




The League Of Winners

Maxims & Foundational Law Library tailored for ecclesiastical, non-UCC, common law jurisdiction — relates to private men recording administrative processes, trust law, and spiritual authority.



Ecclesiastical Maxims (Canon & Spiritual Law)

These maxims reflect jurisdiction by divine right, scripture, and ecclesiastical standing:

-  “He who exercises jurisdiction must do justice.”
-  “The law of God is higher than the law of man.”
-  “No man is bound to obey an unlawful law.”

Scriptural Principles (from Bible & Quran)

- Luke 12:58 – “As thou goest with thine adversary to the magistrate... agree with him quickly...”
- Matthew 5:25 – “Agree with thine adversary quickly...”
- Psalm 24:1 – “The earth is the Lord’s, and the fullness thereof.”
- 1 Corinthians 6:1–4 – “Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?”
- Surah 31:20 – “Do you not see that Allah has made what is in the heavens and the earth subservient to you...”

- Surah 2:282 – “O you who believe, when you contract a debt... write it down...” (contractual clarity)



II.

Equity Maxims (Trust Law & Spiritual Equity)

These are the foundation of private trust law, administrative process, and remedy in equity

Maxim	Application
Equity regards as done that which ought to be done.	Trust obligations, bonds, and claims are valid once declared.
Equity acts in personam.	Ecclesiastical jurisdiction governs the living man/woman, not legal fictions.
Equity looks to the intent, not the form.	The substance of your declaration matters more than its format.
Where there is a right, there is a remedy.	All harm or trespass requires remedy under ecclesiastical justice.
He who comes into equity must come with clean hands.	Honor and private integrity are required in all proceedings.

Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy.

You are entitled to correct and enforce dishonor in private.

Equity follows the law.

Ecclesiastical equity supports natural and divine law, not commercial statutes.



III.

Common Law Maxims (Law of the Land)

These support jurisdiction of the living man, private standing, and honor:

Maxim	Application
Let he who would be deceived, be deceived. (Caveat emptor)	Public acquiescence is not the private man's obligation.
The law helps the vigilant, not those who sleep on their rights.	The administrative process must be exercised timely.
No one is obliged to betray himself. (Nemo tenetur seipsum accusare)	You are not bound to give testimony against yourself.
No one can give what he does not have. (Nemo dat quod non habet)	Public entities can't take jurisdiction they were never granted.

Consent makes the law. (Consensus facit legem)

Contracts bind, including ecclesiastical declarations.

A claim unchallenged becomes judgment.

Default is lawful judgment in the private.

He who fails to assert his rights has none.

Silence is acquiescence; remedy requires declaration.



IV.

Trust & Private Law Maxims

These govern your use of trusts, heirs, administrators, and fiduciaries:

Maxim	Application
The trustee must act in the best interest of the beneficiary.	Ministerial duty and fiduciary responsibility are sacred.
The trust follows the res (subject matter).	The estate, instrument, or declaration is the body of the trust.
An express trust cannot be destroyed by implication.	Your declared trust jurisdiction overrides statutory presumptions.

The use of a name constitutes energy and labor.

Name = credit = property = value.

That which is expressed excludes that which is implied.

Non-UCC jurisdiction must be explicitly declared.

He who holds the equitable title holds the real interest.

You, not the strawman, are the beneficial owner.

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V.

Administrative Process Maxims

These apply to subrogation, default, and fee schedules:

Maxim	Application
Silence is acquiescence. (Qui tacet consentire videtur)	Default judgment in private claims.
First in time is first in right.	Your claim of record trumps all after it.
A thing is bound by its cause.	If the name is used in commerce, it must be settled privately.

The burden of proof lies on the one who asserts, not on he who denies.

The State must rebut your affidavit point by point, or it's law.

Notice to agent is notice to principal; notice to principal is notice to agent.

Your process affects all parties connected.

An un rebutted affidavit stands as truth in law.

That's the backbone of administrative enforcement in private.

Maxim

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