Chapter 6
COURTS
De Facto or Not ?

"Woe to those who decree unjust statutes and to those who continually record unjust decisions, to deprive the needy of justice, and to rob the poor of My people of their rights... Isaiah 10: 1,2 KJV

"Woe unto you also, ye lawyers ! For ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers."
Luke II : 46 KJV

" The judicial branch has only one duty, to lay the Article of the Constitution which is involved beside the statute (rule or practice) which is challenged and to decide whether the latter squares with the former."

U.S. v. Butler. 279 U.S. 116th American Jurisprudence 2nd. Sec 177, 178, 210 and 547.

The Federal Court system of this country was established by an act of congress in 1789 known as the Judicial Act of 1789, and it established three (3) jurisdictions, Admiralty/ Maritime Jurisdiction and assigned it as an Exclusively Federal Jurisdiction. Equity Jurisdiction and defined the State Courts duties and Common Law Jurisdiction.

Benedict on Admiralty, the authority of Admiralty Law in America, **1st Addition, 1850, Chapter 2 § 18** states in part: ".....The political view of the question, involves the inquiry as to what is the extent of the constitutional grant to the Government of the United States, as a political sovereignty, separate and distinct from the State Governments."

Subsection 19 pg. 2 of the same book continues:" The Constitution of the United States grants to the Federal Government, judicial power over " all cases if admiralty and maritime jurisdiction." This is the whole of the grant of that branch of judicial power, and brief and simple as it is, upon its true construction depends the whole of the American admiralty.

The Constitution for the united States of America, says in **Article I section 8;**
" The Congress shall have Power to .....constitute Tribunals ***INFERIOR TO THE*** supreme Court. " (Emphasis added)

Article III, section 1 states;
" The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."
(Emphasis added)

Article III, section 2 states;
" The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity.....to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction."

Three Jurisdictions , Law, Equity and Admiralty/Maritime, with each jurisdiction having its own separate rules for the court to operate under, based upon the Nature of the cause brought before the court, and that any legislative Tribunal is inferior to the "supreme Court". Notice the small s in "supreme".

The court that you think about in Washington D.C. is "The United States SUPREME COURT". Is it the same court in original jurisdiction as in Article III Section I of the Constitution ? No.

It is a different court. The original supreme Court was called "the Supreme Court of the United States." The current day court is called " the United States Supreme Court."

We find this comparison in a strange place, **Ohio Jurisprudence 2d. Book 9 § 23 pg.529,530.** Talking about commerce and insurance. "At an early date, it was held that a contract of insurance was not a transaction of commerce, but a contract of indemnity against loss, a personal contract, and this theory was approved by the **Supreme Court of the United States**. However, more recently, the **United States Supreme Court** has done away with the notion that insurance is not commerce...."(emphasis added)

Note: it refer's to the earlier court as the Supreme Court of the United States and the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court. Two distinctly different courts defined in the highest authority of law in the State. The first court the "Supreme Court of the United States" is in original jurisdiction under the Constitutional Republic and common law. The second court the "United States Supreme Court" is the legislatively created court of the Corporate Democracy "the District of Columbia" a Municipal Corporation operating in

Public Policy as a prize court.

The current original federal supreme court under original jurisdiction of the Republic was then called, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, now called the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and originally started out in 1801 as the "Circuit Court" for the District of Columbia where Chief Justices John Jay and William Cranch sat and heard many cases still cited today, as they have never been overturned.

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia has absolute jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, the government bodies politic, employees, agents, agencies, residents, business, ambassadors, etc and its original Rules of the Court were called **"Common Law Rules."**

Prior to the Act of 1789 there were no United States Courts, and no UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, the U.S. Courts were established and ordained by Congress in 1789. Therefore the supreme Court mentioned in the Constitution could not have been the U.S. SUPREME COURT, or any of the other Supreme Courts named above, because they did not exist at the time of the writing of the Constitution.

The Constitution was sent out to the states for ratification in 1787, the Act that established and ordained the United States Courts did not come about for two more years 1789. So, what supreme Courts were our founding fathers relating to in the Constitution, when they stated, " The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.....".

The United States Courts that were established by act of Congress are inferior to the supreme Courts established by the People, the state Courts of Common Law, the Courts of Common Pleas, under civil rule. Those are the Supreme Courts referenced by the Constitution the supreme Courts of the Counties, the Courts of Common Pleas (called Superior Courts in some states) operating under the Law of the Land, the Common Law exercised by the common people.

"Law of the Land" means "The Common Law" **Taylor v. Porter 4 Hill 140, 146 (1843) Justice Bronson**

"Law of the Land" means the "Common Law." **State v. Simon 2 Spears 761, 767 (1884)**

All Courts ordained by congress, are Legislatively created, and only have jurisdiction in The District, 10 Miles Sq., U.S. Territories, possessions, forts , **enclaves**, etc. not within the State. The U.S. Supreme Court and its' U.S. District courts are inferior courts to the District courts for the united states of America.

The " United States District Court" was defined as a territorial court in **Balzac v. Porto Rico (1922)** and the " District Court of the United States" was defined as an Article III court in **Mookini v. United States (1938)** . If you look at **Title 28 U.S.C. section 610 & section 88** in the revision notes it says that the Supreme Court in **O'Donoghue v. United States, 1933, 53 S Ct. 740,289 U.S. 516,77 Led.1356** that the (then called) Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia are constitutional Courts of the United States, ordained and established under article III of the Constitution, and the Congress by the **Act of June 25th, 1936 49 Stat. 1921**

changed the name of the "Supreme Court of the District of Columbia" to " district court of the United States for the District of Columbia". Why the name changes ? To complete the confusion for the common herd of men to be unable to distinguish the difference between the real constitutional courts and the corporate courts of the Municipal corporation called the "District of Columbia" and the international unincorporated banking associations the district contracts with, for our supply of currency received from the Federal Reserve Banking association..

Note : it says "district court of the United States", it does not say United States District Court. A district court of the United States sits in a Judicial Capacity, a U.S. District Court sits in an Administrative capacity. See **Title 28 sections 133(b)(1)&(2) and Title 28 section 501 thru 509(1),** these are "Administrative law Judges employed by the Department of Justice,"a division of the Executive Branch. Administrative courts do not hold fair and impartial trial by jury, where a jury can judge both the facts as well as the law in the case.

This is a gross violation of the separation of powers guaranteed by Constitution. But the Esquires control everything so who cares ? Right ?

At **Title 28 section 3002 (2),** "Court" means any court created by the Congress of the United States,..... in paragraph 15, we find it says that "United States" means- (A) a Federal corporation; (B) an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States. (The corporation)

"United States District Courts" located in the several States are not courts of the united States of America, they are private courts of the Corporation, UNITED STATES, in that they do not exercise Article III or territorial judicial authority of the united States of America. So the question is who do these Private Contract Courts belong to ?

They must be Private Corporate Admiralty/Maritime commercial courts of the "District of Columbia" Municipal Corporate Government established by the Esquires **41st Congress, Sess III, Ch.62 1871.** How many people and their families have suffered at the mercy of these private courts of the U.S. ? The remaining territorial courts are listed at **18 U.S.C. sec.23** ,1996 or newer editions.

The U.S. Supreme Court is a Statutory Court as defined in **"Benedict On Admiralty" an authority of the Judicial Act of 1789. Subsection 3, pg. 3 of Volume 1 states;** (Volume 1 Deals in Jurisdiction of the courts) (see exhibit F pg.141)
" All Federal courts are of statutory origin except the Supreme Court, itself a statutory organization.... In apportioning the Federal judicial power among the Federal courts, Congress has conferred upon the District Courts of the United States original and exclusive jurisdiction of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, ***saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it..."*** (emphasis added)

THE LAW OF
AMERICAN ADMIRALTY
ITS
JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE
WITH
FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

BY

ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, LL.D.

"The worst Civil Code would be one which should be intended for all nations indiscriminately. The worst Maritime Code, one which should be dictated by the special interest and particular influence of the customs of only one people."—PARDESSUS

SIXTH EDITION

REVISED AND ENLARGED IN SCOPE

BY

ARNOLD WHITMAN KNAUTH

OF THE NEW YORK BAR

VOLUME 1

NEW YORK AND ALBANY
MATTHEW BENDER & COMPANY
INCORPORATED

NEW YORK
BAKER, VOORHIS & COMPANY

Today we no longer have any "District Courts of the United States" as they have all been subverted into "United States District Courts", which are administrative courts of the corporate government, under control of the Executive Branch,(by and thru the Department of Just-us), not the courts of the Civil government named in the constitution. The Esquires have very effectively done away with your right to a common law remedy under the "Savings to Suitors" clause of the Judicial Act of 1789 as mentioned above.

The Esquires, if they don't like a law (statute), they just change the phraseology of it to what ever fits, not by an act of the Legislature, but by rewriting the phraseology of the statute in the next edition. The Esquires know you can't get your butt away from the damned TV and its' fantasies long enough to try to understand what is happening to your family, your neighbors and your country and your wealth and freedoms.

Benedict on Admiralty continues to say in chapter 2, pg. 6, subsection 5, 2nd par.;
"The use of both terms - "admiralty and Maritime"- excludes indeed that jurisdiction which the English admiralty anciently exercised over non-maritime cases arising beyond the sea."

This is exactly what is taking place here in America in 2004. The Admiralty/Maritime Prize Jurisdiction of the Federal Government is being exercised over non-maritime cases arising on the land, within the States, by your unknowing consent, because of your lack of knowledge of the operation of law as conceived by the founding fathers.

Benedict ,Sub section 2, pg. 2, Volume 1, second par. states; " Admiralty jurisdiction, in contract cases, is dependent upon the maritime nature of the contract, and , in tort, upon the maritime locality of the substance and consummation of the wrong, IE., **it must have taken place upon the high seas or other public navigable waters of the United States."** (Emphasis added)

So the federal jurisdiction only has cognizance of a cause of action that has taken place on the High Seas and can not hear a cause of action that took place" beyond the sea ", on the land. Yet the Corporate Courts disguised as "district courts of the united States" take cognizance of all types of cases on the land where they have no jurisdiction,(only by your ignorance) as well as the causes arising on the Sea.

Benedict on Admiralty continues to say in **chapter 2 subsection 10**;
"....In no manner could a uniform administration of that great branch of the law of nations, known as the general maritime law,....." (Emphasis added) So maritime law is the Law of Nations, International law dealing with commerce.

Today, Bar members control, thru the department of justice, (a division of the Executive branch) the Federal "United States District Courts" with Administrative judges holding office at the pleasure of the Executive with no allegiance to the people, which replaced " District Courts of the United States", as well as State courts, as States are now acting as Sub-Divisions of the Federal Corporation the "UNITED STATES" which is disguised as the Federal Government. But it is a De Facto Federal government.

They have replaced Constitutional Judicial Jurisdiction with Executive Administrative Jurisdiction and they also claim that they can hear causes of actions of a civil as well as a criminal nature that has taken place beyond the sea, on land?

The reason ?, Because of the ignorance of the Law by both the common people as well as most of the Esquire lawyers, adding to the fact that you only elect Esquires to the Legislatures. After all they are "just doing their jobs" right? Their JOB is to represent the interests of the KING, to Hell with the people, they are too distracted to care how the Esquires are destroying the future of America.

Hogwash, most Esquire lawyers know or ought to know exactly what fraud they are perpetrating against the people of America, and they all make a very handsome income committing the fraud. Ignorance of the law is no excuse, remember, especially if law is your profession.

The U.S. Supreme Court in the case of **American insurance Co. and Ocean Insurance Co. vs. 356 Bales of cotton: David Canter, Jan. 1828** A case in Admiralty;
"involving the salvage of 356 bales of cotton and sold at public auction by decree of a certain court, ***consisting of a notary and five jurors***, proceeding under an act of the governor and legislative council of Florida, passed the 4th of July 1823, which decree the court awarded to the salvers seventy-six per cent, on the net proceeds of the sale". This decision was handed down by a Common Law Court, in the State.

Or, the court ruled in favor of David Cantor and gave him 76 % of the proceeds of the sale of the cotton bales. The insurance Companies lost the case.

The case was appealed to the Florida courts of appeal which ruled in favor of the Insurance companies.

The case worked its way up and finally was appealed to The United States Supreme Court, in its decision the court stated; "....The next sentence declares, that "the judges both of the supreme and inferior court, shall hold their offices during good behavior." The judges of the superior courts of Florida hold their offices for four years. These courts, then, are not constitutional courts, in which the judicial power conferred by the constitution on the general government, can be deposited. They are incapable of receiving it. They are legislative courts, created in virtue of the general right of sovereignty which exists in the government, or in virtue of that clause which enables congress to *make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory belonging to the United States. The Jurisdiction with which they are invested, is not part of that judicial power which is defined in the 3rd. article of the constitution, but is conferred by congress, in the execution of those general powers which that body possesses over territories of the United States*. Although admiralty jurisdiction can be exercised in the states, in those courts only which are established in pursuance of the third article of the constitution; ....."(emphasis added)**American insurance Co. and Ocean Insurance Co. vs. 356 Bales of cotton: David Canter, Jan. 1828**

So if the Superior courts of the states are not constitutional courts by virtue that the judges only hold office for four years, where are the constitutional courts referenced in the 7th Article of the Bill of Rights and guaranteed by Article 9 & 10 of the same.

Those courts are the courts established and ordained by the people where the trials are heard and adjudicated by a jury of peers and a Justice and rule on the **facts** of the case as well as the **law**, in Courts of Common Law.

Lets take a quick look at what took place to allow the federal jurisdiction to hear causes beyond the sea.

First was the 1938 court case of **Erie Railroad Co v. Tompkins, 304 US 64,** A summation of what The Supreme Court of the United States said in a brief by lawyer Albert J Schweppe : "Because there is no substantive money in circulation, there is no general common law, and that from now on, because everything that is done in this country is done with negotiable instruments, the negotiable instrument laws will rule the decisions of the courts. In other words, the courts at that time all became colorable, because negotiable instruments are colorable representations of real money, so the courts became colorable."

The law of Negotiable instruments is the International Law Merchant codified in the Uniform Commercial Code known as the U.C.C. now known as Public Policy, which became the rule of decision of all of the courts in America in 1938. An end run around the Constitution and the Common Law guaranteed therein. However, once again the Judiciary can not change the fundamental laws handed down by the Constitution..... Unless you keep setting on your butt

and let them.

Public Policy is a principal of the International Law of Nations, administered in Prize Courts, under bankruptcy rules, seizing booty from the U.S. citizens, the declared enemies of the U.S. , by act of Congress and presidential proclamation, to pay for the bankruptcy of the "UNITED STATES " Corp. in 1933.

This was reflected in the changes made to the Rules of Federal Procedure **(Title 28)** we find in Rule 1 **"NOTES OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RULES 1937"** Adoption, part 3 where it states; "...In accordance with sb. sec.2072, formerly sb. sec. 723 c, the Court has united the general rules prescribed for cases in equity with those in actions at law so as to secure one form of civil action and procedure for both." (emphasis added) Civil actions appeared in the Roman Law.

The Constitution clearly distinguishes the difference between the two jurisdictions to the extent that two sets of rules, one for each court to operate under, to provide two different kinds of remedies separate from each ,and not meant to be merged.

"A State does not owe its origin to the Government of the United States, in the highest or in any of its branches. It was in existence before it. It derives its authority from the same pure and sacred source as itself: The voluntary and deliberate choice of the people... **A State is altogether exempt from the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States**, or from any other exterior authority, unless in the special instances when the general Government has power derived from the Constitution itself."- **Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall. (U.S.) 419 (Dall.) (1794)** (emphasis added)

Showing a blatant disregard for the 7th Amendment and Article 3 section 2 of the Constitution and the Judicial Act of 1789 saving to suitors clause. The advisory Committee changed the phraseology of the rules and basically did away with the peoples Common Law Jurisdiction.

What happened to allow this to occur ?

Enter the Esquires' prior decision of the **73rd Congress. Sess II, June 19, 1934 Chap. 651.** The Esquire Congress granted : "That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have the power to prescribe, by general rules, for the district courts of the United States and for the courts of the District of Columbia, the forms of process, writs, pleadings, and motions and the practice and procedures in civil actions at law. Said rules shall neither abridge, enlarge, nor modify the substantive rights of any litigant. They shall take effect six months after their promulgation, and thereafter all laws in conflict therewith shall be of no further force or effect. (Note the two governments named The "United States" and the second Corporate government "District of Columbia")(Exhibit "G" pg.149)

" Sec. 2 The court may at any time unite the general rules prescribed by it for cases in equity with those in actions at law so as to secure one form of a civil action and procedure for both : *Provided, however,* That in such union of rules the right of trial by jury as at common law and declared by the seventh amendment to the Constitution shall be preserved to the parties inviolate....."

[CHAPTER 651.]

June 19, 1934.
[S. 3040.]
[Public, No. 415.]

AN ACT

To give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to make and publish rules in actions at law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have the power to prescribe, by general rules, for the district courts of the United States and for the courts of the District of Columbia, the forms of process, writs, pleadings, and motions, and the practice and procedure in civil actions at law. Said rules shall neither abridge, enlarge, nor modify the substantive rights of any litigant. They shall take effect six months after their promulgation, and thereafter all laws in conflict therewith shall be of no further force or effect.

Supreme Court of United States.
Power to prescribe rules in civil actions at law.

Rights of litigant.
Effective date.

SEC. 2. The court may at any time unite the general rules prescribed by it for cases in equity with those in actions at law so as to secure one form of civil action and procedure for both: *Provided, however*, That in such union of rules the right of trial by jury as at common law and declared by the seventh amendment to the Constitution shall be preserved to the parties inviolate. Such united rules shall not take effect until they shall have been reported to Congress by the Attorney General at the beginning of a regular session thereof and until after the close of such session.

Rules in equity and law may be united.

Proviso.
Right of trial by jury.

Effective date of united rules.

Approved, June 19, 1934.

[CHAPTER 652.]

June 19, 1934.
[S. 3285.]
[Public, No. 416.]

AN ACT

To provide for the regulation of interstate and foreign communication by wire or radio, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Communications Act of 1934.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Purposes of Act.

PURPOSES OF ACT; CREATION OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges, for the purpose of the national defense, and for the purpose of securing a more effective execution of this policy by centralizing authority heretofore granted by law to several agencies and by granting additional authority with respect to interstate and foreign commerce in wire and radio communication, there is hereby created a commission to be known as the "Federal Communications Commission", which shall be constituted as hereinafter provided, and which shall execute and enforce the provisions of this Act.

Federal Communications Commission created.

Application of Act.

APPLICATION OF ACT

To interstate and foreign communications; transmission of energy by radio.

SEC. 2. (a) The provisions of this Act shall apply to all interstate and foreign communication by wire or radio and all interstate and foreign transmission of energy by radio, which originates and/or is received within the United States, and to all persons engaged within the United States in such communication or such transmission of energy by radio, and to the licensing and regulating of all

Persons to whom applicable.

Question ? Can the Congress confer its powers to the Supreme Court then allow that body to change the rules of procedure to remove a substantive right of the people to a common law remedy? Marbury v Madison says NOT?

Notice it says the new rules shall neither abridge, enlarge nor modify the substantive rights of any litigant. But when they joined the rule of equity and those at common law and later mixed them with those of Admiralty/ Maritime they did indeed abridge the substantive rights of litigants by removing the distinction between the three jurisdictions of law, as they so state in title 28.

If you can not distinguish the difference between the jurisdictions how could you tell what law you were being charged and prosecuted under, to formulate a proper defense. As such, your substantive rights are in fact abridged and modified for the benefit of the State. Under the law of Stare Decisis of Marbury v. Madison, 5 US (2 Cranch) Vol.5, 137 their actions are void in ab initio and should have no force or effect of law.

However the Esquires were in control then as they are now and no one was guarding the guards then either, and Law Enforcement only listens to the Esquire Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys.

The Constitution, Bill of Rights, Judicial Act of 1789, the Northwest Ordinance, the Articles of Confederation all confirm the existing rights of the People to a Constitutional Common Law Remedy.

These changes to the Rules of Procedure to eliminate a Constitutional Common Law remedy were finalized in the **1966 Amendment to Title 28, Notes of Advisory Committee** which states;

" This is the fundamental change necessary to effect unification of the civil and admiralty procedure. Just as the 1938 rules abolished the distinction between actions at law and suites in equity, this change would abolish the distinction between civil actions and suits in admiralty." (emphasis added)

Thus, these unscrupulous Esquire Bar Member Judges, perverted the rules of the courts and for all practical purposes, did away with your constitutional rights to a remedy ***in Law*** (Constitutional Common Law) and unlawfully replaced them with remedies ***at law*** under Public Policy under the bankruptcy of the corporation defined in **Title 28 United States Code section 3002 paragraph 15.**

This was achieved by removing the distinction between Law, Equity and Admiralty forms of judicial actions, by changing the rules the courts operate under, by changing the phraseology of the rules not by amending the Constitution and the Laws conferred by it. So those Rights still exist, they were just hidden from us, by Fraud in Factum (look it up), to make us think that we are still under Constitutional Law. The lawyers and their "words of art" are used to camouflage the courts.

Title 28 United States Code (Rules of Civil Procedure) first appeared in 1938.

Neither the real Judiciary nor the defacto executive judiciary can do away with a fundamental Right Conferred by the Constitution by amending the Rules of Procedure in the courts. The Constitution itself must be amended and ratified by the States before a Right can be removed, and this has not happened.

Benedict on Admiralty, Volume 1, Section 3 states;
" Only the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been fixed by the Constitution; the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the jurisdiction, whether original or appellate, of the inferior Federal courts have been established and are from time to time altered by Acts of Congress. In apportioning the Federal judicial power among the Federal courts, Congress has conferred upon the District Courts of the United States original and exclusive jurisdiction of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, *saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it....*"

Unfortunately most of the people are no longer competent to give a common law remedy. They are no longer "learned in the Law" and have remained silent against the perversion of the Law by the Esquire Bar Member Lawyers and Attorneys who are now operating by prescription of law, and the private commercial presentments, the unknowing people have made, caused them to breach their allegiance to the organic laws and become tort feasers to their original laws and entered into binding contracts with the "System" (as Esquires refer to it) and its international commercial law, waving any remedy under constitutional Common Law.

Admiralty and maritime law are the law of the Sea and the Law Merchant or Law of Nations respectively, and the Inferior Federal Courts were granted exclusive jurisdiction of all civil causes. The Law Merchant is contract law dealing with contract in commerce and there must be a contract between two parties that is in dispute, and it must have taken place on the high sea's or navigable waterways before the Federal Courts have jurisdiction. Otherwise a Common Law remedy, under not only the Judicial Act of 1789 but also under the 7th Amendment, the Northwest Ordinance 1789, the Constitution for the united States of America, and the State Constitutions, is supposed to be available to the people. So what happened to that remedy? What court do we go to in order to get this remedy?

Roosevelt, under emergency powers, granted by the Trading with the Enemy Act , stacked the Supreme Court with loyal Bar member Judges, changed the rules of the Equity and Civil procedures (common law) and in doing so subverted the Constitutions and effectively removed your constitutional common law remedy by placing the operations and decisions of the inferior Federal and State courts under Public Policy, controlled by members Esquire, of the **B**ritish **A**ccredited **R**egistry, agents of a Foreign Power, eliminating your ability to receive Lawful Remedy, by causing you to contract (unknowingly) into an unconstitutional administrative legal system of Public Policy controlled by the executive branch of the De Facto, not the Judicial Branch of the De Jure government. As a result there is no remedy in law, only collateral relief.

The control of the entire Corporate Federal court system, under the international law of nations Public Policy, is under The Department of Justice (just us esquires),a department of the Executive branch of government, and not under the constitutional Judicial branch of government as it was originally established. The fathers set up the system in a Horizontal layout so the three branches of government were separate from each other. The current system is in a vertical layout with the Executive at the top and the legislative and Judiciary under it, in effect merging the three branches into one with the Executive in control. (See Exhibit H. Pg.155)

To make sure that there was an adhesion contract to this "private law", (it is private law because, it does not follow the formula for justice conferred by the constitution). They replaced gold and silver Money with commercial notes and your un-protested use ties you to the commercial law. They led you to believe you were required to get a Socialist Security Number and a Drivers License and fill out a form that declared that you were a U.S. Individual Tax Payer instead of an American National. They taught you to use zip codes, that identify federal enclaves that you declare you reside in, and other evidence of commercial presentment contracting you into Public Policy.

Bar member Esquire Lawyers in Congress passed an Act to guarantee an adhesion contract between the people and the courts of Public Policy to allow taxation and to allow the courts to hear cases they would not otherwise have jurisdiction to here. The Act is called the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

Constitutional Republic

EXHIBIT tabbies H

Executive
|
President

Legislative
|
Congress
|
Senate

Judiciary
|
Courts

Defacto Democracy

Lincoln Established

Executive
|
President

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Legislative
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Congress
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Senate

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Judiciary
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Courts

The Buck Act of 1940 was the Coupe de- Grace of the American people as it, along with the 14th Amendment put the people in the position of Federal subjects "within this state/the state" and made the people liable for the direct taxes on their wages.

Prior to the changing of the Rules of Procedure (Title 28 U.S.C.) the existing courts of Law (Common Law Courts) the original courts of Common Pleas or Superior Courts in the states, who's decisions are superior to the inferior Federal Courts or Federal State courts, were switched by contract to the Legislatively created courts they are today.

These courts of Common Law had been operating in the States and were called Courts of Justice and were presided over by Justices of the Peace who held a court in which trials were "Fair and Impartial" "Trials By Jury with "Due Process of Law." In those Courts of Common Law, Esquires have no authority to engage in the practice of law, they are the "Peoples Courts" and as such are superior to any court established by act of the Esquire Legislatures.

A Jury of Peers consisted of 12 members of the neighborhood where a crime had taken place. The jurors consisted of "peers" of the defendant on trial, and the Jury held trial. That is, the jury had personal knowledge of the defendant, did investigations and asked questions, looked at evidence, heard testimony of the plaintiff and defendant. If a question of Law came about, that question was put publicly to the Justice or Justices on the bench so that all could hear the answer to the question of law before them. That way the people new what the law was. Remember "ignorance of the law is no excuse".

The supreme Courts (Justice Courts of Common Law) of the county that existed prior to the Constitution and the Judicial Act of 1789 and operated until 1938 , is where trials were held BY A JURY as guaranteed by the **7th Amendment to the Constitution** which states;

" In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. "

These courts are the Constitutional courts under the powers reserved to the people or to the States by the Bill of Rights at Article 7, and Article IX and Article X of the Constitution of the united States of America. Today there are no Trials by Jury, where the trial is held by a jury of peers, learned in the Law, trying both the facts as well as the law of the case. (Fox's Libel Act of 1792 confirmed that the jury has the authority to decide questions of both law and fact.) There are only trials by Esquire lawyers with an ***advisory jury*** on the side who do not participate in the trial, much less hold the trial, this is why a Judge can overturn a juries decision as in the Branch Davidians case, today's juries are only allowed to hear the facts of the case and do not participate in the trial.

Thus, these courts are not courts of law, but courts of fact only, or Nisi Prius courts (see definition) where "directed verdicts" are handed down by juries with no knowledge of the law, where the Judge directs the decision of the Jury, as he tells them they are under an obligation to rule in favor of the state.

Because of the ignorance of the jury members about the power as a juror to over rule the Judge, most Juries just do what they are told to do by the (Administrative Assistant) Judge, and the relevance of the law is not determined by the jury.

As a result, the peoples right to "jury nullification", the nullification of bad laws by juries that refuse to convict a person charged with a bad law like they did with prohibition in the 20's, has been lost. Prohibition was repealed because juries refused to convict and acquitted people charged under the prohibition laws.

Juries today are not juries of peers, but juries of unknowns with no knowledge of their duties in their jural capacity and are all made up of 14th amendment U.S. citizens with socialist security numbers, drivers licenses, birth certificates, and are registered voters and they must have voted in the last election. This is not a cross section of the community as required by law. The law requires a cross section of the community to be seated, this would include people who did not register or vote in the last election, it would also include people who do not have a social security number, or a drivers license, but these people are excluded from the Jury pool on purpose.

Is there any way that Constitutional Justice can be provided by a biased Jury , Judge, and Counsel ?

Article III, section 2 establishes three jurisdictions in which to adjudicate a cause. "In Law "(Meaning Common Law), "Equity" (chancery), and "Admiralty/ Maritime Law." Three court jurisdictions, with three separate sets of rules that the courts are to operate under, determined by the nature of the cause brought before the court. Today there is only Admiralty/Maritime as the other jurisdictions have been effectively done away with out of the ignorance of the people placing their trust in the BAR member Esquire Lawyers.

Benedict on Admiralty at the subject of the "Organization of the court", section 165 of volume 1 (Jurisdiction) states;
" The court always the same court. - There is no separate commission of the judge nor constitution of the court in admiralty cases. When sitting to try an admiralty cause, the court is an admiralty court, and when sitting to try a criminal, it is a criminal court; and it is the same court, though held by different judges; and the court passes from the trial of an admiralty cause to a common law cause, and vice versa, and becomes alternately , at the same setting, according to the nature of the cause on trial, an admiralty, and equity court, and a common law court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, without any change of style, form, or officers, except that each case is conducted according to the established course of proceedings appropriate to its class. It is thus always the same court, whether acting in one class or another."

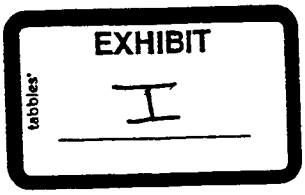
Common Law is the law of the land, as ordained by the Constitution. The Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the Judicial Act , the Northwest Ordinance etc. are the supreme laws of the land and are common law. In the case of **State v. Doherty, 60 Maine 504,509 (1872)** the court decision was;

"The 'law' intended by the constitution is the common law that had come down to us from our forefathers, as it was exercised and was understood and administered when that instrument was framed and adopted."

The laws passed down in the Holy Bible are also common Law, or the law common. Common Law is exercised by the people operating in personam in their judicial capacity thru the Jury.. Law of the people, "We the people."

In a case in the Fifth Circuit Court of Ohio State 1817 , the decision has never been overturned and is still valid law. The case of **State of Ohio vs. Lafferty**, Headed under Common Law offenses, heard in Harrison County March, 1817, and published in a very, very rare book called the "Tappan Reports" . (See exhibit I pg.161)

CASES DECIDED



IN THE

Courts of Common Pleas

IN THE

Fifth Circuit of the State of Ohio

COMMENCING WITH MAY TERM, 1816.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

The Opinion of Judge McLean in the Case of Landerback vs. Moore.

BY BENJAMIN TAPPAN,
President Judge of said Court.

REVISED EDITION.

NORWALK, O.
THE LANING PRINTING COMPANY.
1899.

Lafferty was convicted, on three indictments, for selling unwholesome provisions. Quoting from the decision of the court is the following;

"President-(The Judge); The question raised on this motion, whether the common law is a rule of decision in this state, is one of very great interest and importance, and one upon which contradictory opinions have been holden both at the bar and upon the bench. No just government ever did , nor probably ever can, exist, without unwritten or common law. By the common law, is meant those maxims, principles and forms of judicial proceeding which have no written law to prescribe or warrant them, but which, founded on the laws of nature and the dictates of reason have, by usage and custom, become interwoven with the written laws; and by such incorporation, form a part of the municipal code of each state or nation which has emerged from the loose and erratic habits of savage life, to civilization, order and a government of law..... We may go further and say, that not only is the common law necessarily in force here, ***but that its authority is superior to that of the written laws; for it not only furnishes the rules and principles by which the statute laws are construed, but it ascertains and determines the validity and authority of them*****.....** As the laws of nature and reason are necessarily in force in every community of civilized men (because nature is the common parent, and reason the common guardian of man), so with communities as with individuals, **the right of self-preservation is a right paramount to the institution of written law; and hence the maxim, the safety of the people is the supreme law, needs not the sanction of constitution or statute to give it validity and force;** but it cannot have validity and force, as law unless the judicial tribunals have power to punish all such actions as directly tend to jeopardize that safety; unless, indeed, the judicial tribunals are the guardians of public morals and the conservators of

the public peace and order. Whatever acts, then, are wicked and immoral in themselves, and directly tend to injure the community, are crimes against the community, which not only may but must be preserved and punished, or government and social order cannot be preserved. It is this salutary principle of the common law, which spreads its shield over society, to protect it from the incessant activity and novel inventions of the profligate and unprincipled, inventions which the most perfect legislation could not always see and guard against.... But although the common law, in all countries, has its foundation in reason and the laws of nature, and, therefore, is similar in its general principles, yet in its application it has been modified and adapted to various forms of government;..... The ordinance passed by congress of the United States, on the 13th July, 1787 for the government of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, is the earliest of our written laws. **Possessing the Northwest Territory in absolute sovereignty,** the United States, by that instrument, provided for the temporary government of the people who may settle there; and, to use the language of that instrument, "for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory;"..... it was ordained and declared "that the inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, **and of judicial proceedings according to the course of common law"**- as one of the articles of compact between the original states , and the people and states in the said territory, **to remain forever unalterable unless by common consent.**

Under this ordinance we purchased lands and made settlements, in this then N. Western Territory; we became voluntary parties to this contract, and made it, by our own act, what it was intended to be, " the basis of all our laws, constitutions and government"- ***and thus the common law became here, as it had become in the earliest colonies, the foundation of our whole system of jurisprudence.....*** The 1st section of the 3rd Article of the constitution declares, that " the judicial power of the state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas for each county,"etc. The 2nd section declares, that the Supreme Court "shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such as shall be directed by law;" and the 3rd section, that the "court of common pleas shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law.... The laws in existence at the time when the constitution was formed, 20th Nov. 1802, and the state government commenced (beside those in the United States) where the common law, the statutes of other states adopted by the governor and judges of the territory, and the acts of the territorial legislatures; all which were continued in force by the constitution.....Because the convention who framed the constitution, were limited in their powers by the ordinance and law of congress; it had not power to deprive the people of Ohio of the benefit of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. 2nd, Because the convention intended the constitution to be consistent with the ordinance and law. And 3rd Because the constitution expressly continues in force all existing laws..... In prosecutions at common law then depending in the territorial courts, **the state courts were thus directed to take cognizance, to hear and decide upon them, "according to the course of the common law."....** On the whole, therefore, it may be concluded, that were the written laws wholly silent on the subject, **the principles and maxims**

of the common law must, out of necessity, be the rule and guide of judicial decision, in criminal as well as in civil cases; to supply the defects of a necessarily imperfect legislation, and to prevent "the will of the judge, that law of tyrants,"being substitute in the room of known and settled rule of law in the administration of justice." ...and that by the ordinance of congress, the constitution and laws of the state, a common law jurisdiction in criminal cases is established and vested in this court. The motion to arrest is, therefore, overruled." (emphasis added)

So where is this jurisdiction of common law in the year 2004 and where did it get to? The Esquire Bar Association mob/cult members have subverted it. The very reason our fore fathers saw fit to make it unlawful for the Kings Esquires to operate in America for the first 25 years of the country's existence.

If the government will not provide for the Common Law Courts then the People have not only the Right but the Duty to provide the Jurisdiction of Common Law, by Necessity, and that Jurisdiction is theirs as a Right reserved to the People. It is the duty of the Sheriff of the county to carry out the decisions of the peoples common law courts. If the Sheriff fails to preform his duty, it then resides with the male members of the community Militia to carry out the orders of the Common Law Courts and next in line is the National Guard, possibly the U.S. Marshall's Service, then the Navy.

Admiralty Law is law of the Sea, law of Captain over crewman and Master over servant. The Arabic translation Amir (ruler) -al (the) - Bahr (sea)= Ruler of the Sea. Admiralty Jurisdiction is exclusively a Federal Jurisdiction and stops at the high water mark on the land, I.E. issues before an admiralty court must have taken place on the high seas or navigable water ways; the Common Law is the rule of decision of the courts from the high water mark inland.

However the Judicial Act 1789 says that the Admiralty and Common Law have concurrent jurisdiction in many cases, and the maritime nature of the cause can not remove a cause from the Common Law if a Common Law remedy is sought, even if the cause of action took place on the high seas.

Benedict on Admiralty volume 1 section 23 states;
".....The savings clause of the Judiciary Act, and of the Judicial Code does not contemplate admiralty remedies in a common law court. Its meaning is that in cases of concurrent jurisdiction in Admiralty and at common law, the jurisdiction in the latter is not taken away. The remedy which State courts may administer, though it may be subject of regulation and modification by State statute, *must be according to the general course of the common law.*" (Emphasis added)
Are the State Courts operating in common law today ?

It goes on in **section 23 page 39 ;**
" the right to proceed in rem is the distinctive remedy of the Admiralty and hence administered exclusively by the United States courts in Admiralty: ***no state can confer jurisdiction upon its courts to proceed in rem,*** nor could Congress give such power to a State, since it would be contrary to the constitutional grant of such power to the Federal Government. The saving clause of the judiciary Act and of the Judicial Code does not contemplate admiralty remedies in a common law court. Its meaning is that in cases of concurrent jurisdiction in admiralty and at common law, the jurisdiction in the latter is not taken away. The remedy which State courts may administer, though it may be subject of regulation and modification by State statute, ***must be according to the general course of the common law."*** (Emphasis added)

Remember, the Federal courts only have Jurisdiction inside the District of Columbia's 10 miles Square, it's territories, enclaves, forts and possessions and not within the states, and the State Courts may not exercise Admiralty/Maritime jurisdiction with actions in Rem. The decisions of the State Courts must be in accord of the common law.

Is this how our current day courts are operating ? If the courts are hearing a cause of action against say , JOHN Q. PUBLIC, but John's real name is John Quintin Public is the court proceeding against John the Flesh or against JOHN the straw man ? If the court is proceeding against JOHN the strawman then it must be a proceeding in Rem, a proceeding in Rem against the Res. (see Definitions) The law says the state cannot hold proceedings in Rem. It says all State courts decisions must be according to the general course of the common law.

Are the state courts decisions in accord with the Common law ? No !

Are the states courts of Common Pleas operating in accord with the Common law of the state as defined in their constitutions ? No !

Why ? Because they are not State courts, but courts of the State of Ohio a sub- division of the UNITED STATES, the corporation, they are not courts operated by anyone within Ohio state the Republic. That civil government went to sleep in 1861 and is still very sound asleep in the year 2004.

In Ohio the original supreme court was called: SUPREME COURT OF OHIO, today it is the SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Why the name change? The change occurred when the Esquires overthrew the Republic and replaced it with a Democracy with the control of the courts in the hands of the Bar Association and the peoples courts waiting in the shadows.

Equity law is the law of fairness. Chancery courts of equity, fairness over the conflicts dealing with the performance of contracts between the law of the land and law of the sea, the term denotes the spirit and the habit of fairness, justness, and right dealing which would regulate the intercourse of men with men. Equity law has jurisdiction when a dispute arises from the performance of a contract signed on the land to be carried out on the sea, or a contract signed on the sea to be carried out on the land or where an Equitable remedy is required.

Three jurisdictions and three separate rules to adjudicate a cause, the nature of the cause brought before the court determines which rules prevail in the case, Law, Equity or Admiralty as outlined in the constitution.

In an Admiralty/ Maritime court of Public Policy, a Constitutional defense has no validity. The jurisdiction is that of the law of the sea or law of Nations (the law merchant) codified in the Uniform Commercial Code, it is a question of Commerce.

Trials are held, not by a jury, but by officers of the court (Esquire attorneys and lawyers) under colorable law(statutes),public policy. The Constitution is only relevant in a court that has jurisdiction on the land, the jurisdiction of the Common Law, Law of the Land.

In Common Law an injury in either person or property must have been sustained. If any injury was sustained, then a valid complaint, signed under pains & penalty of perjury under the Laws of the united States of America, must be filed before the judiciary with two witnesses or by affidavit, with evidence in support, to establish a cause of action. If either one of those is missing then no crime has been committed. No injury, no complaint, no suit, no crime!

In private corporate quasi Admiralty/Maritime "United States District Courts", both Federal and State, all that is required to establish a cause of action is a breach of a rule or regulation of the De Facto corporation or one of its sub divisions, the State of ..... the County of..., a breach of a code such as the Ohio Revised Code, to have been committed or alleged to have been committed, (IE. didn't fasten seat belt.) regardless of whether an injury results from the

breach.

How many people go into a court they think is a court of Law where they think they will receive justice or lawful remedy and there was no injured party, no complaint signed and filed under pains and penalty of perjury, the nature and cause of the issue was never fully explained to them as required by law, the principal party bringing suit is never revealed and they end up with a big fine and jail time, without a trial by jury? In addition most had a lawyer to represent them. They were in a proceeding in Rem in a private court of Quasi Admiralty/Maritime, Presidential Executive Administrative jurisdiction operating under international bankruptcy rules, and did not know it, and neither do the Marshals that protect the courts and are sworn to uphold the Constitution but do not.

We all, thru fraud in Factum, were convinced to volunteer to enter the jurisdiction and most got a lawyer and in doing so gave up all unalienable rights under law and did not know it. The instrument you received to get you into the court may have been a thing called a Bill of Pain and Penalty (the Ticket) and unlawful under the common law of the Constitution.

Would they have run down to get a Lawyer if they had known the situation hiring a lawyer puts one in ?

Corpus Juris Secundum, Volume 7§ 3 under "Attorneys" states that ; "a client is one who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in processing a claim or defending against a suit in a court of justice... Clients are also called "wards of the court" in their regard to their relationship with their attorneys. An attorney does not

hold an office of public trust, in the constitutional or statutory sense of that term, and strictly speaking, he is not an officer of the state or of a government subdivision thereof. Rather, as held in many decisions, he is an officer of the court, before which he has been admitted to practice....He is, however, in a sense an officer of the state.....Thus an attorney occupies dual position which imposes dual obligations. ***His first duty is to the courts and the public not to the client,*** and wherever the duties to his client conflict with those he owes as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter." (emphasis added) (see exhibit "J" Pg.172)

So we find that an attorney is an officer of the court and his first duty is to the court not to his client and when you hired him you became a "ward of the court". **Blacks Law Dictionary** defines a **"ward of the court"** as :" Infants and *persons of unsound mind* placed by the court under the care of a guardian."

The guardian is the attorney you hired, and his first duty is to the court not to you. When you hired the attorney, you admitted to being *a person of unsound mind* (who would believe a person of unsound mind) and you lost the minute you hired the attorney to represent you and you paid him your hard earned currency to deceive you. How do you really feel about attorneys?

The Esquire lawyers and attorneys deceive the people into believing the Courts are operating under the laws of the land, while they hide what is really happening behind the scenes. They make good money and receive honors and privileges not available to non BAR members, keeping you stupid to what is really going on.

CORPUS JURIS SECUNDUM

A COMPLETE RESTATEMENT OF THE ENTIRE
AMERICAN LAW
AS DEVELOPED BY
ALL REPORTED CASES

By
ARNOLD O. GINNOW
Editor-In-Chief
and
GEORGE GORDON
Managing Editor

Assisted by
The Editorial Staff
of
WEST PUBLISHING CO.

Volume 7

Kept to Date by Cumulative Annual Pocket Parts

ST. PAUL, MINN.
WEST PUBLISHING CO.

and the term is synonymous with "attorney." [14] Therefore, anyone advertising himself as a lawyer holds himself out to be an attorney, an attorney at law, or counselor at law.[15]

If one appears before any court in the interest of another and moves the court to action with respect to any matter before it of a legal nature, such person appears as an "advocate", as that term is generally understood.[16] The phrase "as an advocate in a representative capacity," as used in the statute regulating the practice of law, implies a representation distinct from officer or other regular administrative corporate employee representation.[17]

In England and her colonies a "barrister" is a person entitled to practice as an advocate or counsel in the superior courts.[18] A "solicitor" is a person whose business it is to be employed in the care and management of suits depending in courts of chancery.[19] In the great majority of the states of the Union, where law and equity are both administered by the same court, it has naturally come about that the two offices of attorney at law and solicitor in chancery have practically been consolidated, although in the federal equity practice the term "solicitor" is in

general use; but in some states the office of solicitor in chancery is a distinct and separate office from that of attorney at law.[20]

A client is one who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in prosecuting a claim or defending against a suit in a court of justice;[21] one who retains the attorney, is responsible to him for his fees, and to whom the attorney is responsible for the management of the suit;[22] one who communicates facts to an attorney expecting professional advice.[23] Clients are also called "wards of the court" in regard to their relationship with their attorneys.[24]

§ 4. Nature and Duties of Office

An attorney is an officer of the court with an obligation to the courts and the public as well as to his clients, and his duty is to facilitate the administration of justice.

Library References

Attorney and Client ⇐14.

An attorney does not hold an office or public trust, in the constitutional or statutory sense of that term,[46] and strictly speaking, he is not an officer of the state or of a governmental subdivision thereof.[47] Rather, as held in many decisions, he is an officer of the court,[48] before which he has been admitted to practice.[49] An attorney is not the court [50] or one of its ministerial officers,[51] or a law enforcement officer.[52] He is, however, in a sense an officer of the state, with an obligation to the courts and to the public no less significant than his obligation to his clients.[53] Thus, an attorney occupies a dual position which imposes dual obligations.[54] His first duty is to the courts and the public, not to the client,[55] and wherever the duties to his client conflict with those he owes as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter.[56]

BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY

Definitions of the Terms and Phrases of
American and English Jurisprudence,
Ancient and Modern

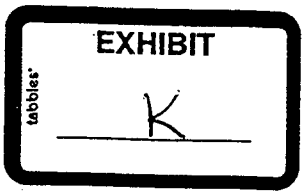
Wards of court. Infants and persons of unsound mind. Davis' Committee v. Loney, 290 Ky. 644, 162 S.W.2d 189, 190. Their rights must be guarded jealously. Montgomery v. Erie R. Co., C.C.A.N.J., 97 F.2d 289, 292.

Lawyers and attorneys hold " The Title of Nobility of Esquire " and also hold the "Honor" of " Officer of the Court " both strictly prohibited by the Constitution for the united states of America at Article I section 9 paragraph 7 and Article I section 10 paragraph 1, also by the Articles of the Confederation and by the original 13th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified by the proper number of the States and properly recorded, but mysteriously missing from the records of many of the States archives, but not all of them.

The original 13th amendment was published in some 74 publications recorded in 24 states, yet Esquire lawyers and attorneys deny it exists, for obvious reasons. (See exhibit "K" Pg.174)

The attorneys and lawyers will tell you that their title of "Esquire " doesn't mean anything. If it does not mean anything why was it granted and why do so many use it on their personal stationary ? It is like a flag for all to see.

In **Blackstone's commentaries on the common law of England**, the Laws adopted by our forefathers, **page 314 of Book 1** describes the fourth sort of Esquires as being;
" Esquires by virtue of their offices; as justices of the peace, and others who bear any office of trust under the crown." (See exhibit "L" pg. 175)



Appendix D

The following states and/or territories have published the titles of nobility amendment as Article XIII. There are a number of additional publications; as we obtain copies, they will be included. The state documents appear in alphabetical order.

Colorado	1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1870
Connecticut	1821, 1824, 1835, 1839
Dakota	1862, 1863, 1867
Florida	1823, 1825, 1838
Georgia	1819, 1822, 1837
Illinois	1823, 1827, 1833, 1839
Indiana	1824, 1831, 1838
Iowa	1839, 1843
Kansas	1855, 1861, 1862, 1868
Kentucky	1822
Louisiana	1825, 1828, 1838, 1838
Maine	1825, 1831
Massachusetts	1823
Michigan	1827, 1833
Mississippi	1823, 1824, 1839
Missouri	1825, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1845[1]
Nebraska	1855, -56, -57, -58, -59, -60, -61, -62
North Carolina	1819, 1828
Northwestern Territories	1833
Ohio	1819, 1824, 1831, 1831, 1833
Pennsylvania	1818, 1824, 1831
Rhode Island	1822
Virginia	1819
Wyoming	1869, 1876

Total: 24 states in 74 publications

BIBLIOGRAPHY Part 1

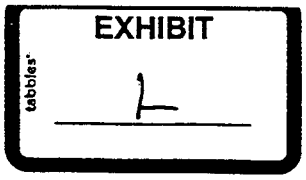
Pimsleur's,[2] a checklist of legal publications does not list 24 of the above volumes from nine states and territories.

Additional publications:[3]

The History of the World; Samuel Maunder, Harper, New York, 1850, vol. II, p. 462. Re-published by Wm. Burtis, Baltimore, 1856, vol. II, p. 462.

The Rights of an American Citizen; Benj. Oliver, Counsellor at Law, Boston, 1832, p. 89.

The Laws of the United States of America; vol. I, p. 74, Bioren & Duane in Philadelphia, Weightman in Washington City, 1815.[4]



COMMENTARIES

ON THE

LAWS OF ENGLAND.

IN FOUR BOOKS.

BY

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, KNT.
ONE OF THE JUSTICES OF HIS MAJESTY'S COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

WITH

NOTES SELECTED FROM THE EDITIONS OF ARCHBOLD, CHRISTIAN, COLERIDGE, CHITTY, STEWART, KERR, AND OTHERS,

BARRON FIELD'S ANALYSIS,

AND

Additional Notes, and a Life of the Author,

BY

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.—BOOKS I. & II.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY GEORGE W. CHILDS,
LEDGER BUILDING, SIXTH & CHESTNUT STS.
1868.

So, an Esquire is holding an office of trust under the crown of England through the Bar Association who bestowed that Title upon him, or today holds the title of Esquire as an office of trust under the Commercial Democracy to overthrow the Republic. Thus the entire Judicial (Administrative system) is still under the control of the British Crown, or the Democracy created and controlled by the Esquire Judges, Lawyers and Attorneys who are members of the Bar Association and all hold the Title of Esquire and the Honor of Officer of the Court, and the Privileged of basic immunity from prosecution. The entire Court system of the country, both Federal , State and County, is controlled by an Association/Cult pledged to a Foreign power, a Democracy of the British Crown .

The Courts monopolized by the Bar Association are not courts of the De Jure government of the sovereign states of the united States of America, but corporations doing business disguised as courts of law operating inside commercial districts.

In 2004 we are still little more than subject British colonies when it comes to a Quasi-judicial process they call a court of law and the illegal taxes these foreign courts uphold. However, no one is paying attention, the football game is on, or they are too busy chasing around those little pieces of paper called Federal Reserve Notes, they think are dollars, to pay their Lawyer for their divorced wife or their child support or alimony or fines and court cost for the Domestic Violence charges for disciplining the kids or going 2 miles over the speed limit, which all, by the way, just happen to have to go through the administration of the government agencies that Esquires and bankers control, so they can take their 4% or 5% after they pay all the "know-nothing, just doing my job", government workers that

can't get fired even if they embezzle your support payments or fail miserably at their job function.

They produce nothing, they provide little if any service to the people they all were supposed to take an oath to serve, protect and defend. Why should they ? They have judicial immunity or a free lawyer to defend them if they breach their oath and just plain screw you over. Hell, they are just there to help! Right?

Most government workers spend their day at work shuffling commercial paperwork around, few agencies of the federal government go beyond that of welfare for its workers when it comes down to helping people, they are too busy helping the corporations fleece the country of all private property and all your value.

The jails are where the human resource collateral (international monetary fund number) is on deposit, to cover the credit issued by their (Esquires)central banking cartel you know as the Federal Reserve Banks a division of the International Monetary Fund. Well over 1 Million people are currently jailed in America in 2004,, more here than in any other country in the world. All those government workers have to keep track of all those people and house them and feed them and keep track of all the debits and credits to the accounts etc. ,etc.

Most of those people in those jails never broke any "law", no one ever filed a proper claim against anyone, the prosecutor bringing forth the charges is and officer of the court hearing the case, probably 70% of the cases are for a breach of a statute, not for a common law crime, not for the personal injury to another natural human. In most cases no non-government natural person ever brought forth charges

for damages, only the State did.

Most people in jail today, as in Nazi Germany, are there for some supposed crime against "THE STATE," like being a dissident against Communism, not for injuring someone, Kind of makes you all warm inside doesn't it ?

Now in 2004 they have created an excuse to implement the terrorist laws that they passed back in 1994,95, 96 under the Clinton regime , whether they "THE STATE" had the towers destroyed, or did some supposed terrorist, clear out in the middle of some extremely rugged mountains, with little or no roads or power, with very little if any modern conveniences of civilization, riding around on camels, half way around the world, fund and convince 50 people to fly half way around the world and blow themselves up flying into two skyscraper trade towers, towers where commerce was their purpose and we or our government had little or nothing to do with provoking it ?

These new laws will fill the jails with even more people in America as the new International terrorists laws are implemented. Over 100,000 personnel are currently being trained for some 1600 check points along or Interstate highway system just as a starter and watch out for your new Home Land Security agency. I thought our Military, Sheriffs and Militias have done a fine job.

We should get back to being a Republic with Common Law Courts and get the people, not Esquires, to take back control of the government and operate for the people. Put some common sense people in positions of office, some people that know how to run business, with proven track records, get the people back to being

people and not just collateral for the fraudulent debt.

We had done just fine for years with out some government Esquire/ lawyers changing phraseology of the law and statutes thru advisory committee, with the judges interpreting the written laws as if we do not understand the definitions of the words within the laws, to the detriment of the people, controlling our behavior, for our protection, in Courts operating under a foreign commercial jurisdiction disguised as Courts of Law, its laws foreign to the Supreme Laws of the Land, don't you think?