**Notice in Law**

**NO LEGAL SYSTEM ONLY (DIVINE LAW)**

**(THE TWINS – dead legal “PERSON” Vs. “PERSON” exclusive for the contracting sovereigns)**

**(Flow chart of Divine law – PERSON vs. Piracy & Privateering = Pirates LEGAL - PERSON)**

**The dead legal – PERSON – ABOVE –** the legal system has been **officially shut down for any legislative construction** ANY administrative act’s directed to the legal “Person” administration for all applications in the public venue which consist, of financial, legislative, judicial, executive, administrative, or ministerial since **public law 83 – 591 Internal Revenue Code of 1954, by the 83rd Congress of the United States, Pub. L**. **83−591, 68 Stat. 730, H.R. 8300, enacted August 16, 1954**; see **(c) Cross References; For saving provisions, effective date provisions, and other** **related provisions, see chapter 80 (sec. 7801 and following)** of the Internal Revenue **Code of 1954.** This superior court judicial tribunal would point out **Title 26 U.S.C. Section 7806**; of the Internal Revenue Title.

**Title 26 U.S.C. Section 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.) **(NO CASHABLE CONTRATUAL AGREEMENTS IN UNITED STATES OR ANY STATE through the administration of the “dead legal” “PERSON” be it financial, legislative, judicial, executive, administrative, ministerial, or executive, all DOA.)**

**State –** defined at **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**.

**United States –** defined at **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 (A collection of things)**

**Canon - 94 §1.** Statutes in the proper sense are ordinances which are established according to the norm of law in aggregates of persons **(universitates personarum) = “State**” or of things **(universitates rerum) = “United States”** and which define their purpose, constitution, government, and methods of operation**. §2.** The statutes of an aggregate of persons **(universitas personarum) = “State”** bind only the persons who are its legitimate members; the statutes of an aggregate of things **(universitas rerum), = “United States”** those who direct it.

**(The Connection to Canon LAW in any “State” or “United States” = Canon 94 sec 1 - sec 3)**

**§3. Those prescripts of statutes established and promulgated by virtue of legislative power are governed by the prescripts of the canons on laws. (See: Canon 2030 & 2031)**

**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.**

**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.**

This **superior court judicial tribunal would point out** the “Constitution” or **“statute”** of importance in this state of California is the **constitution of the “state” of California, (1849)** and that of the **“United States”** the **“statute’** of importance is; **Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1623: False declaration before grand jury or court; these together provide the people (Court or courts; all of which are court of record) the inherent power provided by GOD! Through LAW CANON.**

**The Only tool (Vessel) available for the people, is the exclusive “PERSON” of the contracting sovereign created through a personnel treaty at their birth. This tool of social communication is necessary to communicate with the juridic person (governmental entity) in the state with the discretion to avoid any confusion with the (TWIN) Dead Legal “PERSON” which must be avoided to preserve the chastity of the consecrated “Person”.**

**Canon - 666** In the use of **means of social communication**, **necessary discretion is to be observed** and those things are **to be avoided** which are **harmful to one’s vocation** and **dangerous to the chastity of a consecrated person.** **(Any Confusion must be avoided between the dead legal “PERSON” and the exclusive “PERSON” of the contracting sovereigns, through Personal treaty, Canon 1, & 3, Canon 94 & 95, Canon 96, Canon 97, Canon 2030, & 2031, & 2057 to preserve the chastity of the consecrated person)**

**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**

**Canon 96** By baptism **one is incorporated** into the **Church** of Christ **and is constituted a “person”** in it with the **duties and rights** which are proper to Christians in keeping with their condition, insofar as they are in ecclesiastical communion and unless a legitimately issued sanction stands in the way.

**Canon 97 §1. A person who has completed the eighteenth year** of age has reached majority; below this age, a person is a minor**. §2.** A minor before the completion of the seventh year is called an infant and is considered not responsible for **oneself (non Sui compos).** With the completion of the seventh year, however, a minor is **presumed to have the use of reason.**

This **Superior Court Judicial Tribunal** would point out that the **“governmental entity” (juridic “Person”)** itself is sanctioned and prohibited from specific operational performance. Through the enactment of **public law – 83 -591 on August 16, 1954,** with the specific reference **to Title 26 USC; Section 7806; see above**;. Any **confusion on the points illustrated herein between “Person” (Dead legal) or “Person” of the contracting sovereigns** emanating from **a juridic person is a breach Canon 2017** the assertion of **inferior rights over Superior Rights** and that inferior juridic person or inferior person has consented and accepted, the pursuit of maximum punishment and penalty **(REMEDY)** rewarded to the damaged party. Clearly there is **NO** operational administration of **the (DEAD) legal “PERSON**” whether **legislative, judicial, executive, administrative, ministerial or executive emanating from an inferior juridic** “PERSON” or Inferior “person” this would be a **violation of superior rights**, outside of **LAW,** and **not an approved custom**. All of which **would void any** administration, communications between the people and the governmental entity through **the (DEAD) legal “PERSON**” and force majeure on the **(DEAD) legal “PERSON” in a dead legal system**. Which leaves a court of record and the independent Judicial tribunal/Special Master the **“person”** of the contracting sovereigns in any administration, communications (Decree Divine LAW) to a **“person”** of the **magistrate, sheriff, policy officer, clerk, agent, executive, inferior juridic person**, **(agency**) personnel. The only Court or Agency (forum) available and **operational in LAW** any other form is **an inferior juridic person or inferior person**. (Any other form is **PIRACY & PIRVATEERING** see below :)

The **process** for **ANY ADMINISTRATIVE ACT** a motion, a ticket, a summons, a warrant, a **(default)** Judgement for remedy funding, a ruling, a **financial contractual agreement (BOE)** a bill or proposition, and **any legislative or executive act** must be **processed in a court of LAW.** Any other forum is **outside of law Canon** and is a clear breach **Canon 4, (rights violation**) and **Canon 26** **(Outside of Law Canon**) and **Canon 24 (Custom contrary to divine Law)** and **Canon 2017 (The administrator (judge) has accepted and** **consented)** any agent, officer, administrator, clerk, judge, sheriff, by asserting inferior rights over superior rights, this **action commits him/her** to the **full liability of his/hers actions** including the pursuit of maximum punishment **and penalty (remedy) rewarded to the damaged party.**

**Canon - 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.**

**Canon - 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).**

**Canon - 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. **Canon - 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**.

**That** would be a **(NOTICE IN LAW)** created in a **court of record** by **the (Judicial Tribunal/ Special Master – Competent authority)** in a superior **court speaking to the executor (administrator- judge)** this leaves no room for any error in an administrative act. Which includes a warrant, court order, summons**, (Default) judgement (Remedy: See Canon 2057)** for anything, **(?????)** there is no legitimate reason in **LAW** to see the judge without a **court (damaged party) period**………………………**THAT IS PIRACY & PRIVATEERING…………..FRUAD ON A COURT OF RECORD, SEDITION ON THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC, MISPRISON OF TREASON, AND FALSE DECLARATION BEFORE A GRAND JURY OR COURT! PERIOD! (HIGH TREASON)!!! Total penalty fee per “PERSON” = $ 3,750,000.00 Million Dollars U.S.**

**Definition:** **Motu proprio adverb**: **Of one’s own free will, of one’s own volition.** (Integrity\* and Independence\* honorable\* JUDICARY\* where **the (judge) is ancillary**: (A person working in a supportive or subordinate role.) and **owes the judicial tribunal/special master** (the Court or Courts) **deference:** **Submission or courteous respect given to another, often in recognition of authority**; or **yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another) See: Canon 1 below;**

**Definition:** volition /və-lĭsh′ən/ noun: **The act of making a conscious choice or decision**. **(Judicial Tribunal / Special Master, decrees Canon 33)**

**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".**