

Article 100-Cestui Que Vie Trust Canon 1283 A Cestui Que Vie Trust is a fictional concept, first created during the reign of Charles II of England through the Cestui Que Vie Act of 1666 wherein an Estate may be effected for the Benefit of a Person presumed lost or abandoned at "sea" and therefore assumed "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. Hence, a Cestui Que Vie Trust is a Temporary Testamentary Trust.

Canon 1284 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.

Canon 1285 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 1286 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 1287 In accordance with Estate law, the Property held in "Deceased Estate" within the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust is called the Trust Corpus, Body Corporate or Corporation and possesses legal personality. However, as the Estate is held in a Temporary not permanent Trust, the (Corporate) Person is entitled only to equitable title and the use of the Property, rather than legal title and therefore ownership of the Property.

Canon 1288 The Property of any equitable Estate created through a Temporary (Testamentary) Trust may be regarded as under Cestui Que Vie use by the Corporate Person, even if another name or description is used to define the type of trust or use.

Canon 1289 Cestui Que use is not a Person but a Right. Nor may a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust be considered a Person. Only the Corporation, also known as Body Corporate, Estate and Trust Corpus of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust possesses valid legal personality.

Canon 1290 The Corporate Person being the Estate of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust can never be considered as the Person for whose benefit the Trust is Created, but a dead body representing a "likeness" of the deceased body of the missing Person of the Beneficiary in whose name the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust was originally formed.

Canon 1291 As all Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts are (temporary) Testamentary Trusts holding Estate, a valid certificate or instrument is required to be issued for their birth technically declaring the true Beneficiary "dead" until their return. If a private company, it is a Certificate of Incorporation.

Canon 1292 A Birth Certificate of the Body Corporate being the Estate of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust is invalid if it does not make plain the status of the relevant Beneficiary as "dead" until their return including how the certificate may be redeemed and the Trust and Estate dissolved upon their return.

Canon 1293 When a child is borne under inferior Roman law, the Executors or Administrators of the higher Estate convey the beneficial entitlements of the Beneficiary into the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust in the form of a certificate of share of the higher Estate in order to create the Trust.

Canon 1294 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 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 1295 While the Executors and Administrators of societies under Roman law continue the unlawful practice of selling the live birth records of children as slave bonds, these bonds are never

considered property placed into the original Cestui Que (Vie) Trust but a second Cestui Que (Vie) Trust owned by the private central reserve bank as part of long standing bankruptcy conditions dating back to 1933 and 1934.

Canon 1296 In societies controlled by Inferior law, when a man or woman physically dies without ever having dissolved their Cestui Que (Vie) Trust, the property of the Temporary Testamentary Trust is conveyed into a permanent Testamentary Trust and a formal Death Certificate is issued, usually then sold by the Executors and Administrators as a security on account of the valuable certificate of share of the higher Estate within it.

Canon 1297 The creation of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust and Estate is unlawful if a valid Birth Certificate is not issued to the next of kin of the relevant "missing" and "presumed dead" Beneficiary, including clear instruction on how it may be redeemed and the trust dissolved upon their return or reaching majority.

Canon 1298 Failure to disclose, or admit upon request the existence of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust instead of Beneficiary relationship to an Estate constitutes a fundamental breach of duties of any Administrator or Executor of the Estate and a most serious fraud requiring their immediate removal and punishment.

Canon 1299 Any Administrator or Executor who fails to fully disclose an existing Cestui Que Vie relationship in the likeness or name of a Person being offered a Benefit before them constitutes a fundamental fraud, and a grave breach of duties under all competent forms of Trust law requiring immediate suspension of any offer of Benefit, dismissal of the disgraced official and their punishment.

Canon 1300 Under their solemn obligations and duties as Trustee, it is the sole responsibility at first opportunity of any Administrator or Executor not the Person before them to offer remedy and relief to re-establish their competency, living status and return thus extinguishing the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust and returning any remaining assets to the Person.

Canon 1301 Upon a Person fulfilling the requirements to re-establish their status and competency, the relevant Administrator and Executor is duty bound to dissolve the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust as it has been proven to have been created on one or more errors of presumption.

Canon 1302 It is immaterial to the dissolution of any Cestui Que (Vie) Trust and Estate if a Person, upon proving the necessary errors of presumption, returns any or all copies of the Birth Certificate of the Trust and Body Corporate.

Canon 1303 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.

Canon 1304 Failure to provide a full accounting of the former Estate of a dissolved Cestui Que (Vie) Trust, including the return of any remaining assets to the Beneficiary constitutes both theft and fraud by the Administrators and the Executors.