**This superior court judicial tribunal** will now outline and define the above **statement (Declaration)** to be true, accurate, and to the letter of the law. Review document **T33USAMJSCJT (DCE)** for a detailed understanding of **public law 83 – 591** overwhelming effect on the legal system. Now let’s review State of California Constitution 1849 Art 1 Declarations of rights Sec 3 & Article VI Judicial Department Sec 1; & California Constitution Art VI Judicial VI Sec 1; **(See California evidence code document 451 & 452 & supplemental document to 451 & 452 & definitions document for a detailed information defined within)**

**Please review:** **CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO: PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ALTA CALIFORNIA. 1849**.

**ARTICLE 1. Declaration of Rights**, Sec. 3. The **right of trial by jury** shall be secured to all, and **remain inviolate forever**; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties, in all civil cases, in the **manner to be prescribed by law**,

**ARTICLE VI. Judicial Department**. Sec 1. **The judicial power of this State** shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, in County Courts, and in Justices of the Peace.

**CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION ARTICLE** VI SEC. 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**. (Sec. 1 amended Nov. 5, 2002, by Prop. 48. Res.Ch. 88, 2002.)

This **superior court judicial tribunal** will define the international **court of record** as defined in canon law & Black law Dictionary 4th edition pg. 425 & 426 definition and defined above by **both State of California Constitutions** most **importantly the 1849** where it **remains inviolate forever**. **(See: Cal Evidence Code Doc 451 & 452; Supplemental to 451 & 452 doc, along with definitions document, for more detail)**

**Please review: Canon 1:** A **Judge** Should Uphold **the Integrity and Independence** of the Judiciary; an **independent and honorable judiciary** is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should maintain and **enforce high standards** of conduct and should personally observe those standards, so that **the integrity and independence of the judiciary** may be preserved. The provisions of this Code should be construed and applied to further that objective.

**Canon 2057** Any **Administrator or Executor** that refuses **to immediately** dissolve **a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust**, upon a "**Person"** ( one of the contracting sovereigns, see personnel treaty, on Doc (DCE)**) establishing their status\* and competency\*,** is guilty of fraud and fundamental **breach of their fiduciary duties** requiring their **immediate removal and punishment.**

**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]**

**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]**

**Note:** **(No inferior courts)** There is **no provision** in any constitution **be it that of the United States,** or that of the **state of California** which authorizes **courts not of record.** **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".** **U.S. Constitution Art VII Amendment VII;** In **suits at common law**, where the value in controversy **shall exceed twenty dollars,** the right of **trial by jury shall be preserved**, and no **fact tried** **by a jury**, shall be otherwise reexamined in **any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.**

This **Superior court judicial tribunal** conclusions are of **major importance due to the impact** of what the above **declaration is establishing**. Clearly there has **never been an opportunity** for any **BAR Guild member** to administer **any “person”** of the contracting sovereigns. Due to the **specifics of a court of record** defined above, and based on the evidence present in front of your eyes. There is no place for **any BAR guild attorney, attorney general, district attorney, prosecuting attorney,** anywhere in the **law**. **The legal system** is **of little significance** due to **public law 83 -591** because in the **United States**, or **any State** there is **no legal affect**, and **all legislative construction be it verbal or reduced down to written** **form** is **prohibited**. **Due to title 26 U.S.C. Sec 7806; See document T33USAMJSCJT (DCE) for more info and a detailed description of the piracy & privateering pirate penalties. Also reference disclosure (NAP**)\*. **All administrators, agents, are COUGHT and guilty as CHARGED.**