**California Code, Evidence Code - EVID 451**

**Judicial notice shall be taken of the following:**

**(a)** The **decisional, constitutional**, and **public statutory law** of this state and of the **United States** and the provisions of any charter described in Section **3, 4, or 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution.**

**Title 26 U.S.C. Sec 7701 (a) (9); the term “United States” when used in a geographical sense includes only the States and the District of Columbia. Title 26 U.S.C. Sec 7701 (a) (10); the term “State” shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.**

**Note: both the “United States” and the “State” are provisions and crossed referenced to title 26 U.S.C. and according to Sec 7806 shall be given no legal affect**.

**(b)** Any matter made a subject of judicial notice by **Section 11343.6, 11344.6, or 18576** of the Government Code or by Section 1507 of Title 44 of the United States Code.

**(c)** Rules of professional conduct for members of the **bar** adopted pursuant to **Section 6076** of the Business and Professions Code and rules of practice and procedure for the courts of this state adopted by the Judicial Council. **(The 12 presumptions of the bar guild Court are shut down due to title 26 U.S.C. Sec 7806 (a) Cross References & (b) Arrangement and Classification; No inference, implication, or presumption of legislative construction shall be drawn by reason) on the “person” by a governmental entity; and it shall be given no legal effect; also No valid powers of attorney agreements, or administration of the “person” in any way shape or form outside of a court of record; under command of a judicial Tribunal or Special Master;) (Professionally the BAR members should vacate the superior court without further delay) ASAP!**

**(d)** Rules of pleading, practice, and procedure prescribed by the United States Supreme Court, such as the Rules of the United States Supreme Court, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the **Admiralty Rules,** the Rules of the Court of Claims, the Rules of the Customs Court, and the General Orders and Forms in Bankruptcy.

**California Constitution Article VI – Judicial Section 1**. The judicial power of this State is vested in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts, all of which are **“courts of record”.**

**COURTS OF RECORD** and COURTS NOT OF RECORD. The former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which **have power to fine or imprison for contempt.** Error lies to their judgments, and they generally possess a seal**. Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded. 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.**

**(e)** **The** **true signification of all English words and phrases and of all legal expressions**.

**Legal words are as follows: No,** “Person”, **“Governmental entity”,** Arrangement and classification, Cross references, title, provisions, grouping, location, similar, analysis, descriptive, matter, effect, given, legal, used, portions, contents, states, united states, relating, side notes, tables, Act, treaties, piracy, pirate, privateering, fraud, law of nations, judicial tribunal, presumption, interference, implication, legislative construction, remedy, sovereign, contracting sovereigns, beneficiary’s, agent, officer, judge, sheriff, clerk, administrator, and more of them contained herein stated; and as described next;

(a) Cross references

The cross references in this title to other portions of the title, or other provisions of law, where the word "see" is used, are made only for convenience, and shall be given no legal effect.

(b) Arrangement and classification

No inference, implication, or presumption of legislative construction shall be drawn or made by reason of the location or grouping of any particular section or provision or portion of this title, nor shall any table of contents, table of cross references, or similar outline, analysis, or descriptive matter relating to the contents of this title be given any legal effect.

**(f)** Facts and propositions of generalized knowledge that are so universally known that they cannot reasonably be the subject of dispute.

**Title 18 U.S.C.; Title 26 U.S.C.; Title 28 U.S.C.; "United States" v. Reid, C.C.A.Or., 73 F.2d 153, 155.; BLACKS LAW 4th edition Pg. 1674; THE LAW OF NATIONS OR THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL LAW IN FOUR BOOKS (1758) By EMMERICH DE VATTEL; [Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]; California Government Code Section 6250:; California Government Code - GOV § 8202.5; California Code, Evidence Code - EVID 451 & 452; . Bowen v. Needles Nat. Bank, 94 F 925 36 CCA 553, certiorari denied in 20 S.Ct 1024, 176 US 682, 44 LED 637; Norton Grocery Co. v. Peoples Nat. Bank, 144 SE 505. 151 Va 195.; Federal Intermediate Credit Bank v. L 'Herrison, 33 F 2d 841, 842 (1929).; CA Gov't Code Section 11120;**

**California Code, Evidence Code EVID – 452**

**Judicial notice may be taken of the following matters to the extent that they are not embraced within Section 451:**

**(a)** The decisional, constitutional, and statutory law of any state of the United States and the resolutions and private acts of the Congress of the United States and of the Legislature of this state.

**Title 26 U.S.C. Sec 7701 (a) (9);** the term “United States” when used in a geographical sense includes only the States and the District of Columbia. **Title 26 U.S.C. Sec 7701 (a) (10);** the term “State” shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.

**Note: both the “United States” and the “State” are provisions and crossed referenced to title 26 U.S.C. and according to Sec 7806 shall be given no legal affect.**

**(b)** **Regulations and legislative enactments** issued by or under the authority of the **United States** or any **public entity** in the **United States.**

**Title 18 U.S.C. Sec 2711 (4) (4**) the term “governmental entity” means a department or agency of the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof**. (Aug. 16, 1954, Ch. 736, 68A Stat. 917.) (< Prohibition start date ;)**

**Title 26 U.S.C. Sec 7701(a) (1)** the term “person” shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, company or corporation.

**Note: Regulations and legislative enactments issued by or under the United States are the restrictions in authority and prohibitions of the “governmental entity” when an agent, (Officer, Sheriff, Magistrate or Judge) of the court speaks and acts for and on behalf of the courts “governmental entity”. Also this can only speak exclusively to the “Person” legal entity of the “contracting sovereigns” through a personal Treaty. Personal treaties relate exclusively to the "persons" of the “contracting sovereigns”, such as family alliances, and treaties guaranteeing the throne to a particular sovereign and his family. BLACKS LAW 4th edition Pg. 1674; this is also highlighted in the California Government Code in section 8202.5**;

**CA Gov't Code Section 11120:** The people of this state do not yield their “sovereignty” to the agencies which serve them.

**California Government Code - GOV § 8202.5;** The Secretary of State may appoint and commission the number of state, city, “county”, and public school district employees as notaries public to act for and on behalf of the “governmental entity” for which appointed which the Secretary of State deems proper.

(c) **Official acts** of the **legislative, executive,** and **judicial departments of the United States** and of **any state** of the **United States.**

**California Government Code Section 6250**: In enacting this chapter, the Legislature, mindful of the right of individuals to privacy, finds and declares that access to information concerning the conduct of the people’s business is a fundamental and necessary right of every “person” in this state.

**This Act, referred to in subsec. (b), is act Aug. 16, 1954 CH. 80-General Rules Pg. 917**

**Title 26 U.S.C. Sec 7806: Construction of title**

(a) Cross References; The cross references in this title to other portions of the title, or other provisions of law, where the word "see" is used, are made only for convenience, and shall be given no legal effect.

(b) Arrangement and Classification; No inference, implication, or presumption of legislative construction shall be drawn or made by reason of the location or grouping of any particular section or provision or portion of this title, nor shall any table of contents, table of cross references, or similar outline, analysis, or descriptive matter relating to the contents of this title be given any legal effect. The preceding sentence also applies to the side notes and ancillary tables contained in the various prints of this Act before its enactment into law. (Aug. 16, 1954, Ch. 736, 68A Stat. 917.)

**Title 28 U.S.C. Sections 1361 Action to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty & 454 Practice of law by justices and judges & Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1651 Piracy under law of nations & 1652 Citizens as pirates; & 2711 (4) governmental entity; & Sec 2076 Clerk is to file: & Sec 2071; Sec 1512b; Title 26 U.S.C. Section 7701 (a) (9); & 7701 (a) (10); & 7701(a) (1) ; & 7701 (a) (30); & Title 26 U.S.C. Sec 7806; Cal Con Art VI – Judicial Section 1.**

**(d**) Records of (1) any court of this state or (2) any **court of record** of the United States or of any state of the United States.

**C. Its acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony. [Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426] (See below court of record)**

 **(e**) Rules of court of (1) any court of this state or (2) any **court of record** of the United States or of any state of the United States.

**CANON 1; A JUDGE SHALL UPHOLD THE INTEGRITY\* AND INDEPENDENCE\* OF THE JUDICIARY;** An **independent, impartial**,\* and honorable judiciary **is indispensable** to justice in our society. A judge should participate in **establishing, maintaining**, and enforcing high standards of conduct, and shall personally observe those standards so that **the integrity\* and independence**\* of the "**judiciary is preserved".** The provisions of this code are to be construed and applied to further that objective. **A judicial decision** or administrative act later determined to be incorrect legally is not itself a violation of this code.

**California Constitution Article VI – Judicial Section 1.** The judicial power of this State is vested in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts, all of which are **courts of record**.

**COURT OF RECORD**. To be a **court of record** a court must have four **characteristics,** and may have a fifth. They are:

A. A **judicial tribunal** having attributes and exercising functions independently of the **person of the magistrate** designated generally to hold it. [**Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]**

B**. Proceeding** according to the course of **common law. [Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]**

C. Its acts and **judicial proceedings** are enrolled, or recorded, for a **perpetual memory and testimony**. **[Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426**]

D. Has "**power"** to **fine** **or imprison for contempt. [Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]**

 E. **Generally possesses a seal.** **[Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]**

**Note:** that a **judge is a magistrate** and is **not** the tribunal. The **tribunal** is either the **sovereign himself**, or a **fully empowered** jury

 **(Not paid by the government)**

**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, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority. **[Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 425]**

 **(f)** The law of an organization of nations and of foreign nations and public entities in foreign nations.

**THE LAW OF NATIONS OR PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF NATURE APPLIED TO THE CONDUCT AND AFFAIRS OF NATIONS AND SOVEREIGNS**;

**IDEA AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES** In this “treatise” it will appear, in what manner States, as such, ought to regulate all their actions. We shall examine the obligations of a people as well towards themselves as towards other nations; and by that means we shall discover the Rights which result from these obligations. For, the right being nothing more than the power of doing what is morally possible, that is to say, what is proper and consistent with duty — it is evident that right is derived from duty, or passive obligation,— the obligation we lie under to act in such or such manner. It is therefore necessary that a Nation should acquire a knowledge of the obligations incumbent on her, in order that she may not only avoid all violation of her duty, but also be able distinctly to ascertain her rights, or what she may lawfully require from other nations.

**§ 27. What is the constitution of a state.** The fundamental regulation that determines the manner in which the public authority is to be executed, is what forms the constitution of the state. In this is seen the form in which the nation acts in quality of a body politic, how and by whom the people are to be governed, — and what are the rights and duties of the governors. This constitution is in fact nothing more than the establishment of the order in which a nation proposes to labour in common for obtaining those advantages with a view to which the political society was established.

**§ 29. Of political, fundamental, and civil laws.** The laws are regulations established by public authority, to be observed in society. All these ought to relate to the welfare of the state and of the citizens. The laws made directly with a view to the public welfare are political laws; and in this class, those that concern the body itself and the being of the society, the form of government, the manner in which the public authority is to be exerted, — those, in a word, which together form the constitution of the state, are the fundamental laws.

**§ 38. Of the sovereign.** THE reader cannot expect to find here a long deduction of the rights of sovereignty, and the functions of a prince. These are to be found in treatises on the public law. In this chapter we only propose to show, in consequence of the grand principles of the law of nations, what a sovereign is, and to give a general idea of his obligations and his rights.

We have said that **the sovereignty** is **that public authority** which **commands** in civil society, and orders and directs what each citizen is to perform, to obtain the end of its institution. This authority originally and essentially belonged to the body of the society, to which each member submitted, and ceded his natural right of conducting himself in everything as he pleased, according to the dictates of his own understanding, and of doing himself justice. But the body of the society does not always retain in its own hands this **sovereign authority**: it frequently in-trusts it to **a senate, or to a single person.** That senate, or that **"person",** is then the **sovereign.**

**A "treaty"** is not only a law but also a contract between two nations and must, if possible, be so construed as to give full force and effect to all its parts. **"United States" v. Reid, C.C.A.Or., 73 F.2d 153, 155.**

**Personal treaties** relate exclusively to the **"persons"** of the contracting sovereigns, such as family alliances, and treaties guaranteeing the throne to a particular sovereign and his family. As they relate to the "persons", they expire of course on the death of the sovereign or the extinction of his family. **BLACKS LAW 4th edition Pg. 1674**

**Title 18 U.S.C. Sec 2711 (4**) the term “governmental entity” means a department or agency of the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof. **(PUBLIC ENTITY)**

**Title 26 U.S.C. §7701(a) (1**) the term “person” shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, company or corporation**. (PRIVATE exclusive relating to the contracting sovereigns we the people of California Republics, legal entity)**

**California Constitution Article VI – Judicial Section 1**. The judicial power of this State is vested in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts, all of which are courts of record.

**CA Gov't Code Section 11120:** The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them.

**Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1651.** **Piracy under law of nations:** Whoever, on the high seas, commits the crime of piracy as defined by the law of nations, and is afterwards brought into or found in the United States, shall be imprisoned for life. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 774.)

**Title 18 USC Section 1652.** **Citizens as pirates:** Whoever, being a citizen of the United States, commits any murder or robbery, or any act of hostility against the United States, or against any citizen thereof, on the high seas, under color of any commission from any foreign prince, or state, or on pretense of authority from any person, is a pirate, and shall be imprisoned for life. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 774.)

**NOTE:** The **law of nations** does not provide **any legal or lawful authority** which contradict with **the statutes and constitution** of the state, which have restricted or prohibited the operations of the **governmental entity.** However the **law of nations** does identify and **define piracy,** **privateering, and a pirate**. Further it also directs the **judicial tribunal** (**sovereign authority)** of the **court of record** to what resources to review in his **state** to **determine issues of law.** Which define the **conduct** of the **“Person”** of the **magistrate, Judge, agent, or officers, actions**.

 **(g)** Facts and propositions that are of such common knowledge within the territorial jurisdiction of the court that they cannot reasonably be the subject of dispute.

**Title 18 U.S.C.; Title 26 U.S.C.; Title 28 U.S.C. ; "United States" v. Reid, C.C.A.Or., 73 F.2d 153, 155.; BLACKS LAW 4th edition Pg. 1674; THE LAW OF NATIONS OR THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL LAW IN FOUR BOOKS (1758) By EMMERICH DE VATTEL; [Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]; California Government Code Section 6250:; California Government Code - GOV § 8202.5; California Code, Evidence Code - EVID 451 & 452; . Bowen v. Needles Nat. Bank, 94 F 925 36 CCA 553, certiorari denied in 20 S.Ct 1024, 176 US 682, 44 LED 637; Norton Grocery Co. v. Peoples Nat. Bank, 144 SE 505. 151 Va 195.; Federal Intermediate Credit Bank v. L 'Herrison, 33 F 2d 841, 842 (1929).; CA Gov't Code Section 11120;**

**(h)** Facts and propositions that are not reasonably subject to dispute and are capable of immediate and accurate determination by resort to sources of reasonably indisputable accuracy.

**Title 18 U.S.C.; Title 26 U.S.C.; Title 28 U.S.C. ; "United States" v. Reid, C.C.A.Or., 73 F.2d 153, 155.; BLACKS LAW 4th edition Pg. 1674; THE LAW OF NATIONS OR THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL LAW IN FOUR BOOKS (1758) By EMMERICH DE VATTEL; [Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]; California Government Code Section 6250:; California Government Code - GOV § 8202.5; California Code, Evidence Code - EVID 451 & 452; . Bowen v. Needles Nat. Bank, 94 F 925 36 CCA 553, certiorari denied in 20 S.Ct 1024, 176 US 682, 44 LED 637; Norton Grocery Co. v. Peoples Nat. Bank, 144 SE 505. 151 Va 195; Federal Intermediate Credit Bank v. L 'Herrison, 33 F 2d 841, 842 (1929).; CA Gov't Code Section 11120;**

**NOTE:** This notice in law has provided the evidence to prove the above herein to be accurate and factual and one could say common knowledge within the territorial jurisdiction of this superior court. These facts presented herein by this superior courts judicial tribunal are not reasonably subject to dispute and are capable of immediate and accurate determination by resort to sources of reasonably indisputable accuracy.