This **Superior court judicial tribunal** has on many **notices in law** illustrated **many points of contention between** your agency **(court house**, **department, financial organization, county**, city, **administration, legislature, assembly, governmental entity**, **state agency, inferior juridic** **person,** **or inferior legal person**, the **state of California (legal person),** or **any state**, or **the United States\*\*\*)** and that of this **superior court** **judicial tribunal**. There can **be no doubt** your **agency (see above\*\*\*)** is operating an **inferior juridic person,** this is **determined through** your actions, **intent,** and **structured response**. The **machinery in your operations** **is not divine,** which defeats your **actions, intent, and structured response**. This will **not hold** up in a **superior court of record** under command of a **judicial tribunal / special master** which by **decree** establishes **divine law.** See **Canon 2057; Any Administrator or Executor** **that refuses to immediately dissolve a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust,** upon a "**Person" ( one of the** **contracting sovereigns)** **establishing** their **status\* and competency\*,** is guilty **of fraud and fundamental breach of their fiduciary duties** requiring their **immediate removal and punishment**. And **Canon 114** **§1. Juridic persons** are **constituted either** by the **prescript of law** or by **special grant of competent authority** given through a **decree. The custom of an inferior juridic person or inferior person cannot stand under divine law as an operational policy. This only provides clear evidence of the breaches and all parties with a Nexis.**

**Please review:** **Can. 24 §1. No custom** which is **contrary** to **divine law** can obtain the **force of law.** **§2. A custom contrary** to or **beyond canon** **law** **(praeter ius canonicum)** cannot obtain **the force of law unless it is reasonable;** a custom which is expressly **\*reprobated\*** in the **law,** however**, is not reasonable. (See: T33USAMJSCJT (Canon 2017) for more detail, also piracy & privateering by pirates is not reasonable)**

**Can. 25 No custom** obtains the **force of law** unless it has been **\*observed\*** with **the intention** of introducing **a law by a community capable** at least of **receiving law.** **Can 26** “Unless the **competent legislator** has **specifically approved** it, **a** custom contrary to the canon law now in force or one beyond **a canonical law (praeter legem canonicam)** obtains **the force of law only if it has been legitimately observed for thirty continuous** **and complete years**. Only a **centenary or immemorial custom, however, can prevail against a canonical law** which contains a clause prohibiting future customs.  **The competent legislator, is ancillary and owes deference to the superior court judicial tribunal / special master where divine law is decreed. The legislative act (law) must be observed by a community capable at lease to receive the law for minimum of 30 years up to 100 years for centenary or immemorial custom. (Before execution into Law and active in any state or the United States)**

**Reprobate -** Rejected by **God and without hope of salvation**. One who is **predestined to damnation.** One morally **abandoned and lost**. **Morally** **unprincipled; shameless**. To disapprove with detestation or marks of **extreme dislike**; to condemn as **unworthy; to disallow;** to reject. To abandon to **punishment without hope of pardon.**

**Observed -** **Perceived with the eyes** and **sometimes** with other senses. **Detected by systematic scientific observation**. Perceived directly with the eyes; **observed at first hand.**

This **superior court judicial tribunal** would point out that you and your **organization (See above, agency \*\*\*)** is **clearly operating** as an **inferior juridic** **person asserting inferior rights over lawfully superior rights**. However it’s much deeper than that. The **state itself has no authority** or standing, to issue **any legal entity,** or **corporate entity**, and the **existing governmental entity**, is **sanctioned**, and **prohibited** to engage in **specific, detailed, conduct**, in their o**perations**. The **evidence is easily understood** and clear on how the impact **of public law 83 – 591** (chapter 80 (sec. 7801 **and 7806))** has **sanctioned and prohibited operations** in this **state.** (See **T33USAMJSCJT (DCE) for detailed review**) This is also **clearly illustrated in canon law** please **review document T33USAMJSCJT (CANON 2017)** for **more detail**. Now the **connection into canon law** which impacts **the “state” (the state of California**) and its **relationship to the people of the republic** is defined in **canon 2025 & 2030**.

**Canon 2025.** The **Deed and Will** of a **Testamentary Trust**, that **forms an Estate** is **also known** as a **Constitution** or **Statute.** **Statute**, **Constitution** and **Estate are all derived from the same Latin** root word **statuo.**

**Canon 2030** Any **political body or aggregate** known as **“State”** is **by definition** an **“Estate”** and must therefore belong to a **single Trust Corpus** or **legal person** which itself **belongs to a Testamentary** **Trust** in accordance to **a particular Constitution** or **Statute** as its **Deed and Will.**

**The Constitution which is referenced in canon 2025 & 2030 is the constitution of the state of California 1849 please review document T33USAMJSCJT (NAP) for full detail on its application. The statute which is referenced is located in title 18 USC Section 1623; a false declaration before a grand jury or court; (a) & (b) & (c) & (d) & (e). Please review document notice in (divine) law T33USAMJSCJT (Canon 2017) for further detail of the breaches and the fee schedule of those clear breaches. (Breach total minimum $3,750,000.00 million U.S. and will be collected, your existence on earth and in the apostolic see demand it, for penalties, and pursuit of maximum punishment will at its earliest opportunity be executed) (HOLY SHIT). This leads the inferior person, or inferior juridic person into the law of nations, breaches which are well defined in the document and should by now be easily understood. However for your information they are located in title 18 USC Section 1651 through 1661; these codes define pirate, piracy & privateering, review California evidence code 451 & 452; see 452 (f) for clear detail or see title 18 USC sec 1651, 1652, 1658, and the definitions & reference material doc, and the supplemental doc to California evidence code 451 & 452, for an up close look and review of the clear breaches committed. Furthermore the connection to the law of nation and the remedy, punishment, outlined for rights violations, surrounding physical (persons of the contracting sovereigns) when violated by an inferior juridic person, or inferior person, in the apostolic see. Or (Admiralty Maritime Jurisdiction)…**

 **Please review: Can. 3.** The **canons** of the Code **neither abrogate nor derogate** from the **agreements entered into** by the **Apostolic See** with **nations** or other **political societies.** These agreements **therefore continue in force exactly as at present**, notwithstanding **contrary prescripts** of this Code. **(See: California evidence Code 451 & 452; sec 452 (f) law of nations treaty in full force active agreements)**

**Can. 4** Acquired **rights and privileges** granted to **physical or juridic persons** up **to this time** by the **Apostolic See remain intact** if they are in use and have **not been revoked,** unless the **canons of this Code expressly revoke them.**

**This** **superior court judicial tribunal** would point out that the **canons expressly revoke inferior juridic persons**, **inferior persons,** and **customs contrary to divine law.** Any person **asserting inferior rights**, or **customs contrary to divine law**, has **accepted and consented**, to **reprobation,** a **person by their deeds**, **rejected** by **God and without hope of salvation**. This **clearly** defines **assertion of an inferior juridic person** or **inferior** **person in construction** of any **legislative act, general executive decrees**, or **any administrative act**. All of which must **not injure acquired rights** of another, **and they must not be contrary** to a **law** or **approved custom. Please review:**

**Can. 32 General** **executory decrees** oblige **those who are bound by the laws** whose methods of **application the same decrees determine** or **whose observance they urge**. **(See**: **title 28 USC Section 1361;** **Action to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty**; 2**. It is a** **command** issuing in the name of the **sovereign authority from a superior court having jurisdiction**, and is directed to some **person**, **corporation**, or**, inferior court**, within **the jurisdiction of such superior court**, **requiring them** to do some **particular thing therein** specified, which **appertains to their office and duty**, and which the **superior court has previously determined**, or at **least supposes to be consonant** to **right and justice.** **20 Pick. 484; 21 Pick. 258; Dudley, 37; 4 Humph. 437.**

**Can. 33 §1. General** **executory decrees**, even **if they** are issued in **directories or in documents of another name**, do not **derogate from laws**, and their **prescripts which are contrary to laws lack all force.** §2. Such **decrees cease to have force by explicit** or **implicit revocation** made by **competent authority** as well as by **"cessation"** of the law **for whose execution** they were given. They do not, however, **cease** when the **authority of the one who established them expires,** unless the **contrary** is **expressly provided**. (**Any Notice in law promulgated; See: Canon 7. A law is established when it is promulgated.**

**Can. 38** An **administrative act,** even if it is a **rescript** given **motu proprio,** lacks effect insofar as it **injures the acquired right of another\*** or is **contrary to a law\*** or **approved custom\***, unless the **competent authority** has expressly **added a derogating clause**.

**Can. 39** **Conditions** in **an administrative act** are considered **added for validity** only when they are **expressed** by the particles **if (si),** unless **(nisi),** or provided that **(dummodo). All three \* must be met before any administrative act can be valid the only way for that to happen is in a court of record under command of a judicial tribunal / special master who decree divine law. There is no other form, any other form is inferior.**

**Can. 40** **The** executor **of any administrative act** **invalidly** **carries out** his or her **function before receiving the relevant letter** and verifying its **authenticity and integrity,** unless **previous notice of the letter had been communicated to the executor by authority of the one who issued the** **act. (Any administrative act carried out without a court, (Damaged party/ judicial tribunal, or special master, decreeing divine law), is by its nature invalidly, revoked, and the person who carried out the administrative act, is reprobated, rejected by God and without hope of salvation, abandon to punishment without hope of pardon.**

**Canon 2031.** **The granting of Benefits** from an **Estate to Beneficiaries** is at the **discretion of the Executors** in **accordance with the terms** of the **Deed and Will of the Estate.** **A Beneficiary of an Estate is always the same as a Beneficiary of a Trust**. **(Note:** Discretion of **executors** review **Canon 20, 24, 5, & 2017, 2030, & Canon 2057,** **See T33USAMJSCJT** ; **California evidence code 451 & 452**; **Supplemental document to 451 & 452** ; **Definitions document**, also **(NAP) & (DCE) & (CANON 2017)** ; **FYI discretion is now, and has always been**, or **was, since 325 belonging** to **A - man,** **A superior courts judicial tribunal or Special Master in his/her Court of record;** **MAGNA CARTA +34. Praecipe, a free man's COURT)**

**Can. 20. A later law abrogates, or derogates from, an earlier law if it states so expressly, is directly contrary to it, or completely reorders the entire matter of the earlier law. A universal law, however, in no way derogates from a particular or special law unless the law expressly provides otherwise.**

**Canon 2057.** **Any Administrator** (**Jesus Christ; Man or Woman**) or **Executor that refuses** to **immediately dissolve a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust**, upon a **"Person**" **(one of the contracting sovereigns**) **establishing** their **status\* and competency\*,** is **guilty** of **fraud and fundamental breach** of their **fiduciary duties requiring their immediate removal and punishment**. **(Under Canon law crucifixion, a method of capital punishment, among others in today's world) (Follow the command of the sovereign authority or suffer the consequences max punishment & penalty)**

**This superior court judicial tribunal has illustrated the many areas in law an inferior person or inferior juridic person operations will punish the administrator. In this system of law the administrator will accept and consent to punishment by his /her actions, intent, and structured response. All of which will by your actions and deeds commit you to maximum punishment and penalty. FYI stay out of an inferior person or inferior juridic person operations and in divine law decreed by the judicial tribunal / special master in a court of record as the constitution and statute promulgate or you will be reprobated, abandon to eternal damnation, and rejected by God without hope of salvation.**

**STAY OUT OF AN INFERIOR COURT, OR INFERIOR JURIDIC PERSON, OR INFERIOR PERSON (YOUR ALL CAUGHT)**

**Please review: Canon 2017 Any inferior juridic person or inferior person that participates in gross fraud against the law by asserting inferior rights over lawfully superior rights \*accepts and consents personally\* to the full liability of their actions including the pursuit of maximum punishment and penalty against them at the earliest opportunity.**

**STAY IN DIVINE LAW FOLLOW THE COMMAND OF THE SOVERGIN AUTHORITY (THE MAN IN HIS COURT)**