



Courts

The circle of life is where your freedoms are handed to you as the new generation, and passed on to the next by you. However, the system strips you of your rights and freedom if you allow it; and with the loss of both, you have nothing to pass on.

In the beginning you are born without responsibility. The word *responsibility* means the ability to respond. Only Sovereign people who have reached the age of consent have the ability to respond, as children need to seek authority to respond, in the form of their parents.

Your parents were responsible for you, as they provided and cared for you as you grew and learned about the wonders and dangers of the world around you. You were protected by your parents' rights, jurisdiction, laws and court as they consented for you, as you did not have the experience or wisdom to do so yourself.

Over the years the lessons of life were taught to you, to better prepare you to make your own decisions and one day become responsible and be able to consent to your own contracts.

Coming of age is a cultural thing, but once established you have become Sovereign and are now responsible for yourself. Until that time you are under the authority of your parents. These are the only people in your life to have ever, and will ever, have authority over you, and no else can claim this right.

Once you have become Sovereign, you are now responsible for your own court, using your own jurisdiction, and have the authority to make the laws within your court, and enforce your rights.

To have rights you must claim them, if you do not, you have none.

Do not be fooled into giving this power away.

Court Room

Let's start with the basics:

- A court room is nothing but a building; it has no authority, jurisdiction or laws; it has no power;
- A court room is just a place to hold a court, and it can be any building. The building does not make a court, the people do.

Rule One: You cannot **GO** to court. Do not fall into this trap; you cannot **go to** a court, as your court is with you always. You are already in court, it is yours. You can only go to a court **room**, to conduct **your** court.



When entering a court room:

There are four main areas, or questions to be asked, within a court room, which are:

1. Whose court?
2. Whose jurisdiction?
3. Whose law?
4. Whose facts?

The answer to all these questions should be *yours*.

Note: A court of law only deals with real living breathing people, and not legal fictions.

There are 4 basic types of court, 3 of which you need to stay out of, although one could be useful to you, if you know how to use it.

As we have established, once you have become Sovereign, the most powerful court is your own.

Criminal vs Civil

Before we can go over the four basic types of court, we need to determine the general cause for a court to be assembled to begin with.

Criminal Court: This is where someone has been accused of a crime, and said crime must be proved before someone can be convicted of committing said crime. The legal term for this is *Corpus Delicti*, which is Latin for “body of the crime”. There must be a victim for a crime to have been committed.

Civil Court: In simple terms this deals with breach of contracts and agreements between two parties. This is to do with commerce; however a *civil* court can quickly turn into a *criminal* court, if one of the parties conducts a criminal act, such as fraud.

These are the only two reasons a court can be assembled, and for this to occur, someone’s rights must have been violated.

Court 1: Sovereign Court

This is your court, where you have full jurisdiction and authority. The very meaning of ‘Sovereignty’ is that the decree of the Sovereign makes the law.

Tribunal: A tribunal officially assembled under authority of law at the appropriate time and place, for the administration of justice.

The Definition of a Court: An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof. You are the judge and the jury, and you make the law, you state the facts, and you determine the judgement.



Court 2: Common Law Court

You may find yourself in this court, if you have been accused of a crime or have accused someone of a crime.

A common law court is often referred to as a court of law, which must be a court of record and an open court. A Court of Law is a **Trial By Jury**, which is **NOT** a **Jury Trial**.

Court of Record: a court whose proceedings are recorded and available as evidence of fact. Everything is enrolled permanently for perpetual memorial of testimony, which is eminent authority of their truth.

Note: How the proceedings of your court is recorded is at your discretion, using any and all mediums you wish, including but not limited by, cameras and electronic recording devices.

Also Note: that a court of record usually has a seal, but not always.

Open Court: this court requires that court proceedings are open and accessible to the public. An open court is a normal court of law, where everyone and anyone are allowed to watch the proceedings.

Note: no one has the authority to stop you bringing anyone you wish with you to a court of law.

A common law court is still your court, but it also infringes on another's court, either the one making the claim against you, or the person you are making the claim against.

Note: When two courts collide, you need a judicator to determine the law and the facts; in a common law court, or a court of law, this would be the jury.

Your status is still Sovereign, as no one has authority over you, until a judgement has been reached.

Within this court there will be a judge, a jury of 12, you and the other party within the dispute.

The judge is in fact a magistrate or "justice of the peace", and has no authority. He does not make the law or determine any facts. He is nothing more than a referee.

He is independent of the tribunal; the tribunal is the jury. The magistrate cannot dismiss your case, or give any orders in your case.

Because two separate courts and jurisdictions have merged under a dispute, the law and the facts are now decided by the jury.

For a common law court to have any jurisdiction over you it must have both Personal Matter Jurisdiction and Subject Matter Jurisdiction. Meaning there must be a victim within court and a witness to testify in court.

You need two or more people to swear testimony for something to become fact.



There must be a person with lawful and legal standing in the matter for the case to be heard.

You must have been served due process by the one making the claim against you, or they do not have personal Jurisdiction over you.

Note: if there is no victim or witness nor a person with lawful or legal standing, then you are not in a court of law, but are in an inferior court that does not deal in law.

Also Note: Constitutional law is based on Common law, and the Court of law. Constitutional law only applies to those who have sworn oath of office; it does not apply to the people.

Once the common law court is over, and a judgement is reached, there are no appeals as the judgment is final and the matter is closed; this also means there can be no retrials.

Inferior Courts

Not Courts of Law

An inferior court can only have jurisdiction over you, if you make a pleading within their court. Once you have made a plea, your status as Sovereign has been lost, and you have now accepted the lower status of “defendant.”

So to keep your status of Sovereign, and deny the jurisdiction of an inferior court, do **not** make a plea.

Note: In America Article 1 courts are for corporations, Article 3 courts are for man/woman.

The next two courts are inferior courts.

Court 3: Judicial Court

One of the main issues with a Judicial Court is many of your rights are stripped from you and your status is reduced below that of the judge.

Because your status has been lost, the Judge has now taken control of the law, which is actually civil procedure, masquerading as law. This is called a Jury Trial.

Jury Trial: The judge determines the law, and instructs the jury of the law, and the jury determines the facts only.

Every case is based on the law and the facts, to determine a judgment. This should be done by the Jury alone, but now the Judge has taken control of the law.

Note: The judge is a member of the Bar association, which is a private corporation. He swears an oath to them first, the public second, and you last.

The title judge implies a **judicial officer**, who has a **jurisdiction** within a **judicial court**.



Within a court of law, it is preferred to deal with an elected magistrate, rather than a judge who has claimed jurisdiction over your court.

As mentioned before, within a judicial court you will now be subject to legislation, statutes and codes but not law. Common law, or a court of law, is not legislation, statutes or codes.

Note: all legislation, status and codes are corporate.

One clue that shows you are not in a court of law, but a judicial or administrative court is appeals can be made.

This shows you are now following civil procedure, which is a set of codes drawn up by a private corporation.

Titles will be applied to you, like defendant or plaintiff. This is to ensure your status stays lower than the judge at all times.

Supreme Court is no different to a judicial court; it is still just another private corporation and does not have any authority over you. It's still controlled by the Bar association.

Your court is the Supreme Court.

Court 4: Administrative Court

There is no jury, and therefore no tribunal. Meaning the magistrate is a judge and the jury, having full jurisdiction over you, and they determine the "law" and the facts. In truth, there is no law in an administrative court.

Administrative courts were set up by governments for corporations only. These are inferior courts with no jurisdiction, and require you to make a pleading to gain control and jurisdiction over you.

Note: Government is a corporation. A person is a corporation.

These courts do **NOT** have Personal Jurisdiction or Subject Matter Jurisdiction.

Personal Jurisdiction:

1. First the people who have called you into court must issue process, meaning they must respect your rights and freedom and submit due process in the correct manor using respect and honour.
2. The agent or attorney must give you Process of Service. Again, your rights must be intact.
3. For you to have received due process there must be a man or woman making a claim, who will testify to said claim in court, either the injured party or a witness.



Subject Matter Jurisdiction:

1. The court must make reference to a matter that is directly linked to you, and not make reference to *their* subject matter.
2. There must be a party with standing in this matter, meaning their rights were violated or they received some form of damage from your actions. A living breathing man or woman must have been harmed or damaged in some way.
3. There must be a name of a real living breathing man or woman making claim to the subject matter, and not a legal fiction.

Without Personal and Subject matter jurisdiction to apply a lawful court, they require you to make a plea to gain control over you.

Remember, if you make a plea you are accepting the jurisdiction of the court.

Do not plead either guilty or not guilty, as this gives credence to the fraudulent claim. So instead state that you are innocent and you require the principle to prove their claim.

Note: if there is no principle, then there is no claim.

There are many ways that you many have already lost your jurisdiction long before even entering their court, such as signing a traffic ticket. It should also be noted that they do not kept a record of the proceedings, as they do not want any documented evidence of the deception.

If you sign a traffic ticket you have agreed or signed a contract or “promise to appear” in their court, meaning you have accepted their administrative court; they now have jurisdiction over you and you have just lost your status.

Note: some administrative or corporate courts actually securitise your signed traffic ticket, which “makes them more money” even after you have paid your fine.

This is a private corporate court and in reality it can’t even be called a court as it does not fit any of the criteria to be one.

Most often these “courts” are held by judges who have not been elected. It would not be advisable to deal with an unelected judge.

Remember, you cannot be made to pay a fine without due process; if this is attempted then this would give further evidence that you are not in a court of law.

Over many decades, true courts of law have been stripped from the individual and replaced with corporations, administrating their private rules and fines with the full support of all political parties and politicians who are behind government, which is yet just another corporation.



Checklist for Court

When attending a courthouse or courtroom, there are a few basic observations you need to check to make sure it is lawful, and that you haven't entered into a fraudulent court.

1. Do you know the name of the person making the claim against you?
2. Is it a real living breathing man or woman, or is it a legal fiction?
3. Have you been given due process?
4. Does the prosecuting solicitor or lawyer represent a real natural person, or a legal fiction?
Representing a legal fiction is fraud.
5. Is there a jury of twelve?
6. Is there an elected Magistrate or is it a judge?
7. Is the person making the claim against you in the courtroom? If not then there is no claim or case.
8. Are the people who stand as witness against you in the courtroom? If not then they cannot be heard.
9. To be heard in court they must be sworn under oath, otherwise it is hearsay.
10. Have you entered into a court of law or an illegal trust in your name?
11. Do the people speaking against you have either personal knowledge or subject matter?
12. Is the claim made against you either breach of contract or violation of someone's rights?
If so it may be valid if proven to be true.
13. Is the claim made against you referencing statutes, codes, regulations and legislation? If so then the claim is invalid and fraudulent.
14. Are you being asked to make a plea?