphoris who sought and failed along with his son to stop the corruption of the Israelites / Yahud in following the parasite religion of Mithraism. His legal reforms were instrumental and remain in many legal systems today:

(i) Cormac introduced a new class of professional jurists called “breithem”, whose job it was to actively seek out and resolve property disputes using the a code of law that actually placed a commercial price on various property disputes called an “honor - price” - connecting the strength of one’s word (still the bedrock of the law), the list of injuries and a commercial price for restoring honor. Later, these considerations were to become the basis of the corruption of the law under the guilds of Genoa, Florence and Venice; and

(ii) Cormac also strengthened the class structure, making it clear the limits of rights so that all may be treated equally under the law (the golden rule), even the king. But it was the law of the land which he called “terra”(as the new law) where Cormac made the most significant contributions to our modern land system by introducing the concepts of terrain (metes and bounds) and survey; and

(iii) Cormac was the first in history to introduce the concept of the “acre” being around eighty four (84) feet by eight hundred forty (840) feet which was the standard terrain for an extended family, with the acre permitted to be subdivided into seven “plots” of approximately eighty four (84) feet by one hundred twenty (120) feet for individual families. Incredibly, this subdivision by the laws of “terrain” (metes and bounds) and the concept of the plot, now as the “lot” remains a cornerstone of modern land management today in many western nations, but with the Khazar / Venetian smaller version of an acre (sixty six (66) feet by six hundred sixty six (666) feet); and

(iv) Cormac invented a new legal word called “súrvé” (survey) from sure (surety) and ve/vi (ancient stone system of time / space measurement) whereby a claimed owner needed to physically walk and “survey” the terrain once every seven (7) years to retain title and validate the correct placement and state of repair of walls and boundaries. Hence, this ancient rule of survey and the seven (7) year rule of “surveying property” has remained to the present day; and

(v) Cormac invented the legal concept equivalent to a “life estate” to protect the home (originally called “bail”) through an agreement called a léas (lease) whereby a man and his family may be entitled to their plot for a maximum of seventy (70) years - or life.

## **Canon 2918**

The law of Tará/terra continued until 1649 when Oliver Cromwell with massive financial support for a militia army funded by Venice invaded Ireland murdering hundreds of thousands of Irish to eliminate any remaining ancient bloodlines , any last vestiges of the Tora/Tará which the elite anti-semitic Khazar/Venetian hate and destroyed Tará stone by stone.

## **Article 250 - Hellenic Law**

### **Canon 2919**

Hellenic Law, also known as "Ancient Greek Law", is an ancient written equality system of law in Ancient Greek formed in the 4th Century BCE under the reign of Alexander the Great by Aristotle.

## **Article 251 - Roman Law**

### **Canon 2920**

Roman Law, is the world's first fictional, fraudulent and unequal ancient written system of law in written in a specifically designed magic language called Latin from the 4th Century BCE onwards, but falsely claimed of older provenance.

### **Canon 2921**

Yahudi Diaspora (the "Romans") who continued to worship Set as the feminine Satan (Saturnia) did not have a written language until their conquering of the Etruscans. The entire Etruscan language and grammar was consumed and stolen by the Romans by mirror inverting the Etruscan alphabet to create Latin no earlier than the 4th Century BCE.

### **Canon 2922**

The name of the conquered city by the Yahudi Diaspora was originally Saturnia, in honor of feminine Satan. However, upon the conquest and defeat of the Carthaginians, the name of the city was changed to Roma, as the ancient word for "hate/evil/war" in mirror reverse to the ancient word Amor meaning "love/peace" .

### **Canon 2923**

Roman Law introduced countless corruptions of law, all falsely claimed as ancient customs and procedures, over fairness, truth and self-evident justice vs. injustice. Instead, Roman Law introduced the perversion that procedures are more important in law than law itself - the first time in history that such absurdity had ever been claimed as legitimate. If not for the ruthlessness in which Rome protected its fraud, most if not all Roman Law would have been repudiated millennia ago.

## Article 252 - Holly Roman Law

### Canon 2924

Holly Roman Law, also "Christian Law", also known as "Byzantine Law" or I•N•R•I is a written equality system of law first introduced by British borne Emperor Constantine (Custennyn/ Custennin) in 326 CE upon the creation of new Roman Imperial religion of Christianity.

### Canon 2925

I•N•R•I means ILEX NOVUM ROMANUM IMPERIUM --literally "One Law (is) New Name (for) Roman Empire" --simply "Holly (Holy) New Roman Empire" is the official motto and signature for the government ordered to replace the previous motto of S•P•Q•R (which in Latin meant SENATUS POPULUS QUO REGNUM or "(The) Senate (of the) People Through Which (is) Rule".

### Canon 2926

The mortal enemy of pagan Roman Law, Persian Law and unequal law was the innovations of Christian Law that once again embedded the law into sacred scripture called The Septuagint, also known as the "LXX" and the letter "G" and the honoring of the deity Jesus Christ.

### Canon 2927

Christian Law was the first law in history to outlaw slavery in all its forms and to ban the practices of Ba'alism, Mithraism and blood sacrifice. In response, the foundation of Christianity caused the creation of the antithesis known as Talmudic Law in the form of Ba'al priest Baba Rabban and the kingdom of Israel by 333 CE.

### Canon 2928

In the 6th Century, Emperor Justinian went further in developing a new version of the Holly Roman Law called the Codex Justinian that outlawed the Menesheh altogether and made the worship of Ba'al or Mithra a capital crime. In response, King Julianus ben Sabar of Israel ordered the writing of an anti-law against the Codex Justinianus called the Gemara, which was to become the second unholy installment of the Talmud.

### Canon 2929

To ensure the memory of Jesus Christ and Christian Law were cursed for as long as possible, upon seizing power in the 11th Century, the Roman Cult and Venetian Rabbi sought to corrupt every single law and principle Christianity was founded upon, culminating in such horrendous heretical works against the true teachings of Jesus Christ and Christianity in the form of the King James Bible, the Codex Civilus Justinian and the dogma of the Roman Catholic Church.

## Article 253 - Talmudic Law

### Canon 2930

Talmudic Law, also known as Maneshah Law, also known as Manes Law, also known as Aryan Law is the world's first fictional, fraudulent and unequal system of written Law formed in a custom designed black (satanic) magic curse language called Hebrew first introduced by Persian (Aryan) King BabaRab I (272-309), also known as Baba Rabban in the year 300 CE through the publication of the first text written in Hebrew in history known as the "Talmud".

### Canon 2931

The core philosophy of Talmudic Law is the religion of Manes which in Persian means "(laws of) righteous and correct behaviour of mind and spirit" first introduced by the grandfather of BabaRab I whose name was ArdaShah I (224-244 CE):

- (i) Two primeval forces predate and exist throughout the heavens, the earth and all that exists in-between- one "good", the other "bad"; and
- (ii) The "good" force dwells in the realm of light and the heavens and is the father of majesty and greatness known as "Abba de Rabban" (Father of Greatness); who possesses four (4) faces being Time, Light, Creation and Virtue; and possesses Five Shekhinas (Tabernacles) being Intelligence, Reason, Thought, Reflection and Will; and
- (iii) The "evil" force dwells in the realm of darkness below the realm of light on earth and is the father of knowledge, teaching known as "Seytan" (king of demons) and "Kha Shekha" (Ruler of learning, teaching and knowledge) who possesses four (4) faces being Air, Fire, Earth and Water; and also possesses five attributes being Forgetfulness, Greed, Avarice, Pain and Death; and
- (iv) The world of light is infinite in five directions (N,S,W,E and above) yet is constrained by evil and darkness below; and
- (v) The world of evil is infinite in five directions (N,S,W,E and below) yet is constrained by light above; and
- (vi) All men and women are borne with a base soul (mind) called Ahu-Man being "the state of not knowing, ignorance, stupidity, foolishness and unclean". Those that educate themselves to Manes may then develop a second soul (mind) called Hu-Man and a "state of consciousness to act, perform and do". Only those that have dedicated themselves to the highest scripture and are worthy then reach the third state of soul (mind) Ba-Man of "spiritual perfection, wisdom, hermeneutic skill"; and
- (vii) All sentient (thinking) beings who have reached the status of being "Hu-Man" have free will to choose to transgress sacred law and sin (khat) or obey law and perform a good deed (mizdah). Both khat (sins) and good deeds (mizdah) accumulate over a life and transfer to the next life time if not completely "accounted". However, those possess only a base soul (Ahu-Man) do not have "will"; and
- (viii) The cause of all sorrow originates from the first man called "masya" and his wife "masyaneh" who turned their back on "abba de rabban" (the father of greatness and light) and his laws ("manes") thus creating original sin and the imperfection of mankind through desire and want of material things (kama); and
- (ix) Because khat (sins) are inherited into the next lifetime, one who is born poor must be obedient to their master and perform mizdah (good deeds) in order to improve their position- hence "class discrimination" was not only lawful, but "ordained by g-d"; and
- (x) The cycle of death and re-birth in seeking to improve and reach spiritual perfection of soul (mind) as Ba-Man (later known as Brahman) is called Chakra which is Persian/Sanskrit for "wheel of life"; and
- (xi) All people of society may be classed into Kasts (castes) meaning "to reduce, to make smaller" and then into tribes called Vana meaning "woods, trees" by virtue of birth. The highest class are the scholars, teachers and priests. The next class are the warriors, regional kings and administrators. The next lowest class are the merchants and farmers. The second lowest class are the artists and free workers. The lowest of all classes then are the slaves called boda/bode (pronounced "body") and non Aryans; and
- (xii) The sacred law of the Aryans was called "the mirror of way of god" or "Sisa SedaRam" and "good deeds; reward" or "Mizdah" comprising of six (6) "books of worship" or "seyda" being Seeds, Festivals, Women, Damages, Holy Things and Purities; and
- (xiii) A member of the Aryan (Chosen People) of UrAn (Iran) could not be held a slave longer than seven years before all their debts must be forgiven. However, a foreigner or non-believer could be held as slaves for life and could be treated like cattle. Treating non believers as life slaves and cattle was not only lawful, but "ordained by g-d"; and
- (xiv) The Aryans (Urians) are the rulers of the world over all other people because they made a sacred covenant (BaRit) with the King of Darkness known as "Kha Shekha". However, as they are sworn to rule justly, truthfully and fairly as "servants of all people", the Aryan remain also in honor with "Abba de Rabban" (Father of Greatness) permitting them to rule.

## Canon 2932

Upon ascending to the throne, BabaRab I (272-309) abolished the title of Shah as the ancient name of the Emperor of Persia and instead was crowned as "Baalkhan" or "Balkhan" meaning "God - King" and "masya" (messiah) of the Aryans. BabaRab, also known as "Baba Rabban", also introduced a range of historic innovations to the religion of Manes to control and eliminate division, including:

- (i) A new "secret" language for the scriptures was commissioned known as Ebri (Hebrew) meaning "the path; the crossing (of knowledge)" with all scripture to henceforth be written in Ebri; and
- (ii) New scriptures added to the Misdah called Gamara, with gam meaning "step to, come to" and ara meaning "prayer, praise (to gad)"; and
- (iii) Summary text called Talmud, with tal meaning "many" and mud meaning "to cry, to groan"; and
- (iv) A new priest class known as the Rab and "Rabbi" meaning "master, teacher of gad" were commissioned to translate the scripture from Ebri (Hebrew) to the people; and
- (v) Seytan (Satan) was renamed Sabaoth, or "Lord of Hosts" and his name and identity was forbidden to be spoken or revealed, except by the most senior priests. Instead, the common people were to use the ancient Persian word "gadan" or "gad" meaning "one who overpowers, defeats, injures or rapes"; and
- (vi) Faithful were required to now kneel on a prayer rug and bow down in daily prayers and worship the ruins of Babel (Babylon) as the original home of "gad" or "god", praising his name; and
- (vii) Devout were required to now wear a knitted woolen skull cap called a "kapi" from the ancient Persian word for "monkey" to identify themselves as servants of "gad" or "god" and especially during prayers and ceremonies; and
- (viii) Slaves and bonded workers (boda/bode) do not really possess a soul (Ahu-Man), so they do not reincarnate. Therefore, boda/bode may be lawfully treated as less than domestic / farm animals. Only Hu-Man (human) possess an animal soul and Ba-Man (brahman) who possess a superior spiritual soul reincarnate.

## Canon 2933

In the 16th Century, the Venetian-Magyar decided to undertake a plan to reunite all Samaritan (Khazar) diaspora under their control through the Jesuits in the design of the Jerusalem Talmud and the introduction of the Tanakh (Hebrew Bible) as a translation of the unholy Septuaginta into Hebrew. In the 17th Century, the Venetian-Magyar decided to create a new cult through Ottoman influence known as the Sabbateans, also known as the AshkeNazi by completely re-writing and corrupting the original Babylonian Talmud into the most disgusting, unrecognizable, perverse, spiritually dishonorable work in history in order to create a cult of extreme sociopathic illness.

## Canon 2934

While the contents of the Talmud have been written and re-written over the centuries, including the forbiddance to speak honestly of its contents, Talmudic Law makes clear the signs of the end times and the end of the blood covenant:

- (i) Upon a tribulation of three and half years or twelve hundred and sixty years based in the interpretation of Da'vid scripture; and
- (ii) When six (million) have been sacrificed for the covenant as a holocaust being a burnt offering to Moloch, one of the names of the G-d of the Talmud; and
- (iii) True and overwhelming Knowledge of the G-d will be revealed; and
- (iv) The Law will be restored; and
- (v) The Dead shall rise; and
- (vi) A messiah will come in accordance to the criteria of prophecy; and
- (vii) Israel will be restored and the people permitted to return to the homeland, only after all the other signs have come.

## Canon 2935

As the Sabbatean and Ashkenazi elite families ensured the formation of the state of Israel in 1948, it is clear that those Magyar descendents who continue to claim ownership and control of the world believe the Talmud ended as a covenant and law through their deliberate and premeditated actions against the Menesheh Diaspora in World War II.

## **Canon 2936**

As the state of Israel was formed in 1948, then either (A) legally all aspects of the Talmud have either been fulfilled and the covenant no longer has any effect as a new covenant has been formed, or (B) the Sabbatean and Ashkenazi elite families are the worst criminals of any religious based legal system in the history of all civilizations and the Talmud is still in effect.

## **Article 254 - Sufi Law**

### **Canon 2937**

Sufi Law is the system of law written in ancient Greek first introduced by the Prophet Muhammad as founder of the enlightened wisdom religion of Sufism in the 7th Century and later methodically corrupted by the Apocalyptic Mithraic Parasite Umayyad Dynasty (666 – 750 CE).

### **Canon 2938**

All founding texts of Sufism were written by the Prophet Muhammad and his disciples in ancient Greek language as the secret occult language of Arabic had not yet been created by the Menesheh/Sarmatian Parasites of the Umayyad. Hence, the term “Sufi” is derived from ancient Greek word “Sophia” meaning “divine” wisdom. The scriptorium at which these sacred texts were written by several dozen scribes including Muhammad was deliberately bulldozed and destroyed by the Sabbatean elite Saudi family in the late 20th Century.

### **Canon 2939**

The fundamental doctrine of Sufism as created by the Prophet Muhammad is as a science through which “one can know how to travel into the presence of the Divine, purify one’s inner self from filth, and beautify it with a variety of praiseworthy traits”. Through Sufism as literally meaning the “science of divine wisdom”, Prophet Muhammad taught his disciples the technique of dhikr which is repeating the names of the Divine and asceticism which includes healthy, simple living and avoidance of excessive vices and corruption.

### **Canon 2940**

Sufism as first created by Prophet Muhammad was as much a direct response to the excess and evils of the Menesheh Dynasty of Himyar (Yemen), Arabia and growing across Asia that sought to elevate a few satanic high priests and trading families as “gods” while promoting ignorance and fear amongst the populace.

### **Canon 2941**

In response to the brilliance of the highly educated Prophet Muhammad , the Menesheh/Sarmatian Parasites of the Umayyad deliberately constructed a counter-religion and curse against the Sufism of the Prophet Muhammad known as Islam, which promoted extraordinary and excessive vices to the elite in the form of multiple wives, sex slaves, drunken orgies, sodomy, drug addiction, ritual murder, satanic worship while promoting a hatred of knowledge and worship of ignorance to the poor followers. This corrupt model that still disgraces the original teachings of Muhammad remains the dominant political model of many Islamic states.

### **Canon 2942**

Islamic law is nothing more than a fraudulent version of Talmudic and Persian Law which was deliberately and specifically designed to curse the memory of Prophet Muhammad and the name of Allah. Therefore, Islamic Law is forbidden to ever be known as a form of law, or system of law.

## Article 255 - Khazarian Law

### Canon 2943

Khazarian Law, also known as "Khagan Law" is a written system of law in proto - Uralic language founded in the late 6th Century by Menesheh refugees from Israel and the land marauders known as the "hordes" and "mongols" of the great Asian and North - Eastern European grass plains.

### Canon 2944

Khazarian Law, also known as "Khagan Law" is a written system of law in proto-Uralic language founded in the late 6th Century by Menesheh refugees from Persia and the land marauders known as the Scythians, "hordes" and "mongols" of the great Asian and North-Eastern European grass plains.

### Canon 2945

Khazarian Law is unique as the first law in history to introduce the concept that men and women can be classed as a form of animal with less status and rights than the lowest household or farm animal. Thus "human" beings were considered far less valuable than the servants of Roman and ancient Civilization and instead were called "slavs" or "slaves" while loyal servants were called Kananites or simply Knights.

### Canon 2946

Khazarian Law similar to Sumer Law considered the elite called the "White Khazars" immune from the law compared to the nomadic tribes who were called "Black Khazars" with the capital of Khazaria at the mouth of the Volga River and established in 531 CE called Samar meaning "city of heavenly light". This distinction continued after the break up of the Khazarian Empire by the 9th Century.

### Canon 2947

In the 9th Century upon the death of Khagan Menasseh II also known as Igyek or "Holy One", the Khazarian Empire and law disintegrated into Civil War with splits between the White Khazars and Black Khazars:

(i) Aaron (Rurik) the 1st Grand Prince of the Rusar (Russians) escaped up the Volga from Odessa to a new capital at Ninevah (Nizhnii Novgorod) and the eventual formation of the Sarmatian Empire, later called the Russian Empire in the 18th Century; and

(ii) Joseph (Almos) the 1st Grand Prince of the Magyar who sought to establish a new homeland called Etelköz (Etel similar to Greek Enetoi "praiseworthy/chosen" and közü "land") --the Chosen Land being the Pannonian Basin or "Carpathian" Basin enclosed by the Carpathian Mountains to the east and Transylvanian Plateau to the north, eventually being driven westward back to form a final defensive position within the marshes of the river Po where they established a their capital Enetoi called "Venice"; and

(iii) Yariel (Nasi)-Bayan the 1st Grand Prince of the Bulgar and Avar and arch-enemy of the Magyar reaching its height under Simeon I of Bulgaria until 927 when the Avar largely defected en-mass to Islam under the Abbasid Empire and the Bulgar were gradually reduced in power; and

(iv) Obadiah (Öge) the 1st Khan of the Uyghar of Mongolia and China, later known as the Mongols and the "Golden Horde"

### Canon 2948

The elite "White" Khazarian families and Celtic families share common ancestry of the Yahudi (Israelites) in possessing the CCR5 genetic anomaly rendering double recipients with high probability of immunity from the plague, smallpox, influenza and HIV. Thus the Khazarian elite prior to the 13th Century viewed a primary adversary being the most ancient anglo-saxon families particularly of Ireland, Britain, North Africa, France and Germany.

## **Canon 2949**

The strength of the Khazarian Diaspora in maintaining power and destroying enemies and any trace of their history is demonstrated throughout the centuries even to the 15th and 16th Centuries:

(i) Ivan III Vasilevich, Ivan the Great (1440-1505) as a direct descendant of Aaron (Rurik) reuniting the Rus as the Empire of Samaria with its capital at Moscow; and

(ii) Alessandro Farnese as Pope Paul III (1534-1549) as a direct descendant of the Joseph (Aaron) the 1st Grand Prince of the Magyar and the powerful Pierleoni family that controlled the office of Doge of Venice until 1026, then funded and founded the Roman Cult as a private venture managed by other descendant families of the Pierleoni including the Orsini, Conti, Corrado, Aldobrandini, Borghese and Caetani; and

(iii) Kaiser Mehmed II (1451-1481) of the Ottoman Empire and descendant of Yariel (Nasi)-Bayan the 1st Grand Prince of the Bulgar and Avar and the sub-branch of the family that "quit" what is known today as Judaism to control Islam; and

(iv) The Great Yuan Dynasty of China from the 13th to 14th Century as descendants of Obadiah (Öge) the 1st Khan of the Uyghar of Mongolia with one of the most famous leaders of the Yuan Dynasty being Kublai Khan (1260-1294).

## **Canon 2950**

A historic feature of the various Khazarian Diaspora tribes is a greater hatred towards each another than the rest of the world. The descendents of the Magyar succeeded in taking domination of the Khazarian legacy by 1945 through two world wars and the successful elimination of all remaining Rus and Bulgar noble blood leaving only the descendents of the Uyghar of China and Magyar of European noble families.

## Article 256 - AngloSaxon Law

### Canon 2951

Anglo Saxon Law also known as “Anglaise Law”, "Catholic Law" and “Carolingian Law” is the written system of law first introduced by Charles Martel of the Franks in the 8th Century in the new language of “Anglaise” later known as English and “Old French”.

### Canon 2952

Anglo-Saxon Law was formalized by 738 CE with the first meeting of nobles or “parlamentum” and promulgation of the Instatutum (Institutions) and Catholic Law by 742 CE with promulgation of Iuris Canonum (Canon Law) through the Decretum Gratianum (the Decree of Graces of God). The 1st Catholic Pope was then invested (coronated) in Rome in 751 CE being Carloman as Vicarius Christi Zacharias I. Prior to 751 CE there was never a Catholic Pope of Rome as Rome was previously the center of Apocalyptic Mithraism and Ba'al worship.

### Canon 2953

Under Anglo-Saxon Law in the 8th Century CE, the Pippins formed the cornerstone of Law on the Bible which they called the "Biblia Sacra" (Holy Bible) in Latin, that expanded the Bibiliographe, or βιβλιογραφη of the Holly Roman (Byzantine) Law.

### Canon 2954

Anglo-Saxon Law in the 8th Century CE created a new form of land separate from terra (land), or Tará (land) or even lares. Anglo-Saxon Law created the concept of lend in which the land (lend) was absolutely owned by God, with the church the absolute landlord without dispute and all nobles upon such land subservient to the true Catholic Church.

### Canon 2955

Anglo-Saxon Law in the 8th Century CE reordered the titles and ranks of leaders into a new class structure known as “nobility” or simply “nobles” from Latin gnoscere and Greek Knosis meaning “wisdom, worthy, enlightened”. Unlike at any time in Europe for millenia, Martel sought to measure the claim of higher right not simply by birthright, but by knowledge, education and character, creating the "sacré" laws (from Latin meaning sacred") of inheritance that demanded an heir be Christian, be worthy in birthright, in faith and character. Thus for the first time in European history, an heir could be disowned if they were considered incompetent or immoral in character.

### Canon 2956

Anglo-Saxon Law in the 8th Century CE took away the claims of old Roman titles such as Counts and Dukes into the highest being Lord (from Latin laudis meaning 'praiseworthy, worthy, meritous') then Baron (ancient Gaelic bara/barra meaning 'rod or measure of value') and Earl (ancient Gaelic meaning 'brave man, warrior, leader, chief').

### Canon 2957

Anglo-Saxon Law in the 8th Century CE reorganized the clergy into four levels being: Vicar of Christ, Primate, Bishops and Priests:

(i) The “Priest” from Anglaise prēost - which originally described a counsellor or village elder and equivalent to the Earl. The Priest then managed a plot of lend equivalent to the village called the Parish (from Latin parochia meaning “provision of necessities”); and

(ii) The next highest was the Bishop from Saxon/Gaul bisceop meaning priest. The Bishop was then in charge of several Priests and Parishes under a Diocese - being a direct return of the divisional lend unit of the Roman Empire under Emperor Diocletian. The bisceops were the first priestly positions of the Catholic Church created at the Concilium (742 CE) the first synod of the fledgling church. Unlike the Imperial Christian Church, each bisceop was granted a sedes (seat) and charter, equivalent to Barons. In fact many of the first Bishops of the Catholic Church were also Barons; and

(iii) The next highest was the Primate, from Latin word primus meaning “first, foremost, most eminent” and equivalent to “Lords” in charge of several Diocese called a Metropolitan; and

(iv) The highest position was then the Vicarius Christi- the Vicar of Christ and Primate Patriarch of the Catholic Church.

## Canon 2958

Under laws of "lend" invented by the Anglo-Saxon Law in the 8th Century CE, divisions of land were divided into smaller "tenancies" being:

- (i) The Lords were placed in control of territorial divisions called a Marche (country) from Latin marca meaning "frontier or boundary"; and
- (ii) Barons were placed in control of divisions of land called a Manor from Latin manere meaning "to possess and abide (by agreement)" - hence the phrase "Lord of the Manor"; and
- (iii) Earls as chiefs were granted recognition of their lands and homes as a Village (Latin villa, 'country home') and their common lands as Culturae.

## Canon 2959

To ensure uniformity of leases and rights of use of land between terra- land held through lords, barons and earls as well as lend- land held directly by the church, Anglo-Saxon Law from the 8th Century CE invented the concept of the Tenant and the Tenancy Agreement (from Latin tenere meaning to 'hold/keep') which meant literally "one who holds land by tenure" - with tenure meaning "an agreement for holding immovable property (tenement), equivalent to lease." The concept of "hold" was also significant to the Franks as the word itself denoted certain obligations namely "to keep, tend and watch over (the land)":

- (i) The Lords held tenancies under Carta (Charter) known as a Tenens in Capite (Tenant in Chief); and
- (ii) Barons held tenancies under Lords under Carta (Charter) or Convenia (Covenant) called Tenens in Manor (Tenant in (the) Manor); and
- (iii) Villages held common land (Culturae) in tenancy known as Tenens in Communis (Tenancy in Common) under Barons, while individual families may also have held land as Tenens ad vitam (Tenant for Life), Tenens ad annum (Tenant for Years) or Tenens ad voluntate (Tenant at Will).

## Canon 2960

Similar to ancient Irish property law, the Pippins from the 8th Century CE honored the concept of surety of the agreement in the form of the oath of the tenant to uphold their obligations, which was called their "bond" - hence "my word is my bond". Thus tenant farmers were called bondsmen in recognition of standing for their oath, not because they were considered slaves.

## Canon 2961

To ensure Tenants were protected under their tenancy, two fundamental principles of law were attached to the concept of tenancy from the 8th Century CE, the right of equity and the right of redemption:

- (i) The right of equity (equite) was the right of fairness and fair use whereby a tenant has the right of fair use of the property without constraint by the landlord and may seek remedy from a higher authority if the landlord creates unreasonable impediments or demands; and
- (ii) The right of redemption was the right for a tenant to make good any wrong and therefore "redeem" their honor before being formally declared delinquent.

## Canon 2962

The Pippins (Carolingians) in the 8th Century CE created three forums of law they called the Placitum, Manorum and Palatium:

- (i) The Placitum was the forum for minor and medium estates (sessions) and non capital crimes and in particular recognized the rights of equity and redemption of tenants; and
- (ii) Manorum or Manor Court or Manor Hall was the hall of the Baron in which serious crimes (murder, theft etc) were adjudicated; and
- (iii) Palatium or Palace of the Lord was the major palace of the Lord in which crimes by barons and treason were adjudicated.

## **Article 257 - Civil Law**

### **Canon 2963**

Civil Law, also falsely known as “Law of Justinian” is a fraudulent system of law created in the late 16th century by the Jesuits and claimed as legitimate Holy Roman Law.

### **Canon 2964**

While it is without dispute that Emperor Justinian did in fact create a master codex of law, the work of secret Jesuit Denis Godefroy published in 1583 as Corpus Iuris Civilis is a complete and utter fraud, therefore null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 2965**

All societies which base Roman Civil Law as their foundation law are without a legitimate system of law, therefore are subject by default to Ucadian Law.

## Article 258 - Feudal Law

### Canon 2966

Feudal Law, or "Fee-Udal Law" is an inequality system of law created in the early 13th Century CE by Roman Pope Innocent III and the Venetian noble families as a franchise to attract suitable warlords and militia leaders who pledged complete allegiance to the Roman Cult to be granted a "royal title" and immunity by Rome to kill ancient land owners, take their place and rule the population as worse than animals, in exchange for regular taxes paid to the Roman Cult.

### Canon 2967

It is through Feudal Law that we see the introduction of such terms as "serf" or "slave" as translated in Slavic Khazarian languages as the perpetually bound "chattel" of the estate of a lord. It is through Feudal Law that we see the widespread introduction of land value taxes and church taxes. It is also through Feudal Law that we see the foundation of forced and organized labor that heralded the Industrial Revolution.

### Canon 2968

Using the concept of Lend of Anglo-Saxon Law, the Roman Cult claimed all land in its possession as agents of God as the one true Apostolic Church and the Pope as the Vicar of Christ, following the successful conveyance of England, Ireland, Wales and later the South of France, the Papal States and then the claim of the whole world through Unum Sanctum in 1302.

### Canon 2969

Under Feudal Law, the Roman Cult declared everyone to be servants of god, including the Pope, thereby establishing a hierarchy of servitude or slavery to the church, beginning with the Pope and then with everyone else successively lower "vassals" (from Latin vas, vadis meaning surety, bail)- The lowest "slave" being the serf. The concept of the bondsman being "free" was replaced with the serf being the lawful property of their liege (lord) by being a vassal (surety) to fealty (obligations). No longer were the disenfranchised bondsmen considered tenants of a noble, but as perpetual slaves with almost no rights whatsoever.

### Canon 2970

As further corruption of Anglo-Saxon Law, the nobles became officially known as tenants under feudalism, with the highest form of tenancy being "fee absolute" for a sovereign, followed by "fee simple" for all vassals of the sovereign. Importantly, for the first time since the Roman Empire, these deeds of tenancy were recorded and registered as "occupied" Land Title. Thus, unless one was registered under the Roman Cult, a man had neither land, nor title.

### Canon 2971

Under Feudal Law, bondsmen were depreciated to the status of serfs and slaves. However, the feudal system continued to honor the fundamental rights attached to the concept and use of a tenancy in the form of equity and redemption but now only for nobles. Thus the court of chancery was formed in order to hear disputes between lesser nobles as tenants and the higher nobles as landlords.

### Canon 2972

A further corruption introduced by the Venetians and their vassals the Roman Cult under Feudal Law was the concept of universal land taxes called Denarii Sancti Patri meaning literally "sacred land payment" in light of the false claim of the land as being "owned" by the Roman Cult as exclusive agents of God. Unlike, previous voluntary donations, taxes were made mandatory which defies the very source of authority by which they claimed to tax.

### Canon 2973

In order to dismantle the ancient and lawful land rights of land owners and Anglo-Saxon law, Feudal Law introduced a new rank of nobles being in order Emperor, Sovereign, Duke, Prince, Elector, Marques, Count, Baron, Knight and Squire.

## Article 259 - Common Law

### Canon 2974

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

### Canon 2975

The word "common" comes from 15th Century Latin communis meaning "to entrust, commit to a burden, public duty, service or obligation". The word was created from the combination of two (2) ancient pre-Vatican Latin words com / comitto = "to entrust, commit" and munis = "burden, public duty, service or obligation". Hence Common Law literally means "voluntary enslavement" or simply "lawful slavery".

### Canon 2976

The first official and permanent use of the term "parliament" since the time of the Carolingians was used under the reign of Edward III in 1341 when he abolished the old Royal Council and replaced it with a Parliament of two (2) Chambers an Upper Chamber and Lower Chamber, thus separating the clergy and nobles into the higher and knights and burgesses into the lower. The presiding officer of the Lower Chamber was the Prolocutor.

### Canon 2977

The first time in history that the Lower Chamber was called the "House of Commons" was in 1547 when King Henry VIII granted St Stephens Chapel at the Palace of Westminster as a permanent seat for English Parliament along with renaming the Upper Chamber the House of Lords sitting in the Queen's Chamber and the King's Council sitting in the Star Chamber. Henry VIII also instituted the reform by formalizing the role of Speaker to replace the semi-official role of Prolocutor as head of the Lower House. Thus, the creation of the House of Commons, as well as the House of Lords also corresponds with the creation of the Common Law system.

### Canon 2978

Under Common Law, the role of serf was abolished and replaced with the word "pauper" and overlaid with the concepts of the Freeman, Yeoman and Bondsman:

- (i) The Freeman was one granted privileges to inhabit and freely roam the lands of a city or borough, usually upon being awarded the privileges of being a citizen; or
- (ii) The Yeoman was the freeman tenant of the noble granted freedom to tend to their own small estate; or
- (iii) The Bondsman was an indentured servant either choosing to be indentured for a period of service and training or on account of an inability to pay debts.

### Canon 2979

While the abolition of the Khazarian/Venetian Feudal concept of people as animals to introducing what is now wrongly called "Common Law Rights", these were and have always been privileges that may be withdrawn at any point.

### Canon 2980

As part of the general reform of law, four new courts were established under Common Law being the Court of Kings Bench, the Court of Exchequer Pleas, Court of Chancery and the Court of Common Pleas all still under the influence of the private law guild (livery company):

- (i) The Court of Kings (Queens) Bench; and
- (ii) The Court of Exchequer Pleas; and
- (ii) The Court of Chancery; and
- (iv) The Court of Common Pleas.

### **Canon 2981**

An example of a Common Law "Privilege" was in the creation of the concept of Settlements whereby a man or a woman once granted inhabitancy could freely move around the settlement needed permission to settle. Hence the name "settler" and the requirement for a license to settle.

### **Canon 2982**

Contrary to false claims, the right to freely travel on the main roads was an Anglo-Saxon right, taken away under Feudal law and only partially returned under Common Law in the 16th C with the requirement for a warrant or a "passport" to travel.

### **Canon 2983**

All societies which base Roman Common Law as their foundation law are without a legitimate system of law, therefore are subject by default to Ucadian Law.

## Article 260 - International Law

### Canon 2984

International Law, also known as "Law of Nations" or jus gentium is a written inequality system of private law formed largely in the 19th and 20th Centuries and applying to "sovereign nations" as members of various supranational bodies such as the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Holy See also known as the Vatican and Roman Cult.

### Canon 2985

International Law is unique in the history of law as the most perverse of all law in civilized history in permitting single men and women to be treated as "nations" therefore private international law to be applied within greater societies enabling the "rules of war" to be applied in commerce as well as the legitimacy of compulsion and stripping of rights under "trading with the enemy" and declaring the population "enemies of the state".

### Canon 2986

The foundation of International Law is a collection of laws known as the "Geneva Convention" and the "Hague Conventions" mirrored by a handful of key laws within each Roman Law controlled society:

- (i) First Geneva Convention of 1864 for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field; and
- (ii) Hague Convention of 1899 on Conduct of War; and
- (iii) Second Geneva Convention of 1906 for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea; and
- (iv) Hague Convention of 1907 on Conduct of War; and
- (v) Third Geneva Convention of 1929 relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; and
- (vi) Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; and
- (vii) Protocol I (1977) relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts; and
- (viii) Protocol II (1977) relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts; and
- (ix) Protocol III (2005) relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem.

### Canon 2987

The key domestic laws that compliment the supranational "Geneva Conventions" are:

- (i) Mental "Health" Act and Local Government Acts from 1871 onwards that converted the entire population of societies into residents of "Hospitals" being military facilities for amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field focused specifically on the administration of "sanity" or "paupers" obeying their government; and
- (ii) Government Benefits, Trading with the Enemy Acts from 1910 onwards that converted the entire rights of the population of societies from "rights" into "benefits and services" of the employed / unemployed with anyone who sought to hold the elite and government to account capable of being treated as an "enemy of the state" and the conventions of war thereby lawfully used by a government against its own people; and
- (iii) Conversion of the whole population to illegal enemies of the state and prisoners of war from 1930 onwards demanded forced registration of biological property, required certificates and licensing of all manner of lawful activities deemed "illegal" unless licensed (permission) including the compulsory payment of taxes payable to an international system of government. For the first time in history the elite had "lawfully" declared war against the population of earth and began treating everyone as prisoners of war; and
- (iv) Conversion of whole population to aliens of their own land and permanent paupers from the 1940's onwards as demonstrated by the continued use of the three hundred (300) year tradition of pauper "P" then on passports thereby solidifying the majority of the population as criminals and paupers and a legitimate "threat" against the small minority of elite civilians who needed "Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War".

### Canon 2988

While the inferior Courts and Governments of societies as signatories to the Geneva Convention and Hague Conventions appear to still operate under the ancient conventions of honor and dishonor, in reality the adoption of International Law means that once a person is deemed a threat, abnormal, insane, a troublemaker or protesting government authority, the government and its agents may "legally" declare war against them, completely ignoring thousands of years of customary law.

## **Canon 2989**

The introduction of Private International Law has rendered Common Law largely dead with the elite of governments no longer needing to follow constitutional law of common law estates except to maintain the deliberate illusion that Constitutional Law and Common Law are still in effect.

## **Canon 2990**

As evidenced by the power and flexibility afforded elite families through Private International Law, most key elements of government constituting services in the 20th century have been "lawfully" privatized into privately owned trusts providing the illusion of public services including but not limited to central banking, justice system, tax collection, postal system, transport systems, welfare systems, prison systems, energy systems, education systems and more recently defense systems.

## **Canon 2991**

Private International Law was further enhanced with the introduction of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is a private collection of commercial, financial and transaction laws first presented in draft form by the American Law Institute in 1943 with its 1st official publication in 1952. Its ongoing development is now administered by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) and has now been enacted in all of the fifty (50) states of the United States as well as the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam and the US Virgin Islands. As all nations and states as corporate trusts are registered in the state of Delaware through the SEC system of 1933, UCC applies to all nations and their "employees" when treated as corporations and registered commercial "vessels".

## **Canon 2992**

The perversity of Private International Law ensures key institutions such as private banks are virtually a law unto themselves and members of the population that seek to obtain remedy through the courts and government can be attacked as an "enemy combatant" under the "Rules of War".

## **Canon 2993**

The perversity of Private International Law is that a Resident Citizen of a signatory state to the Geneva Convention therefore means they are in effect a "registered alien criminal and enemy of the state" who may only engage in commerce and continue to live freely if they are duly licensed and behave, while a "free" member of the elite is considered a Non-Resident Alien which implies one who is not a resident nor criminal nor enemy of the elite.

## **Canon 2994**

As it is an ancient maxim that the created fiction cannot be greater than the creator, Private International Law is both an absurdity and invalid by presuming the fiction of government can declare war against the reality of its flesh and blood members that created it.

## **Canon 2995**

Given Private International Law also known as the Geneva Conventions and Hague Conventions and associated domestic laws have permitted elite members of society to declare entire populations of nations as criminals, enemies of the state and aliens to their own land of birth, the Geneva Convention and Hague Convention and related domestic laws are an abomination of the Rule of Law, the Custom of Law, the History of Law and therefore are considered null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 261 - Ucadian Law**

### **Canon 2996**

Ucadian Law, also known as True Canon Law, also known as Rule of Law is a written equality system of law that emerged from the early 21st Century following the spiritual conquest of the Solar System, the Milky Way and Universe by the united forces of angels, spirits and demons and the subsequent legitimate occupation of Earth in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum, also known as the Covenant of One Heaven.

### **Canon 2997**

Ucadian Law is equivalent to the twenty-two (22) Canons of law known collectively as Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum, also known as Living Body of Divine Canon Law and the highest of all Original Law and associated laws and procedures derived from it.

### **Canon 2998**

As the united forces of angels, spirits and demons legitimately occupy and possess Dominion over all of the Earth, Sea and Atmosphere, Ucadian Law is the highest system of law.

### **Canon 2999**

Any non-Ucadian System of Law that claims to be higher than Ucadian law is automatically false, having no weight or effect whether such false presumptions are rebuked and challenged or not.

## 7.4 Authority of Law

### Article 262 - Authority

#### Canon 3000

Authority is an exclusive form of Property being the "Right of Use" to do or act in a particular way which is ultimately derived from a valid claim of Divine Right of Use. Authority therefore is equivalent by definition to a form of "ecclesiastical private property".

#### Canon 3001

The word authority comes from two (2) Latin words auctor and ritus:

- (i) Auctor meaning "progenitor, founder of deeds, composer of writings, historian of knowledge, investigator, teacher, instigator of action, adviser of measures, promoter of laws, proposer of laws, supporter or ratifier of laws, person of influence in public life, leader of conduct, guarantor of witness, guarantor of bail, seller of property, guardian of minors or champion of others"; and
- (ii) Ritus meaning "ecclesiastical ritual or ceremony, custom, right of usage (property)".

#### Canon 3002

The highest possible Authority is Absolute Divine Right of Use (Divine Property or "Divinity") from the Divine Creator, also known as the Absolute, The One and Only Author of All vested to all True Persons in accordance with these canons.

#### Canon 3003

As Authority is by definition Divine Property, Authority is always vested into a sacred Office and not to the man, woman, spirit or higher order life form occupying an Office.

#### Canon 3004

Once Authority is legitimately vested, an Officer is said to have a mandate. The Officer may then grant temporary commissions of authority to others called delegation. However, an officer may not delegate the same authority to the same place at the same time with all such temporary commissions requiring an expiry.

#### Canon 3005

As Authority is by definition Divine Property, an Officer vested into Office can only exercise the Authority granted by such Office if they remain in Honor under Oath. As soon as they are in dishonor or fail to abide by their sacred oath, their dishonor immediately prevents any Authority being present in their actions.

#### Canon 3006

An Officer while in grave dishonor who fails to rectify same yet continues to claim full Authority is guilty of a grave offence against the very nature of Authority itself and such a man is automatically excommunicated from Office whether notice is given or not.

#### Canon 3007

There is no such thing as secular Authority nor any other claimed form of legitimate Authority except through Divine Right. Therefore all claims of Authority that denounce Ecclesiastical source, or the obligation of honor, duty and oath is an absurdity of law and without validity, therefore null and void from the beginning.

#### Canon 3008

By definition, any Official who refuses to produce their oath and be bound by it, have no Authority.

## **Canon 3009**

All levels of Authority may be defined into six (6) levels, being:

- (i) Dominion vested into the Office of True Person and Executor; and
- (ii) Visium vested into the Office of Censor; and
- (iii) Magisterium vested into the Office of Rector; and
- (iv) Imperium vested into the Office of Curator; and
- (v) Officium vested into the Office of Administrator; and
- (vi) Custoditum vested into the Office of Custodian.

## **Canon 3010**

Authority is always conveyed to a lower Office. A lower Office by definition cannot have greater Authority than a higher office.

## **Canon 3011**

When a higher Office conveys certain Authority to a lower Office it is by temporary (delegation) or permanent (investiture) equitable title in which the lower Office is called the "Agent" and the higher Office is called the "Principal".

## **Canon 3012**

The relationship of Principal to Agent within a hierarchy is called the Chain of Command whereby official orders, messages and information is transmitted down the line from Principle to each successively lower rank of Agent without by-passing a level. Similarly, Chain of Command dictates that all messages and information being transmitted up to the highest Principal follows each successively higher rank being responsible for passing the information to the appropriate level. It is a fundamental requirement of all office holders possessing legitimate Authority to obey their Chain of Command.

## **Canon 3013**

An Officer that breaks the Chain of Command commits an act of grave dishonor.

## **Canon 3014**

As a general courtesy, an Officer of an alternate society should seek to engage and converse with an equivalent rank in the alternate society therefore respecting chain of command.

## **Canon 3015**

Unlike non-Ecclesiastical Property, the conveyance of Authority from Principal to Agent cannot also convey the liabilities of the Principal. Instead, a new Principal always inherits all the liabilities, duties and obligations of his predecessor. Therefore the Principal always remains ultimately obligated for the actions of their Agents.

## **Canon 3016**

An Agent holding Authority is effectively the same as the Principal. Any notice to Agent is notice to Principal and vice versa. Furthermore, any failure of duty or dishonor of an Agent is therefore the failure of duty or dishonor of the Principal.

## **Canon 3017**

Denial of an Agent or Principal of the source, nature and true meaning of their Authority is repudiation of said claimed Authority, therefore they are without any legitimate Authority.

## **Canon 3018**

When an Officer dishonors their Office and loses any Authority, it is permitted to contact their superior Officer in accordance with chain of command.

## **Canon 3019**

Private International Law seeks to repudiate the source, nature and true meaning of Authority, any man or woman who claims office and performs their duties under Private International Law is without any legitimate Authority.

## **Article 263 - Dominion**

### **Canon 3020**

Dominium is the term used to describe the highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Dominion is invested in the Office of True Person and Executor.

### **Canon 3021**

Dominium comes from the Latin word dominium meaning “absolute ownership, or mastery”.

### **Canon 3022**

The Office of True Person is the circumscribed living flesh and temple of Divine Property as defined through the True Trust and all living members of One Heaven in accordance with the ancient covenant and promise by the Divine Creator to all men, women and higher order beings. All True Persons have by Divine Right been granted Authority and Dominion over their name, flesh, mind, energy and divine spirit with all other claimed prior rights, liens, surety, cestui que vie trusts, bonds or other devices or instruments by an inferior trust, corporation or estate automatically null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 3023**

The Office of Executor is normally granted Dominion over the whole property of a trust or if a community over the community land and property of a society trust under a solemn oath and duty to uphold the laws of the society and to honor the wishes of the people.

## **Article 264 - Visium**

### **Canon 3024**

Visum is the term used to describe the second highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Visum is invested in the Office of Censor.

### **Canon 3025**

The word Visum comes from the Latin visum meaning “to look at, to survey, to go and see, to check on, to visit”.

## **Article 265 - Magisterium**

### **Canon 3026**

Magisterium is the term used to describe the third highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Magisterium is invested in the Office of Rector.

### **Canon 3027**

The word Magisterium comes from the Latin magisterium meaning "to duty and power to preside over and interpret; the duty and power of watcher, protector and guardian".

### **Canon 3028**

As the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also falsely known as the "Holy See" unlawfully seized power in the 11th Century by falsely claiming through countless frauds to be the true Catholic Church and one true Apostolic Church of Christianity, the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican has never been the true Catholic Church, nor the one true Apostolic Church of Christianity. Therefore all claims by the Roman Cult of exclusive possession of Magisterium are founded on fraud and so null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 3029**

All Authority of Magisterium is vested in the Covenant of One Heaven also known as Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated valid faiths in accordance with the will of the Divine Creator and these Canons.

## **Article 266 - Imperium**

### **Canon 3030**

Imperium is the term used to describe the fourth highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Imperium is invested in the Office of Curator.

### **Canon 3031**

The word Imperium comes from Latin imperium meaning “military command, supreme authority, the authorities (symbols) of power, sovereignty”.

### **Canon 3032**

All Authority of Imperium is vested in the Covenant of One Heaven also known as Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated valid courts and institutions in accordance with the will of the Divine Creator and these Canons.

## **Article 267 - Officium**

### **Canon 3033**

Officium is the term used to describe the fourth highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Officium is invested in the Office of Administrator.

### **Canon 3034**

The word Officium comes from Latin officium meaning “official duty and service, attention to duty, ceremonial function and duty”.

### **Canon 3035**

All Authority of Officium is vested in the Covenant of One Heaven also known as Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated valid officials in accordance with the will of the Divine Creator and these Canons.

## **Article 268 - Custoditum**

### **Canon 3036**

Custoditum is the term used to describe the sixth highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Custoditum is invested in the Office of Custodian.

### **Canon 3037**

The word Custoditum comes from Latin custoditum meaning “to guard or defend; to hold in custody; to keep watch on; to keep, preserve or observe”.

### **Canon 3038**

All Authority of Custoditum is vested in the Covenant of One Heaven also known as Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated valid Custodians in accordance with the will of the Divine Creator and these Canons.

## 7.5 Potentiality of Law

### Article 269 - Potentiality

#### Canon 3039

Potentiality or “Power” is both the implied and actual ability to influence the actions of other higher order life forms within a given environment through a source of power.

#### Canon 3040

There are only three (3) types of Power- Divine, Moral and Temporal :

(i) Divine Power is the proof of holding a valid Office into which is vested proper Authority therefore Right of Use ultimately sourced from Divine Authority and Divine Will; and

(ii) Moral Power is the possession of trust of others usually through strength of personal character, authenticity and ethical standing; and

(iii) Temporal Power, is transitional power based on force, fear, threat, or other forms of coercion issued by one's position.

#### Canon 3041

All levels of Office from which is sourced a level of Divine Power and Right may be defined into six (6) levels being:

(i) Office of Executor into which is vested the Authority of Dominion; and

(ii) Office of Censor into which is vested the Authority of Visum; and

(iii) Office of Rector into which is vested the Authority of Magisterium; and

(iv) Office of Curator into which is vested the Authority of Imperium; and

(v) Office of Administrator into which is vested the Authority of Officium; and

(vi) Office of Custodian into which is vested the Authority of Custoditum; and

#### Canon 3042

By definition, a man or woman that does not validly possess an Office into which is vested true Authority has no Divine Power, nor Divine Right.

#### Canon 3043

While an Officer possessing an Office may have Authority, without Moral Power they will be regarded as a tyrant and oppressor.

#### Canon 3044

The weakest power is temporal power. Even if a person or association possess substantial temporal power in the absence of moral power and claimed Divine power they cannot sustain control.

#### Canon 3045

Neither Divine Power nor Moral Power can be legitimately achieved through Temporal Power.

## Article 270 - Executor

### Canon 3046

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.

### Canon 3047

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)".

### Canon 3048

By definition, an Executor is appointed by the creator of a Trust. There are only four (4) 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
- (iii) 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 and traditionally called "to the tenor" is when an Executor is appointed in absence of clear instruction by Deed, Grantor or Testator based on one (1) or more presumptions which, if found to be false, immediately dissolve any presumed powers.

### Canon 3049

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

- (i) Executor 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 (1) General Executor for a Trust; and
- (ii) Executor 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) Executor Lucratus, also known as an "Executor" is an Executor that possesses the assets of the Testator by law, based on one (1) or more presumptions on account of some un-discharged debts that do not permit the assets to be released to a named Executor / Beneficiary; or
- (vi) Executor 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.

### Canon 3050

The word Executor is equivalent to the words, ranks and positions of Monarch, Emperor, Leader or Head of State. However, the word is not equivalent to hereditary or life appointment. Hereditary dictatorship is an abomination of all civilized law and expressly forbidden in all its forms.

### Canon 3051

The ancient purpose and legitimacy of a Executor was to temporarily concentrate power and authority of Dominium during a period of crisis or conflict to direct and manage the affairs of office holders entrusted into service, otherwise known as "trustees".

## **Article 271 - Censor**

### **Canon 3052**

Censor is the term used to define the second most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Censor is called Visium.

### **Canon 3053**

The word Censor comes from Latin censor meaning “senior judge, head curator (keeper of rolls of property), critic and auditor”.

### **Canon 3054**

By definition, a Censor implies more than one, usually an existing senior public official appointed by the people of a society possessing a valid system of law for a predetermined period of time which at its expiry results in the termination of their commission. The appointment of a Censor without an expiry of commission is expressly forbidden in all its forms.

### **Canon 3055**

The word Censor is equivalent to the words, ranks and positions of Elder, Visitor or Councilor. However, the word is not equivalent to hereditary or life appointment. Hereditary censorship is an abomination of all civilized law and expressly forbidden in all its forms.

## **Article 272 - Rector**

### **Canon 3056**

Rector is the term used to define the third most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Rector is called Magisterium.

### **Canon 3057**

The word Rector comes from the Latin rector meaning “master, governor, helmsman, ferryman, driver or ruler”. It originates as the formal title of the permanent head of an occupied province under Roman law since the capture of Sicily in 241 BCE.

### **Canon 3058**

The word Rector is equivalent to the words, ranks and positions Governor, Premier, General, Dux, Duke or Prime Minister.

## **Article 273 - Curator**

### **Canon 3059**

Curator is the term used to define the fourth most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Curator is called Imperium.

### **Canon 3060**

The word Curator comes from Latin curator meaning "manager, overseer, guardian, public trustee, senior medical officer". It originates as the formal title of the permanent second in command of an occupied province under Roman law since the capture of Sicily in 241 BCE.

### **Canon 3061**

The word Curator is equivalent to the words, ranks and positions of Treasurer, Chancellor, Minister, Attorney General, Public Trustee, Public Guardian, Commissioner, Sheriff, Warden, Conservator, General Executor, Plenipotentiary, Prothonotary, Supreme Court Judge, Registrar General or Surgeon General.

### **Canon 3062**

A Curator is usually a public official appointed by a Rector for a predetermined period of time which at its expiry results in the termination of their commission.

### **Canon 3063**

When a Curator is also a Public Trustee, being effectively the Public Executor, they are normally granted as a private "Crown Entity" the power of Public Guardian of the Person and Estate over all trusts and estates in intestate to manage probate where no valid will exists and no executor is nominated as well as any minors, incompetents or lunatics associated with the estate or trust.

### **Canon 3064**

In Roman Law, when a Curator is also a Commissioner of a Municipality (Local Government Administrative Division) as a "Statutory Authority" ultimately deriving its power from the Privy Council, they are normally granted the power of General Guardian of the Person over all wards, being all residents of the ward.

### **Canon 3065**

In Roman Law, when a Curator is also a Plenipotentiary of a Diocese (Ecclesiastical Division corresponding to District), they are normally granted as a "Gardianus ecclesia" being an Ecclesiastical Church warden the power of Ecclesiastical Guardian of the Person over all souls of a settlement.

## **Article 274 - Administrator**

### **Canon 3066**

Administrator is the term used to define the fifth most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Administrator is called Officium.

### **Canon 3067**

The word Administrator comes from the Latin administrator meaning "manager". Its original meaning in Roman Public Law was one possessing the authority to manage certain public affairs. However, from the 16th Century and the creation of Estates, the word Administrator acquired the additional technical meaning of "a Person appointed by an Ordinary (Judge) to be in charge of the goods of another, who died Intestate (without making a valid Will and testament), for which the Person is accountable as an Executor". Hence the phrase "Executor or Administrator" referring to either an Executor appointed by valid Will or Administrator appointed by a judge as the Ordinary.

### **Canon 3068**

The word Administrator in terms of authority to conduct public affairs is equivalent to the words, ranks and positions of District Judge, Notary, Clerk, Cleric or Secretary. In terms of matters concerning Estates, the word Administrator is equivalent in powers by appointment by a duly authorized court to the position of Executor.

### **Canon 3069**

An Administrator is usually a public official appointed by a Curator for a predetermined period of time which at its expiry results in the termination of their commission.

### **Canon 3070**

In Roman Courts, when an Administrator is also a Clerk of Court, they historically are the agent of the Public Trustee and therefore possessing the same powers as the Public Trustee as a Trustee.

### **Canon 3071**

In Roman Magistrate Courts, when an Administrator is also a Clerk of Court, they historically are the agent of the Board of Commissioners for the Municipality possessing the same powers as the General Guardian of the Person over all wards, being all residents of the ward.

## **Article 275 - Custodian**

### **Canon 3072**

Custodian is the term used to define the sixth most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Custodian is called Custoditum.

### **Canon 3073**

The word Custodian comes from the Latin custos meaning “warder, jailer, protector, guard, sentry, keeper, bodyguard”.

### **Canon 3074**

The word Custodian is equivalent to the words, ranks and positions of Constable, Magistrate, Marshall, Bailiff, Warder, Usher, Guard, Keeper, Jailer or Janitor.

### **Canon 3075**

A Custodian is usually a public official appointed by a Curator for a predetermined period of time which at its expiry results in the termination of their commission.

## 7.6 Creation of Law

### Article 276 - Creation

#### Canon 3076

Creation of Law is the Authority, Methods and Administrative Acts by which a valid form of law is created by Officials of a valid Society in accordance with these Canons.

#### Canon 3077

There are six (6) valid and accepted methods of creating law of a valid Society being Decree, Prescript, Rescript, Policy, Statute and Ordinance:

- (i) By Decree is when a valid law is created by promulgation of an order or deed by an Official Person; and
- (ii) By Prescript is when a valid law is created by promulgation of an order or deed by an elected college of legislators of a Juridic Person; and
- (iii) By Rescript is when a valid law is created by a form of opinion, answer or judgment promulgated by an Official Person; and
- (iv) By Policy is when a valid law is created by an Ordinance issued by Decree by a committee or council answerable to an elected college of legislators of a Juridic Person; and
- (v) By Statute is when a valid law is created by Decree or Prescript by an Administrative Act of a Juridic Person and approved by a Superior Authority; and
- (vi) By Ordinance is when a valid law is created by Rescript or Authoritative Direction promulgated by a Juridic Person in accordance with an existing promulgated Statute.

## **Article 277 - Decree**

### **Canon 3078**

A Decree is a valid Form of Deed or Order promulgated by an Official Person, subject to the limits of their authority, in accordance with these canons and the procedures of their Office.

### **Canon 3079**

A Decree is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.

### **Canon 3080**

A Decree is the highest form of law that may be promulgated within the limits of law of a Juridic Person. A Decree may not be issued unless permitted for a specific purpose under the laws of the Juridic Person by an Official Person holding such authority.

### **Canon 3081**

Only three (3) types of Official Person may issue a valid Decree, Supreme, Superior and Ordinary:

- (i) A Decree Issued by a Supreme Official Person is called an Imperium when promulgated as an order or Edictum when promulgated as a deed; and
- (ii) A Decree Issued by a Superior Official Person is called an Institutum when promulgated as an order and Consultum when promulgated as a deed; and
- (iii) A Decree Issued by an Ordinary Official Person is called an Ordinatum when promulgated as an order and Decretum when promulgated as a deed.

### **Canon 3082**

A Decree may not be abrogated, nor overturned by a lesser Juridic Person, only by a higher Juridic Person by Prescript, or higher Official Person by Decree.

### **Canon 3083**

By definition, no inferior person being an official of Inferior Roman Law, Sharia Law or Talmudic Law has any valid authority to issue a valid Decree. Any by-law of an inferior Juridic person claiming to be a decree automatically causes such a by-law to be null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 278 - Prescript**

### **Canon 3084**

A Prescript is a valid Form of Deed or Order promulgated by an elected college of legislators of a Juridic Person, subject to the limits of their authority, in accordance with these canons and the procedures of their body.

### **Canon 3085**

A Prescript is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.

### **Canon 3086**

A Prescript is the second highest form of law that may be promulgated within the limits of law of a Juridic Person. A Prescript may not be issued unless permitted for a specific purpose under the laws of the Juridic Person by a college of legislators of a Juridic Person holding such authority.

### **Canon 3087**

Only three (3) types of Juridic Person may issue a valid Prescript, Supreme, Global and Civil:

- (i) A Prescript Issued by a Supreme Juridic Person is called an Imperium as an order or Edictum as a deed; and
- (ii) A Prescript Issued by a Global Juridic Person is called an Institutum as an order and Consultum as a deed; and
- (iii) A Prescript Issued by a Civil Juridic Person is called an Ordinatum as an order and Prescriptum as a deed.

### **Canon 3088**

A Prescript may not be abrogated, nor overturned by a lesser Juridic Person, only by a higher Juridic Person by Prescript, or higher Official Person by Decree.

### **Canon 3089**

By definition, no inferior juridic person of Inferior Roman Law, Sharia Law or Talmudic Law has any valid authority to issue a valid Prescript. Any by-law of an inferior Juridic person claiming to be a prescript automatically causes such a by-law to be null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 279 - Rescript**

### **Canon 3090**

A Rescript is a valid Form of opinion, answer or judgment promulgated by an Official Person, subject to the limits of their authority, in accordance with these canons and the procedures of their Office.

### **Canon 3091**

A Rescript is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.

### **Canon 3092**

A Rescript is the highest form of opinion, answer or judgment of law that may be promulgated within the limits of law of a Juridic Person. A Rescript may not be issued unless permitted for a specific purpose under the laws of the Juridic Person by an Official Person holding such authority.

### **Canon 3093**

Only three (3) types of Official Person may issue a valid Rescript, Supreme, Superior and Ordinary:

- (i) A Rescript Issued by a Supreme Official Person is called an Imperium; and
- (ii) A Rescript Issued by a Superior Official Person is called an Institutum; and
- (iii) A Rescript Issued by a Ordinary Official Person is called an Ordinatum.

### **Canon 3094**

A Rescript may not be abrogated, nor overturned by a lesser Official Person, only by a higher Official Person by Rescript only.

### **Canon 3095**

By definition, no inferior person being an official of Inferior Roman Law, Sharia Law or Talmudic Law has any valid authority to issue a valid Rescript.

## **Article 280 - Policy**

### **Canon 3096**

A Policy in the context of law creation is a valid Form of Ordinance issued by Decree by a committee or council answerable to an elected college of legislators of a Juridic Person, subject to the limits of their authority, in accordance with these canons and the procedures of their body.

### **Canon 3097**

A Policy is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.

### **Canon 3098**

A Policy is the lowest form of law that may be promulgated within the limits of law of a Juridic Person. A Policy may not be issued unless permitted for a specific purpose under the laws of the Juridic Person, nor may it usurp a higher form of prescribed and promulgated law.

## **Article 281 - Statute**

### **Canon 3099**

A Statute is any valid Deed promulgated by Decree or Prescript by an Administrative Act of a Juridic Person and approved by a Superior Authority in accordance with these canons within the limits of their established authority.

### **Canon 3100**

A Statute is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.

### **Canon 3101**

No Statute may be perpetual. Any Statute which precludes its abrogation is void from the beginning.

### **Canon 3102**

No Statute may claim powers and rights greater than is bestowed to the Juridic Person under whose laws it is promulgated. Any Statute that claims powers and rights greater than the established authority of the Juridic Person who issued it is automatically null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 3103**

A valid Statute only applies to the Juridic Person under whose laws it is promulgated.

### **Canon 3104**

No Statute may seek to convey Property which is not in the control and possession of the Juridic Person under whose laws it is promulgated. Any Statute that seeks to claim or convey Property which is not in possession or control of the Juridic Person who issued it is automatically null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 3105**

Valid enforcement of Statute law is equivalent to enforcement of Contract Law, Trust Law and Property Rights.

### **Canon 3106**

Any Statute founded on fraud is unenforceable as law.

### **Canon 3107**

Any enforcement of a defective or fraudulent document as a false statute within the bounds of an inferior Juridic person is public notice and consent that no law exists and that those claiming to be officials do not act with any force of law.

## **Article 282 - Ordinance**

### **Canon 3108**

An Ordinance is any Rescript or Authoritative Direction promulgated by a Juridic Person by Statute in accordance with these canons within the limits of their established authority.

### **Canon 3109**

Any Rescript or Authoritative Direction that is not in accordance with these canons is not a valid Ordinance, nor Direction or Order but a false order and therefore null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 3110**

Any enforcement of a false order is automatically a grave offence against the law and the rule of law representing a direct injury against the law with no valid excuse.

## 7.7 Jurisdiction of Law

### Article 283 - Jurisdiction

#### Canon 3111

Jurisdiction is the Authority, claimed Rights and Powers of one (1) 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.

#### Canon 3112

The word Jurisdiction comes from combing two (2) 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".

#### Canon 3113

By definition, any Official who refuses to produce their oath and be bound by it, has no Jurisdiction.

#### Canon 3114

Jurisdiction always rests on Authority first, Power second and any claimed Rights last.

#### Canon 3115

A Juridic Person having lesser Authority than another has no Jurisdiction over the other, regardless of any Power or claimed Rights.

#### Canon 3116

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.

#### Canon 3117

Under the Roman system, the claims of Personal Jurisdiction, Territorial Jurisdiction, Subject-Matter Jurisdiction is the attempt to "perfect Jurisdiction" based on occult ecclesiastical belief that each represents an element of a "Divine indenture" being the soul, body and mind respectively and when present, make any decision of the court "lawful" under Divine Law.

## **Canon 3118**

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 (1) of the three (3) 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.

## **Canon 3119**

Under the occult ecclesiastical beliefs of the Roman Cult that underpin the principles of "perfected Jurisdiction" of Roman Courts, failure to gain consent of the mind means failure to control all three (3) forms of property (soul, body and mind). However, in recent years Roman courts largely ignore this necessity and proceed on the false presumption that consent was given even if it was openly denied.

## **Canon 3120**

In accordance with Ucadian Law, these Canons and the Covenant of One Heaven, also known as Pactum De Singularis Caelum, there exists three (3) essential forms of Jurisdiction founded on specific Authority, claimed Rights and Powers being in order Divine, Society and Consent:

(i) Divine Jurisdiction is claimed authority through jus divinum by Pactum De Singularis Caelum and Canonum De Lex Divina concerning a member of One Heaven, often regardless of their location; and

(ii) Society Jurisdiction is claimed authority through jus civitatis by Canonum De Ius Positivum confined to a bounded space, including all those (persons) residing therein and any events which occur there; and

(iii) Consent Jurisdiction is claimed authority jus consensum by Canonum De Ius Cogitatum through consent of the parties over the subject of the legal questions involved in the case.

## **Canon 3121**

The Society of One Heaven, also known as the First See, also known as the Holly See and True Holy See, also known as Heaven, is judged by no one.

## **Canon 3122**

Jurisdiction presumed by claimed "rights" such as jus in rem, jus in personam and jus gentium have no force nor effect when challenged by superior claims of rights and title.

## **Canon 3123**

It is solely the right of the Supreme Court of One Heaven to adjudicate all matters, cases, statutes and Form in accordance with these Canons and the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

## Article 284 - Personal Jurisdiction

### Canon 3124

Personal Jurisdiction, also known as "Nationality Jurisdiction" and "Nationality, Protective and Universality Principles" is the Authority granted through the claim of "Jus In Rem" supported by claimed customary (Roman) law through lex situs (law of the place in which the property is situated) to one (1) or more Officials to review, administer and issue certain Decrees, Prescripts, Statutes or Ordinances for a given Juridic Person or Society.

### Canon 3125

Jus in Rem is Latin for "right against a thing" and according to Roman Cult law means "a claim of right enforceable against anyone in the world interfering with that claim founded on some specific relationship, status or particular property accorded legal protection from interference by anyone".

### Canon 3126

Lex situs is the shortening of the Latin phrase lex loci rei sitae meaning "law of the place in which the property is situated" and is founded on a set of procedures and rules called the "Conflict of Laws" or Private International Law of the Roman Cult and its vassals.

### Canon 3127

Under Roman law, Jus In Rem is able to be applied as the primary claim to Personal Jurisdiction on the basis that a man or woman was born or naturalized within the boundaries of the state and therefore a record of birth under Roman time was created including a set of Cestui Que Vie Trusts or "secret testamentary trusts". Therefore, because the state claims "ownership" of the register and the trusts, it claims "ownership" of the man or woman as property evidenced by their 'holding' a Birth Certificate.

### Canon 3128

The word "Name" is derived from the Latin word nomen which means "slave title, debtor slave". The word "Family" is also from Latin and means "domestic slaves of a household or estate (state)". Therefore, when a Roman Court claims Jurisdiction by Personal Jurisdiction and Jus In Rem it is a claim based on the claimed status of the man or woman as a bonded slave and not as an emancipated and equal member of a society.

### Canon 3129

All forms of slavery, whether voluntary or involuntary, legal or unlawful are considered an abomination and against the acknowledged precepts of civilized society. Therefore, no Roman Court may lawfully claim Personal Jurisdiction by any means of any man, woman or person that comes before it.

### Canon 3130

In contrast to the false and flawed claims of Personal Jurisdiction, all members of Ucadia and One Heaven recognize the first and true form of Jurisdiction of Divine Jurisdiction through jus divinum by Pactum De Singularis Caelum and Canonum De Lex Divina regardless of their location.

### Canon 3131

A claim of jus in rem based on false claims of slavery can never be superior to a claim of jus divinum by Pactum De Singularis Caelum. Therefore, a Roman Court can never have legitimate Personal Jurisdiction over a member of One Heaven when they have identified themselves as such.

## Article 285 - Territorial Jurisdiction

### Canon 3132

Territorial Jurisdiction, also known as "Sovereign Jurisdiction" is the geographical area of Earth or sea through the claim of "Jus Gentium" supported by claimed customary (Roman) law through lex loci (law of the place) by which one (1) or more Officials are granted the Authority to review, administer and issue certain Decrees, Prescripts, Statutes or Ordinances for a given Juridic Person or Society.

### Canon 3133

Jus Gentium is Latin for "the law of nations" and refers to a generally accepted convention of Private International law of the Roman Cult meaning "a claim of right enforceable against any other state or nation in the world from interfering with that right when an action is brought against a person or thing".

### Canon 3134

Lex loci is Latin for "law of the place" and means the law of the state or nation where the matter in controversy occurred. It is also a phrase considered equivalent to a set of claimed maxims, procedures and rules called the "Conflict of Laws" or Private International Law of the Roman Cult and its vassals. Hence, lex loci in supporting the claim of jus gentium is self referencing.

### Canon 3135

Under Roman law, Jus Gentium is able to be applied as the primary claim to Personal Jurisdiction on the basis that a man or woman was born or naturalized within the boundaries of the state and therefore a record of birth under Roman time was created including Live Birth Record of the baby being conveyed as "property" into one (1) of the three (3) 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".

### Canon 3136

In contrast to the false and flawed claims of Territorial Jurisdiction, all members of Ucadia and One Heaven recognize the first and true form of Jurisdiction of jus civitatis through Canonum De Ius Positivum regardless of their location.

### Canon 3137

A claim of jus gentium based on false claims of slavery and inferior Roman trusts can never be superior to a claim of jus civitatis and Divine Trust, True Trust and Superior Trust by Canonum De Ius Positivum. Therefore, a Roman Court can never have legitimate Territorial Jurisdiction over a member of One Heaven when they have identified themselves as such.

## Article 286 - Subject Matter Jurisdiction

### Canon 3138

Subject Matter Jurisdiction, also known as "subjectum", is the historic convention of certain subjects to be heard by certain bodies and Officials and the Authority granted through the claim of "Jus In Personam" supported by claimed customary (Roman) law through *lex specialis* (law governing a specific subject matter) granted to one (1) or more Officials to review, administer and issue certain Decrees, Prescripts, Statutes or Ordinances for a given Juridic Person or Society.

### Canon 3139

The word Subject comes from the Latin *subjectum* meaning "to put under, bring under, to submit, subordinate, answer or to substitute". Hence when a judge or magistrate asks if an accused "understands?" they are inviting them to consent to being a subject of the court and "stand under, submit" to court authority. Thus the answer to the question "do you understand?" must always be in the negative if one does not wish to submit to some claimed authority.

### Canon 3140

*Jus In Personam* is Latin for "right against a person" and according to Roman Cult law means "a claim of right enforceable against anyone in the world interfering with the claim whereby an action is brought against a person concerning the enforcement one (1) or more particular obligations".

### Canon 3141

*Lex specialis* is the shortening of the Latin phrase *Lex specialis derogat legi generali* meaning "law governing a specific subject matter" and is founded on a doctrine for interpreting the laws of the state and Private International Law of the Roman Cult and its vassals. The "doctrine" essentially states that a law governing a specific subject matter (*lex specialis*) overrides a law which only governs general matters (*lex generalis*). Thus, as Roman Courts and laws have created specific laws for almost every conceivable act, Roman Courts can therefore claim "subject matter jurisdiction" against other venues and forms of law that is less precise.

### Canon 3142

Under Roman law, *Jus In Personam* is able to be applied as the primary claim to Subject Matter Jurisdiction on the basis that a man or woman has repeatedly demonstrated their 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 over the subject matter of the legal questions involved in the case. Thus, the very existence of a standard number such as a social security number or health number on official court records and its acknowledgment by the accused is sufficient to superficially prove the claim of *Jus In Personam*.

### Canon 3143

When a man or woman is able to demonstrate proof of their claim of non-consent or acceptance under duress those benefits provided by the state as a matter of necessity, then the presumption that the existence of a tax number, social security number or other identification is null and void as proof of Subject Matter Jurisdiction as it no longer supports the presumption of consent. Therefore, no Roman Court may lawfully claim Subject Matter Jurisdiction by any means of any acceptance of benefits, registration or licenses if the law of necessity is evoked and non consent demonstrated.

### Canon 3144

In contrast to the false and flawed claims of Subject Matter Jurisdiction, all members of Ucadia and One Heaven recognize the first and true form of Jurisdiction of *jus consensum* by *Canonum De Ius Cogitatum* regardless of their location.

### Canon 3145

A claim of *jus in personam* based on false claims of consent can never be superior to a claim of *jus consensum* by *Canonum De Ius Cogitatum*. Therefore, a Roman Court can never have legitimate Subject Matter Jurisdiction over a member of One Heaven when they have identified themselves as such.

## Article 287 - Guilty

### Canon 3146

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.

### Canon 3147

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".

### Canon 3148

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 seven hundred (700) years until the present day with the Private Bar Guild one (1) of the last surviving and fully functioning Private Chartered Guilds.

### Canon 3149

When a non-Guild member of the Private Bar Guild is present in one (1) 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.

### Canon 3150

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.

### Canon 3151

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 pronunciation of "guilty").

### Canon 3152

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 pronunciation of "guilty") regardless of plea unless the Private Bar Guild rules "Not Guilty" at the end of the trial or summary - judgment hearing.

### Canon 3153

An Accused within a Roman Court has seven (7) ancient and valid choices of reply to a demand for Plea, none of which admit any commercial liability for debt or fine owed to the Private Bar Guild. However, the members of the the Private Bar Guild frequently demand either a "Guilty" or "Not Guilty" plea and no other plea will be accepted.

## **Canon 3154**

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.

## Article 288 - Plea

### Canon 3155

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.

### Canon 3156

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 collocation.

### Canon 3157

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

### Canon 3158

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.

### Canon 3159

By definition, the entering of any kind of Plea is tacit consent of the Jurisdiction 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.

### Canon 3160

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 (2) 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.

### Canon 3161

In accordance with these Canons, a member of One Heaven and any associated society may choose only one (1) of two (2) kinds of formal reply to a properly constituted Ucadian Court being either a reply of remit or reject:

- (i) a reply of Reject means the accused rejects the fundamental premise and legal sufficiency of the complaint through a valid claim; or
- (ii) a reply of Remit means the accused accepts the fundamental premise and legal sufficiency of the complaint and jurisdiction of the court through a valid claim.

### Canon 3162

When a member of One Heaven or their advocate replies to a controversy with reject, only two (2) types of valid claim exist being demurrer and res judicata:

- (i) Demurrer, also known as “cease until jurisdiction is proven” or request time to prepare written motion against legal sufficiency of complaint in suit; or
- (ii) Res Judicata, also known as “a matter already judged” or “autrefois convict or acquit”.

### **Canon 3163**

When a member of One Heaven or their advocate replies to a controversy with remit, only three (3) types of valid claim exist being mea culpa, exculpate or nolo contendere:

- (i) Mea Culpa, also known as “my mistake or fault” equivalent to “guilty”; or
- (ii) Exculpate, also known as “without blame, or fault or guilt” equivalent to “not guilty”; or
- (iii) Nolo Contendere , also known as “no contest”.

### **Canon 3164**

An accused may choose only one (1) prayer of remittance from two (2) valid choices to offer the Court:

- (i) Remittere Venae , also known as “remit the indulgence” ; or
- (ii) Respondere Non Debet, also known as “the respondent cannot be bound or held liable” as a “claim of privilege”.

## 7.8 Force of Law

### Article 289 - Force

#### Canon 3165

Force, is either valid lawful compulsion by authority to perform or refrain from certain actions or unlawful violence. When properly authorized, force is also known as "enforcement".

#### Canon 3166

The word force comes from the Latin fortis meaning "strong, sturdy, brave or resolute".

#### Canon 3167

In the absence of proper authority, no use of force by an official is lawful.

#### Canon 3168

No order has authority, therefore no enforcement is lawful unless it is in accord with these Canons.

#### Canon 3169

Enforcement is unlawful unless the obligation sought to be enforced is clearly defined by some valid deed and the person to whom the enforcement is directed has previously consented to perform the obligation. Enforcement is always unlawful if sought against any implied obligation, or claimed secret agreement.

#### Canon 3170

Fraud of agreement and agreement negates any claim of valid enforcement. Fraud of consent by failure to disclose or deliberate concealment negates any claim of enforcement.

#### Canon 3171

Valid enforcement of Statute law is equivalent to enforcement of Contract Law, Trust Law and Property Rights.

#### Canon 3172

The issue of an order itself does not make authorized enforcement.

#### Canon 3173

Any military, police or other armed person that unlawfully enforces an illegal order, consents and assumes all liability and penalty.

#### Canon 3174

Any military rank that unlawfully enforces an illegal order consents and agrees that they no longer possess any honor, valid rank nor code and are nothing more than a criminal militia force.

#### Canon 3175

Any military or police that refuses to obey a lawful order of enforcement issued by an Official Person in accordance with these Canons is guilty of treason, extreme dishonor and consents and agrees to any and all punishment and disgrace.

## Article 290 - Warrant

### Canon 3176

A Warrant is a form of writ signed and issued by a competent (executor) authority to one (1) or more agents commanding certain acts to be performed whilst granting the agent(s) limited protection from liability or responsibility for any injury or claim against them that may occur as a result of the execution of the commanded acts.

### Canon 3177

The word warrant originates from three Latin words vere meaning "truly, really and correctly", re/rea meaning "accused or culprit" and ante meaning "before the time or place; in front". Hence the literal original meaning of warrant is "truly, really and correctly give notice to the accused before the time or place of hearing the accusations".

### Canon 3178

The source of claimed authority and power to issue warrants under the Roman system is the same source as the claims of Jurisdiction and issued on the presumption that such authority and power is legitimate as a claimed executor and will not be challenged.

### Canon 3179

The limited immunity to agents granted by warrant only remains effective on the continued presumed authority of the one who issued it. When such presumptions are properly rejected such authority may cease to exist and any agent executing a defective warrant is fully liable to any injury or claim against them.

### Canon 3180

When a member of One Heaven gives proper notice of their status as Executor of any and all trusts created in their legal person name, any and all presumptions by which a warrant may be issued as to their status as a public servant or public employee are negated. Therefore any agent that ignores such proper notice and continues, fully and knowingly consents to a private agreement agreeing to the schedule of fees for injury and damages to be paid by the principal of the agent(s).

### Canon 3181

A Warrant has no authority, validity or effect if:

- (i) the man or woman who issued the Warrant has no legitimate authority in accordance with these Canons to demand such acts; or
- (ii) the official who issued the Warrant did not sign it, therefore did not give their mark of assurance; or
- (iii) the competent authority who issued the Warrant dies or leaves office prior to the execution of the warrant; or
- (iv) no act or acts are specified within the Warrant; or
- (v) no expiry day and time is listed on the Warrant, or the day and time has already expired; or
- (vi) the act or acts are specified within the Warrant exceed the authority of the one who issued it.

### Canon 3182

There are two (2) main classes of valid Warrants being general and specific:

- (i) A General Warrant is a warrant such as a Letter of Marque and Reprisal that names one (1) or more acts for a given area and time period but without naming the particular party or specific property to which it applies; and
- (ii) A Specific Warrant is a warrant that names the particular party or specific property to which it applies.

### Canon 3183

All forms of Letters of Marque and Reprisal issued by any official claiming authority ultimately from the law of the Roman Cult are hereby unauthorized, having no force of law and null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 291 - Arrest**

### **Canon 3184**

Arrest is the act of detaining a man or woman by lawful procedure on the presumption of probable cause for the purpose of the investigation of one (1) or more alleged offences on the presumption that such actions are lawful. The detainment of a man or woman without probable cause is called kidnapping and a serious offence in itself.

### **Canon 3185**

Arrests are normally performed by law officers, also known as "Policy Officials" or "Police Officers" under a General Warrant or Specific Warrant. However, any member of a society when they identify themselves as a servant of the peace may lawfully effect an arrest.

### **Canon 3186**

An Arrest is considered lawful or unlawful according to two key presumptions being the presumption of cause and the presumption of action (of arrest):

(i) The presumption of cause, or "probable cause" is the presumption based on a reasonable belief, supported by sufficiently strong physical or circumstantial evidence, that a man or woman has committed an indictable offence prior to contact with the law officer; and

(ii) The presumption of action is the presumption that the arresting officer has been granted the proper authority to detain and use necessary force against the man or woman in question.

### **Canon 3187**

Lawful arrest procedure, also known as "lawful procedure" is when the law officer has performed six fundamental duties prior, during and after completing a lawful arrest:

(i) that the man, woman or person has been told they have been temporarily detained for the possible purpose of effecting a lawful arrest; and

(ii) that the man, woman or person has been requested to provide proof of identity and status, which they may freely decline to do; and

(iii) that the man, woman or person has been told on what basis of accusation, summons, warrant and/or charge they are being placed under arrest; and

(iv) that the man, woman or person is given the second opportunity to re-state their identity, status and explanation; and

(v) that the man, woman or person is formally told they have been placed under arrest and the likely charges they may face, including their rights concerning interview and that anything they say from that point onwards may be used against them in a court of law; and

(vi) that the arrested man, woman or person is given a third and final opportunity to explain themselves and the arresting officer has satisfied themselves on the perfection of presumption of cause and presumption of action.

### **Canon 3188**

An accused is entitled to a lawful arrest. Failure to follow lawful arrest procedure means any such arrest is unlawful and any evidence gathered under such an unlawful arrest is inadmissible as evidence.

## **Article 292 - Detention**

### **Canon 3189**

Detention is the enforced deprivation of liberty of a man or woman acting as surety to a Person on account of a serious allegation, conviction or clear and present risk to a community or Juridic society at large.

### **Canon 3190**

No man or woman acting as surety to a Person may be deprived of their liberty without first knowing by what charge and accusation in statute law they are being detained and the source of such allegations. The imprisonment of any man or woman without charge or disclosure of the alleged crimes is itself a serious offence against the law.

### **Canon 3191**

Every man and woman acting as surety to a Person against whom charges have been brought has the right to demand an appearance in a court of law within seven (7) days of their deprivation of liberty to be provided the opportunity to hear the allegations against them, the alleged offences in law and what evidence is being presented. In the absence of some or all of these elemental components to a suit, a judge or magistrate has no choice other than to order the immediate release of the man or woman.

### **Canon 3192**

All Juridic Societies have the right to defend their members against potential or actual harm posed by a man or woman. Therefore the deprivation of liberty of any man or woman acting as surety to a person charged with a serious crime is acceptable in such circumstances until the schedule of a trial to permit the allegations to be tested.

### **Canon 3193**

The imprisonment of a man or woman should be an act of last resort and not an act of first response. Any Juridic society that chooses imprisonment of its members ahead of genuine reform is devoid of justice.

## **Article 293 - Coercion**

### **Canon 3194**

Coercion is the restraint or compulsion of another by force.

### **Canon 3195**

The word coercion is derived from two Latin words co meaning "together" and arcere meaning "to inclose, confine or keep off".

### **Canon 3196**

Coercion has no authority and is unlawful if:

- (i) the man or woman who issued the warrant or instrument authorizing coercion has no legitimate authority in accordance with these Canons to demand such acts; or
- (ii) threat or fraud is used in the process; or
- (iii) the official who issued the warrant is not competent; or
- (iv) the act or acts of coercion as specified within the warrant exceed the authority of the one who issued it.

### **Canon 3197**

A judge or magistrate that uses threat as a means of coercion removes both their authority to hear the matter and immunity from personal liability.

## 7.9 Controversy of Law

### Article 294 - Controversy

#### Canon 3198

A Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two (2) opposing sides concerning one (1) or more matters of presumption. Any matter for adjudication before a court is by definition a controversy.

#### Canon 3199

The word controversy comes from the Latin *controversia* meaning "dispute, argument or debate".

#### Canon 3200

The resolution of a Controversy is through the acceptance or rejection of the various presumptions of all parties through acceptable form of argument and debate by administrative procedure until the evidence weighs in favor or against the presumptions of one (1) party.

#### Canon 3201

The party that first brings the Controversy is called the Accuser, from the Latin *accuso* meaning "to rebuke, criticize, claim fault or pursue through legal process".

#### Canon 3202

The party that is called to answer a Controversy is called the Accused or Reus or Re from the Latin *reus* meaning "the accused, defendant, guarantor, debtor or one responsible".

#### Canon 3203

There are only three (3) forms of Controversy being Civil, Criminal and Instructional:

- (i) Civil Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two opposing sides concerning one or more matters of presumption where the Government is not the Accuser; and
- (ii) Criminal Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two opposing sides concerning one or more matters of presumption where the Government is the Accuser; and
- (iii) Instructional Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two opposing sides concerning one or more matters of presumption of law and no compensation is sought other than pertaining to one or more issues of law.

#### Canon 3204

The party that first brings the Controversy retains all liability until the matter is resolved either for or against their presumptions. In matters involving a Controversy concerning a financial sum, the losing party of the argument normally is responsible for payment.

## **Article 295 - Civil**

### **Canon 3205**

A Civil Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two (2) opposing sides concerning an alleged cause of action and one (1) or more matters of presumption where the Government is not the Accuser.

### **Canon 3206**

There are primarily three (3) forms of cause of action within Civil Controversy being wrong, delinquency and claim:

(i) A wrong or "tort" or "statutory cause of action" is the existence of an alleged breach of civil duty by the alleged action(s) of a person contrary to the norms or prescripts of the law; and

(ii) A delinquency or "agreement cause of action" is the existence of an alleged breach of agreement obligation and financial duties by the alleged action(s) of a person contrary to the presumed terms of agreement; and

(iii) A claim or "equity cause of action" is the existence of an alleged right not otherwise defined as a wrong (tort) of delinquency to which a person makes claim for financial or some other compensation usually through a statement of claim.

## **Article 296 - Criminal**

### **Canon 3207**

A Criminal Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two opposing sides concerning an alleged offence and one or more matters of presumption where the Government is the Accuser.

### **Canon 3208**

An offence is the existence of an alleged Injury proscribed by one or more valid Statutes by the alleged Action(s) of a Person contrary to the prescripts of the law.

### **Canon 3209**

Injury is a fictional concept in Reality whereby a Person, Animal, Notion or Thing suffers wrongful treatment, damage, loss, violation or infringement of rights by the actions of a Person.

### **Canon 3210**

The damage, loss, violation or hurt to a physical object or concept under Natural Law itself does not constitute Injury as Injury requires the pre-existence of a fictional framework of Reality and laws prohibiting certain Actions and an Injured Form. Therefore, in the absence of an Injured Form, no Injury exists.

### **Canon 3211**

Any valid Injury involves three (3) types parties, each known as an Injured Party:

- (i) The First Injured Party to any alleged Offence is the Law itself; and
- (ii) The Second Injured Party to any alleged Offence is the Juridic Person whose statutes were alleged to have been breached; and
- (iii) The Third Injured Party or Parties are all other alleged injured such as Persons, Animals, Notions or Things.

### **Canon 3212**

An Injury exists only when there is a named Third Injured Party being one or more Persons, Animals or Notions or Things. In the absence of any named Third Injured Party, no Offence exists.

### **Canon 3213**

An Offence exists only when there is sufficient Reason to allege one or more Actions. In the absence of sufficient Reason, an alleged Action cannot be claimed, therefore an Offence cannot exist.

### **Canon 3214**

An Offence exists only when the law proscribing an Injury is valid by its conformity to the body of Canons known as *Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum* in accordance with *Pactum De Singularis Caelum*.

### **Canon 3215**

The severity of the Offence is determined not only by the Injury proscribed by Statute and the Status of the Juridic Person having promulgated the Statute, but the traditional and customary view of such an Offence. Only three classes of Offences exist: Criminal, Civil and Private.

### **Canon 3216**

The first injured party retains the right to first bring forward a suit against any Person who is alleged to have committed an injury to them, or to permit the second party to act on their behalf. If the injured party of higher standing declines to pursue remedy against the alleged injury, then the option to pursue remedy falls to the next injured party.

## **Article 297 - Instructional**

### **Canon 3217**

An Instructional Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two (2) opposing sides concerning a law and one or more matters of presumption of law and no compensation is sought other than pertaining to one (1) or more issues of law.

### **Canon 3218**

Instructional Controversy is most common when a superior court is called to review a new statute or policy that may be challenged as defective on some grounds or where some previous law or claim is called to be upheld without direct financial compensation.

## 7.10 Forums of Law

### Article 298 - Forum

#### Canon 3219

A Forum is the realm of Time, Space and Venue in which a Suit may be adjudicated according Lex causae (form of law) using Lex Fori (laws of the forum) by a valid Court.

#### Canon 3220

There are only three types of Forum: Spiritual, Formal and Informal:

(i) A Spiritual Forum is a purely spiritual and formal ecclesiastical realm and venue within Heaven in accordance with these canons and Pactum De Singularis Caelum. Only one (1) Spiritual Forum exists, namely the Supreme Court of One Heaven. It is the highest court of all possible courts; and

(ii) A Formal Forum is a venue that exists within the temporal realm as a dedicated Oratory for the hearing of Suits as a Court. The possible highest jurisdiction of Formal Forums are Ucadia Courts. The lowest possible jurisdiction are Roman Courts; and

(iii) An Informal Forum is a venue that exists within the temporal realm that is not a dedicated Oratory for the hearing of Suits as a Court, but has been nonetheless secured for such purpose. The possible highest jurisdiction of Informal Forums are Ucadia Forums. The lowest possible jurisdiction are Roman Forums.

#### Canon 3221

Any claimed Spiritual Forum or Court, or derivation of purely spiritual court such as Rota or Sanhedrin and all claimed powers and matters are hereby transferred to the venue of the Supreme Court of One Heaven.

#### Canon 3222

Lex causae is the form of law chosen by a Forum from among valid Legal Systems to adjudicate any matters before it. Accordingly, the first and primary Lex causae of any valid Forum are these Canons and associated Ucadia Law and none other.

#### Canon 3223

An inferior system of Law may be considered as a valid secondary Lex causae only if it is an equality based System of Law as defined by these Canons.

#### Canon 3224

Lex Fori is the laws governing the Forum in the adjudication of any matter. Accordingly, the first and primary Lex fori of any valid Forum are these Canons and associated Ucadia Law and none other.

## **Article 299 - Roman Court**

### **Canon 3225**

A Roman Court is a Forum for the exclusive private business of a Law (Bar) Guild sanctioned by the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, in which members of the guild presume certain roles on behalf of the "government" in order to make profit for the guild and its members through direct asset seizure and the commercialization of various securities, bonds and bailments.

### **Canon 3226**

The meaning and source of the word "court" in respect of Roman Court is derived from the Latin word cautio meaning "securities, bond and bailment" as the primary commercial business of ancient Roman Cult sanctioned law guilds since the 13th Century.

### **Canon 3227**

Prior to the creation of the Bar Associations in the 19th Century, the private Bar Guilds were known as "guilds" as well as "livery" companies and often by the name as Judges and Notaries since the 13th Century coinciding with the invention of Indulgences of the Roman Cult.

### **Canon 3228**

In order to make "guild" money, called "Guilt" or "Guilty", the Private Bar Guilds normally oversee a unique hidden trust for each controversy or "suit" that comes into the private Roman Court. Any bonds that are generated, called "Guilt bonds" are connected to the hidden trust, which the private Bar Guild members are sworn to deny exists.

## Canon 3229

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, Agent and Agency, Incompetence, and Guilt:

(i) The Presumption of Public Record is that any matter brought before a lower Roman Court 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, impartially 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);

(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 (1) of the most significant reasons to claim jurisdiction - simply because you "appeared"; and

(ix) The Presumption of Government acting in two (2) roles as Executor and Beneficiary is that for the matter at hand, the Private Bar Guild appoints the judge / magistrate in the capacity of Executor while the Prosecutor acts in the capacity of Beneficiary of the trust for the current matter. 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 to demonstrate you are both the true general guardian and general executor of the matter (trust) before the court, questioning and challenging whether the judge or magistrate is seeking to act as Executor De Son Tort, the presumption stands and you are by default the trustee, therefore must obey the rules of the executor (judge / magistrate) or you are an Executor De Son Tort and a judge or magistrate of the private Bar guild may seek the assistance of bailiffs or sheriffs to assert their false claim against you; and

(x) The Presumption of Agent and Agency is the presumption that under the agreement of law you have expressed and granted authority to the Judge and Magistrate through the statement of such words as "recognize, understand" or "comprehend" and therefore agree to be bound to an agreement. Therefore, unless all presumptions of agent appointment are rebutted through the use of such formal rejections as "I do not recognize you", to remove all implied or expressed appointment of the judge, prosecutor or clerk as agents, the presumption stands and you agree to be contractually bound to perform at the direction of the judge or magistrate; 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 affidavit 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.

## **Article 300 - Ucadian Court**

### **Canon 3230**

A Ucadian Court, also known as "Court" is any official Forum of three or more True or Divine Persons under the by-laws of any Juridic Society Person for the administration of Justice by which all those gathered consent for one as an Official Person as Judge under demonstrated oath of obligation to the others before them.

### **Canon 3231**

The meaning and source of the word "court" in respect of Ucadian Court is derived from the Latin word cohortis meaning "enclosed yard, company of officials, military unit". This meaning cannot possibly be applied to a Roman Court, as the primary purpose of Roman Courts was to profit from crime, hence the definition cautio meaning "securities, bond and bailment" as the primary commercial business of ancient Roman Courts sanctioned law guilds since the 13th Century.

### **Canon 3232**

Unless a Court complies with the above definition, such a place has no jurisdiction over men or women, living or deceased. Therefore, it cannot be correctly classed as a court of law, but a lesser body with limited or no jurisdiction depending upon what rights it falsely claims.

### **Canon 3233**

No valid Court is permitted to deliberately and willingly cause injury to the living law by denying Divine, Natural and Positive Law as defined by these Canons. In such circumstances, it is encumbered upon men and women to assert their rightful claim and bring remedy on behalf of the law within such a place for its proper healing.

### **Canon 3234**

There is no higher court than the Supreme Court of One Heaven.

### **Canon 3235**

The Apostolic Prothonotaries and the Rota acknowledge the superior jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of One Heaven. Therefore all matters before the Rota are subject to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of One Heaven.

## 7.11 Execution of Law

### Article 301 - Execution

#### Canon 3236

Execution is the formal act of carrying into effect an instruction, decision or policies issued by an Executor or their delegate ("agent") concerning the administration of a trust under their jurisdiction.

#### Canon 3237

The word Execution comes from the Latin *executio* meaning "to examine, review or inspect; to shake out or off; to knock out, drive out, discard or banish". The Latin word itself is derived from two primary Latin words *ex* meaning "by reason of, through or in accordance with" and *cutis* meaning "skin (flesh)". Hence *executio* is the actions of the executor being the "executor".

#### Canon 3238

In matters of controversy, execution of the law means the carrying into effect the policies ("statutes") of the society concerning the administration of such matters of dispute including the appointment of an agent possessing legitimate executor authority to adjudicate the matter and render a decision.

#### Canon 3239

In matters of agreement, execution of the law means the carrying into effect an instruction or decision issued by an Executor or their delegate ("agent") concerning the administration of a trust under their jurisdiction to which all parties consent and therefore form a binding judgment and agreement.

#### Canon 3240

Only a legitimate Executor or their duly appointed delegate ("agent") may execute instruction, decision or policies concerning the administration of a trust under their jurisdiction. Any party that seeks to counter such orders is a belligerent, or an incompetent or imposter (*executor de son tort*).

#### Canon 3241

In the execution of law, a formal process has existed since the times of ancient Civilization whereby a suitably constituted forum will be established to review any matter of controversy and that the Executor or a duly appointed agent or agents will adjudicate the matter according to clear and defined policies.

## Article 302 - Judge

### Canon 3242

A Judge is an Official Person attributed to a man or woman by 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.

### Canon 3243

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 in accordance with these canons.

### Canon 3244

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.

### Canon 3245

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.

### Canon 3246

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.

### Canon 3247

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.

### Canon 3248

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.

### Canon 3249

Any person who belongs to a guild, association or body that deliberately demonstrates a contempt for the law, a desire to continue to corrupt and injure the law and exclusion of justice is ineligible as counsel.

### Canon 3250

As the guilds and associations known variously as the Bar are inferior juridic persons who have proven historic and unprecedented contempt for justice and the law, no member of such a body is ever permitted to sit as a judge or magistrate, unless they have repudiated their membership on oath and vowed to never again belong to such an association.

### Canon 3251

A Judge who remains a member of a Bar Association, failing to openly repudiate their membership shall automatically cause all their judgments to be invalid, unlawful and subject to immediate suppression.

## **Article 303 - Suit**

### **Canon 3252**

A Suit is the collection of several Documents and other Evidence relating to a controversy that describes one (1) or more Offences alleged against one (1) or more Persons to be heard before a Court in either a non-purpose Forum or a dedicated Forum such as an Oratory.

### **Canon 3253**

When any controversy is brought before a valid court, the man or woman who brings the controversy is obligated to present full disclosure. When full disclosure is not provided, due process is not served and the matter must be dismissed.

### **Canon 3254**

Failure to dismiss a matter of controversy in which those who brought the matter failed to fully disclose all the facts in their possession is a grave injury to the law.

## **Article 304 - Accusator**

### **Canon 3255**

Accusator is the formal role of a party that brings one (1) or more accusations against another that by law demands a competent forum for hearing, resolution and compensation. The Accusator is responsible for the preparation, analysis and conducting the suit against an accused man or woman on behalf of the society.

### **Canon 3256**

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.

### **Canon 3257**

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".

### **Canon 3258**

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.

### **Canon 3259**

It is a primary function of the Accusator to prepare the indictment and establish sufficient claim of actus reus ("guilty act") and the presumption of sufficient motive to presume mens rea ("guilty mind"). In the absence of sufficient grounds for presumption on either actus reus or mens rea, an indictment is deficient.

### **Canon 3260**

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.

## **Article 305 - Arraignment**

### **Canon 3261**

Arraignment is the formal reading of a criminal complaint (indictment), in the presence of the defendant, to (a) inform them of the charges against them, (b) present the preliminary facts of the suit against the primary facts of the indictment offences and (c) receive the plea of the defendant.

### **Canon 3262**

An indictment is a formal written statement accusing a man, woman or person of one or more charges which, by law, are declared to be an offense.

## **Article 306 - Summons**

### **Canon 3263**

A Summons is a formal writ of demand for someone to attend an Official Forum and Event at a given time and day based on one or more presumptions that if not rebutted in writing before the day and time are presumed to stand true.

### **Canon 3264**

The word Summons was created in the 16th Century from two Latin words sumo meaning "to take up, to presume, assume, arrogate or undertake; to exact a punishment" and monere meaning "to remind, advise, warn, instruct or foretell".

### **Canon 3265**

A Summons is usually issued in matters before a competent court to compel by presumption someone to attend in the presumed capacity of defendant, juror or witness.

### **Canon 3266**

While a Summons may seek to use threats of force and violence to compel a man or woman to attend an Official Forum such as a court, by its original definition a Summons remains an unrebutted presumption of jurisdiction based usually on the claim of authority that the person in question is presumed an agent of the authority issuing the summons.

### **Canon 3267**

The use of threats of force and violence in the issuing of a Summons is a corruption of law and forbidden with any such instruments having no force of law and therefore null and void from the beginning.

### **Canon 3268**

As a True Person is both Executor and Beneficiary of their mind, body and soul, no party may rightfully claim higher authority to compel them to attend any forum or event against their will. Providing such false presumptions are rebutted prior to the day and time listed on a summons, the instrument and its presumptions cease to have any effect.

### **Canon 3269**

The ignoring of a competent rejection of a summons received by a True Person negates its legitimacy.

## Article 307 - Hearing

### Canon 3270

A Hearing is an administrative proceeding by one (1) 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".

### Canon 3271

The word hearing comes from the word "hear" a 17th Century word combination two (2) 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".

### Canon 3272

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.

### Canon 3273

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.

### Canon 3274

As the claimed powers of Guardian by the private Bar Guild and Roman societies is founded on fraud and injury against the principles of law, all claimed forms of Guardian by the Private Bar Guild and Roman Governments is null and void from the beginning.

## **Article 308 - Jury**

### **Canon 3275**

A Jury is a sworn body of persons convened to render a rational, impartial verdict and a finding of fact on a legal question officially submitted to them, or to set a penalty or judgment in a jury trial of a court of law.

### **Canon 3276**

A trial by jury is a right of all accused men, women and persons, and/or entites whether in matters of civil or criminal law, excluding minor criminal or civil offences.

### **Canon 3277**

The jury, in all suits, is the exclusive judge of the facts proved, and of the weight to be given to the testimony, except where it is provided by law that proof of any particular fact is to be taken as either conclusive or presumptive proof of the existence of another fact, or where the law directs that a certain degree of weight is to be attached to a certain species of evidence.

### **Canon 3278**

When an accused chooses a trial by jury, they automatically forfeit any absolution sentence options. This cannot be changed, challenged in anyway after the fact of the accused opting for a trial or hearing.

## **Article 309 - Trial**

### **Canon 3279**

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.

### **Canon 3280**

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.

### **Canon 3281**

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.

## **Article 310 - Verdict**

### **Canon 3282**

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.

### **Canon 3283**

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

### **Canon 3284**

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

## **Article 311 - Sentence**

### **Canon 3285**

A Sentence is an Order following a valid Verdict, or admission of Culpability at Arraignment which applies a Form of Punishment upon a convicted Person in recognition of their culpability.

### **Canon 3286**

A Sentence involving punishment associated with Absolution may only be issued if a plea of guilt and culpability is provided free of duress by the accused at the time of Arraignment. The sentence provisions of Absolution can never be made available to a convicted person at the end of a trial.

### **Canon 3287**

A Sentence involving punishment associated with Penitence may only be issued if a person is found guilty upon the provision of a valid verdict by trial. The harsher sentence provisions of Penitence can never be made available to a person admitting guilt and culpability at Arraignment.

### **Canon 3288**

Before a sentence is rendered, the accused found guilty by a jury or finding of fact must be permitted their Adlocution being their third and final opportunity speak to their defense.

## 7.12 Defense of Law

### Article 312 - Defense

#### Canon 3289

Defense is the rebuttal of formal accusations and charges of committing one or more offences through lawful process. Therefore, a Person charged with one or more offences is called a Defendant.

#### Canon 3290

A defendant has the right to be represented by competent counsel, knowledgeable of the laws of the Juridic Society, or to self-defense.

#### Canon 3291

No person may be denied the ability to self-defense, unless evidence exists that such a person is incapable of presenting a minimum standard of defense, has no regard for legal process or is seeking to deliberately injure the law.

#### Canon 3292

A competent counsel is any man or woman demonstrating knowledge of appropriate criminal codes of law and court procedure having sworn to uphold and protect the integrity of the living law and obligations of Notarial procedure upon which the courts rely for fair remedy. A counsel who is not competent or has not sworn an oath to uphold and protect the living law may not appear as counsel.

#### Canon 3293

Any man or woman holding membership to any Bar Society, or subsequent equivalent including claimed qualification as a lawyer or any other para-legal position controlled by the standards of the Bar Society shall be banished from any and all courts and activities of Law.

## **Article 313 - Presentation**

### **Canon 3294**

Presentation is a form of defense whereby an accused appoints another called a "actor" under oath and written agreement to act on their behalf before a competent Court.

### **Canon 3295**

There are two forms of appointment of an actor being Agent or Advocate:

(i) An Agent is an Administrator appointed by the man or woman by their right and knowledge as General Executor over any trust concerning their body, mind, spirit, name and affairs; or

(ii) An Advocate is a competent legal representative appointed to speak and argue on behalf of the man or woman.

### **Canon 3296**

Given a solemn oath and signed agreement is required for any man or woman to be duly appointed a legitimate Advocate or Agent, no current member of a private Bar Guild can lawfully be an Advocate or Agent without repudiating either their absolute vow to their Guild or the oath to their client.

## **Article 314 - Attendance**

### **Canon 3297**

Attendance is when a man, woman, or aggregate of men and women present themselves to a valid Court as Sponsor for a Person that is Party to a Suit as either the party claiming Injury or the party accused of Injury.

### **Canon 3298**

Neither attendance, nor representations by an advocate before a Court represents consent by a man or woman to the jurisdiction of the court. Neither does attendance imply guilt nor cure antecedent irregularity of process, nor a defective service.

### **Canon 3299**

It is a most solemn and ancient obligation of any valid court that when any man or woman is brought before the court for the first time concerning a controversy, that they are presented with the facts as to the precise nature of the controversy, by whom it was brought and what evidence exists to support such claims.

### **Canon 3300**

The failure to fully disclose the nature of the controversy and by whom such allegations have come upon the attendance of court or within three (3) days of arrest is a failure to establish proper jurisdiction. Therefore, any holding of a man or woman as surety for a Person in such a case is unlawful and an offence against the law.

## **Article 315 - Visitation**

### **Canon 3301**

Visitation is when a man or woman in their lawful capacity as General Guardian over their legal name and persons and General Executor over their mind, body and spirit attends by official visit or extraordinary visit a Roman Court by special announcement or extraordinary announcement to assist in the administration of any unresolved controversies and ensure all duties are fulfilled.

### **Canon 3302**

Official Visit is when a General Guardian or Executor attends a place either by invitation or special announcement that they would not otherwise attend in the normal course of events. A General Guardian and General Executor never attends a Roman Court of their own volition without first ensuring special notice is given of their official visit.

### **Canon 3303**

Extraordinary Visit is when a General Guardian and General Executor is compelled to attend a place by force they would not otherwise attend in the normal course of events.

### **Canon 3304**

When a General Guardian and General Executor visits a Roman Court, in the first instance, every effort is made to ensure the clerk of the court has some official notice in a form the Roman Court is capable and willing to view as official public record including any private documents annexed thereto in full.

### **Canon 3305**

Should the clerk of the Roman Court fail to acknowledge the official documents of the General Guardian and General Executor, they may be forced to assert their rightful authority by visiting the actual hearing. If this is the case, the General Guardian and General Executor must at the earliest opportunity make the following points very clear:

- (i) That a court of public record is immediately convened by vocalizing the fact before anything else is spoken; and
- (ii) That they are the General Guardian and General Executor for that matter, visiting here today with a real interest in the administration of any unresolved issues that is being held by the Roman Court; and
- (iii) That the Judge or Magistrate is verbally recognized as a public servant, here to assist - primarily to ensure all duties are fulfilled, that any mistake is corrected, and that the public record reflects the facts; and
- (iv) That the public servant and trustee is politely ordered to commence.

### **Canon 3306**

Should the public trustee and public servant of the Roman Court acting as judge refuse to acknowledge the opening pronouncement by the General Guardian and General Executor, it must be immediately clarified whether the public servant in question is seeking to act as Guardian De Son Tort and/or Executor De Son Tort and if so, let the record reflect this fact before any further injury occurs.

## 7.13 Restitution of Law

### Article 316 - Restitution

#### Canon 3307

Restitution is the formal process of the restoration of balance and compensation for losses on account of a proven injury, offence, wrong or claim.

#### Canon 3308

The word Restitution comes from the Latin restitutum meaning "to replace, restore, rebuild, renew, give back, return, reinstate, quash, reverse or reform".

#### Canon 3309

There are primarily two forms of Restitution being Perfected and Redressed:

(i) Perfected Restitution is the formal process of restitution to a final judgment with no appeal or need of judicial review; and

(ii) Redressed Restitution is the formal process of reissuing restitution in light of a defective judgment, poor judicial behaviour, miscarriage of justice or some other defect of law.

## **Article 317 - Remedy**

### **Canon 3310**

Remedy is the lawful means to recover a right or prevent its loss; or to prevent or obtain restitution for a wrong or offence.

### **Canon 3311**

The word remedy originates from the Latin *remedium* meaning "cure or medicine".

### **Canon 3312**

By definition, every Decree, Prescript, Rescript, Policy, Statute or Ordinance of law relates to one (1) or more Rights being a form of property. Therefore for every right in law that is withheld, there must be a remedy for its restoration, for every right that is created, there must be a means by which such a right may also be suspended and proper redress if such a suspension occurs.

### **Canon 3313**

For every right, there is a remedy; where there is no remedy, there is no right. Therefore, in the absence of remedy, there is no law.

## **Article 318 - Punishment**

### **Canon 3314**

Punishment is a Form whereby the Surety for a Person lawfully convicted of an Offence agrees to some kind of actual suffering and hardship as consideration for Remedy to the Injury associated with the Offence.

### **Canon 3315**

As Punishment is a form of Fiction relating to other fictional forms such as Offence, Injury and Remedy, the consent of the man or woman acting as Surety to the Person is required for Punishment to be lawful.

### **Canon 3316**

The absence of valid consent in ordering Punishment represents an Injury against the Law. The absence of valid consent in ordering punishment resulting in the physical suffering of a man or woman acting as Surety for a convicted Person is itself a serious criminal offence.

### **Canon 3317**

In order to overcome the challenge of how Punishment may be both lawful and just, all Persons must be provided a minimum choice of either Absolution or Penitence concerning Punishment. Depending then upon the behavior of a convicted Person, their remorse and willingness to reform their character may then be lawfully inferred as both a choice and consent.

### **Canon 3318**

In the absence of choice of Punishment and therefore consent, any resulting sentence and punishment must be both unjust and unlawful.

### **Canon 3319**

No court may lawfully issue a sentence of death to the surety of a Person in the absence of clear and open consent by the man or woman acting as surety to such a sentence. Any sentence of death issued by a court in the absence of consent is a most serious crime and injury against the Law.

### **Canon 3320**

The first purpose of Punishment is Remedy to the Injury against the Law, not to further injure the Law. The second purpose of Punishment is to Reform character to prevent further Offences against the Law, not to promote further Offences. The third purpose of Punishment is to enforce the Law as a deterrent against other potential lawless acts.

### **Canon 3321**

A person or family of a person who are victims of a crime are always the third party to Injury after the Law itself and then the Juridic Society. Therefore, neither the person, nor their family have the right to demand punitive acts unless the Law itself and the officers of the Society choose not to pursue the alleged perpetrators.

### **Canon 3322**

The enforcement of Punishment that is manifestly greater than the alleged Offence is a serious crime and grave miscarriage of Justice.

## **Article 319 - Absolution**

### **Canon 3323**

Absolution is the forgiveness and formal pronouncement of setting free a guilty person of all their crimes by a certain date upon their acknowledgment of genuine remorse and reform of character. Absolution is one of only two forms of valid Punishment, the other being Penitence.

### **Canon 3324**

Where an offender willingly shows remorse upon the first opportunity of hearing of certain charge(s) against them and at such a plea does offer a reply of "guilty" to charges brought against them, then such a man or woman shall be eligible to a minimum penalty known as absolution.

### **Canon 3325**

Where an offender does not offer a guilty plea to a charge brought before them at their pre-trial hearing, then they cannot be eligible for absolution regarding that charge, regardless of any revised plea at trial or later date.

### **Canon 3326**

The punishment associated with Absolution must be devised so that upon the Offender completing their punishment all ongoing suffering, punishment, stigma is expunged consistent with the notion of absolution. Thus, such a punishment gives those most willing to reform and never re-offend the greatest opportunity of redemption.

### **Canon 3327**

Any Juridic society person that denies absolution and redemption within its statutes automatically injures the law. By definition, justice is absent in any society where either absolution or redemption are unobtainable.

## **Article 320 - Penitence**

### **Canon 3328**

Penitence is the enforcement of punitive actions against a person who upon being lawfully convicted of one or more crimes demonstrates neither remorse nor a willingness to reform their character. Penitence is one of only two forms of valid Punishment, the other being Absolution.

### **Canon 3329**

Where an offender is not willing to show early remorse upon the first opportunity of hearing of the charge(s) against them and subsequently upon the completion of a trial or criminal hearing is found culpable of the said charge(s), then they shall be liable for the sentence regime known as penitence corresponding to the articles of this Code.

### **Canon 3330**

Where an offender does not offer a guilty plea to each and every charge brought before them at their pre-trial hearing, then they shall automatically not be eligible for absolution, regardless of any subsequent change in plea or demonstration of remorse.

### **Canon 3331**

Unlike a man or woman who has admitted early to guilt and has shown a willingness to reform, a man or woman who refuses to admit guilt automatically indicates that a period of compulsory actions must be applied "against their will" for some period.

## **Article 321 - Appeal**

### **Canon 3332**

An Appeal is a formal challenge to a verdict by a judge or magistrate or a challenge to the terms of a sentence.

### **Canon 3333**

While every man or woman convicted of a crime of a lesser court than the Supreme Court has the right to lodge an appeal, only a valid Appeal application shall be permitted to be heard.

### **Canon 3334**

A valid appeal application is one that is able to specifically define the existence of a fundamental error having occurred during the proceedings of the particular court on one of the following grounds:

- (i) Omission of Fact as defined by the Criminal Code;
- (ii) Error of admissability of evidence;
- (iii) Deliberate omission of evidence.

## **Article 322 - Pardon**

### **Canon 3335**

Pardon is the forgiveness of a crime and the penalty associated with it.

### **Canon 3336**

Pardons shall be limited to only three specific suits:

- (i) A suit of wrongful imprisonment in which charges are formally brought against those who are responsible for such wrongful imprisonment and the victim has been formally found to be innocent of the previous charges; or
- (ii) A man or woman who pleads guilty to the most serious of crimes and completes the sentence of assisted suicide. Such pardons will always be posthumous and after the coroner confirms the death of the convicted man or woman; or
- (iii) A man or woman charged of a lesser crime who is pardoned by the Executive Government, by order.

## 7.14 Corruption of Law

### Article 323 - Legal Realism

#### Canon 3337

Legal Realism is a pseudo-philosophy and doctrine founded in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century based on the principle that as all law is made by mankind and therefore subject to error, imperfection and presumption, only educated legal professionals have the skills to resolve "real-world" probable outcomes of particular cases based on that the law "is" not what it "ought to be".

#### Canon 3338

Legal Realism is founded on a set of doctrinal presumptions, most of which are themselves, absurdities and contradictory:

(i) The repudiation and rejection of any kind of system of Divine Law, despite the fact that all systems of law, property and authority by definition only exist on the presumption of the existence of some kind of Divine Creator; and

(ii) The repudiation and rejection of the primacy of Ecclesiastical Law, despite the fact that both authority and the concept of offices and officers cease to have any legal effect without the existence of Ecclesiastical Law; and

(iii) The repudiation and rejection of any kind of system of Natural Law, especially moral law and the innate reason of the Homo Sapien species, despite the fact that the very foundation of civilization, philosophy and the natural sciences is based on the existence of moral reason and purpose for civilized society, with men and women possessing the power of free will and mind beyond their "animal" behaviour; and

(iv) The repudiation and rejection that the law serves any kind of aspiration moral standard, yet at the same time an adherence to socio-political ideology called legal instrumentalism that states the law can be used as a tool to "engineer" social purposes and "balance" competing needs; and

(v) The repudiation and rejection that the average man or woman can be competent in law because of the complexity and depth of the field, yet at the same time a contradictory adherence to the interdisciplinary principle that states knowledge of the law alone is insufficient to render "fair and accurate" judgment and therefore a broad knowledge in such areas in sociology, psychology, statistics is also needed; and

(vi) The repudiation and rejection of the determinacy of law by claiming the history of law of indeterminate while introducing the contradictory and absurd approach of presumptions of law whereby "the law is" whatever is stated and presumed unless rejected by the opponent(s); and

(vii) The repudiation of ethical and wise judgment of the law in favor of "science" of evidence, whereby evidence is "weighed" and probability used to determine decisions resulting in absurd, anti-social and damaging legal decisions.

#### Canon 3339

The pseudo-philosophy and false doctrines promoted by "Legal Realism" Jurists has resulted in the greatest breakdown in legal competence and jurisprudence amongst members of the private legal guilds since they were first formed in the 13th Century.

#### Canon 3340

In reality, "Legal Realism" functions essentially to perpetrate the corruption of the law through professional arrogant-ignorance, presumptions of law, plausible-deniability and obviation of duty:

(i) Professional arrogant-ignorance through "Legal Realism" is the promotion of an arrogant "elitist" behavior amongst legal professionals that they are competent in law when in fact they are wholly incompetent, ignorant of history and blinded by their arrogance to these facts; and

(ii) Presumptions of law through "Legal Realism" is the now out-of-control and absurd practice within the Roman Courts of the Private Bar Guilds whereby all matters are largely based on presumptions that if not rebuked and rejected, then are presumed to stand as true; and

(iii) Plausible-deniability through "Legal Realism" is the fact that because most legal professionals are unaware of the trust-structure of legal matters, the principles of law by which private Bar guild matters still operate, reference to trust law, and such principles can be pausibly denied by presumption and ignorance; and

(iv) Obviation of duty through "Legal Realism" is based on the false presumption that through ignorance and the presentation of false presumption without foundation, legal professionals within the court system openly and repeatedly breach their sworn duties as public trustee's and public servant's with apparent impunity.

## **Canon 3341**

Given Legal Realism is a deliberate corruption of all forms of law, philosophy of law and application of law, it is reprobate, forbidden and never permitted to be revived.

## **Article 324 - Mortmanes**

### **Canon 3342**

Mortmanes, incorrectly listed in corrupted history books as "mortmain", is the legal fiction created in the 16th Century under the reign of King Henry VIII of England and his Venetian/Magyar advisers that the body corporate or "person" of a testamentary trust could be considered the same as a living person and therefore possess certain rights and privileges. The concept of "Mortmanes" is the foundation of the modern company/corporation.

### **Canon 3343**

Mortmanes is formed from two ancient Latin words mortis meaning "death, corpse" and manes meaning "ghosts, shades of the dead, the lower world, bodily remains". Hence mortmanes or "mortmain" literally means "dead ghost or personality of the dead".

### **Canon 3344**

In around 1538/40 King Henry VIII and his Venetian / Magyar advisers introduced the concept of "Cestui Que Vie" trusts being temporary testamentary trusts formed on the life of another for the benefit of another. Combined with the concept of "mortmanes", after seven (7) years when the living man or woman could be legally declared "dead", the trust corpus or "dead person" could continue as the beneficiary. This concept has been essential for the structure of Roman corporations.

### **Canon 3345**

The reason that certain Roman corporations possessing legal personality can technically "live" forever and "never" die is because under the corruption of mortmanes, the corporate person is already "dead".

### **Canon 3346**

As Mortmanes and its use is a deliberate corruption of all forms of law, philosophy of law and application of law, it is reprobate, forbidden and never permitted to be revived.

### **Canon 3347**

Given Mortmanes and its use is reprobate, forbidden and never permitted to be revived, all Roman corporations are forbidden to continue in their present structure and must redeem themselves by the Day of Divine Redemption in accordance with the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

## Article 325 - Settlement (Birth) Certificate

### Canon 3348

A **Settlement Certificate**, also known as a "Birth Certificate" since 1837, is an official document issued to validly recorded poor (paupers) granting them certain basic rights and entitlement to benefits in exchange for recognition of their status as being owned as "property" and lawful slaves, also known as indentured servants and bondsmen. A "settlement" therefore is equivalent to a voluntary slave plantation.

### Canon 3349

Under King Henry VIII of England and his Venetian/Magyar advisers, the first poor laws were promulgated around 1535 coinciding with the first official mandate requiring uniform record keeping by all Church of England parishes of births, deaths and marriages. The poor were considered the responsibility of the "Church" including ensuring they had ample work and did not starve to death as they were considered by default the property of the church.

### Canon 3350

Under Queen Elizabeth I of England, a set of measures which were introduced which had the effect of accelerating the disenfranchisement of land peasants into landless paupers. Under the Erection of Cottages Act 1588, peasants required local parish permission to erect dwellings whereas before the erection of a dwelling by a land peasant on their lord's land was considered a "right". As a result, the ranks of the landless poor, or "paupers" swelled.

### Canon 3351

Under Queen Elizabeth I of England, the laws concerning the administration and care of the "poor" were refined through the Poor Law (1601) which introduced a basic set of "rights" for the poor as well as the introduction of two "Overseers of the Poor" (Guardian) in each Parish, elected at Easter and funded through the first levy (tax) through local rates (now called "council taxes") on property owning rate payers.

### Canon 3352

Under Charles II of England, the concept of "Settlements" as plantations of working poor controlled by the Church of England was further refined through the Settlement Act (1662) and Poor Relief Act (1662) including for the first time the issuance of "Settlement Certificates" equivalent to a "birth certificate, passport and social security" rolled into one document. A child's birthplace was its place of settlement, unless its mother had a settlement certificate from some other parish stating that the unborn child was included on the certificate. However from the age of 7 upwards the child could have been apprenticed and gained a settlement for itself through called indentured service, or "voluntary slavery". Also, the child could have obtained a settlement for itself by service by the time it was 16.

### Canon 3353

Under the "reforms" of the Settlement Act (1662) and Poor Relief Act (1662), no one was allowed to move from town to town without the appropriate "Settlement Certificate". If a person entered a parish in which he or she did not have official settlement, and seemed likely to become chargeable to the new parish, then an examination would be made by the justices (or parish overseers). From this examination on oath, the justices would determine if that person had the means to sustain himself. The results of the examination were documented in an Examination Paper. As a result of the examination the intruder would then either be allowed to stay, or would be removed by means of what was known as a Removal Order, the origin of the modern equivalent of an "Eviction and Removal Notice" when a sheriff removes people from their home.

### Canon 3354

According to the various settlement acts from the 17th Century onwards until the introduction of Birth Certificates, the issue of a Settlement Certificate was considered a privilege, not a right. If a peasant wanted to move, the home parish could choose to issue a Settlement Certificate which then effectively became an indemnity insurance to the new parish if the pauper was unable to earn a living. A settlement certificate was only valid if it bore the seals of the overseers of both parishes and that of the local Justices and was not transferable. This is the same model of modern passports for citizens listed as "P" (Paupers) used today.

## Canon 3355

Due to the increase in the number of "poor", in 1723 a new law was passed called the Workhouse Test Act (1723) in which those who wished to claim benefits and relief as poor now had to enter a "workhouse" being essentially a prison for men, women and children to perform some set work. To ensure that all poor were accounted and could be identified, new laws were also introduced to force the Paupers to wear a 'P' on their right shoulders as a mark of their status. This is both the origin of the "P" still placed as a mark on modern passports and other "official" documents and the "P" worn by prisoners from the 20th Century.

## Canon 3356

Beginning in 1773 with the Inclosure Act 1773, followed by the Inclosure Consolidation Act 1801, English Parliament effectively "privatized" massive amounts of common land for the benefit of a few, causing huge numbers of land peasants to become "landless paupers" and therefore in need of parish assistance. The Inclosure Acts are the foundation of Land Title as it is known today.

## Canon 3357

Because of the deliberate "legal" theft of land under parliamentary Inclosure laws of the late 18th and early 19th Century, the number of paupers dramatically increased. This led to the most awful and cruel laws being introduced to deliver to an elite few, the slave labor force needed for the industrial revolution through the Poor Law Amendment Act (1834) which effectively stated that the poor could not receive any benefit unless they were constantly "employed" in a workhouse prison. Thus, despite international treaties against slavery, the very worst slavery being "wage slavery" or "lawful slavery" was born whereby men, women and children lived in terrible conditions and were worked "to death".

## Canon 3358

Beginning in 1834, a number of historic changes were introduced to the record keeping of births, deaths and marriages, the issuance of documents and the management of the "poor":

**(i)** In 1834, British Parliament introduced the Poor Law Amendment Act (1834) which reorganized the Church of England parishes into unions which would 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 clerks of Magistrates Courts still hold the power of a Clerk of the Board of Guardians; and

**(ii)** In 1835, the Municipal Corporations Act (1835) was introduced which effectively standardized the corporate model for towns and boroughs including making the municipality with elected officials responsible for data collection and service administration; and

**(iii)** In 1836, the Births and Deaths Registration Act (1836) was introduced which for the first time created the General Register Office and the requirement for uniform records of births, deaths and marriages across the Empire by Municipal Councils and Unions of Parishes. Thus on 1, July 1837, the Birth Certificate was formed as the successor of the Settlement Certificate for all "paupers" disenfranchised of their land birthright to be considered lawful ("voluntary") slaves with benefits provided by the local parish / region underwritten by the Society of Lloyds as it is still today.

## Canon 3359

Beginning from 1871, further historic changes in the administration of "vital statistics" such as birth certificates and death certificates with the introduction of health districts or "sanitary districts". The Local Government Act of 1871, Public Health Act 1872 and Public Health Act 1875 created a system of "districts" called Sanitary Districts governed by a Sanitary Authority responsible for various public health matters including mental health legally known as "sanity". Two types of Sanitary Districts were created being Urban and Rural. While the sanitary districts were "abolished" in 1894 with the Local Government Act of 1894, the administration of the "poor" is still maintained in part under the concept of district health boards of Guardians including magistrates and other "Justices of the Peace".

## Canon 3360

Since 1990 under the United Nations and the World Health Organisation (WHO) by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the system of issuing birth certificates as proof of a man or woman being a permanent member of the underclass has become an international system.

## Canon 3361

One fundamental flaw that remains within the Settlement (Birth) Certificate System for the Roman Cult and its agents remains the fact that a Settlement Certificate is proof that a man or woman must have been born on the land for the certificate to have effect, regardless of convoluted subsequent presumptions of what the certificate actually represents. If a man or woman was not born on the land somewhere a certificate could not be issued. Therefore any rejection, or return of a Birth Certificate serves as perfected evidence that a man or woman was born on the land and support to any Affidavit of Truth concerning their immutable rights from the Divine Creator.

### **Canon 3362**

As Settlement Certificates and later Birth Certificates are solely and purposefully designed to disenfranchise men and woman from their rightful inheritance through voluntary enslavement and admission to being "paupers", the system of Birth Certificates is wholly without legitimacy, a global system of organized fraud and crime and without lawful effect.

### **Canon 3363**

As Birth Certificates and their use are a deliberate corruption of all forms of law, philosophy of law and application of law, the system is reprobate, forbidden and never permitted to be revived.

## Article 326 - Guardians (Board) Council

### Canon 3364

The Board of Guardians, later known as "Guardian Committee" and simply as the "Council" of a County or Borough is a formal geographically bound body, constituted by various public statutes, granting certain legal authority and duty of care to its selected and appointed members for the physical, mental, personal and property interests of others, now commonly called "wards". In most western nations today, the Board of Guardians is effectively the Town, City, County or Borough Council.

### Canon 3365

In 1834, British Parliament introduced the Poor Law Amendment Act (1834) which reorganized the 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.

### Canon 3366

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.

### Canon 3367

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.

### Canon 3368

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.

### Canon 3369

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.

### Canon 3370

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.

### Canon 3371

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.

### **Canon 3372**

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.

### **Canon 3373**

As the claimed authority of Councils and Boards of Commissioners in their capacity as "Boards of Guardians" is founded on a history of fraud and the disenfranchisement of men and woman from their rightful inheritance through voluntary enslavement and admission to being "paupers", such powers are wholly without legitimacy and lawful effect.

### **Canon 3374**

Given the claimed authority and powers of the Town Clerk and their agents by claiming historic authority as 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" is based on a historic of fraud, voluntary enslavement and false premise, all authority and power of Justices' Clerks of Magistrates Courts and their principal is null and void from the beginning.

## Article 327 - Sanity

### Canon 3375

Sanity, or “compos mentis”, is a legal term frequently mistaken as having any medical legitimacy whereby a Roman Court determines to its own satisfaction the time and place when a man or woman possesses sound mind and therefore is legally culpable for his or her behaviour.

### Canon 3376

Sanity is usually defined by the Roman Court in respect of the absence of insanity or “non compos mentis” which in Latin means “no command or power of (one’s) mind”.

### Canon 3377

The word sanity comes from the Latin word sanitas meaning “healthy and sound condition of body; sound sense of mind; and correct and pure of spirit”.

### Canon 3378

Under Roman Law, mens rea (Latin for “guilty mind”) is considered by the Courts as a necessary element of a crime. In contrast, when one is declared “insane” for a particular time and place by a Roman Court then in that moment mens rea cannot be fully established. All jurisdictions of Roman Law therefore require a sanity evaluation prior to the formal commencement of the body of any hearing or trial as to the question of whether or not the accused is “insane”, usually at the moment of the plea.

### Canon 3379

While all Roman Courts are required to establish a sanity evaluation prior to formally commencing a case, there are three (3) fundamental facts that would normally render any form of sanity evaluation null and void in any forum other than a session of the Private Bar Guild:

(i) There is no uniform clinical definition of insanity in Western Law, therefore the judge or magistrate is free to choose from a number of presumed definitions. If unchallenged, it is presumed a clear definition exists; and

(ii) There are no uniform clinical methods by which a court may undertake a sanity evaluation objectively. Instead, the simplest and crudest method is simply the phrase “do you understand?” If unchallenged, it is presumed the court possesses a uniform and proven clinical method by which to deduce sanity or insanity; and

(iii) There exist no uniform specific professional qualifications defined by which a member of the private Bar Guild has the ability to make a determination of sanity or insanity against an accused. If unchallenged, it is presumed the judge or magistrate is qualified to make determinations concerning the mind of the accused and the question of sanity or insanity.

## **Canon 3380**

A Roman Court overcomes the fatal flaws in the subjective legal concept of sanity through a number of key presumptions that if unchallenged, stand including: pseudo-medical jurisdiction, custody of accused person, presumption of guilt, legitimate medical condition, expert medical consensus and persistent medical condition:

- (i) Pseudo-medical jurisdiction is the presumption that as the Justices' Clerk is an agent of the Clerk of the Magistrates, who is also the Clerk to the Guardians and usually the Town Clerk, the Court retains jurisdiction over the mental health of both the poor and "insane" as "wards" and therefore entitled to determine insanity; and
- (ii) Custody of accused person is the presumption that as the Clerk to the Guardians and Town Clerk is usually the Registrar of the Court of Record, all persons on the birth, marriage and death rolls are technically "in custody". Therefore, it is presumed that anyone claiming use of the name can be forcibly examined for "insanity"; and
- (iii) Presumption of guilt is the presumption the accused is guilty before being declared innocent as conduct is presumed criminal before the conclusion of the trial / hearing as the existence of guilt is fundamental to any determination of sanity or insanity; and
- (iv) Legitimate medical condition is the presumption that any claimed mental disease or defect is according to psychology standards presumed in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM IV and soon V), a publication by the American Psychiatric Association that no longer is based on clinical data, statistical tests, but the options and debate of a handful of self appointed experts who "vote" on what is or is not a mental disorder; and
- (v) Expert medical consensus is the presumption that only a qualified psychologist is capable of determining whether an accused is suffering from a "mental disease or defect" through a psychiatric evaluation ordered by the court; and
- (vi) Persistent medical condition is the presumption that the condition of insanity is persistent enough to impair both the hearing of the case as well as the alleged offence. As a defense against competent Pro Se accused, Roman Courts have succeeded in obtaining "expert advice" that an accused is incapable of presenting themselves but were "sane" at the time of the alleged offence, thus depriving men and women of the right of a fair trial or hearing.

## **Canon 3381**

As Sanity and Insanity are a deliberate corruption of all forms of law, philosophy of law and application of law, they are reprobate, forbidden and never permitted to be revived.

## Article 328 - Enemy of State

### Canon 3382

An Enemy of the State, also sometimes known as “enemy of the people” is any person or aggregate of persons, society or incorporated entity considered in conflict (“state of war”) with the policies of the Government.

### Canon 3383

The modern concept of an “Enemy of the State” emerged in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century from four interlinked events being Private International Law, Private Central Banks, World War and Monopolization of Commercial Trade through Law:

(i) Private International Law through the Geneva Conventions and Hague Conventions for the first time defined the nature of conflict between and against vassals of the Roman Cult and what was considered permissible in times of war and emergency; and

(ii) Private Central Banks from the privately controlled Bank of England in the 19th Century, a growth of seizures of central banks of nations into privately controlled banks began at the start of the 20th Century, most notably the creation of the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States; and

(iii) The two world wars placed most developed nations into serious debt, funded by the newly privatized central banks, making them obligated and in most cases sending them bankrupt and so legally obligated to follow private bank protocols on restricting trade and commerce; and

(iv) The growth in controls such as licensing to monopolize and control commercial trade through law, hence the emergence of the “Trading with the enemy acts” within most developed nations with private central banks.

### Canon 3384

Contrary to the popular notion that “treason” is the most prevalent example of being an “enemy of the state”, the most common prosecution is under the commercially enforced terms of “trading with the enemy”. The Trading with the enemy is a legal term referring to statutes of Government from 1914 onwards that prevent certain trade unless properly “licensed”. It is still used as grounds for the seizure of property, suspension of rights and imprisonment of citizens. It is also still used as grounds for the illegality and nullity of agreements.

### Canon 3385

The word enemy was first invented at the Jesuit College of English in the late 16th Century 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 enemy is derived from two Latin words en(o) meaning “to fly, swim or move away (from)” and emere meaning “to buy, trade or purchase on credit”. Hence the true original meaning of the word enemy is “one who declines to buy, trade or purchase on credit with the Venetian/Khazar/Magyar traders/bankers”.

### Canon 3386

Any claims that the term “enemy” historically meant anything other than “one who declines to buy, trade or purchase on credit with the Venetian/Khazar/Magyar traders/bankers” is completely false. Such claimed etymology as the term “enemy” meaning “adversary, stranger, hostile or unfriendly” are completely contradictory to well established ancient Latin since the time of the Emperors such as adversor, externus, hostis and inimicus.

### Canon 3387

In terms of the legal definition of an “enemy of the state” in Roman Law statute, the meaning is wholly consistent with the original and true meaning of “enemy” as a commercial term that may be arbitrarily assigned not simply to those who “declare war” against their Government as per Private International Law of the Roman Cult, but even those who simply live in areas deemed “enemy territory”.

### Canon 3388

As it remains the primary duty of most Governments to protect the private Banks under ongoing terms of bankruptcy linked back to the formation of the Bank for International Settlements and the deliberate bankrupting of the world in the 1930’s, the primary goal of statutes defining “enemy of the state” is not national security but the security and safety of the banks and its elite owners.

### **Canon 3389**

By definition, anyone who threatens the legalized monopoly and organized criminal syndicates of the private banks and traders is an "enemy" and as an "enemy of the state", the Government and its resources have an obligation to eliminate the threat.

### **Canon 3390**

By maintaining various "states of emergency", most developed nations under Roman law have in effect been in a state of war against their own people by declaring them by default "enemies of the state" to protect the interests of a few banks and trading families for over sixty years.

### **Canon 3391**

Because various developed nations under Roman Law have in effect been in a state of war against their own people by declaring them by default "enemies of the state", members of these societies have been required to obtain "licenses" to perform daily tasks that would otherwise be considered lawful and a right if not for the perversity of private international law and trading with the enemy statutes.

### **Canon 3392**

Given all Private International law and all statutes defining "enemy of the state" are founded on fraud, organized crime and treason by members of government against their own people, all such law is considered null and void from the beginning having no effect.

### **Canon 3393**

As private central banks and commercial banks have effectively been in a declared state of war against the people of developed societies for over sixty years, all such institutions are considered a threat to the security of humanity and prohibited organizations unless they have sought and obtained redemption in accordance with the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum before the Day of Redemption.

## Article 329 - Prisoner of State

### Canon 3394

A Prisoner of State, also known as a "Political Prisoner" is any person who entitled to certain rights by birth or citizenship is denied such rights by alienation and imprisonment by the policies of the Government because their beliefs or actions are considered in conflict, opposition or a perceived "threat" to the elite.

### Canon 3395

The word "alienation" and "alien" comes from the Latin root alieno meaning "to treat as a foreigner; to seize or transfer away someone's property; to distort (the law) from its normal state". Hence, when a Government alienates its people, it seizes their property without fair recourse, distorts the law and treats them as foreigners.

### Canon 3396

The most infamous use of such fascist and anti-capitalist law in history remains the United States of America against its own people, beginning with four laws passed by President John Adams in 1798 called the Alien and Sedition Acts, with one being the Alien Enemies Act 1798 still in effect and declared in force since the American Civil War. The law has been used to justify the theft of the private property of countless patriots and citizens of the United States by its Government.

### Canon 3397

In 1940, the government of the District of Columbia falsely claiming to be the Government of the United States issued a new law called the Alien Registration Act (1940) effectively converting all United States citizens into registered resident aliens, disenfranchising them of all rights they believe are protected by the constitution. The law was repeated in many other nations with private central banks under Roman law.

### Canon 3398

As registered resident aliens, people of nations under Roman Law require a Passport to leave and re-enter the land of their birth. Furthermore, if they fail to register they may be subject to arbitrary arrest, detainment without rights for being considered a threat to "national security" and an unregistered illegal alien. These powers are the basis of draconian police powers promoted under "anti-terrorism" laws and actions in nations under Roman law today.

### Canon 3399

Alien and Sedition laws, in tandem with private international law of the Roman Cult have converted most nations since World War II into prisoner plantations, whereby people live under the false illusion of being free and possessing rights, when almost all rights and freedoms are at the whim of the private banks and trading families controlling the terms of bankruptcy, debt and therefore the effective function of Government.

### Canon 3400

The conversion by politicians of their own people into Prisoners of State to protect the interests of a few elite bankers and traders is one of the greatest crimes against humanity to which most political leaders in most nations for the past sixty years are yet to be charged as criminals and traitors against their own people.

### Canon 3401

Given all Private International law and all statutes defining "prisoner of the state" are founded on fraud, organized crime and treason by members of government against their own people, all such law is considered null and void from the beginning having no effect.

### Canon 3402

As private central banks and commercial banks have effectively been treating developed societies as "political prisoners" and "commercial slaves" for over sixty years, all such institutions are considered a threat to the security of humanity and prohibited organizations unless they have sought and obtained redemption in accordance with the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum before the Day of Redemption.

## Article 330 - License

### Canon 3403

A License (also spelt "licence") is an official document under Roman law granting a privilege and / or immunity for some activity that would otherwise be deemed illegal by the policies of Government. Hence, a license is effectively a grant to perform an act that would otherwise be forbidden.

### Canon 3404

It is frequently mistaken that a license is merely a permit to do something that would otherwise be lawful. This is due to the fact that Government frequently took ancient unregulated rights and customs and then outlawed them, by enclosing such rights and property except by license. The right of passage on the Kings Roads is such an example that was converted from a right to a crime, only permitted under license.

### Canon 3405

The technique most frequently used to abrogate ancient rights and freedoms was the same technique to steal the land and property of the people being a legal fiction called inclosure or "enclosure". By "enclosing" such ancient rights, such rights were effectively claimed as private property of an elite few while the property to which it was also attached was privatized. The modern system of patents is an equivalent system of creating private enclosures for a defined period of time over otherwise public property.

### Canon 3406

Under the perverse commercial laws of the Roman Cult, when one fails to have a license and seeks to assert an ancient right on now "enclosed rights" and property, such a man or woman is effectively guilty of trespass on private property, for which the only valid legal excuse in Roman Courts is to admit a mistake.

### Canon 3407

The word License comes from the Latin *licens* meaning "freedom, boldness and unrestricted". It is attested as a word equivalent to possession of a freedom or unrestricted "right" from the 14th Century onwards in popular culture until the 19th Century. The use of the word "license" in official statute is under King Henry VIII and the Ecclesiastical Licenses Act 1533 which remains still in force. Its second usage was in control of media through the Licensing of the Press Act of 1664, followed by liquor control and Wine Licenses, etc Act 1670 until the mid 1800's when licensing extended to a whole range of activities including but not limited to premises, ownership of animals and guns.

### Canon 3408

As demonstrated by its history, the primary function of licensing is commercial control for the benefit of a few, using the tools of Government to enforce a market control. The most notable industries for this symbiotic relationship between Government force and Private claim is first religion, then media, then alcohol production. Today, there are literally tens of thousands of industries that are controlled by a handful of interests using the licensing methodology.

### Canon 3409

The most significant change in licensing laws occurred during the early 20th Century when western Governments in control of private central banks effectively turned their own people into "enemy aliens" requiring registration. Under this model, the Birth Certificates identifying paupers (poor and disenfranchised) also became effectively an "enemy licence to engage in commerce and banking".

### Canon 3410

Given all Roman law licenses and all statutes defining licenses are founded on fraud, organized crime and corruption by members of government against their own people, all such law is considered null and void from the beginning having no effect.

## Article 331 - Maritime Law

### Canon 3411

Maritime Law, also later known as "Admiralty Law" is a body of law first formed by the Venetian / Magyar trading families and their agents in the 13th Century but falsely claimed of much earlier origin designed to impose and maintain commercial monopoly over all aspects of trade and commerce, impose certain occult related ritual and symbolism within the function of the law and to treat men, women and children as mere property or "goods", subject to the jurisdiction of "maritime law".

### Canon 3412

The claims that Maritime Law owes its provenance to much older forms of law such as the fabled Rhodian Law (Nomos Rhodion Nautikos), the Ordinances and Customs of Trani in 1063 (Ordinamenta et consuetudo maris), the Amalfian Laws (Tabulae Amalfitana) and the Rolls of Oléron in 1160 (Rôles d'Oléron) are wholly without substance and an elaborate fabrication designed to hide the provenance of Maritime Law as a wholly Venetian invention designed to consolidate their monopoly of trade on sea with trade on land.

### Canon 3413

In 1210, Venetian Doge Pietro Ziani appointed the Giovanni Bernadone Morosini (Moriconi) also known as "Saint Marco" and "the Frenchman" as head of a new religious order called the "Friars Minor" dedicated to the affairs of the Venetian state, to expert navigators, educators and lawyers with the order modeled on the Benedictine monks of the true Catholic Church of the Franks and Saxons. Within ten years, Venice succeeded in monopolizing most shipping trade not simply by controlling vessels, but in ensuring it was law that only a Franciscan Navigator could be appointed to navigate and the use of charts, maps and forms of navigation by non Franciscan priests a capital crime.

### Canon 3414

The formation of the private company owned by the Venetians through the Franciscans otherwise known as the Holy See was officially formed through a ceremony in 1250 between the head of the Franciscans Doge Giovanni Bernadone "Marco" Morosini (Moriconi) and Pope Innocent IV in a boat dedicated to "Satan" called a Bucentaur (beautiful centaur) near St Mark's Square's square when the Doge threw the Papal Ring into the sea during a formal Roman Cult religious ceremony at which point "St Francis" was the first to ever usher "Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique domini" (We wed thee, sea, in the sign of the true and everlasting Lord") declared Venice and the (Holy) sea to be indissolubly one. This renewal of "wedding vows" between the owners and masters of the Roman Catholic Church and its trustees still occurs every year.

### Canon 3415

Maritime Law, also known as "Admiralty Law" is a body of law first formed by the Venetian / Magyar trading families and their agents in the 16th Century but falsely claimed of much earlier origin designed to imposed certain occult related ritual and symbolism within the function of the law to deliberately corrupt the law and ensure a strategic advantage was gained by expert practitioners.

### Canon 3416

The word Maritime is a 13th Century word formed from two Latin words maris meaning "sea and see as in Holy See" and timeo meaning "to fear, be afraid (of)". Hence the literal original meaning of "maritime law" is to "be fearful and afraid of the Law of the Holy See (Vatican)".

### Canon 3417

The word Admiralty is also a 16th Century word formed by the Jesuit College of English and transmitted through the Shakespeare portfolio from two Latin words ad meaning "for the purpose of" and miratus/mirus meaning "to wonder at, be surprised at or something strange". Hence the literal original meaning of "admiralty law" is "law for the purpose of surprise, wonder and strangeness" or simply "occult law".

## **Canon 3418**

Within the modern Roman Court system today, Maritime Law in ritual and function still exists:

(i) The accused is placed in a “dock” signifying them as being converted into a “vessel” at times and “goods” or property at other times; and

(ii) The charges and evidence presented to the court is listed on a “docket” being a manifest of goods delivered, otherwise known as a Bill of Lading between a consignee and consignor that if no rejected or returned means commercially that the one who has received the goods being the accused or consignee is now liable for any draft bill; and

(iii) The charges against the accused, sometimes called a respondent being another maritime term, are usually listed in what is called “Bill of Indictment” representing a draft bill for the “goods” being the charges listed on the “docket” delivered to the “vessel” being the accused.

## **Canon 3419**

Given Maritime Law and Admiralty Law including all ritual is founded on fraud, organized crime, curses and corruption all such law is considered null and void from the beginning having no effect.

## **Article 332 - Organized Pseudo-Lawful Commercial Agency (OPCA)**

### **Canon 3420**

An Organized Pseudo - Lawful Commercial Agency (OPCA) is commercial entity that falsely claims to derive its presumptive authority from a higher Pseudo - Lawful entity, usually an Organized Pseudo - Lawful Commercial Assembly. One (1) of the most corrupt, disruptive and damaging OPCA affecting law is the Private Bar Guild, also known as a "Bar Association" and a "Bar Society" is a constituted elitist secret society and commercial guild franchise dedicated to commercializing, profiting and corrupting the laws of a particular broader community for the benefit of its own members. Private Bar Guilds or "Bar Associations" are the very worst secret societies to ever exist in the history of civilization.

### **Canon 3421**

Private Bar Guilds were originally constituted as commercial guilds of judges and notaries in the late 12th Century in Venice, Genoa and Florence. In their first form, the Private Guild would offer its services to resolve disputes for a fee called "guilt" being an ancient word for gold. Hence, the forum for the conduct of Private Bar Guild business was called a "court" after the Latin cautio meaning "(commercialization of) bonds, bailments and securities".

### **Canon 3422**

As the Private Bar Guilds as one of the worst examples of Organized Pseudo - Lawful Commercial Agencies (OPCA) are wholly dedicated to the corruption and manipulation of the law for organized criminal activity, all such societies, agencies, associations by any name or form a reprobate, forbidden and not permitted to be revived. In their place, a series of Colleges shall be formed dedicated to the ideals of restoring the law including but not limited to the College of Judges and the College of Clerks in accordance with the most sacred Covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum.

## Article 333 - Privileged International Government

### Canon 3423

Privileged International Government (“PIG”) constituted in 1783 in Venice, also known as “New World Order”, also known as “One World Government” and the “Illuminati” is a broad network and affiliation of privileged members of societies across the world, who have taken solemn oaths to benefit themselves and a “privileged elite” at the expense of their own people.

### Canon 3424

Prior to the formation of Privileged International Government System (“PIGS”) in 1783, the ranks of the privileged elite was reserved for the Venetian, Magyar, Khazar families and a few advisors. However, from 1783, with the promotion of a range of international “knighthood” fraternities and a reconstituted freemason movement, politicians, judges, academics, artists, philosophers, religious leaders, entrepreneurs and military leaders were all invited to become “PIGS” or members of the Privileged International Government.

### Canon 3425

The primary goal of the “PIG” system was to create a Prison Estate Nation System (“PENS”) of voluntary slaves indebted to the banks and willing to consent to being paupers for minimum reward while the “PIG” members received greater protection and benefit for ensuring the system functioned - Simply, to create a global network of “PIG PENS”. The system was finally put in place by the mid 1930’s and has been in place every since.

### Canon 3426

Almost every single leading politician, banker, military leader, leading entrepreneur, religious leader, academics and artists have been the “PIGS” that have ensured the maintenance of the Prison Estate Nation System (“PENS”) since the 1930’s through personal desire for recognition, acquiescence that the system is “too large” to be held to account, active complicity and simple cowardice. The Global PIG PEN is the single greatest corruption of law in human history, perverting the constitutions of countries, instituting laws that mean the Governments of most western nations are effectively “at war” with their own people.

### Canon 3427

The tools by which the “PIG PEN” system functions is Private International Legislative Laws (“PILLS”) which are swallowed by the people as national statutes to some “higher ideal” when in fact such treaties and laws are designed as a “lock and key” to deprive people of their immutable rights and property.

### Canon 3428

In accordance with the sacred historic spiritual notice known as Mandamus pronounced as part of Pactum De Singularis Caelum, all members of such secret societies, privileged elites have been given formal and final notice as to the Day of Divine Judgment and the accounting they must provide of their actions against the interests of their own children and their own communities.

### Canon 3429

No claim of ignorance, fear, following orders or lack of notice shall be accepted by any former member of the privileged few upon their personal day of reckoning and Judgment following the coming of the Day of Divine Judgment in accordance with Pactum de Singularis Caelum. Nor can any temporal force halt the spiritual authority and events that lawfully end the false claims of the few over the many.

<<Previous

