Article 1-Canons of Positive Law

I. By Right, Power and Authority of Article 89 of Pactum De Singularis Caelum, also known as the Covenant of One Heaven these pronouncements of law known collectively as Canonum De Ius Positivum and also known as the Canons of Positive Law are hereby promulgated in the original form of Ucadian Language; and ii. The Canonum De Ius Positivum represents the primary, one and only true first canon of Positive Law. Excluding the Covenant of One Heaven, all other laws, claims and agreements claiming standards of Positive Law shall be secondary and inferior to the Canonum De Ius Positivum ab initio (from the beginning); and iii. These Canons of Positive Law may be taken in official original document form and spoken form to represent part of the one complete set of the twenty-two (22) Canons of law known collectively as Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum, also known as Living Body of Divine Canon Law and the highest of all Original Law; and iv. When referring to these Canons of Positive Law collectively it may also be taken both in printed form and spoken word that we mean this complete and accurate set of laws as the highest of all Original Law; and v. In accordance with these Canons of Positive Law, the Society of One Heaven also known as the One Heaven Society of United Spirits, also known as the Holy See of United Spirits, also known as The Holy Society reserves all rights to itself; and vi. As all rights are preserved, no one is permitted to reprint any part of all of these laws or to translate it into another language; except for citation, official instruments of a related society, quotation of six or less canons, reviews and formal texts; and vii. When part or all of these laws as presented or spoken in any language other than the Official Ucadian Languages, it may be taken as a translation and not the primary language. Therefore, any secondary meaning implying deficiency, claimed abrogation of any right or any other defect of a word in a translated language shall be null and void ab initio (from the beginning); and viii. When referring to these Canons of Positive Law collectively it may also be taken that the primary and original form of these laws resides as a supernatural spiritual document registered in Heaven first and a physical document registered in the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven upon the Earth second. Therefore, wherever an official and valid form of these laws is present in physical form, it shall be bound to its spiritual form, from which it derives its spiritual power and authenticity; and ix. Let no man, woman, spirit or officer of a lesser society place themselves in grave dishonor of Divine Law, Natural Law and the Living Law upon denying the validity of these canons of law. Having been warned, any act in defiance of these laws shall have no effect and any spiritual invocation in opposition to the validity of these laws shall be immediately returned upon the maker. As it is written, so be it.

Article 02-Positive Law

Canon 1416
No law may exist, be written or enforced unless it conforms to body of Canon laws preceding this Canon known as Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

Canon 1417
Positive Law consists of the laws that are enacted by men and women through proper authority in accordance with these canons for the government of a society. As Positive Law ultimately refers to physical objects and living beings, all valid Positive Law may be said to be derived from Natural Law.
Canon 1418
A Positive Law cannot abrogate, suspend, nor change a Natural Law. Nor is it possible for a Positive Law or Natural Law to abrogate, suspend or change a Divine Law.

Canon 1419
All Positive Law established in accordance with these canons are by Statutes of Juridic Persons within the limits of their established authority. No valid Positive Law issued in accordance with these canons may create or alter Divine, Natural or Original Positive Law.

Canon 1420
A Positive Law is established and takes force when it is promulgated in accordance with these canons.

Canon 1421

Canon 1422
When anyone references, writes or speaks of Positive Law it shall mean these canons and no other.

**Article 03-Equality**

Canon 1425
Equality is the active demonstration of the Golden Rule by those who represent the law that all are equal under the Law and subject to the Law.

Canon 1426
When Equality ceases, Law ceases.

**Article 04-Fairness**

Canon 1429
The absence of fairness is the absence of the law.

Canon 1430
One who is incapable of demonstrating fairness lacks the character and honor to be a judge.

**Article 05-Uniqueness**

Canon 1433
Denial and Consent are demonstrations of the exercising of free will. Denial is the refusal by free-will to endorse or accept an Action or Ritual. Consent is the acceptance by free will of the endorsement or acceptance of an Action or Ritual.
Article 06- Dependency

Canon 1437
By definition of the law of Dependency, all societies that used the Form of law known as Western Law, also Roman Law, also known as Common Law as the Form from which to create their constitutions and declarations of independence remain dependent upon this higher form of law and dependants within this framework of law, regardless of any claimed or perceived independence.

Article 07-Meaning

Canon 1442
When anyone references, writes or speaks of "true meaning", or “meaning”, it shall mean these canons and no other.

Article 08-Knosis

Canon 1446
Any definition that attempts to connect the opposite concepts of Faith or Belief to Knosis or Knowledge is deliberately false and misleading. In accordance with these canons, any such definition is automatically rendered null and void.

Canon 1447
Any definition that attempts to imply negative connotation or defective meaning to Knosis (Gnosis) in favour of Belief and Faith are deliberately false and misleading arguments. In accordance with these canons, any such definition is automatically rendered null and void.

Canon 1448
When anyone references, writes or speaks of “Knosis”, "True Knowledge" or "Knowledge" in respect of Law, it shall mean these canons and no other.

Article 09-Belief

Canon 1449
Belief is confidence in or reliance on the validity of some quality or attribute of a Form based on custom and faith without Proof. Belief is therefore equivalent to the concept of Trust based on faith of a higher deity.

Canon 1452
As these canons of Divine Law, Natural Law and Positive Law incorporate the proof and existence of the Divine Creator in All as well as perfect Knosis, it may be correctly concluded that these canons represent “perfect belief”.

Canon 1453
When anyone references, writes or speaks of “Belief”, "True Belief " or "Perfect Belief " it shall mean these canons and no other.

Article 10-Trust

Canon 1457
When anyone references, writes or speaks of “Trust”, "True Trust " or "Perfect Trust " it shall mean these canons and no other.
**Article 11—Reality**

Canon 1466
When speaking, writing or considering Reality, it is in accordance with these canons of Positive Law defined by Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum and no other.

**Article 12—Normality**

Canon 1470
When anyone references, writes or speaks of “Norms”, “Normal”, or “Normality”, it shall mean these canons and no other.

**Article 13—Morality**

Canon 1478
When anyone references, writes or speaks of “Moral Perfection”, “Morality”, or “Moral Personality”, it shall mean these canons and no other.

**Article 14—Proof**

Canon 1484
When anyone references, writes or speaks of “Proof”, “Real Proof”, or “Complete Proof” it shall mean these canons and no other.

**Article 15—Truth**

Canon 1490
When anyone references, writes or speaks of “Truth”, “True”, or “Absolute Truth” it shall mean these canons and no other.

**Article 16—Form**

Canon 1497
Any Form derived through action or ritual contrary to the prescript of a valid Canon is therefore reprobate, suppressed and not permitted to be revived.

**Article 17—Person**

Canon 1508
Upon the extinction of a juridic person, the allocation of its goods, rights and obligations is governed by law and its statutes. If these give no indication, they go to the juridic person immediately superior, always without prejudice to the intention of the founders and donors and acquired rights.

**Article 18—Animal**

Canon 1511
Any law, precept or decree that separates a class of Homo Sapiens into a lesser class as forms of Animals is automatically null and void from the beginning.
**Article 19-Notion**

Canon 1513
A member of the Homo Sapien species can never be attributed the Form of a Notion. Any law, precept or decree that attributes the Form of a Notion to one or more members of the Homo Sapien species is automatically null and void from the beginning.

**Article 20-Thing**

Canon 1516
The Form of a Thing cannot exist outside of a competent Court. Therefore, all Forms of Things resolve themselves to either the Form of Animal or Notion.

**Article 21-Word**

Canon 1530
Words may not to be taken to import a false demonstration which may have effect by way of true limitation.

Canon 1531
No man, woman or person is at liberty to disregard the letter of a canon, in favour of supposed intention.

**Article 22-Document**

Canon 1541
By definition, an author cannot deny the existence or validity of their own documents without causing Injury and accepting all liability. Therefore, the return of any Document to its author with a perfected reply attached and sealed to the Reverse cannot be denied or ignored without the author causing Injury and accepting all Liability.

Canon 1542
When a separate Document is attached and sealed to the Reverse of the first Document then a reply is perfected in accordance with the most ancient traditions of Documents without Injury.

**Article 23-Land**

Canon 1548
In accordance with the will of the Divine Creator, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, the Divine rights of ownership and all Land surveyed as valid Locations has been expressed into True Trusts administered by the Society of One Heaven for the benefit of all men, women, higher order beings, animals and life forms living now and forever more.

Canon 1549
In accordance with these canons, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, any and all claims of Land ownership, conveyance or Trusts that are not in accord with these canons and the will of the Divine Creator are henceforth null, void from the beginning.
Article 24-Sea

Canon 1558
When anyone references, writes or speaks of the “See”, “First See”, “Holly See”, or “Holy See”, it shall mean the seat of power of the Society of One Heaven upon the Earth and no other.

Canon 1559
Any person, entity, aggregate or group that claims itself to be the See, or Holy See in defiance of these canons is guilty of a solemn offence against all of Heaven, all spirits that have ever existed and the Divine Creator. Such an entity in such serious ecclesiastical dishonor has no spiritual power nor authority whatsoever.

Article 25-Building

Canon 1563
Any Building of a particular Cadastre Location that is not properly registered into the Great Register of a Ucadian Society is automatically invalid, including any and all associated land title, rights, claims, contracts and agreements.

Article 26-Good

Canon 1573
When any Person subjects Goods that otherwise should be Supreme or Superior Goods into being Inferior Goods, then such a Person loses all Rights and such rights of Goods automatically transfer to the relevant Ucadian society.

Article 27-Location

Canon 1584
A Planetary Location is a valid survey by succession and registration of a planetary location within a surveyed Stellar (Sun) Location representing a valid planet as defined by the canons and the Ucadian knowledge indexes.

Canon 1585
A Terrestrial Location is a valid survey by succession and registration of the entire terrestrial land mass of a planet, including its method of survey as defined by the canons and the Ucadian knowledge indexes.

Canon 1586
A Cadastre Location is a valid registration through succession of a surveyed and marked out a tract of land, claim or settlement in relation to other neighbouring landmarks and locations within a valid registered terrestrial land survey.

Canon 1587
A valid Location is not Realty (Real Property) until properly conveyed into a Superior Trust.

Article 28-Divine Person

Canon 1591
The Divine Person is the first Person, the highest Person, the primary Person from which all other lesser Persons derive their consent and authority.
Article 29-True Person
Canon 1596
Proof of the existence of a True Person and True Trust is through the issue of a valid Live Borne Record- as a Divine Immortal Spiritual Being expressed into a Flesh vessel.

Canon 1597
Any Live Birth Record within an inferior Roman System which issues a unique number for the flesh of a baby may also be taken as proof of the existence of a True Trust and the inferiority of any Inferior Roman Person as proof of the existence of the flesh is proof of the existence of the Divine Immortal Spirit.

Article 30-Superior Person
Canon 1611
An Inferior Officer by claiming inferior form of law as the basis of their legitimacy automatically consents to being considered the lowest form of Official Person. Therefore an Inferior Officer can never be considered higher than a Curator, Ordinary, Superior or Supreme Officer.

Canon 1612
Any statute that claims an Inferior Officer of an inferior form of law to be equal or superior to a Curator, Ordinary, Superior or Supreme Officer is automatically null and void from the beginning including any and all associated deeds, contracts, agreements.

Article 31-Inferior Person
Canon 1617
Where a man or woman through their Inferior person is lawfully declared incompetent, the Society of One Heaven or the nominated Ucadian Society shall lawfully assume full power as guardian and trustee for the Inferior Person.

Article 32-Supreme Juridic Person
Canon 1620
As all Divine Persons are formed from Divine Immortal Spirits, Supreme Juridic Persons possess conscience and legal personality as a living spirit. It is both illogical and fraudulent to compare a Supreme Juridic Person with a Corporate Person being a Mortmanis person, also known as a “Dead Ghost” devoid of conscience.

Canon 1621
No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or “Dead Ghost” can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Supreme Juridic Person.

Article 33-Universal Juridic Person
Canon 1625
No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or “Dead Ghost” can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Universal Juridic Person.
Canon 1626
Ucadia has dominion over all existence and all therein.

**Article 34-Global Juridic Person**

Canon 1628
As Global Juridic Persons are formed from Divine Persons holding conscience and life, all Global Juridic Persons possess legal personality as living beings with a spirit.

Canon 1629
No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or “Dead Ghost” can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Global Juridic Person.

**Article 35-Civil Juridic Person**

Canon 1632
No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or “Dead Ghost” can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Civil Juridic Person.

**Article 36-Mercantile Juridic Person**

Canon 1637
No inferior Juridic Person also being corporate person, also known as a Mortmanis or “Dead Ghost” can have superior jurisdiction over a living spirit. Therefore no inferior Roman Juridic Person may ever have superior jurisdiction over a Mercantile Juridic Person.

**Article 37-Union Juridic Person**

Canon 1641
As Union Juridic Persons are formed from True Persons themselves formed from Divine Persons holding conscience and life, all Union Juridic Persons possess legal personality as living beings with a spirit.

**Article 38-Inferior Juridic Person**

Canon 1645
Under inferior Roman Law, an Inferior Juridic Person may lawfully obtain and hold limited Property rights only. An Inferior Juridic Person can never lawfully obtain nor hold Realty (Real Property).

Canon 1646
An Inferior Juridic Person cannot have nor claim the character of a moral person. Therefore an Inferior Juridic Person cannot confer juridic personality.

Canon 1647
In accordance with Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law and these canons, the Roman Cult also known as the Vatican, also known as the Roman Catholic Church is a Inferior Juridic Person.
Canon 1648
In accordance with Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law and these canons, any Person formed directly using Talmudic Law is automatically an Inferior Juridic Person.

Article 39-Time

Canon 1653
Consistent with the acceptance by Roman Law, Talmudic Law and Sharia Law that such inferior Time Systems will be lawfully abrogated at the End of Days, all three time systems are hereby rendered null and void. Therefore, the use of Roman time, Talmudic time, Islamic time or another time system on an official form has no effect.

Canon 1654
As Roman Time is hereby rendered null and void, all claimed authority, power, right and influence derived from this system is also hereby rendered null and void.

Canon 1655
The use of any other time system other than the Ucadia Time System for official and valid Form is forbidden, except when documents are produced specifically for use in inferior jurisdictions.

Article 40-Machine

Canon 1659
A machine that is not properly registered with a Ucadian society in accordance with these canons is an unregistered machine.

Canon 1660
An unregistered machine has no rights to use or be used on or with the property of a Ucadian Society.

Article 41-Register

Canon 1663
The highest and supreme Register of all possible Registers is the Great Register of One Heaven in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum. Any law claiming equal or higher standing to the Great Register of One Heaven is automatically null and void from the beginning.

Article 42-Record

Canon 1666
No Inferior Person or Inferior Juridic Person is permitted to be ever entered as a record in the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven.

Canon 1667
In accordance with these canons, any entry of an Inferior Person or Inferior Juridic Person into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven is automatically null and void from the beginning.

Article 43-Value
Canon 1672
By definition, the most valuable Form of all possible Forms is these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum. No object, nor Form may be considered more valuable.

Canon 1673
No man, woman, person, aggregate, entity or spirit may claim ownership of the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum other than the Divine Creator. All copies, reproductions, abstracts and extracts of the sacred covenant remain at all times the sole property of the Divine Creator.

Article 44-Asset

Canon 1678
An Intangible Asset is Intangible personal property, acquired for money, that does not have a face value or a ready market. An Intangible asset is also defined as Any valuable property of a business that is not does not appear on the balance sheet, including intellectual property, customer lists, and goodwill.

Article 45-Debt

Canon 1680
In a form sense, a Debt is a Form possessing negative value that may only be effectively discharged providing Assets of sufficient value exist within the Trust or Estate to render a zero balance or remainder in the Accounts.

Article 46-Account

Canon 1682
Neither an Asset nor Liability is held validly unless it is recorded into the proper Account of the Trust or Estate in accordance with these Canons.

Article 47-Income

Canon 1685
Income gained from possession of property to which the person is not entitled is fraud and unlawful.

Canon 1686
Unless a person holds valid title to property issued by a valid Ucadian society, then any income received from use of property is unlawful.

Article 48-Liability

Canon 1697
Any Liability created in fraud automatically becomes the personal obligation of the Person who committed the fraud.
**Article 49—Currency**

Canon 1710
Any treasury, bank or financial institution that dishonors currency issued by a valid Ucadian society commits an act of extreme dishonor and by such action openly accepts full liability and underwriting of such an instrument. Failure to further honor such a valid instrument is open consent by the particular Roman institution that the rules guiding the global Roman financial system of currency no longer apply and are null and void.

**Article 50—Action**

Canon 1716
A Proscribed Act or Action is any Act listed by Statute of a Juridic Person as being an Offence.

**Article 51—Ritual**

Canon 1719
Any Ritual contrary to the prescript of a valid Canon is therefore reprobate, suppressed and not permitted to be revived.

**Article 52—Custom**

Canon 1723
Any Custom contrary to the prescript of a valid Canon is therefore reprobate, suppressed and not permitted to be revived.

**Article 53—Adjudication**

Canon 1725
A valid Form is considered to be created by Adjudication when such Form has been orated within a valid Court at least once before officials of the valid Court issue a document attesting to the Form with the same effect, validly registered in a Great Register of a valid Ucadian Society and the Document has been published in at least two Communication Mediums for view as a Notice.

**Article 54—Promulgation**

Canon 1728
In relation to valid Promulgation, Communication Mediums include but are not limited to Electronic Internet and Public Computer Network Systems, Newspapers, Magazines, Public Libraries and Book Stores, Registered Mail and General Mail, Fax, Phone Message, Text Message, Email, Television, Cable and other live video.

**Article 55—Registration**

Canon 1731
The lowest and least important form of Registration is any Register not deriving its rights or function from the Great Register of One Heaven such as Registers under claimed Roman, Talmudic and other religious law.
**Article 56-Extraction**

Canon 1733
An extract may never be correctly called a copy. The word copy implies a faithful duplication of the original. However, an extract is not dependent on an accurate depiction of the original, only a summary or contrivance, which implies an extract may not resemble the original accurately.

**Article 57-Abstraction**

Canon 1737
Possession of a Valid Abstract in no way denotes ownership, nor conveyance of Rights, or any form of Property to the Holder.

**Article 58-Transaction**

Canon 1738
The creation of valid Form through Transaction is when a Form is lawfully exchanged between one Person to another and this event is properly registered in a Great Register of a Ucadian Society.

**Article 59-Conveyance**

Canon 1742
A Conveyance is only valid when properly registered in a Great Register of a Ucadian Society. Therefore all Conveyance of Property not properly registered is null and void from the beginning.

Canon 1743
If not under a valid Ucadian seal, it is not sufficient to pass legal title to real property.

**Article 60-Abrogation**

Canon 1746
In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all laws claiming to be canon law that are not lawfully part of these canons are hereby abrogated.

**Article 61-Corruption**

Canon 1750
The deliberate corruption of the principles of Law is a deliberate attack on all civilizations.

**Article 62-Fraud**

Canon 1760
The action against a wrong has no material influence upon it condition. A fraud remains a fraud whether challenged, repelled or temporarily forgotten.
Article 63 - Forgery

Canon 1763
The age of a thing does not mitigate its defect if clearly a forgery.

Canon 1764
A foundation of lies does not make a Kingdom of God, but a den of vipers doomed to fall.

Article 64 - Reprobate

Canon 1767
In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all laws claiming to be canon law that are not lawfully part of these canons are hereby reprobate.

Article 65 - Suppression

Canon 1770
In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all laws claiming to be canon law that are not lawfully part of these canons are hereby suppressed.

Article 66 - Malediction

Canon 1774
In accordance with these canons and by Divine Law, all those that have ever suffered any maledictions issued under Talmudic Law are hereby summarily and immediately released and henceforth such maledictions are returned upon all living persons, officials and agents that continue to refuse to acknowledge these true canons and the Sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

Canon 1775
In accordance with these canons, no malediction is permitted to be issued under the name of the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum or any Ucadian society.

Article 67 - Nullify

Canon 1778
Nullification is dependent upon the strength of the Form of Law that permits such authority to Nullify Form. Law based on faith and custom cannot nullify law based upon fact, logic and reason.

Canon 1779
Any attempt by a form of law based on faith and custom to nullify any form based on fact, logic and reason shall have no effect and itself shall be rendered null.

Article 68 - Voidance

Canon 1780
Voidance is the action of voiding or making void, being the act of removing and clearing away a Form to create an empty space, or no occupation.
Canon 1784
Any attempt by a form of law based on faith and custom to void any form based on fact, logic and reason shall have no effect and itself shall be rendered null and void.

Canon 1785
Any form that is null and void cannot be revived.

Article 69-Rights

Canon 1790
There exists in Reality no such thing as Legal Rights, Civil Rights or Statutory Rights, except those Rights eventually granted through the existence of a superior trust to a Juridic Person under its statutes and limits of authority.

Article 70-Claims

Canon 1800
Any juridic person or court that permits the resolution of Claims and counter-claims merely by Documents without either the original and subsequent claims being vocalized is in grave breach of a most ancient and fundamental principle of law.

Canon 1801
When in accordance with these canons, a Person who is first in time has the prior right of claim.

Article 71-Title

Canon 1808
Title formed under an Estate never contains rights of Real Property but merely rights of Real Estate, as even the first Estate must always by definition belong to a parent Trust.

Article 72-Succession

Canon 1814
In accordance with proof of Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law, all valid apostolic succession, spiritual and supernatural authority rests solely in those Offices defined by the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

Article 73-Occupation

Canon 1815
Occupation is the act, process and intentional condition of possessing and existing at a physical place.

Canon 1818
Occupation does not imply any Rights towards ownership unless it is done peacefully and accompanied by a valid Claim.
Article 74-Possession

Canon 1824
Any Person who claims ultimate possession in contravention of these canons, also assumes full liability and obligations. If this person having unlawful possession then acts in a way contrary to honorable stewardship they therefore consent to forfeiting any right, claim or protection under any law to the role of trustee.

Article 75-Heir

Canon 1834
When a person takes as heir at law they do so by descent, but when he acquires title by his own act of agreement he is a purchaser.

Canon 1835
An Heir always remains a Beneficiary with any rights of property limited by the Executors and Administrators of the higher estate.

Article 76-Use

Canon 1840
A Person, who takes Lawful Possession of a Form and Uses it over an accepted period of time, assumes those Rights of Use implied by such Use, whether or not such rights have yet been formalized by Deed or Title.

Article 77-Owner

Canon 1844
In accordance with the will of the Divine Creator, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, all objects, concepts and all awareness are lawfully expressed into the Trust administered by the Society of One Heaven for the benefit of all men, women, higher order beings, animals and life forms living and deceased now and forever more.

Canon 1845
In accordance with these canons, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, any and all claims of ownership, conveyance, Trust that are not in accord with these canons and the will of the Divine Creator are henceforth null, void from the beginning, consistent with the notice of unlawful conveyance.

Article 78-Holder

Canon 1857
The rejection of consent as holder or the absence of possession of an instrument does not excuse the obligations and performance of a person as a lawful owner or user of the particular property.

Canon 1858
A lawful owner, or holder that rejects the rules by which the instrument they hold was issued is by definition in dishonor and delinquent to the terms by which such an instrument is held and used.
Article 79 - Realty

Canon 1863
Excluding deliberate obstruction, the failure of a member to register a Superior Trust with One Heaven within ninety (90) days of expressing its creation shall cause the Trust to be closed and any claimed Realty to be lawfully returned to the Society, with the member accepting full liability for any debts, obligations held by the closed Trust.

Canon 1866
In accordance with these canons, the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and the seven (7) sacred pronouncements of Ucadia, any and all claims of Realty (Real Property) that are not in accord with these canons and the will of the Divine Creator are henceforth null, void from the beginning.

Article 80 - Property

Canon 1873
By definition, any claimed property ownership that contravenes the seven (7) Ucadian Pronouncements and sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum is therefore void from the beginning.

Canon 1874
Any person who claims ultimate possession and ownership of property that contravenes these canons assumes the full liability of any and all associated debts, obligations and injury associated with this property, even if others have consented as surety.

Canon 1875
When anyone references, writes or speaks of “Property Laws”, or “Laws of Property”, it shall mean these canons and no other.

Article 81 - Fealty

Canon 1881
The failure of an Owner of Uses to perform their duties under Fealty usually constitutes a breach of the deed or title granting Property to them. Therefore, a Trustee usually has the right to demand the return of any associated Property and the relinquishment of any possession of any associated objects and concepts held in Realty.

Article 82 - Beneficiary

Canon 1890
Money, property or some other benefit accepted by the beneficiary in ignorance of the will, its obligations does not indicate a making of a binding election in favour of the will, but fraud on behalf of the executors or administrators of the Estate.

Canon 1891
The offer of a Benefit to a Beneficiary without disclosing such a Benefit is a condition of operation of a Will of an Estate is a fraud and deception voiding any obligations upon the Beneficiary.
**Article 83-Tenancy**

Canon 1899
A failure by any inferior Roman Court to provide clear instruction to a tenant on how to repair a breach of contract is a serious fraud and injury against all contract law and tantamount to consenting that inferior Roman Law of agreements no longer applies and is null and void.

**Article 84-Trust**

Canon 1900
A Trust is a fictional Form of Relationship and Agreement whereby certain Form, Rights and Obligations are lawfully conveyed to the control of one or more Persons as administrators for the benefit of one or more other Persons.

Canon 1919
Any claim that an Inferior Roman Trust possesses superior standing and rights of ownership compared to a Superior Trust, or True Trust is an absurdity against Divine Law, Natural Law and Positive Law and therefore is null and void from the beginning, including any associated covenants, deeds and agreements concerning property rights and lesser trusts.

**Article 85-Divine Trust**

Canon 1920
A Divine Trust is a purely Spiritual Trust validly registered into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven containing actual Spiritual Form as well as Divine Property administered by the Treasury of One Heaven as Trustee in accordance with the sacred Covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum as Sacred Deed for the Benefice of a Divine Person.

Canon 1937
The Divine Creator is the owner of all Divine Trusts. Therefore, no individual spirit, person, entity or aggregate has the lawful right to demand the termination of a Divine Trust and a Divine Person.

**Article 86-True Trust**

Canon 1945
In accordance with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, each and every living man and woman have been duly appointed Trustee of a unique True Trust through the conveyance of Divine Rights by Divine Personality.

**Article 87-Superior Trust**

Canon 1952
As a Living (Inter Vivos) Trust, a Superior Trust lawfully terminates upon the death of the Person or Juridic Person listed as beneficiary.

Canon 1953
Any person, aggregate or entity that claims ownership of Real Property without demonstrating the existence of an associated True Trust and Divine Trust in accordance
with these canons defies both logic and reason in addition to being a deliberate fraud and therefore null and void from the beginning.

**Article 88-Inferior Trust**

Canon 1958
In accordance with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, all property of all Inferior Trusts is ultimately subject to the control and administration of One Heaven. Any Trustee, Executor or Administrator of an Inferior Trust that denies this absolute fact is in gross breach of their duties and is immediately ineligible to remain in the capacity as a Trustee, Executor or Administrator.

**Article 89-Supreme Trust**

Canon 1959
A Supreme Trust is a valid aggregate Divine Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven whereby one hundred (100) deceased members consent to convey their Divine Trusts holding actual Divine Form and Rights into a new Supreme Divine Trust.

Canon 1960
A Deceased member of One Heaven is a Divine Person no longer having use of a living flesh vessel in the form of an organic higher order being such as a Homo Sapien body. Divine Persons owning a living flesh vessel are not permitted to convey their Form and Rights into a Supreme Trust.

Canon 1961
As condition and consent in being a member of One Heaven, all deceased members and the Divine Creator grant the Treasury of One Heaven the right to form a necessary number of Supreme Trusts for the benefit of the Society and all future generations of deceased and living members.

Canon 1962
The total number of Supreme Trusts may not exceed the total number of deceased members as indicated by the issue of valid membership numbers divided by one hundred.

Canon 1963
When forming a new Supreme Trust, the Treasury of One Heaven shall respect the historic relationships and connections between deceased members and major events in their history so that members are grouped together in a Supreme Trust sharing similar history, events and values. Therefore, for example, deceased leaders of a civilization or entity should by right be connected together, as should family members, as should those that died together.

Canon 1964
In accordance with these canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum, upon the formation of a new Supreme Trust, the Treasury of One Heaven is permitted to issue one (1) Supreme Bill of Exchange, one (1) Supreme Certificate of Equity, one (1) Supreme Bond of Promise and one (1) Supreme Credit Title all to the base value of one (1).
Canon 1965  
A Supreme Bill of Exchange, also known as a Supreme Bill and simply “Bill” may be issued against the one hundred (100) units of debt conveyed from the Divine Trusts into the Supreme Trust. A Supreme Bill therefore represents the most perfected debt instrument above all other debt instruments with the one hundred members as individual acceptors through their existence of their membership numbers on any Bill of Exchange Instrument.

Canon 1966  
When monetized, a Supreme Bill of Exchange represents the most superior form of debt currency of any and all systems. The failure for any Juridic Person to refuse acceptance of a Supreme Bill of Exchange shall represent a most serious fraud and automatically render such a person, entity or aggregate in extreme dishonor of all laws of trade and exchange, subject to immediate sanction and penalty.

Canon 1967  
A Supreme Certificate of Equity, also known as a Supreme Share Certificate and simple “Share” may be issued against the one hundred (100) units of actual form of spirit and mind conveyed from the Divine Trusts into the Supreme Trust. A Supreme Certificate of Equity therefore represents the most perfect and highest certificate of equity above all other forms and certificate of equity.

Canon 1968  
A Supreme Bond of Promise to Pay, also known as a Supreme Promissory Note, also known as simply a “Bond” may be issued against the one hundred (100) units of energy and spiritual activity conveyed from the Divine Trusts to the Supreme Trust. A Supreme Bond of Promise to Pay therefore represents the highest form of Promissory Note and Bond possible.

Canon 1969  
A Supreme Credit Title, also known as a Supreme Credit represents the full legal Title held by the Treasury of One Heaven as Trustees over the assets held in Supreme Trust. Because of the extreme value of a Supreme Credit, it is forbidden to sell or purchase a Supreme Credit. However, the Treasury of One Heaven is permitted to use the Share and Bond of a Supreme Credit as underwriting to a Universal Trust representing a Universal Gold Credit, including the conveyance of the Bill to the Universal Trust.

Canon 1970  
The holding of an authenticated abstract of a Supreme Credit does not imply in anyway a transfer of ownership, nor title, nor rights, nor assets. Any person, juridic person or entity that seeks to monetize, use a Supreme Credit except for the express purpose the abstract was provided is guilty of gross fraud and dishonor, with any subsequent transaction null and void from the beginning.
Article 90-Universal Trust

Canon 1971
A Universal Trust is a valid aggregate True Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven or Global Ucadian Society. There are only two permitted types of Universal Trusts, a Universal Credit Trust and The Ucadia Universal Trust also known as The Ucadia Trust.

Canon 1985
A Global Superior Trust is formed by the individual covenant or charter of the Global Juridic Person and Global True Trust for each of its organs and entities into which Real Property, or first right of use of objects and concepts by Divine Right are conveyed.

Article 92-Civil Trust

Canon 1988
A Civil Superior Trust is formed by the individual charter of the Civil Juridic Person and Civil True Trust for each of its organs and entities into which Real Property, or first right of use of objects and concepts by Divine Right are conveyed.

Article 93-Mercantile Trust

Canon 1989
A Mercantile Trust is a valid aggregate Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Global or Civil Ucadian Society. A Mercantile Trust is generally for a trade and commerce. A Mercantile Trust is always a Superior Trust and can never be a True Trust.

Canon 1990
A new Mercantile Trust is formed when one or more True Persons holding various Property agree to form a new Trust with specific Mercantile Objectives by conveying and combining these rights under Deed and Title.

Article 94-Union Trust

Canon 1992
A new Union Trust is formed when two True Persons holding Property agree to form a new Trust by conveying and combining these rights under Deed and Title.

Article 95-Clann Trust

Canon 1994
A Clann Trust is a valid aggregate Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Civil Ucadian Society. A Clann Trust is always a Superior Trust and can never be a True Trust.

Canon 1996
The life of a Clann Trust is the life of the Clann representing at least two or more members. Upon the Clann Trust only representing one member, the Clann Trust is terminated.
Article 96-Official Trust

Canon 1997
An Official Trust is a valid aggregate Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Global or Civil Ucadian Society. An Official Trust holds Real Property relating to an official position within a valid Ucadian Society. An Official Trust is always a Superior Trust and can never be a True Trust.

Canon 2000
The obligations and agreements acquired through Office outlive the termination of the Official Trust by reverting to the True Office Trust and then conveyed to the new Superior Official Trust of the new Official.

Article 97-Location Trust

Canon 2001
A Location Trust is a valid aggregate Superior Trust registered into the Great Register and Public Record of a Civil Ucadian Society. A Location Trust holds Real Property pertaining to Land and associated immovables and movables. A Location Trust is always a Superior Trust and can never be a True Trust.

Canon 2016
The assertion and enforcement of a claim by an inferior juridic person through inferior Estate title against a superior person and Real Property ownership constitutes a gross injury and fraud against the law, with no lawful form other than the rule of force.

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 fully liability of their actions including the pursuit of maximum punishment and penalty against them at the earliest opportunity.

Article 98-Temporary Trust

Canon 2018
A Temporary Trust is a valid Trust formed for the express purpose of temporarily administering assets and property in transition from one type of permanent living trust to another, including use in Negotiable Instruments.

Canon 2021
A Temporary Trust as part of a Negotiable Instrument is permitted to exist beyond one hundred and twenty (120) days when such instrument conforms to the standards of Negotiable Instruments of these canons.

Article 99-Estate

Canon 2022
Estate, is a fictional concept first created during the reign of Henry VIII of England through Statutes concerning Wills and of Uses (Property) Act of 1540 to describe the existence and collection of two or more Trusts within a Trust Corpus (Body Corporate or “Person”) of a “Master” Trust upon one or more presumptions. Hence the word Estate is derived from two Latin words e+statuo literally meaning “by virtue of decree, statute or judgment”.
Canon 2034
When a man or woman acts as a trustee of one or more Trusts associated with the Estate of the Legal Person, the office of General Executor of the Estate is therefore vacant. However, when a man or woman demonstrating competence, wisdom, humility and duty gives public notice as to acceptance of occupying the office of general executor of the estate of the legal person, no other trustee, public servant, agent or entity may usurp their authority concerning the estate.

Canon 2035
Any person who seeks to usurp the position of the general executor of the estate and unlawfully claim the office of Executor without permission is known as an Executor De Son Tort and may be charged with fraud.

Article 100-Cestui Que Vie Trust

Canon 2036
A Cestui Que Vie Trust, also known as a "Fide Commissary Trust" is a fictional concept being a Temporary Testamentary Trust, first created during the reign of Henry VIII of England through the Cestui Que Vie Act of 1540 and updated by Charles II 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.

Canon 2037
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. A Cestui Que (Vie) Trust may only exist for seventy (70) years being the traditional accepted "life" expectancy of the estate.

Canon 2045
Since 1933, when a child is borne in a State (Estate) under inferior Roman law, three (3) Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts are created upon certain presumptions, specifically designed to deny the child forever any rights of Real Property, any Rights as a Free Person and any Rights to be known as man and woman rather than a creature or animal, by claiming and possessing their Soul or Spirit.

Canon 2056
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 2057
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.
**Article 101-Mortgage**

Canon 2058
A Mortgage is a complex bundle of rights, encumbrances and transactions involving primarily a lease, lien and loan issued through a Temporary Testamentary Trust known as a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust under Estate Law.

Canon 2067
Equity does not exist in Mortgage as the terms of ownership is always a lease. Any claim therefore of equity is a fraud and misrepresentation of contract by the lender and higher estates.

Canon 2068
The sale of a "home" or "property" merely represents an assignment and then novation of lease with most mortgages permitting such conveyance providing the landlord of the higher estate can claim some form of compensation from the sale through taxes.

Canon 2069
Providing that a financial institution has not committed fraud against the Deed and Will of the Estate under which a Mortgage is applied against Real Estate, the institution must first seek a granting of Foreclosure before seizing the property. This is because the lender is their tenant under a fixed-term lease.

**Article 102-Bond**

Canon 2070
A Bond is a negotiable debt instrument (security) issued against people as property effectively in control of the bond issuer for the raising of capital from a lender called the bond "holder" on the agreement of paying some form of regular interest payments called "coupon" and the repayment of the borrowed sum at a later dated called the "maturity".

Canon 2075
As the primary purpose of all Roman Courts is to make money, not to honor the law, generally two bonds are issued and sold secretly for all cases successfully processed are a Bid Bond and a Performance Bond:
(i) The Bid Bond is issued usually once an indictment has been entered. The Courts will normally not permit the granting of any form of Bail Bond (a Performance Bond offset against the same price of the Bid Bond) until the accused has agreed to be under the control of the court; and
(ii) A Performance Bond is normally a significant multiple of the original Bid Bond issued after the successful consent of the convicted man or woman agreeing to the sentence (and therefore to the performance of their penalties).

Canon 2076
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 each 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 is itself monetized as currency issued in series against the Cestui Que (Vie) Trust.

Canon 2077
While these slave bonds are sold by the Executors and Administrators by legally claiming the children as chattel of the estate, the contract is nonetheless fraudulent because of falsely obtaining consent and lack of full disclosure. Therefore any claimed rights of the owners of the estate are immediately rendered null and void, with all liability returned to the executors and administrators.

Canon 2078
As all bonds created through fraud and defective means under inferior Roman law are null and void any associated property, currency and monetary value created upon the underwriting of these fraudulent and defective instruments are also hereby null and void.

Article 103-Lien

Canon 2079
A Lien is a legal fiction first created during the reign of Henry VIII of England whereby one who is owed a debt may lawfully claim certain Rights over the property of another who owes the debt until it is paid. Hence, a Lien is a non-possessory property interest over certain assets to secure the performance of an obligation, usually the payment of a debt.

Canon 2096
As all Property Rights come from Divine Trusts to True Trusts and then Superior Trusts, no inferior Roman official, entity or person has any possible valid claim against a Ucadian Trust, therefore any inferior Roman Lien issued against a Ucadian Trust automatically is null and void.

Canon 2097
As the Society of One Heaven is the one, the only true Holy See, in accordance with these canons and the sacred covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum, the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican is hereby solemnly stripped of all Ecclesiastical and Temporal Authority to issue Maritime Liens, or to permit the monetization of Maritime Bills of Exchange, with all powers hereby lawfully transferred to the Treasury of the Globe Union.

Canon 2098
As the Society of One Heaven is lawfully the First See and the one true Holy See, all Maritime Liens by which all currency based on Maritime Bills of Exchange are hereby extinguished, with the full liability for underwriting the debt of these liens henceforth due by all the present and previous Executors and Administrators and their heirs and successors who have been responsible for presiding over this fraud against the Divine Creator and all principles of law.
Article 104-Easement

Canon 2099
An Easement is a claimed Right held by one person to use the land of another for a special purpose.

Canon 2102
The existence of any Easement is proof that land ownership within the inferior Roman system is conducted a gross fraud and deception.

Article 105-Estoppel

Canon 2104
The Major forms of Estoppel are Reliance, Record, Deed, Silence and Laches: (i) A Reliance based Estoppel is when one party relying on something the other party has done or said relies on certain evidence to produce an estoppel by representation of fact, promissory estoppel or proprietary estoppel; and (ii) An Estoppel by Record is when the orders or judgments made in previous legal proceedings prevent the parties from re-litigating the same issues or causes of action and a action estoppel or judicial estoppel is issued; and (iii) An Estoppel by Deed is when the rules of evidence prevent the litigant from denying the truth of what was said or done and a deed estoppel is issued; and (iv) An Estoppel by Silence is when a party had the right and opportunity to assert a position earlier, and such silence put another person at a disadvantage, an estoppel by silence may be issued; and (v) A Laches is an estoppel in equity by delay.

Article 106-Date

Canon 2105
Date is a fictional concept whereby the presence of the word itself indicates either a ceding of rights or a gift by the signatory of a document to the other party. Date comes from two of the oldest words in Latin datio meaning to give away (ones) rights, and dato meaning gift.

Canon 2111
In accordance with these canons, the legal definitions associated with Date and Day are hereby null and void with only the meanings associated with time and timekeeping permitted to remain.

Canon 2112
Any person who seeks to exploit the inferior Roman law trickery of using Date or Day to indicate a ceding of rights or gift is henceforth guilty of fraud and any such cause of action is immediately null and void.

Article 107-Taxes

Canon 2113
Tax is a form of charge imposed by the Executors and Administrators of an Estate upon beneficiaries for their use of property of the Estate by enforcing the Landlord – Tenant relationship.
Canon 2131
It is the obligation of all members of a society to contribute some of their energy and wealth towards the well being of the society. However, the inferior Roman system of Tax Law is corrupt, fraudulent, inefficient, grossly unfair and unsustainable.

Canon 2132
While all governments have a right to seek revenue and contributions from their members, the extraordinary fraud and continued deception and fraud that is required to keep the inferior Roman system of Tax operating, negates the validity of claiming the law. Instead, all systems of revenue based in inferior Roman tax law are null and void from the beginning.

Article 108-Foreclosure

Canon 2133
A Foreclosure is a formal hearing relating to a standard Mortgage requested by a financial institution or interested party to deprive a tenant of their Right of Redemption, also known as "equity of redemption", declare them "delinquent" and therefore terminate their tenancy without legal recourse, permitting them to be legally evicted.

Canon 2142
Whenever an inferior Roman Court has permitted the complete and deliberate corruption of the most basic tenets of Roman Western Law by permitting Foreclosure hearings to proceed, the courts and law officers through such overwhelming fraud consent and agree by their actions that all forms of Roman Law, Talmudic Law and other inferior law has ceased to exist and is null and void.

Canon 2143
Any person guilty of participating in the gross fraud and corruption of law through the manner described by Foreclosure consents and agrees they are personally liable to all future penalties and reparations, punishment and consent and agree they are without any lawful authority whatsoever.

Article 109-Agreement

Canon 2144
An Agreement, also known as a "contract" is any mutual oath, vow, deed, covenant, will or pact between two or more Persons through valid Document Form to do or refrain from doing certain Acts or obligations.

Canon 2155
There are primarily three classes of breaches of contracts: Minor, Material and Fundamental:
(i) A minor breach of contract, also known as a partial breach occurs when the nonbreaching party is only entitled to collect the actual amount of damages and not for any order for performance of obligations; and
(ii) A material breach of contract is any failure to perform that permits the other party of the contract to either compel performance or collect damages because of the breach; and
(iii) A fundamental breach of contract is a breach so fundamental that it permits the aggrieved party to terminate performance of the contract, in addition to entitling that party to sue for damages.
Canon 2156
Proof of fraud in construction, disclosure or performance of a contract constitutes a fundamental breach.

Canon 2157
A contract founded on fraud is null and void.

**Article 110-Offer**

Canon 2158
An Offer is an invitation to consent and enter into a binding contract communicated to another party which contains terms sufficiently definite to create an enforceable contract if the other party accepts the invitation.

Canon 2163
In the presence of a vocalized objection, non-consent or counter offer to a Judgment, by law an alternative Judgment must be offered by the Judge or Magistrate for an Agreement and therefore the Judgment to be valid.

**Article 111-Option**

Canon 2164
An Option is an Agreement granting the Right to buy, sell or convey Property at a certain price by a certain time. The Person or Grantor who grants the Option is called the optionor and the Person who receives the Benefit of the option is called optionee.

**Article 112-Consideration**

Canon 2168
A Consideration is the Offer of something possessing value given as incentive or recompense for a previous promise which then causes the promise to become binding as a contract if accepted.

Canon 2171
It is the responsibility of the vendor, not the buyer to first provide full disclosure and act in good faith and honesty.

**Article 113-Necessity**

Canon 2172
Necessity is the unavoidable requirement of a Party to consent, act or perform in a manner that they would not otherwise do if not for the presence of some clear need, threat, coercion, danger or risk. Hence, any oath, vow, sign or seal given under Necessity has no legal validity or value.

Canon 2176
When a man or woman pronounces in advance that they shall comply to some order, demand, bond or promise out of necessity “under duress” then the subsequent execution of such an order, demand, bond or promise constitutes a clear, proven and serious act of fraud on behalf of the trustee, administrator or executor issuing such an instrument.
**Article 114-Consent**

Canon 2177
Consent is the agreement of one Party to a claim presented by another. In the absence of consent of all parties, Justice does not exist.

Canon 2179
Silence by the court, not the parties of a case, is consent.

Canon 2180
In the absence of fraud and deception, consent removes or obviates a mistake. However, fraud negates consent.

Canon 2186
When duress is evident upon one party in bringing a matter before the court, whether it be by the presence of armed court officials, or the use of threat and intimidation, then no valid contract exists and no judgment on the matter can be considered to have been properly rendered as due process of law has not been followed.

Canon 2187
Natural birth of the flesh is proof of lawful conveyance from a Divine Trust to a True Trust as a result of willing consent by the Divine Person to be born in accordance with these Canons. Therefore, the existence of the body of a living flesh Homo Sapien is proof of their divine (ecclesiastical) consent to obey these Canons.

**Article 115-Obligations**

Canon 2194
No one may be obligated to perform an act against their conscience or moral faith.

Canon 2195
The failure to perform one or more obligations of a formal contract may be grounds for the extinction of a contract, or punitive acts as stipulated within the contract.

**Article 116-Performance**

Canon 2198
As performance is equivalent to honoring the terms of an agreement, nonperformance is equivalent to dishonoring the terms of an agreement.

**Article 117-Surety**

Canon 2205
No Inferior Juridic Person has the right to deny the recording and use of a higher form of Person by any man or woman as Surety in replacement for a lesser and inferior Person.

**Article 118-Seal**

Canon 2212
All documents associated with the administration of property as well as the conveyance of property such as Deeds must be properly sealed.
Canon 2213
The denial of any Inferior Roman Person of the validity of a perfected Document sealed by a superior Seal is tacit and public notice that all Roman instruments are hereby null and void, having no validity in law.

Article 119-Sign

Canon 2220
Whether a man or woman has signed a document or not, if it can be proven that such signature was elicited under false pretense, under duress or some other fraud, then such a signature is null and void.

Canon 2221
All documents associated with the administration of property as well as the conveyance of property such as Deeds must be properly signed and sealed.

Article 120-Witness

Canon 2226
When invoking status as a Divine Immortal Spirit, all angels, saints, spirits and the Divine Creator are called and accept the role as witness to the attestation of fact, action, testimony or evidence in accordance with these Canons.

Canon 2227
The most powerful and valid attestation of a fact, action, testimony or evidence is when one or more instruments issued under the invocation of status as a Divine Immortal Spirit are witnessed by at least two other men or women and such instruments are recorded by some public means as proof of service.

Article 121-Remedy

Canon 2228
Remedy is a fictional concept in Reality whereby an Injured Party receives a form of cure, repair, correction, compensation and justice against an Injury in accordance with these canons and any valid statutes promulgated by valid Juridic Persons.

Canon 2230
Any Decree, Prescript, Rescript or Ordinance that is not in accordance with these canons is not a valid Statute, nor law but a false edict and therefore null and void from the beginning.

Article 122-Restitution

Canon 2234
When a Party successfully claims the loss of one or more Rights to which they are entitled, a Competent Authority may choose to either order restitution or compensation or both in some way.

Canon 2235
Restitution is superior remedy where the lost Rights may be recovered or restored.
Article 123-Compensation

Canon 2239
Compensation is superior remedy where the lost Rights cannot be recovered or restored.

Article 124-Assignment

Canon 2240
Assignment is when a party to an agreement transfers some or all of their rights to another person not originally party to the agreement. The party who seeks to “assign” their rights to another is typically called the assignor and the one who accepts these rights is called the assignee.

Canon 2245
An Assignor that falsely presents an Assignment as a Novation is guilty of fraud and therefore consents to accepting the full liability of all parties to the agreement, including any restitution or compensation.

Canon 2246
An Assignor that refuses to perform their obligations is in breach of contract with the other party possessing the right to restitution or compensation, regardless of how many times the agreement has been re-assigned.

Article 125-Novation

Canon 2247
Novation is when all parties to an original agreement, consent to alterations reflected in a new agreement. Hence to “novate” is to create a new agreement based upon a previous agreement.

Canon 2252
Upon a valid novated agreement coming into effect, the previous agreement is terminated other than to the extent that rights surviving termination are agreed to continue by mutual consent.

Article 126-Oath

Canon 2253
An Oath is a solemn appeal to the Divine Creator by invocation and the presence of at least two witnesses that a pronouncement is true or a promise binding.

Canon 2260
The breaking of an oath, especially by any officer of the court, is a most serious offence which must be treated as the gravest of injury to the living law.

Article 127-Vow

Canon 2261
A Vow is a solemn engagement or undertaking made to the Divine Creator to perform some action, to make some gift or sacrifice in return for special favour.
Canon 2270
As Inferior Persons have no power nor authority to dispense or commute solemn Vows, when any such Vow is breached or any action is made to claim that dispensation or commutation is given, then such an action is a direct injury to the Divine Creator and all law. Therefore any such liability and penalty due immediately befalls the Person who breached their solemn Vow.

Article 128-Covenant

Canon 2271
As a particular Form of agreement, a Covenant is a solemn agreement reduced to writing and duly executed whereby one or more of the parties named therein engages that a named act is already performed or is to be performed sometime in the future. A covenant may also call for the performance or non performance of some specific duty and may constitute an agreement to do or not to do a particular act.

Canon 2275
A covenant is extinguished when the trust corpus ceases, or when the covenant and the trust corpus becomes vested in one person.

Article 129-Charter

Canon 2276
A Charter is a formal and official instrument of importance issued by a Competent Authority of a Ucadian Society either as a Deed, a map or tablet.

Canon 2285
A valid Charter may contain an Ucadian time element at the end of the Enactment known as Decretum and before the Obsignatum. However, the words Date, Day may never be used as part of the time as such words are defective. If such words are used, they shall have no material effect and imply nothing.

Article 130-Bidding

Canon 2286
Bidding is the process of reaching an agreement through the process of offering a good, service or security for sale and then securing its sale to the highest bidder, usually through a formal process such as an auction. Bidding is in effect the formalization of the ancient art of “haggling”.

Canon 2290
As the Judgment of a Roman Court is also a Dutch Auction, the Judge and Magistrate must give adequate time for the accused or convicted to vocally lodge a competing lower bid. Should the judge or magistrate terminate the Auction by striking the block prematurely and before the accused or convicted has finished speaking, then under appeal the Judgment should be ruled invalid.

Article 131-Deed

Canon 2291
A Deed is a Form possessing certain ecclesiastical authority and record of an action of conveyance that bestows or surrenders one or more Rights by Agreement. Hence, a Deed through proper authority and action of conveyance creates valid Title to use of
Property.

Canon 2307
A valid Deed poll given by one party and accepted by another is as effectual as if a formal indenture had been signed by both parties.

Canon 2308
A Lease is a valid form of Deed whereby right of use known as equitable title is conveyed, never ownership of right of use known as legal title.

**Article 132-Will**

Canon 2309
A Will or Testament is a Form of Deed by which a person, known as the testator, names one or more persons to manage their estate and provides for the transfer of the property at their death to one or more Beneficiaries.

Canon 2319
The deliberate fraud by alteration of a Will to a Testamentary Trust is the most grievous act an inferior Roman official can do under inferior Roman law as all nations under Roman law operate as deceased estates. If uncorrected, such an error is an open admission that all Roman law has ceased to exist and is therefore null and void.

Canon 2320
The deliberate concealment and withholding of beneficial entitlements to a beneficiary of a testamentary trust in accordance with its will is a serious fraud negating any and all obligations, debts and sureties of the person denied their entitlements.

**Article 133-Ecclesiastical Deed Poll**

Canon 2321
An Ecclesiastical Deed Poll is a valid Form of Deed Poll and therefore Deed and Contract whereby a True Person first expresses, affirms and conveys certain rights to another party who are then lawfully bound upon proof of receipt. The word "Poll" comes from the Latin pollex meaning 'thumb'. Hence a historically valid Deed Poll is one sealed by a thumb print.

Canon 2337
No reference to these canons, One Heaven or Ucadia are required on an Ecclesiastical Deed Poll as the instrument is between a True Person, the Divine Creator and the official of the inferior Juridic Person who dares defy and usurp their own laws.

**Article 134-Constitution**

Canon 2338
A Constitution is a particular Form of Deed of an Temporary Testamentary Trust, also known as a cestui Que (Vie) Trust forming a Trust Corpus, also known as a Body Corporate and Estate and therefore Corporate Personality administered by Executors and their Administrators for the Heirs and Beneficiaries of the Estate. The word is derived from two Latin words con meaning "with, together" and statuo meaning "decree, statute or judgment".
Canon 2340
An Estate cannot exist without a cestui Que (Vie) Trust. A cestui Que (Vie) Trust cannot exist and function without a functioning Deed and Will via Statute or Constitution. Therefore any State or Nation registered or operating as a Corporation or Corporate Personality must by definition belong to an Estate guided by a functioning Deed and Will (Constitution).

Canon 2341
As a Constitution is the deed of a Cestui Que Vie Trust, a Person can never be an Heir to it, only a Beneficiary.

**Article 135-Lease**

Canon 2342
A Lease is a Form of Deed granting use of property during a specified period in exchange for a specified rent. The one who grants the lease is called a lessor, while the one who is granted limited rights of use is called the lessee.

Canon 2350
It is unlawful to include any clause on a lease or mortgage that claims a waiver of Right of Redemption.

**Article 136-Negotiable Instrument**

Canon 2351
A Negotiable Instrument is a Form of Deed and Title of a Temporary Trust granting the valid Holder either equitable or legal title to a Form of Property based on an agreement by another party to make an unconditional promise or order for payment of a fixed amount of currency and any charges to a third party by a fixed time or on demand in the future. As the valid holder may then sell or buy and convey Title of this Deed without its alteration, it is called a Negotiable Instrument.

Canon 2364
When a valid Note (Negotiable Instrument) is created, the person who signs or is identified as the one promising to pay is called the Maker also known as the Payer, and the person who is identified as receiving the payment is called the Payee, or holder known as the Bearer.

**Article 137-Duress**

Canon 2365
Duress or coercion is any threat, fear or inducement directed against a Person to act or refrain from acting in a manner they would otherwise not consider in the absence of the threat, fear or inducement.

Canon 2368
Any testimony given under Duress has no validity and cannot be used as Evidence in any Competent Forum.
**Article 138-Perfidy**

Canon 2369
Perfidy is the deliberately deceitful act of falsely making a promise, a vow, allegiance or agreement for the purpose of gaining proximity and trust in order to undertake an act of treachery and great injury.

Canon 2370
Perfidy is one of the most heinous acts against the law and society in that a person deliberately uses the good faith and trust of others against them, thus creating confusion, further mistrust and turmoil.

Canon 2374
In accordance with these Canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and as penalty for their historic Perfidy, no person whose father, grandfather or great grandfather was a major shareholder of a bank is permitted to hold any position of any financial institution, nor may any of their family be involved in banking for seven generations that follow.

Canon 2375
In accordance with these Canons and the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum and as penalty for their historic Perfidy, no person who is a member of a Bar Association is permitted to hold any position at law including judge, magistrate, barrister, attorney, lawyer, clerk or assistant.

**Article 139-Default**

Canon 2376
Default is the failure of a person to appear and defend an accusation, thus causing a judgment or action to be rendered against them.

Canon 2382
Any person who issues a default notice or judgment before a person has had the opportunity to defend themselves is guilty of fraud and deception and automatically consents and affirms full liability of the default judgment, plus any further penalties and punishment.

Canon 2383
A default notice or judgment can never be issued unless a person has been given the fair right and notice to defend themselves before a competent authority.

**Article 140-Alteration**

Canon 2384
Alteration is when a material change is made in a Form leading to a change in condition, status or its nature.

Canon 2388
The terms of an agreement can never be altered without the express written permission of all the parties.
**Article 141-Deviation**

Canon 2389
A Deviation is fictional concept whereby a voluntary and unnecessary departure of a vessel from, or delay in, the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, permits the underwriters to be released from their responsibility.

Canon 2391
The application of Deviation to any person as a means of reducing or releasing liability by an underwriter constitutes fraud where such disclosure of techniques is not first clearly stated upon the terms of the agreement.

**Article 142-Mistake**

Canon 2392
A Mistake, also known as a Mistake of Fact is an erroneous belief or trust that certain facts are true when committing a reasonable action. A Mistake of Fact does not exist when an action is considered unreasonable.

Canon 2400
When a person has been deliberately deceived by fraud, then neither mistake nor injury exists.

Canon 2401
Excluding fraud, consent obviates a mistake.

**Article 143-Frustration**

Canon 2402
Frustration, also known as Frustration of Purpose, is a fictional concept whereby an unforeseen event delays, impedes or prevents the performance of a primary element of an agreement which both parties agreed represented a principle purpose of the agreement.

Canon 2406
No mercantile agreement may seek to exclude Force majeure as a defense for Frustration and as a lawful excuse for non-performance.

**Article 144-Impossibility**

Canon 2407
Impossibility is a fictional concept whereby an unforeseen event makes performance of the terms of the agreement impossible.

Canon 2410
No mercantile agreement may seek to exclude Force majeure as a defense for Impossibility and as a lawful excuse for non-performance.

**Article 145-Impracticability**

Canon 2411
Impracticability is a fictional concept whereby unforeseen circumstances make
performance of the terms of the agreement unreasonably difficult or unviable for the party obligated to perform.

Canon 2415
The claim of relief through the defense of Impracticability does not excuse nonperformance, unless no relief is properly offered.

**Article 146-Unconscionability**

Canon 2416
Unconscionability is a fictional concept whereby a party may seek defense against the enforcement of an agreement based on the presence of terms and consideration that are excessively unfair to one party.

Canon 2419
Consent of the lesser party to the original agreement and the cause of action are immaterial to testing an alleged unconscionable and exploitative agreement.

Canon 2420
A Competent Authority is permitted to render any agreement found to be unconscionable and exploitative unenforceable and therefore null and void.

**Article 147-Misrepresentation**

Canon 2421
Misrepresentation is when one party of an agreement makes false and misleading statements of fact to the other party in order to induce an agreement or secure some other advantage.

Canon 2427
The use of terms without proper disclosure as to their legal effect is a form of Misrepresentation.

Canon 2428
Any Mortgage agreement that fails to properly disclose the financial institution as Landlord, the borrower as Tenant and the agreement as a lease, with interest payments being rent is a form of gross misrepresentation. In accordance with these canons and Pactum De Singularis Caelum all such agreements are hereby summarily rendered null and void with the offending financial institution accepting full liability and obligations for their deliberate misrepresentation as penalty.

**Article 148-Concealment**

Canon 2429
Concealment is the deliberate obscuring of one or more attributes of a Form by rendering its identification from view inconspicuous, deceptive, camouflaged or all three. The most common purpose of concealment is secrecy.
Canon 2439
The inferior Roman finance and banking system is deliberately complex with volumes of statutes and procedures designed to deliberately conceal the nature of trade and use of value to all but a very few.

Canon 2440
As the statutes of the inferior Roman finance and banking system is predicated on fraud, no contract or negotiable instrument issued under Roman finance law can possibly claim to be valid unless by acknowledging the supreme authority of these canons, the superiority of the Supreme Financial System and the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

Article 149–Extinction

Canon 2441
Extinction is the cessation of one or more obligations of an Agreement, Covenant, Deed or Contract or the Contract itself. The concept of Termination may also be applied, but also to the whole Agreement itself in accordance with its clauses or some fundamental breach which renders the agreement or covenant inoperable.

Canon 2446
In accordance with Divine Will, Divine Law, Natural Law, Positive Law and all principles of contract law, all who claim to remain party to the Covenant of the Talmud and its inclusion in The Bible are hereby terminated from all authority or rights to claim. Instead, all rights to this covenant have been lawfully transferred to the Society of One Heaven in accordance with the sacred Covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

Article 150–Occurrence

Canon 2447
Occurrence is a collection of two or more instances of Ucadian Time experienced by one or more observers in accordance with the Canons of Natural Law.

Canon 2448
Ucadian Time is the first, primary and true measuring system of time and space. Therefore any and all other time and measurement system is a derivative from Ucadian Time.

Canon 2451
No two observers may experience Ucadian Time under exactly the same conditions and location, therefore no two observers will have the precise same experience of an Occurrence. Therefore, even in the presence of fact and evidence, there is no absolute truth of experience or memory a singular collective Occurrence.

Article 151–Instance

Canon 2452
Instance is the unique experience of a present instant of Ucadian Time by a single observer. A collection of Instances by one or more observers represents an Occurrence.
No two observers may experience Time under exactly the same conditions and location; therefore no two observers will have the precise same experience of an Instant.

The perceived duration of an Instance is relative; the greater the density of objects and interactions, the shorter an Instance will appear; the lesser the density of objects and interactions, the longer an Instance will appear.

A Drama is a composition and enactment of two or more Occurrences as Scenes, real or imagined, performed by one or more actors and spectators representing themselves or the characters of the plot and the alleged dialogue.

Unlike other forms of fiction, Drama in the classic Greek style of tragedy often ends with the Protagonist suffering some great loss, sacrifice, punishment or even death at the end of the Third Act.

When applied to a court matter, the first dramatic turning point is the Plea and the second dramatic turning point or "climax" is the verdict.

A Scene is a composition, assemblage and enactment of the place, time, objects, characters, circumstance and actions of an Occurrence, real or imagined, forming a key element of a Drama.

The word scene is derived from the Ancient Greek σκηνή (skēnē) meaning “the part of a theater (stage) on which the acting is normally performed”.

The Dramatis Personae is a list of the characters of a Drama, arranged in order of first appearance.

The phrase is constructed from two Latin words being dramatis meaning "drama, play" and personae being the plural of person or "persons".

A Party is one or more persons constituting a particular position, stand, opinion, or action of the Plot and Scene of the Drama, usually in distinction to another Party named in the Drama.
The word *Party* originates from the Latin word *partis* meaning “share, fraction, side, direction, respect, degree, role, duty, function”.

**Article 156-Spectator**

Canon 2471
A Spectator is one who observed (watched) rather than participated in one or more Occurrences, recreated through a Drama that may or may not come forward in the character of a Witness.

**Article 157-Actor**

Canon 2473
An Actor is one who plays the character of an active participant rather than Spectator of one or more alleged Occurrences, real or imagined, recreated through a Drama.

Canon 2474
The word *Actor* comes from the Ancient Greek word *aktōr* (aktōr) meaning "a leading performer".

**Article 158-Protagonist**

Canon 2476
The Protagonist is the main Character of a Drama, representing a leading person in a contest; its principal performer.

Canon 2477
The word *Protagonist* originates from Ancient Greek word *πρωταγωνιστής* (protagonistes) meaning “a chief actor”), itself from *πρωτος* (protos) meaning “first” and *αγωνιστής* (agōnistēs) meaning “actor, competitor”.

**Article 159-Antagonist**

Canon 2479
An Antagonist is a primary opponent, adversary or enemy of one or more Protagonists associated with a Drama.

Canon 2480
The word *Antagonist* originates from Ancient Greek word *ανταγωνιστής* (antagonistes) meaning “opponent” itself from *αντί* (anti) meaning “against” and *αγωνιστής* (agōnistēs) meaning “actor, competitor”.

**Article 160-Deuteragonist**

Canon 2481
A Deuteragonist is a supporter or accomplice associated with either the Protagonist or Antagonist performing a secondary role concerning the Drama, rather than a primary function as either a Protagonist or Antagonist themselves.
Article 161-Plot

Canon 2482
A Plot is the general course of the story of a Drama, including significant occurrences that determine its course or significant patterns of occurrences.

Article 162-Motive

Canon 2483
Motive is the existence of a clear and definable intention previous possessed by an Actor capable of being connected to a resulting Act such that the intention may be claimed as the cause of the action and the action considered the form or proof.

Canon 2484
A Drama is incomplete without the Motive of the Protagonist being revealed.

Article 163-Fact

Canon 2485
A Fact is a Form referring to valid information about past or present events, attributes or actions which is provable in Reality.

Canon 2487
When anyone references, writes or speaks of a “Fact”, “True Fact”, or “Absolute Fact” it shall mean these canons and no other.

Article 164-Methodology

Canon 2488
Method of Fact is the approach by which a Fact may be discovered, prepared, obtained through the proper measurement in the pursuit of knowledge and investigation.

Canon 2489
The word Methodology originates from the Ancient Greek word μέθοδος (methodos) meaning “pursuit of knowledge, investigation and the mode and system of prosecuting such inquiry”.

Canon 2491
A claimed Fact obtained through a methodology not consistent with these Canons is itself invalid.

Article 165-Source

Canon 2492
Source of Fact is the primary person, place, thing from which a Fact has come or is acquired.
Canon 2498
As the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also falsely known as the Holy See did in part admit to its actions in Ecclesiae Christi [July 28, 1591] to the deliberate creation of false and fraudulent source texts including the destruction of countless true original source texts and the absurdity that such false and fraudulent documents are legally permitted to be argued as true and correct, all source texts originating from the Roman Cult, including all historic legal texts used by the Cult to claim their authority and position are hereby null and void from the beginning when they were first issued.

Canon 2499
No source text deemed a fraud in part or whole, in accordance with these Canons may be used as a valid source text in Law.

**Article 166-Reference**

Canon 2500
A Reference is an abbreviated identification of another document source within a body of text including a complete and formal identification at the end of the text. A valid reference is known as a Citation.

Canon 2511
Any document that uses the word “Canon” or abbreviation “Can.” to specifically denote some false and inferior Canon as a Cito and does not isolate such a reference in square brackets is itself automatically null and void from the beginning.

**Article 167-Verification**

Canon 2512
Verification is the substantiation or proof of an assumption such that the assumption may be regarded as true and therefore fact.

Canon 2514
As the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also falsely known as the Holy See has been proven to be habitual historic purveyors of forgeries, frauds and misinformation, nothing stated, presented as proof by them or their agents may be taken as verification of fact or truth.

**Article 168-Evidence**

Canon 2515
Evidence is any manifest Valid Form to a minimum Standard of Proof that can be produced during any formal Argument which is deemed relevant and may support or refute a Fact that has been stated as part of the proceedings.
Canon 2520
Only three valid classes of evidence exist: Physical, Testimonial and Inferential:
(i) Physical evidence is any physical object which may be considered relevant to an Argument in that it provides physical support or rebuttal to a statement of fact; and
(ii) Testimonial evidence is any sworn testimony by a witness having been given either in an open court, video recording or written statement; and
(iii) Inferential (or circumstantial) evidence is any combination of admissible physical and/or testimonial evidence which when taken as a whole through the use of Logic, Reason and Inference implies the existence of further evidence which is unable to be physically submitted at the time of proceedings.

Article 169-Physical

Canon 2521
Physical evidence, also defined as “real evidence” is any form or parts of a physical object intended to support or rebut a fact associated with an Argument.

Canon 2527
Where the accused in a suit has an active criminal record, physical evidence from previous criminal convictions, including the details and circumstances of the previous convictions(s) are automatically admissible.

Canon 2528
Where the same two parties have previously been engaged in a Civil suit (trial or hearing), the physical evidence from the previous dispute is automatically admissible.

Article 170-Testimonial

Canon 2529
Testimonial Evidence is a form of evidence obtained from a witness who makes a solemn statement or declaration of fact under oath or affirmation.

Canon 2532
No Testimonial Evidence may be taken in court by a court official unless they themselves have agreed and declared themselves to be operating under oath.

Article 171-Inferential

Canon 2533
Inferential (or circumstantial) evidence is any evidence “inferred” through the application of the tools of Logic and Reason based on prevailing physical and/or testimonial evidence.

Canon 2535
Unlike Physical Evidence and Testimonial Evidence, the existence of Inferential Evidence is mandatory in any legal argument as the application of inference in accordance with these Canons ensures the integrity and correct interpretation of the other forms of evidence.
Canon 2536
The absence of any valid Inferential Evidence, negates the validity of all other claimed evidence.

**Article 172—Disclosure**

Canon 2537
Disclosure of Evidence is the acknowledgment, notification, presentment of Physical Evidence in the due process of any argument or dispute.

Canon 2541
Prior to the commencement of any formal proceedings, either party may lodge Documentary Evidence providing it conforms to the form accepted by the juridic person and legal system.

Canon 2542
Excluding Testimonial and Inferential Evidence, Physical Evidence is generally excluded from being entered into a formal proceeding after it has commenced after pleadings unless the knowledge of such Physical Evidence is divulged through Testimonial Evidence and it can be reasonably argued that such evidence would have been presented as part of defense or prosecution if its existence were known.

Canon 2543
The withholding of relevant evidence is an offence and grounds for dismissal.

**Article 173—Admission**

Canon 2544
Admission or “admissibility” is the formal acceptance by adjudication of any evidence presented as part of an Argument.

Canon 2550
In ruling upon the admissibility of evidence to be presented to a jury, a judge or magistrate shall not apply any limitation or weight to restriction based on the presumed level of jurisprudence and professional legal knowledge of the jury. Instead, the admissibility of evidence before a jury shall be the same as if it were being presented to for admission before a panel of judges.

**Article 174—Argument**

Canon 2551
An Argument is one or several connected postulations to influence the opinion of another upon Faith or to support a proposition as Proof. A postulation may be based on one or more Facts, or Suppositions, or a combination of both.

Canon 2555
An argument that is consistent with these canons and conforms to the prescripts of Pactum de Singularis Caelum is superior to any argument that is inconsistent to these canons.
Article 175-Cause

Canon 2556
A Reason or Cause is any alleged fact or facts consistent with natural law employed as an argument to justify and explain an Action or Act.

Canon 2559
No proceedings in law may commence without due cause.

Article 176-Interpretation

Canon 2560
Interpretation is the use of argument, reason, logic and competence in accordance with these canons to deduce the correct intent and meaning of the law. Thus, to interpret the law is to explain and apply The Law as it was originally intended.

Canon 2566
It is an invalid interpretation which corrupts the text of any canon.

Article 177-Proposition

Canon 2567
A Proposition, also known as a “protasis” is a Form of words or symbolic variables by which an expression of meaning, also known as the “Predicate” or “Premise” affirms or denies an assumption of fact concerning an Object or Concept, also known as the “Subject”. The words or symbols used to construct and connect the expression between the Predicate and Subject are known as the “Copula”.

Canon 2573
In the context of Logic and Argument, the word “statement” is wrongly argued as being equivalent to the word Proposition. The word statement is derived from two Latin words statuo meaning “to determine, appoint, to decide, settle, to decree, prescribe, to judge, consider, conclude” and ment(is) meaning “mind”. Therefore statement by its original and true definition implies a judgment or conclusion in mind before the facts have been tested on their merits being incompatible with the concept of Proposition.

Article 178-Conclusion

Canon 2574
A Conclusion, also known as a “deduction” is a Form of end, finish, result or decision derived through inference and the application of logic and reasoning. A Conclusion is also the third proposition of a syllogism, deduced from two prior premises (major and minor).

Canon 2577
All arguments as matters of law must be resolved through valid Conclusion.
Article 179-System

Canon 2578
A System is a set of interdependent and specialized objects or concepts that can be defined within some boundary as forming a unity, also known as an “integrated whole”.

Article 180–Validity

Canon 2582
All valid Systems of Argument may be defined by their influence on the Conclusion of any Propositions as either Passive or Active. Passive Systems of Argument seek to remove deliberate bias to enable the most objective Conclusions from given inputs. Active Systems of Argument seek to impose certain bias to ensure the desired Conclusion is achieved.

Canon 2583
Validity is the quality of a Form being valid, namely strong, authentic and genuine, as such Form is capable of being justified and proven to be true through logic and reason. Hence, Valid arguments possess legal force.

Article 181-Maxim

Canon 2589
A Maxim is a term used to describe a self-evident axiom or premise constituting an expression of a general principle or rule in accordance with these canons.

Canon 2594
When anyone references, writes or speaks of a “Maxim”, or “Maxim of Law”, or “Maxims” it shall mean these canons and no other.

Article 182-Status

Canon 2595
Status is the legal standing and position of a Person determined by their attributes, inherit rights or limitations and the nature of the controversy as either Criminal, Civil or Ecclesiastical.

Canon 2599
When the Offence is issued by a Roman society or some lesser society against a member of One Heaven, the member may evoke their superior standing and choose to have the matter resolved in accordance these canons.

Article 183-Competency

Canon 2600
Competence is the fictional concept of being fit, proper and qualified to produce and argue Reason through knowledge and skill of Law, Logic and Rhetoric against opposing arguments. Therefore, a man or woman cannot claim competence without demonstrated skill at reason, argument and knowledge and suitable qualification. stand by their oath and duties of office, especially when requested to reaffirm their solemn obligations before or during a legal proceeding, automatically declares themselves incompetent with any subsequent judgment, orders or decisions null and void from the beginning.
Competence may also be used in the context of Juridic Persons having sufficient authority and qualification within the limits of their statutes.

Canon 2606
Any judge or magistrate who willfully and deliberately ignores their obligation to

Canon 2607
Logic is a formal System of Argument based on the principles of Inference and Reason by which Propositions are properly expressed to achieve consistent Conclusions across a wide variety of Subjects.

Canon 2612
As Bivalent Linear Logic is wholly unnatural to the real world, all men and women must be granted the right of free will and consent to be adjudicated according to Bivalent Linear Logic through persons.

Canon 2613
Bivalent Linear Logic is based on three (3) laws of reason being Identity, Non-Contradiction and Bivalency being:
(i) The Law of Identity states than object is the same as its identity; and
(ii) The Law of Non-Contradiction or the "exclusion of paradox" states that a valid proposition cannot state something that is and that is not in the same respect and at the same time; and
(iii) The Law of Bivalency (Excluded Middle) states that conclusions will resolve themselves to one of two states being valid or invalid.

Article 185-Inference

Canon 2614
Inference, or "syllogism" is the act of drawing a Conclusion by the use of Deductive Logic or Inductive Logic. Hence, the Conclusion drawn through Logic is also called an Inference.

Canon 2617
In Logic, Inference is equivalent to Conclusion.

Article 186-Logical Form

Canon 2618
Logical Form is the narrowly accepted and required form of words or symbolic variables necessary for the System of Logic to function properly on given inputs of argument concerning a particular Subject. All arguments must comply to the restrictions of Logical Form first, before the System of Logic can be reliably used.

Canon 2620
Traditional Logic and Modern Logic differs primarily in the application of Logical
Competence may also be used in the context of Juridic Persons having sufficient authority and qualification within the limits of their statutes.

Canon 2606
Any judge or magistrate who willfully and deliberately ignores their obligation to Form. According to traditional Logic, only one Copula or modifier existed between the Subject and the Predicate rendering a limited number of expression constructions. However, in Modern Logic, both the Subject and the Predicate may have modifiers, rendering multiple generalities.

**Article 187-Deductive Logic**

Canon 2621
Deductive Logic, also known as Deductive Reasoning is a formal method of achieving an inference using Bivalent Linear Logic by the assumption a certain conclusion necessarily follows from a set of premises or hypothesis.

Canon 2625
The second simplest form of Deductive Logic is called the Law of Syllogism. Two conditional statements are made concerning A, B and C. The conclusion is deduced by combining the hypothesis of one statement with the conclusion of another. The most basic form being:

(i) If A = B
(ii) And B = C
(iii) Then A = C

**Article 188-Inductive Logic**

Canon 2626
Inductive Logic, also known as Inductive Reasoning is a formal method of achieving an inference through Bivalent Linear Logic by the derivation of general principles from specific instances or prior knowledge.

Canon 2629
As Inductive Logic introduces some relevance to real world uncertainty to the system of Bivalent Linear Logic used for all lesser laws formed under Positive Law, it is the preferred form of Bivalent Linear Logic for resolving serious matters concerning such laws.

**Article 189-Fallacy**

Canon 2630
A Fallacy in Logic or Argument is an incorrect reasoning resulting in a misconception, or erroneous Conclusion.

Canon 2636
A fallacy in Law has no valid limitation to correction.

**Article 190-Dialectic**

Canon 2637
Dialectic is a formal bivalent linear System of Argument for the resolution of disagreement based on the principles of Logic by which collections of arguments in logical form are tested against one another using reason to produce a victor and hence a “valid” result as conclusion.
Any dialogue, argument or discussion in law founded on the principle of inequality of the participants is by definition devoid of logic, dialectic or validity and therefore null and void from the beginning.

**Article 191-Result**

A Result is the final consequence of a sequence of actions or events expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. Possible results include advantage, disadvantage, gain, injury, loss, value and victory. There may be a range of possible outcomes associated with an event depending on the point of view, historical distance or relevance. Reaching no result can mean that actions are inefficient, ineffective, meaningless or flawed.

Result of a Dialectic is distinct to Conclusion of Logic in that Conclusion implies a more passive outcome, while Result is deliberative.

**Article 192-Dialectic Form**

A Dialectic Form is the form in which a valid Dialectic argument may be posited.

As each Dialectic method is also distinct system of argument, the use of a form inconsistent with a specific Dialectic method or from another incompatible dialectic method shall invalidate the argument.

**Article 193–Passive Dialectic**

A Passive Dialectic Method is a dialectic method that is predicated on the resolution of disagreement through logical and reasoned argument without the presumption of a preexisting need for a particular belief system, or system in general.

Of all dialectic methods, only one method may be regarded as Passive being the Elenchus Dialectic Method, also known as the “Socratic Method”.

**Article 194–Active Dialectic**

An Active Dialectic Method is a dialectic method that is predicated on the resolution of disagreement through logical and reasoned argument based upon the presumption of a pre-existing need for a particular belief system, or system in general.

Of all dialectic methods, the worst Fanatic Dialectic Method is the Scholastic Dialectic Method and its extreme variations.
Article 195—Absurdity

Canon 2657
An Absurdity is a Result or Conclusion extremely unreasonable so as to be foolish and not to be taken seriously. In reasoning, it is the opposite of seriousness.

Canon 2658
Reductio ad absurdum, meaning “reduction to the absurd” is a form of argument in which a proposition is disproved by following its implications logically to an absurd consequence.

Article 196—Rhetoric

Canon 2660
Rhetoric is the knowledgeable use of the properties, methods and types of public speech to persuade others through oral argument. Of all the tools of argument, Rhetoric is the most powerful precisely because it can be the most persuasive.

Canon 2665
All forms of public oration under Rhetoric may be defined by seven (7) generalized types being Monologue, Dialogue, Prologue, Epilogue, Catalogue, Analogue and Ideologue:
(i) Monologue is a form of speech characterized by a long speech by one person without interruption; and
(ii) Dialogue is a form of speech characterized by a spoken conversation between two or more individuals; and
(iii) Prologue is a form of speech characterized as an introduction to some longer formal oratory event; and
(iv) Epilogue is a form of speech characterized as occurring at the audience at the conclusion of an event; and
(v) Catalogue is a form of speech characterized by the complete itemizing of elements of an argument, often using the techniques of logic or dialectic to prove certain inferences in a forensic manner; and
(vi) Analogue is a form of speech characterized by the use of forensic questions and the subsequent answers to validate an argument in a methodical manner; and
(vii) Ideologue is a form of speech characterized by the expert knowledge and competence of the speaker providing specific knowledge on a topic, idea or belief.

Article 197—Persuasion

Canon 2666
Persuasion is the ability and process of influencing or ultimately convincing the mind of an audience towards or against a certain argument, belief or action using the skills of Rhetoric. Hence the word originates from two Latin words per meaning “for, for the purpose of” and suadeo meaning “to advise, urge or recommend”.

Canon 2667
While the word Rhetoric and Persuasion have been deliberately damaged to imply a form of negative mind influence, or propaganda, the art of persuasion and influence is a fundamental skill required of all leading public officials.
Article 198—Monologue

Canon 2668
Monologue or "Oration" is the first of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by a long speech or prose by one person without interruption.

Canon 2672
A Monologue is distinct from a Soliloquy in which a character may express their personal thoughts, intentions and emotions to themselves and the audience without addressing any of the other characters.

Article 199—Dialogue

Canon 2673
Dialogue or "Collocution" is the second of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by a spoken conversation between two or more individuals.

Canon 2676
Dialogue is the only form of Rhetoric that is both a form of Logic as a formal method of Dialectic as well as a method of persuasion.

Article 200—Prologue

Canon 2677
Prologue or "Prolocution" is the third of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized as an introduction to some longer formal oratory event.

Canon 2679
The word Prolocution originates from the Latin root proloquor meaning "introductory speech, to speak out (before)".

Article 201—Epilogue

Canon 2682
Epilogue or "Adlocution" is the fourth of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized as occurring at the audience at the conclusion of an event.

Canon 2687
An Epilogue or Adlocution in the legal custom of Ancient Greece and Rome is the third and final time a Citizen was granted the opportunity to speak in their defense usually after being convicted and before passing of sentence.

Article 202—Catalogue

Canon 2688
Catalogue is the fifth of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by the complete itemizing of elements of an argument, often using the techniques of logic or dialectic to prove certain inferences in a forensic manner.

Canon 2689
The word Catalogue comes from two words of ancient Greek being κατά (kata) meaning “back, against, into, fully, completely” and λόγος (logos) meaning “speech, oration, discourse".
**Article 203—Analogue**

Canon 2690
Analogue is the sixth of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by the use of forensic questions and the subsequent answers to validate an argument in a methodical manner.

Canon 2691
The word Analogue comes from two words of ancient Greek being ἀνά (ana) meaning “up to” and λόγος (logos) meaning “speech, oration, discourse”.

**Article 204—Ideologue**

Canon 2693
Ideologue is the seventh of seven (7) types of Rhetoric. It is a Form of speech characterized by the expert knowledge and competence of the speaker providing specific knowledge on a topic, idea or belief.

Canon 2694
The word Ideologue comes from two words of ancient Greek being εἰδῶ (eidō) meaning “I see” and λόγος (logos) meaning “speech, oration, discourse”.

**Article 205—Kudos**

Canon 2695
Kudos is the first of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of name, recognition, renown of the speaker. The word originates from the Ancient Greek κῦδος (kudos) meaning “praise, renown”.

Canon 2697
Kudos is a key method of influence through Rhetoric as audiences prefer to hear from people they believe they know and trust. Therefore, the more positively known a name, in theory the more influential.

**Article 206—Ethos**

Canon 2698
Ethos is the second of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of character, values and ethics of the speaker. The word originates from the Ancient Greek ἔθος (éthos) meaning “custom, habit”.

Canon 2700
Ethos is a key method of influence through Rhetoric as audiences prefer to hear from people they trust as possessing good character than people they do not trust. Therefore, the more trustworthy a speaker is perceived, the more influential.

**Article 207—Pathos**

Canon 2701
Pathos is the third of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of audience empathy and emotional connection between a speaker and their intended audience. The word originates from the Ancient Greek πάθος (pathos) meaning “suffering”.

Canon 2703
Pathos is a key method of influence through Rhetoric as audiences prefer to hear from people with whom they empathize as having emotional integrity. Therefore, the more authentically emotionally engaged a speaker is perceived, potentially the more influential.

Article 208–Logos

Canon 2704
Logos is the fourth of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of a relevant narrative, engaging topic and reasonable argument used by a speaker to their intended audience. The word originates from the Ancient Greek λόγος (logos) meaning “speech, oration, discourse, quote, story, study, ratio, word, calculation, reason”.

Article 209–Tempos

Canon 2705
Tempos is the fifth of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of the frequency or rate of words and phrases spoken in speech, therefore its “timing”. The word originates from the Latin word tempus meaning “time”.

Article 210–Dynamos

Canon 2706
Dynamos is the sixth of six (6) Methods influencing the type of Rhetoric and its delivery. It defines the qualities of energy level or power within the voice at different stages of a speech in contrast to the rate (tempo) of speech. The word originates from the Ancient Greek (dynamis) meaning “energy, power”.

Article 211–Contradiction

Canon 2707
A Contradiction represents a logical incompatibility between two or more propositions. It occurs when the propositions, taken together yield two conclusions, which form the logical, usually opposite inversions of each other.

Canon 2708
In Bivalent Linear Logic, Contradictions are not permitted.

Canon 2709
As Bivalent Linear Logic is wholly artificial and does not reflect the reality of the Universe or Divine Law, Natural Law or Cognitive Law, the presence of a Contradiction does not in itself denote a fatal flaw. However, the presence of a high number of contradictions within a model implies weakness of coherence and therefore utility.

Article 212–Respect

Canon 2710
Respect is to actively observe objects and concepts in the present moment and thereby regard their value.
Canon 2715
Absence of respect and manners by a judge or magistrate immediately disqualifies them from presiding the matter of law at hand.

**Article 213-Honesty**

Canon 2716
Honesty is to cognitively process currently observed objects and concepts, or memories clearly without deliberate distortion, thereby communicate such observation or recollection as accurately as possible without deception.

Canon 2722
As it is a secret oath of all Bar associations is to conceal and corrupt the law, no member of a Bar association may ever be permitted to enter a competent forum, claim to represent the law, or sit as a judge, magistrate or official.

Canon 2723
In accordance with these canons, the presence of a member of the Bar association within any court in any official capacity immediately disqualifies such a venue as being regarded as a competent forum. Therefore any judgments, ordinances or orders issued by such an incompetent forum have no effect and are null and void from the beginning.

**Article 214-Courage**

Canon 2723
In accordance with these canons, the presence of a member of the Bar association within any court in any official capacity immediately disqualifies such a venue as being regarded as a competent forum. Therefore any judgments, ordinances or orders issued by such an incompetent forum have no effect and are null and void from the beginning.

Canon 2724
Courage is a confidence and strength in the present moment to be honest and respectful in performance of duty.

Canon 2728
Any judge or magistrate that refuses to rescind their membership to a Bar association and any other guild(s) that seeks to usurp the law is by definition a coward.

Canon 2729
Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.

**Article 215-Compassion**

Canon 2730
Compassion is empathetic sharing of grief and suffering of another within general proximity in the present moment.

Canon 2732
Contrary to false precepts, compassion towards all parties, no matter how heinous the alleged offense, is an essential component of rendering justice.


**Article 216 - Impartiality**

Canon 2733
Impartiality is the conscious separation in the present moment of the emotion of compassion from the other virtues of respect, honesty and courage so that compassion is present but does not overwhelm the founding virtues. Hence Impartiality is best described as “detached compassion”.

Canon 2736
A judge or magistrate found not to be impartial concerning a matter before them, must immediately disqualify themselves or face the accusation of perverting the course of justice.

**Article 217 - Knowledge**

Canon 2737
Knowledge is conscious knowledge of the law, its true definitions, application, processes, history, purpose and functions without confusion with false information designed as concealment of key legal meaning. Jurisprudence is equitable to the concept of Knowledge.

Canon 2742
Any claim, statute or principle that seeks to shift obligation of Knowledge from Officers of the Court to Parties before the Court is an absurdity and deliberate corruption of the law, therefore null, void and without validity.

Canon 2743
By definition Knowledge of the law is usually absent within any Inferior Roman Court or Court operating under Talmudic Law as both systems are deliberately based on the teaching of false information of all but a very few, with true definitions, meaning and function reserved usually only to the elite of the judge class.

**Article 218 - Wisdom**

Canon 2744
Wisdom is the effect of adhering and demonstrating the previous six virtues of law. Wisdom is therefore the application of respect, honesty, compassion and discernment of the law in the present moment to render a judgment based on the facts, devoid of any other external influences.

Canon 2745
As true wisdom is reliant on the application of other skills first, wisdom is correctly defined as an effect rather than a cause.

**Article 219 - Justice**

Canon 2746
Justice is to honor the essence of the living law through due process in rendering judgment demonstrating fair remedy.
Canon 2751
By definition Justice can never be present nor rendered within an Inferior Roman Court as by its very design only the Judge is usually permitted to understand the true definitions and meanings of fictions applied through Roman Law and Talmudic Law with all others taught deliberately false definitions and misleading knowledge.

Article 220-Freedom

Canon 2752
Freedom is a fictional Form whereby a Person is considered exempt from slavery or imprisonment. Freedom is equivalent to the concept of Liberty.

Canon 2755
In accordance with Divine Law and Natural Law, an object cannot "own" other objects. Only fictions can "own" other fictions. Therefore the concept of Freedom is null and void from the beginning along with its twin concept of Slavery.

Article 221-Rights

Canon 2756
Rights are inherit legal or equitable social property entitlements granted to members of a juridic society by virtue of their legal status.

Canon 2759
There are no true legal Rights of Persons in Common Law, only privileges.

Article 222-Privileges

Canon 2760
A Privilege, or “benefit” is an equitable social property entitlement granted to members of a juridic society by favor, birth or condition.

Canon 2761
Unlike legal title, a privilege or benefit may be revoked or suspended in a range of circumstance, despite the privilege being deliberately terms a “right”.

Article 223-Slavery

Canon 2762
Slavery is a fictional Form combining Morality, Property and Commerce whereby a man, woman or child may be considered legally or morally the property of another, to be sold or disposed as property and any injury to the slave as commercial not moral.

Canon 2767
Slavery in all its forms, whether mandatory or voluntary is abolished in accordance with these canons and the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

Article 224-Equity

Canon 2768
Equity is the principle of being equal or fair, impartial and even handed in the adjudication of matters before the Law, despite one party holding lower rights.
Equity is also used as a term to recognize the “lowest” form of ownership or “equitable title” over property.

Canon 2774
The absence of Equity, in particular courts of Equity, denotes most clearly the absence of Justice.

Canon 2775
Decisions of Equity do not make the law, but assist in its proper interpretation.

**Article 225-Culpability**

Canon 2776
Culpability is the proven Fact of having committed an Offense in accordance with the statutes of a Juridic Person by lawful process.

Canon 2779
A person found lawfully Culpable is not permitted to receive the choice of Absolution. Instead, it is deemed they have chosen the punishment of Penitence as defined by any statutes promulgated consistent with these canons.

**Article 226-Mens Rea**

Canon 2780
Mens Rea is a fundamental principle of Law and necessary element for establishing criminal liability whereby the intent of the accused to knowingly commit a crime must be established as well as evidence of the action of a crime.

Canon 2781
The Phrase “Mens Rea” comes from Latin and means “guilty mind”. It is derived from the Latin phrase and maxim actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea, meaning "the act does not make a person guilty unless the mind be also guilty".

Canon 2782
The determination of Mens Rea is according to Culpability.

**Article 227-Actus Reus**

Canon 2783
Actus Reus is a fundamental principle of Law and necessary element for establishing criminal liability whereby evidence of the action of a crime must be established with the intent of the accused to knowingly commit a crime.

Canon 2784
The Phrase “Actus Reus” comes from Latin and means “guilty act”. It is derived from the Latin phrase and maxim actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea, meaning "the act does not make a person guilty unless the mind be also guilty".

Canon 2788
While Possession itself can never be considered an act without corrupting the law, all possessions by definition are arrived through a series of voluntary or involuntary acts. Therefore, in the case of possession, the source of Actus Reus is not the possession itself, but the act or acts leading to possession.
**Article 228-Innocence**

Canon 2789
Innocence is the proven Fact of not having committed an Offence in accordance with the statutes of a Juridic Person by lawful process.

Canon 2790
All Accused are considered Innocent until proven Culpable.

Canon 2791
Innocence is one of only two permitted resolutions of valid Verdict, with the other being Culpability. Innocence is therefore to be free from any liable to penalty.

**Article 229-Counsel**

Canon 2792
The Right to Counsel is an ancient principle of Law, whereby all who are accused may seek the Counsel of an Advocate of their choosing to present their case before the court.

Canon 2793
The word Advocate is from ancient Latin advocatio combing two even earlier Latin words ad (with)+vocare (voice) meaning literally “to assist in legal defense with one’s voice”.

Canon 2798
The word Lawyer is from the late 16th Century combining the Latin words lar/lares = (customary law) + iuro/iurare = (to swear, take an oath, to conspire) meaning literally “one who has sworn an oath to customary law (of the private Guild)”. Hence the true and original meaning of a lawyer is “one who is authorized and licensed by the private Guilds of the Bar to practice law”. Therefore, no Lawyer can be Counsel without deliberately injuring the law and perverting the course of Justice.

Canon 2799
The word Attorn or Attornment is from 16th Century combining the Latin words at = (to) + torno (turn, round off) meaning “To consent, implicitly or explicitly, to a transfer of a right.” Hence the word Attorney means literally “a person to whom rights have been transferred by consent, implicitly or explicitly”. Therefore, no Attorney can be Counsel without deliberately injuring the law and perverting the course of Justice.

Canon 2800
The word Barrister is from the late 16th Century combining the Latin words baro = (dunce, incompetent) + sto/stare (to stand firm, to be in position) meaning literally “to stand/represent a dunce/incompetent”. Hence the meaning is “a student of the law (of the private Guild) that has been called to the Bar”. Therefore, no Barrister can be Counsel without deliberately injuring the law and perverting the course of Justice.

Canon 2801
As members of the Private Bar Guild are Lawyers, Attorneys and/or Barristers, no member of a Private Bar Guild can be Counsel without deliberately injuring the law and perverting the course of Justice.


**Article 230-Pro Se**

Canon 2802
Pro Se is the principle of Law that one may advocate on their own behalf before a court concerning a matter of controversy for which they have been named as a party rather than commissioning another.

Canon 2803
The Phrase “Pro Se” is Latin meaning “for one’s own behalf”.

Canon 2808
One who chooses Pro Se is obliged to act and perform in a manner befitting an advocate of the court, including appropriate professional dress, cleanliness, manners and respect of due process.

**Article 231-Res Accusatio**

Canon 2809
Res Accusatio is the ancient principle of Law that one who has been charged with an offence is always given immediately the facts of the accusation(s) in a form that they can comprehend.

Canon 2810
The phrase Res Accusatio is ancient Latin for “the facts of the accusation”.

Canon 2812
Res Accusatio is not the same as Indictment as Res Accusatio is merely the facts and natures of the charges allegedly against an accused, not the evidence or details of the case to be brought against them at Indictment.

Canon 2813
Res Accusatio is a right of the accused and an obligation of the accuser. When Res Accusatio is failed to be applied within three days of being charged, the injury against the law automatically sets off any account of accusations and the prisoner must be set free with the case dismissed.

**Article 232-Res Judicata**

Canon 2814
Res Judicata, also known as “double jeopardy”, also known as “preclusion of claim” and “autrefois acquit/convict” is an ancient principle of Law whereby a case in which res judicata was perfected is no longer subject to appeal, nor may the same case be brought again either in the same court, or different court.

Canon 2815
The phrase Res Judicata is ancient Latin and means “a matter (already) judged”.

Canon 2820
While the concepts of “Double Jeopardy” and “autrefois acquit” or “autrefois convict” are sometimes considered separate in rights and statute in terms of Res Judicata, it is Res Judicata that is the principle of law, not necessarily the question of fairness that precludes a new case on the same matter being brought again.
**Article 233-Ius Propere**

Canon 2821
Ius Propere, also known as “Jus Propere”, is the ancient principle of law that Justice requires prompt resolution of controversies.

Canon 2822
The Phrase Ius Propere is Latin meaning “Prompt Justice”.

Canon 2823
The absence of promptness is the absence of Justice and an injury of law.

Canon 2826
The refusal of Res Accusiatio right combined with the refusal of Ius Propere is such a severe injury to the law, it offsets any account of accusation requiring the man or woman be immediately set free as all charges have been balanced and accounted.

**Article 234-Meritus Formulae**

Canon 2827
Meritus Formulae (Due Process) is an ancient principle of law that officials and their agents are duty bound to follow the same laws they enforce.

Canon 2828
The phrase Meritus Formulae is Latin for “Due Process (procedure)”.

Canon 2831
A significant failure of Meritus Formulae within a court proceeding may be ground for technical dismissal as the offence of the court against the laws it has sworn to uphold offsets the alleged offence it has sworn to adjudicate.

**Article 235-Meritus Proscriptum**

Canon 2832
Meritus Proscriptum is an ancient principle of Law whereby fair notice is given to an accused to enable them sufficient time to respond, attend and prepare a defense.

Canon 2833
The phrase Meritus Proscriptum is Latin for “Fair notice (of suit)”.

Canon 2836
Public notice is not equivalent to Meritus Proscriptum.

**Article 236-Demurrer**

Canon 2837
Demurrer is a formal written response to a complaint in suit objecting to the legal sufficiency to proceed. A Demurrer asserts, without disputing the facts, that the complaint in question does not adequately state all the necessary and key elements of a valid cause of action and that the demurring party is therefore entitled to immediate judgment or dismissal.
Canon 2838
The word “demurrer” comes from the combination of Latin de (out, down) + muralis (fighting against). Hence the literal meaning of the word demurrer is to “cease fighting.” Thus demurrer is a call to the court to “cease fighting” and denial of consent to proceed until a matter of law is adjudicated.

Canon 2844
A presiding judge or magistrate cannot deny the right of demurrer. A judge that denies demurrer outright, or denies leave to prepare a motion automatically provides evidence of some predisposed bias and grounds for an immediate motion of recusal (removal) of the judge or magistrate from the matter.

Article 237-Allocution

Canon 2845
Allocution is the term used to define an ancient principle of law whereby an accused having been found guilty of an offence possesses the right to speak for one last time on the record as to their defense before any sentence is passed.

Canon 2846
The right of an accused to speak to those that have convicted them of a crime before sentence is issued as one of the oldest pillars of law since the beginning of Civilization. When denied or wholly absent, no law can be said to exist.

Canon 2847
The word Allocution is a corruption of the word Adlocution which comes from the Latin Adlocutio meaning "concluding speech, (inspired) final words, final speech of play, formal address (emperor/general)". In ancient Greek law, ancient Roman law, Anglo-Saxon Law and early Common Law, Adlocution referred to the third and final right of an accused to speak in their defense, the three forms in Roman Law being Prolocution, Collocution and Adlocution.

Canon 2857
When any accused vocalizes their non-consent and reinforces any facts of nonjurisdiction and demurrer at Adlocution, the liability imposed by the court must remain in the hands of the judge or magistrate.

Article 238-Systems of Law

Canon 2858
A System of Law is a comprehensive integrated body of laws, legal institutions, law officials customs, precedents and history encompassing the necessary functioning framework of rule of law for a particular society, civilization or group of societies.

Canon 2870
The most successful Inequality Based System of Law based also on fraudulent claims of "Divine Right" is Roman Cult Law also known as Civil Law, Feudal Law and Common Law whereby through a complex system of patronage, obedience, mutual interests a global inequal and unjust system of law dominated planet Earth for almost 1,000 years until 2011.
**Article 239-Atl Law**

**Canon 2871**
Atl Law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Mesolithic Period (25,000 to 9,500 BCE) around the regions of Mexico, Central Americas, and the northern half of South America.

**Canon 2872**
Atl law is named after the Atl indigenous of the Andes (Antis) Mountains and northern half of South America, otherwise known at the Atlanteans who believed their laws were passed down directly from flesh and blood higher order beings. Atl Law evolved into the foundation of the laws of MesoAmerican Civilizations (Olmec, Zapotex, Aztec and Maya), Andean Civilizations (Inca, Moche, Chibcha and Canaris) and the Great Plains Civilizations of North America such as Wampum Law.

**Canon 2873**
As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founders of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands and seas of North America, Central America and South America.

**Canon 2874**
As Atl law was never legitimately replaced, nor the people of North America, Central America or South America lawfully conquered within the physical realm, the law of the land has remained unbroken the Atl Law of the indigenous nations.

**Canon 2875**
As Wampum Law descends from Atl Law and incorporates the laws and knowledge of its common ancestry with the peoples of Central America and South America, Wampum Law remains the unbroken legitimate system of law of the land of North America.

**Article 240-Ari Law**

**Canon 2876**
Ari or “Ara” Law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Mesolithic Period (25,000 to 9,500 BCE) around the regions of northern Australia and Southern Asia.

**Canon 2879**
As the imposters who came and invaded the lands of Australia do not possess legitimate law, nor was any treaty signed, nor was any war been fought, the first and true law system of the land remains Ari Law, also known as Koori Law, also known as Aboriginal Tribal Law.

**Article 241-Mui Law**

**Canon 2880**
Mui Law or “Mu” Law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Mesolithic Period (25,000 to 9,500 BCE) around the regions of the Pacific Islands such as Hawaii, New Zealand across to the west coast of South America and Asia.
Canon 2883
As the treaties signed by the Crown were done in bad faith, have since been dishonored countless times, such treaties no longer have any weight in law. Therefore, as the Maori people, the people of Hawaii and the people of the Pacific have not lost any war, nor have surrendered any rights, the first and true law system of the land remains Mui Law, also known as Polynesian Law and in New Zealand as Maori Law.

**Article 242-Cuili Law**

Canon 2884
Cuili Law, also known as “Holly Law” or Cuilliaean law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Neolithic Period (9,500 to 6,500 BCE) around the regions of Ireland, to Britain, Spain the Mediterranean.

Canon 2885
Cuili Law is named after the Cuilliaean priest-king families, also known as the “Holly” or “Holy” that first brought advanced astrological and metaphysical religious beliefs into Europe and as far east as India and China and as far west as the Americas.

Canon 2886
As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founder of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands, islands and seas of Ireland, Britain and Europe.

**Article 243-Mandian Law**

Canon 2887
Mandi Law, also known as “Mene” or “Saharan” Law is an ancient oral equality system of law and language emerging from the Mesolithic Period (25,000 to 9,500 BCE) around the regions of northern Africa, Mediterranean and Middle East.

Canon 2889
As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founders of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands, islands and seas of Africa, Arabia and Asia.

**Article 244-Sumerian Law**

Canon 2890
Sumer Law is the world's first ancient inequality system of law and language emerging from the early Bronze Age Period city-states of the Mesopotamia delta of Iraq/Iran during the reign of King Ur-Nammu (around 2030 BCE). Hence Sumer Law, is also known as the Code of Ur-Nammu.
Canon 2891
Sumer Law is the first law in Civilized history to be based on the unequal premise "all crime against slaves is commercial" whereas crime against "free men" remained based on the principle of "lex talionis" or "an eye for an eye".

Canon 2892
The principles of Sumer Law in which crime could be considered "commercial" was resurrected during the creation of the private Guilds of Florence, Genoa and Venice. However, its greatest application is through Common Law and the creation of the private Bar Guilds throughout the world that feed off the commercialization of law through their private courts.

Article 245-Babylonian Law

Canon 2893
Babylonian Law, also known as Hammurabi Law is the world's first written equality system of law and language emerging around 1760 BCE across the Babylonian Empire by King Hammurabi (died around 1750 BCE).

Canon 2894
Babylonian Law is based on "lex talionis" or "an eye for an eye" with the law being equal to all, regardless of position and the commercialization of law considered an abomination against the meaning of law.

Canon 2895
The enemy of Babylonian Law was Sumer Law or "Ur Law" which claimed such perversities as "all crime against slaves is commercial". As a result, the history of ancient civilization within Asia and the Middle East may be said to have been a struggle between these two competing views of the law with one believing Divine Law applies to all and the other being the priests of Ur, then the Am-Ur-Ites who believed the law is merely a commercial tool of power.

Article 246-Hyksos Law

Canon 2896
Hyksos Law, also known as the "Instructions of Ptahhotep", also known as "The Maxims of Good Discourse" is an ancient equality system of law first introduced the Hyksos Ebla-Ireland Diaspora upon conquering Egypt from the 17th Century BCE and later refined to its height under Pharaoh Akhenaten as "Instructions of Amen-em-apt", also known as "The Commandments of Akhenaten", also known as "Mosaic Law" in the 14th Century BCE.

Canon 2898
True Mosaic Law was deliberately corrupted by the architects of Persian Law, also known as Mithraic Law and Orthodox Jewish Law in the 6th Century BCE by introducing elaborate rituals of spell making and cursing and claiming them to be the laws of Moses as Zadok, the first high priest of Mithraism.
Canon 2899
As Mosaic Law written in the scripture known as the Holy Bible is a deliberate fabrication and fraud designed to curse the memory of true Mosaic Law of Pharaoh Akhenaten, the false Mosaic Law has no effect and is null and void from the beginning of the creation of Mithraism, also known as Orthodox Judaism.

**Article 247-Vedic Law**

Canon 2900
Vedic Law, also known as “Huli Law” or “Hindu Law” is an ancient equality written system of law and language emerging from the transcribing of the ancient oral Neolithic Cuili Law into a written language (Sanskrit) in Asia and India around the 17th Century.

Canon 2902
As the Roman Cult is an imposter system founded by fraud in the 11th Century with finance from Venice and never was the founder of the Catholic Church nor Christian Faith, all law based on the Roman Cult including Feudal Law, Common Law, Civil Law and International Law is null and void from the beginning for all the lands, islands and seas of India and South Asia.

**Article 248-Persian Law**

Canon 2903
Persian Law, also known as “Mithraic Law”, “Orthodox Jewish Law” and “Chaldean Law” is the world’s first fictional, fraudulent and inequal ancient written system of law written in the Persian Language in the 6th Century BCE under the reign of Darius of Persia through the infusion of Zoroastrian beliefs, Mendes beliefs from Egypt and the Yahudi (Israelites).

Canon 2911
The most sacred scriptures of Mithraism were a deliberate corruption of the 1st five books of Akhenaten, also known as Moses, the scripture of Zoroastrianism and the prophets of the Yahudi. These scriptures were known as the Massa or Missal and Father Nehemiah and Ezra brought these to the Temple of Mithra in 455 BCE to celebrate the first and most sacred ceremony of Mithraism known as Mass.

**Article 249-Tara Law**

Canon 2912
Tara Law, also known as “Torah Law”, “Tir/ Tira Law” and “Territorial Law” is an oral equality system of law created by Holly King Eochaid of Ireland and Prophet Jeremiah by around 590 BCE memorized as poetic scripture that became the standard “law of the land” as far away as Asia, Turkey, to Northern Europe and the Berbers of North Africa.

Canon 2913
The name Tara, also known as Torah signified not only truth, but the name of the land imprinted with the law, thus the first "law of the land".
Canon 2918
The law of tara/terra continued until 1649 when Oliver Cromwell with massive financial support for a militia army funded by Venice invaded Ireland murdering hundreds of thousands of Irish to eliminate any remaining ancient bloodlines, any last vestiges of the Tora/Tara which the elite anti-semitic Khazar/Venetian hate and destroyed Tara stone by stone.

**Article 250-Hellenic Law**

Canon 2919
Hellenic Law, also known as “Ancient Greek Law”, is an ancient written equality system of law in Ancient Greek formed in the 4th Century BCE under the reign of Alexander the Great by Aristotle.

**Article 251-Roman Law**

Canon 2920
Roman Law, is the world's first fictional, fraudulent and inequal ancient written system of law, was written in a specifically designed magic language called Latin from the 4th Century BCE onwards, but falsely claimed of older provenance.

Canon 2923
Roman Law introduced countless corruptions of law, all falsely claimed as ancient customs and procedures, over fairness, truth and self-evident justice vs. injustice. Instead, Roman Law introduced the perversion that procedures are more important in law than law itself - the first time in history that such absurdity had ever been claimed as legitimate. If not for the ruthlessness in which Rome protected its fraud, most if not all Roman Law would have been repudiated a millennia ago.

**Article 252-Holly Roman Law**

Canon 2924
Holly Roman Law, also “Christian Law”, also known as “Byzantine Law” or I•N•R•I is a written equality system of law first introduced by British borne Emperor Constantine (Custennyn/ Custennin) in 326 CE upon the creation of new Roman Imperial religion of Christianity.

Canon 2925
I•N•R•I means ILEX NOVUM ROMANUM IMPERIUM --literally "One Law (is) New Name (for) Roman Empire" --simply “Holly (Holy) New Roman Empire” is the official motto and signature for the government ordered to replace the previous motto of S•P•Q•R (which in Latin meant SENATUS POPULUS QUO REGNUM or “(The) Senate of the) People Through Which (is) Rule”.

Canon 2926
The mortal enemy of pagan Roman Law, Persian Law and inequal law was the innovations of Christian Law that once again embedded the law into sacred scripture called The Septuagint, also known as the "LXX" and the letter "G" and the honoring of the deity Jesus Christ.
Canon 2927
Christian Law was the first law in history to outlaw slavery in all its forms and to ban the practices of Ba'alism, Mithraism and blood sacrifice. In response, the foundation of Christianity caused the creation of the antithesis known as Talmudic Law in the form of Ba'al priest Baba Rabban and the kingdom of Israel by 333 CE.

Canon 2929
To ensure the memory of Jesus Christ and Christian Law were cursed for as long as possible, upon seizing power in the 11th Century, the Roman Cult and Venetian Rabbi sought to corrupt every single law and principle Christianity was founded upon, culminating in such horrendous heretical works against the true teachings of Jesus Christ and Christianity in the form of the King James Bible, the Codex Civilus Justinian and the dogma of the Roman Catholic Church.

Article 253-Talmudic Law

Canon 2930
Talmudic Law is the world's first fictional, fraudulent and inequal system of written Law formed in a custom designed black (satanic) magic curse language called Hebrew first introduced by Menesheh High priest Baba Rabban in the year 333 in the form of the Mishnah at the proclaiming of the Sarmatian state of Israel.

Canon 2936
As the state of Israel was formed in 1948, then either (A) legally all aspects of the Talmud have either been fulfilled and the covenant no longer has any effect as a new covenant has been formed, or (B) the Sabbatean and Ashkenazi elite families are the worst criminals of any religious based legal system in the history of all civilizations and the Talmud is still in effect.

Article 254-Sufi Law

Canon 2937
Sufi Law is the system of law written in ancient Greek first introduced by the Prophet Muhammad as founder of the enlightened wisdom religion of Sufism in the 7th Century and later methodically corrupted by the Apocalyptic Mithraic Parasite Umayyad Dynasty (666 – 750 CE).

Canon 2942
Islamic law is nothing more than a fraudulent version of Talmudic and Persian Law which was deliberately and specifically designed to curse the memory of Prophet Muhammad and the name of Allah. Therefore, Islamic Law is forbidden to ever be known as a form of law, or system of law.

Article 255-Khazarian Law

Canon 2943
Khazarian Law, also known as “Khagan Law” is a written system of law in proto-Uralic language founded in the late 6th Century by Menesheh refugees from Israel and the land marauders known as the “hordes” and “mongols” of the great Asian and North-Eastern European grass plains.
Canon 2949
A historic feature of the various Khazarian Diaspora tribes is a greater hatred towards each another than the rest of the world. The descendents of the Magyar succeeded in taking domination of the Khazarian legacy by 1945 through two world wars and the successful elimination of all remaining Rus and Bulgar noble blood leaving only the descendents of the Uyghar of China and Magyar of European noble families.

Article 256-Anglo-Saxon Law

Canon 2950
Anglo Saxon Law also known as “Anglaise Law”, "Catholic Law" and “Carolingian Law” is the written system of law first introduced by Charles Martel of the Franks in the 8th Century in the new language of “Anglaise” later known as English and “Old French”.

Canon 2961
The Pippins created two new forums of law they called the Placitum and Mallum:
(i) Placitum which heard all matters and in particular recognized the rights of equity and redemption of tenants.
(ii) Mallum which heard grave matters such as murder, theft and other capital crimes.

Article 257-Civil Law

Canon 2962
Civil Law, also falsely known as “Law of Justinian” is a fraudulent system of law created in the late 16th century by the Jesuits and claimed as legitimate Holly Roman Law.

Canon 2963
While it is without dispute that Emperor Justinian did in fact create a master codex of law, the work of secret Jesuit Denis Godefroy published in 1583 as Corpus Iuris Civilis is a complete and utter fraud, therefore null and void from the beginning.

Canon 2964
All societies which base Roman Civil Law as their foundation law are without a legitimate system of law, therefore are subject by default to Ucadian Law.

Article 258-Feudal Law

Canon 2965
Feudal Law, or “Fee-Udal Law” is an inequality system of law created in the early 13th Century CE by Roman Pope Innocent III and the Venetian noble families as a franchise to attract suitable warlords and militia leaders who pledged complete allegiance to the Roman Cult to be granted a “royal title” and immunity by Rome to kill ancient land owners, take their place and rule the population as worse than animals, in exchange for regular taxes paid to the Roman Cult.

Canon 2972
In order to dismantle the ancient and lawful land rights of land owners and Anglo-Saxon law, Feudal Law introduced a new rank of nobles being in order Emperor, Sovereign, Duke, Prince, Elector, Marques, Count, Baron, Knight and Squire.
**Article 259-Common Law**

**Canon 2973**

Common Law is an inequality system of law created by King Henry VIII and Venetian advisers in 1548 upon the complete remodeling of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary Branches of Rule in England whereby the private Guild (Livery) of Judges and Notaries (from which the private Bar Associations were spawned) was granted royal warrant to convert judicial assemblies into their private courts (cautio) and for the rulings and judgments of the private Guild to take precedence over ancient customs of Anglo-Saxon law and rights, except those needed to make the law still technically function.

**Canon 2974**

The word “common” comes from 15th Century Latin communis meaning "to entrust, commit to a burden, public duty, service or obligation". The word was created from the combination of two ancient pre-Vatican Latin words com/comitto = "to entrust, commit" and munis = "burden, public duty, service or obligation". Hence Common Law literally means “voluntary enslavement” or simply “lawful slavery”.

**Canon 2981**

Contrary to false claims, the right to freely travel on the main roads was an Anglo-Saxon right, taken away under Feudal law and only partially returned under Common Law in the 16th C with the requirement for a warrant or a "passport" to travel.

**Canon 2982**

All societies which base Roman Common Law as their foundation law are without a legitimate system of law, therefore are subject by default to Ucadian Law.

**Article 260-International Law**

**Canon 2983**

International Law, also known as “Law of Nations” or jus gentium is a written inequality system of private law formed largely in the 19th and 20th Centuries and applying to “sovereign nations” as members of various supranational bodies such as the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Holy See also known as the Vatican and Roman Cult.

**Canon 2990**

Private International Law was further enhanced with the introduction of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is a private collection of commercial, financial and transaction laws first presented in draft form by the American Law Institute in 1943 with its 1st official publication in 1952. Its ongoing development is now administered by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) and has now been enacted in all of the 50 states of the United States as well as the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam and the US Virgin Islands. As all nations and states as corporate trusts are registered in the state of Delaware through the SEC system of 1933, UCC applies to all nations and their "employees" when treated as corporations and registered commercial "vessels".
Given Private International Law also known as the Geneva Conventions and Hague Conventions and associated domestic laws have permitted elite members of society to declare entire populations of nations as criminals, enemies of the state and aliens to their own land of birth, the Geneva Convention and related domestic laws are an abomination of the Rule of Law, the Custom of Law, the History of Law and therefore are considered null and void from the beginning.

Article 261-Ucadian Law

Ucadian Law, also known as True Canon Law, also known as Rule of Law is a written equality system of law that emerged from the early 21st Century following the spiritual conquest of the Solar System, the Milky Way and Universe by the united forces of angels, spirits and demons and the subsequent legitimate occupation of Earth in accordance with Pactum De Singularis Caelum, also known as the Covenant of One Heaven.

Any non-Ucadian System of Law that claims to be higher than Ucadian law is automatically false, having no weight or effect whether such false presumptions are rebuked and challenged or not.

Article 262-Authority

Authority is an exclusive form of Property being the “Right of Use” to do or act in a particular way which is ultimately derived from a valid claim of Divine Right of Use. Authority therefore is equivalent by definition to a form of “ecclesiastical private property”.

The word authority comes from two Latin words auctor and ritus:
(i) Auctor meaning “progenitor, founder of deeds, composer of writings, historian of knowledge, investigator, teacher, instigator of action, adviser of measures, promoter of laws, proposer of laws, supporter or ratifier of laws, person of influence in public life, leader of conduct, guarantor of witness, guarantor of bail, seller of property, guardian of minors or champion of others”; and
(ii) Ritus meaning “ecclesiastical ritual or ceremony, custom, right of usage (property)”.

Private International Law seeks to repudiate the source, nature and true meaning of Authority, any man or woman who claims office and performs their duties under Private International Law is without any legitimate Authority.

Article 263-Dominium

Dominium is the term used to describe the highest level of authority within any valid
system of law. The power of Dominium is invested in the Office of True Person and Dictator.

Canon 3020
Dominium comes from the Latin word dominium meaning “absolute ownership, or mastery”.

Canon 3021
The Office of True Person is the circumscribed living flesh and temple of Divine Property as defined through the True Trust and all living members of One Heaven in accordance with the ancient covenant and promise by the Divine Creator to all men, women and higher order beings. All True Persons have by Divine Right been granted Authority and Dominium over their name, flesh, mind energy and divine spirit with all other claimed prior rights, liens, surety, cestui que vie trusts, bonds or other devices or instruments by an inferior trust, corporation or estate automatically null and void from the beginning.

Canon 3022
The Office of Dictator is normally granted Dominium over the community land and property of a society under a solemn oath and duty to uphold the laws of the society and to honor the wishes of the people.

Article 264-Visium

Canon 3023
Visum is the term used to describe the second highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Visum is invested in the Office of Censor.

Canon 3024
The word Visum comes from the Latin visum meaning “to look at, to survey, to go and see, to check on, to visit”.

Article 265-Magisterium

Canon 3025
Magisterium is the term used to describe the third highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Magisterium is invested in the Office of Rector.

Canon 3026
The word Magisterium comes from the Latin magisterium meaning “to duty and power to preside over and interpret; the duty and power of watcher, protector and guardian”.

Canon 3027
As the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, also falsely known as the "Holy See" unlawfully seized power in the 11th Century by falsely claiming through countless frauds to be the true Catholic Church and one true Apostolic Church of Christianity, the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican has never been the true Catholic Church, nor the one true Apostolic Church of Christianity. Therefore all claims by the Roman Cult of exclusive possession of Magisterium are founded on fraud and so null and void from the beginning.
Canon 3028
All Authority of Magisterium is vested in the Covenant of One Heaven also known as Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated valid faiths in accordance with the will of the Divine Creator and these Canons.

**Article 266-Imperium**

Canon 3029
Imperium is the term used to describe the fourth highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Imperium is invested in the Office of Curator.

Canon 3030
The word Imperium comes from Latin imperium meaning “military command, supreme authority, the authorities (symbols) of power, sovereignty”.

Canon 3031
All Authority of Imperium is vested in the Covenant of One Heaven also known as Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated valid courts and institutions in accordance with the will of the Divine Creator and these Canons.

**Article 267-Officium**

Canon 3032
Officium is the term used to describe the fourth highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Officium is invested in the Office of Administrator.

Canon 3033
The word Officium comes from Latin officium meaning “official duty and service, attention to duty, ceremonial function and duty”.

Canon 3034
All Authority of Officium is vested in the Covenant of One Heaven also known as Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated valid officials in accordance with the will of the Divine Creator and these Canons.

**Article 268-Custoditum**

Canon 3035
Custoditum is the term used to describe the sixth highest level of authority within any valid system of law. The power of Custoditum is invested in the Office of Custodian.

Canon 3036
The word Custoditum comes from Latin custoditum meaning “to guard or defend; to hold in custody; to keep watch on; to keep, preserve or observe”.

Canon 3037
All Authority of Custoditum is vested in the Covenant of One Heaven also known as Pactum De Singularis Caelum and associated valid Custodians in accordance with the will of the Divine Creator and these Canons.
Article 269-Potentiality

Canon 3038
Potentiality or “Power” is both the implied and actual ability to influence the actions of other higher order life forms within a given environment through a source of power.

Canon 3043
The weakest power is temporal power. Even if a person or association possess substantial temporal power in the absence of moral power and claimed divine power they cannot sustain control.

Canon 3044
Neither Divine Power nor Moral Power can be legitimately achieved through Temporal Power.

Article 270-Executor

Canon 3045
Executor is the term used to define the most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law based on trust. The power and authority of the Office of Executor is called Dominium.

Canon 3046
The word Executor comes from the Latin exsecutor meaning “one who speaks for himself, is his (their) own commander and manager”. The Latin word itself is derived from three primary Latin words ex meaning "by reason of, through or in accordance with", se meaning "himself, herself or themselves" and cutis meaning "skin (flesh)".

Canon 3050
The ancient purpose and legitimacy of a Executor was to temporarily concentrate power and authority of Dominium during a period of crisis or conflict to direct and manage the affairs of office holders entrusted into service, otherwise known as "trustees".

Article 271-Censor

Canon 3051
Censor is the term used to define the second most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Censor is called Visium.

Canon 3052
The word Censor comes from Latin censor meaning “senior judge, head curator (keeper of rolls of property), critic and auditor”.

Canon 3054
The word Censor is equivalent to the words, ranks and positions of Elder, Visitor or Councilor. However, the word is not equivalent to hereditary or life appointment. Hereditary censorship is an abomination of all civilized law and expressly forbidden in all its forms.
Article 272-Rector

Canon 3055
Rector is the term used to define the third most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Rector is called Magisterium.

Canon 3056
The word Rector comes from the Latin rector meaning “master, governor, helmsman, ferryman, driver or ruler”. It originates as the formal title of the permanent head of an occupied province under Roman law since the capture of Sicily in 241 BCE.

Canon 3057
The word Rector is equivalent to the words, ranks and positions Governor, Premier, General, Dux, Duke or Prime Minister.

Article 273-Curator

Canon 3058
Curator is the term used to define the fourth most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Curator is called Imperium.

Canon 3059
The word Curator comes from Latin curator meaning “manager, overseer, guardian, public trustee, senior medical officer”. It originates as the formal title of the permanent second in command of an occupied province under Roman law since the capture of Sicily in 241 BCE.

Canon 3064
In Roman Law, when a Curator is also a Plenipotentiary of a Diocese (Ecclesiastical Division corresponding to District), they are normally granted as a "Gardianus ecclesia" being an Ecclesiastical Churchwarden the power of Ecclesiastical Guardian of the Person over all souls of a settlement.

Article 274-Administrator

Canon 3065
Administrator is the term used to define the fifth most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Administrator is called Officium.

Canon 3066
The word Administrator comes from the Latin administrator meaning “manager”.

Canon 3070
In Roman Magistrate Courts, when an Administrator is also a Clerk of Court, they historically are the agent of the Board of Commissioners for the Municipality possessing the same powers as the General Guardian of the Person over all wards, being all residents of the ward.
Article 275-Custodian

Canon 3071
Custodian is the term used to define the sixth most potentially powerful level and source of Official Power within any valid system of law. The power and authority of the Office of Custodian is called Custoditum.

Canon 3072
The word Custodian comes from the Latin custos meaning “warder, jailer, protector, guard, sentry, keeper, bodyguard”.

Canon 3074
A Custodian is usually a public official appointed by a Curator for a predetermined period of time which at its expiry results in the termination of their commission.

Article 276-Creation

Canon 3075
Creation of Law is the Authority, Methods and Administrative Acts by which a valid form of law is created by Officials of a valid Society in accordance with these Canons.

Article 277-Decree

Canon 3077
A Decree is a valid Form of Deed or Order promulgated by an Official Person, subject to the limits of their authority, in accordance with these canons and the procedures of their Office.

Canon 3078
A Decree is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.

Canon 3082
By definition, no inferior person being an official of Inferior Roman Law, Sharia Law or Talmudic Law has any valid authority to issue a valid Decree. Any by-law of an inferior Juridic person claiming to be a decree automatically causes such a by-law to be null and void from the beginning.

Article 278-Prescript

Canon 3083
A Prescript is a valid Form of Deed or Order promulgated by an elected college of legislators of a Juridic Person, subject to the limits of their authority, in accordance with these canons and the procedures of their body.

Canon 3084
A Prescript is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.
Canon 3085
A Prescript is the second highest form of law that may be promulgated within the limits of law of a Juridic Person. A Prescript may not be issued unless permitted for a specific purpose under the laws of the Juridic Person by a college of legislators of a Juridic Person holding such authority.

Canon 3088
By definition, no inferior juridic person of Inferior Roman Law, Sharia Law or Talmudic Law has any valid authority to issue a valid Prescript. Any by-law of an inferior Juridic person claiming to be a prescript automatically causes such a by-law to be null and void from the beginning.

Article 279-Rescript

Canon 3089
A Rescript is a valid Form of opinion, answer or judgment promulgated by an Official Person, subject to the limits of their authority, in accordance with these canons and the procedures of their Office.

Canon 3090
A Rescript is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.

Canon 3091
A Rescript is the highest form of opinion, answer or judgment of law that may be promulgated within the limits of law of a Juridic Person. A Rescript may not be issued unless permitted for a specific purpose under the laws of the Juridic Person by an Official Person holding such authority.

Canon 3094
By definition, no inferior person being an official of Inferior Roman Law, Sharia Law or Talmudic Law has any valid authority to issue a valid Rescript.

Article 280-Policy

Canon 3095
A Policy in the context of law creation is a valid Form of Ordinance issued by Decree by a committee or council answerable to an elected college of legislators of a Juridic Person, subject to the limits of their authority, in accordance with these canons and the procedures of their body.

Canon 3096
A Policy is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.

Canon 3097
A Policy is the lowest form of law that may be promulgated within the limits of law of a Juridic Person. A Policy may not be issued unless permitted for a specific purpose under the laws of the Juridic Person, nor may it usurp a higher form of prescribed and promulgated law.
Article 281-Statute

Canon 3098
A Statute is any valid Deed promulgated by Decree or Prescript by an Administrative Act of a Juridic Person and approved by a Superior Authority in accordance with these canons within the limits of their established authority.

Canon 3099
A Statute is not valid, but an inferior and false document if it does not conform to these canons.

Canon 3105
Any Statute founded on fraud is unenforceable as law.

Canon 3106
Any enforcement of a defective or fraudulent document as a false statute within the bounds of an inferior Juridic person is public notice and consent that no law exists and that those claiming to be officials do not act with any force of law.

Article 282-Ordinance

Canon 3107
An Ordinance is any Rescript or Authoritative Direction promulgated by a Juridic Person by Statute in accordance with these canons within the limits of their established authority.

Canon 3108
Any Rescript or Authoritative Direction that is not in accordance with these canons is not a valid Ordinance, nor Direction or Order but a false order and therefore null and void from the beginning.

Canon 3109
Any enforcement of a false order is automatically a grave offence against the law and the rule of law representing a direct injury against the law with no valid excuse.

Article 283-Jurisdiction

Canon 3110
Jurisdiction is the Authority, claimed Rights and Powers of one or more Officials to review, administer and issue certain Decrees, Prescripts, Statutes or Ordinances for a given Juridic Person or Society. Jurisdiction most frequently applies to the Authority of a Court to hear and adjudicate a matter, particularly in the valid publication of Ordinances.

Canon 3111
The word Jurisdiction comes from combining two ancient Latin words iuro meaning “to swear, make an oath” and dicio meaning “power, influence, authority of word; to speak, to argue”. Therefore, Jurisdiction by definition is dependent upon the making of a sacred oath associated with speech or argument first before “some authority or power capable of determining the validity of such speech or argument”.
Canon 3112
By definition, any Official who refuses to produce their oaths and be bound by them, have no Jurisdiction.

Canon 3113
Jurisdiction always rests on Authority first, Power second and any claimed Rights last.

Canon 3120
The Society of One Heaven, also known as the First See, also known as the Holly See and True Holy See, also known as Heaven, is judged by no one.

Canon 3121
Jurisdiction presumed by claimed "rights" such as *jus in rem*, *jus in personam* and *jus gentium* have nor force nor effect when challenged by superior claims of rights and title.

Canon 3122
It is solely the right of the Supreme Court of One Heaven to adjudicate all matters, cases, statutes and Form in accordance with these canons and the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

**Article 284-Personal Jurisdiction**

Canon 3123
Personal Jurisdiction, also known as “Nationality Jurisdiction” and “Nationality, Protective and Universality Principles” is the Authority granted through the claim of “Jus In Rem” supported by claimed customary (Roman) law through lex situs (law of the place in which the property is situated) to one or more Officials to review, administer and issue certain Decrees, Prescripts, Statutes or Ordinances for a given Juridic Person or Society.

Canon 3124
*Jus in Rem* is Latin for “right against a thing” and according to Roman Cult law means “a claim of right enforceable against anyone in the world interfering with that claim founded on some specific relationship, status or particular property accorded legal protection from interference by anyone”.

Canon 3125
Lex situs is the shortened Latin phrase *lex loci rei sitae* meaning “law of the place in which the property is situated” and is founded on a set of procedures and rules called the "Conflict of Laws" or Private International Law of the Roman Cult and its vassals.

Canon 3126
Under Roman law, *Jus In Rem* is able to be applied as the primary claim to Personal Jurisdiction on the basis that a man or woman was born or naturalized within the boundaries of the state and therefore a record of birth under Roman time was created including a set of Cestui Que Vie Trusts or "secret testamentary trusts". Therefore, because the state claims "ownership" of the register and the trusts, it claims "ownership" of the man or woman as property.
Canon 3127
The word "Name" is derived from the Latin word nomen which means "slave title, debtor slave". The word "Family" is also from Latin and means "domestic slaves of a household or estate (state)". Therefore, when a Roman Court claims Jurisdiction by Personal Jurisdiction and Jus In Rem it is a claim based on the claimed status of the man or woman as a bonded slave and not as an emancipated and equal member of a society.

Canon 3128
All forms of slavery, whether voluntary or involuntary, legal or unlawful are considered an abomination and against the acknowledge precepts of civilized society. Therefore, no Roman Court may lawfully claim Personal Jurisdiction by any means of any man, woman or person that comes before it.

Canon 3129
In contrast to the false and flawed claims of Personal Jurisdiction, all members of Ucadia and One Heaven recognize the first and true form of Jurisdiction of Divine Jurisdiction through jus divinum by Pactum De Singularis Caelum and Canonum De Lex Divina regardless of their location.

Canon 3130
A claim of jus in rem based on false claims of slavery can never be superior to a claim of jus divinum by Pactum De Singularis Caelum. Therefore, a Roman Court can never have legitimate Personal Jurisdiction over a member of One-Heaven when they have identified themselves as such.

Article 285-Territorial Jurisdiction

Canon 3131
Territorial Jurisdiction, also known as “Sovereign Jurisdiction” is the geographical area of earth or sea through the claim of “Jus Gentium” supported by claimed customary (Roman) law through lex loci (law of the place) by which one or more Officials are granted the Authority to review, administer and issue certain Decrees, Prescripts, Statutes or Ordinances for a given Juridic Person or Society.

Canon 3132
Jus Gentium is Latin for “the law of nations” and refers to a generally accepted convention of Private International law of the Roman Cult meaning “a claim of right enforceable against any other state or nation in the world from interfering with that right when an action is brought against a person or thing”.

Canon 3136
A claim of jus gentium based on false claims of slavery and inferior Roman trusts can never be superior to a claim of jus civitatis and Divine Trust, True Trust and Superior Trust by Canonum De Ius Positivum. Therefore, a Roman Court can never have legitimate Territorial Jurisdiction over a member of One-Heaven when they have identified themselves as such.

Article 286-Subject-Matter Jurisdiction

Canon 3137
Subject Matter Jurisdiction, also known as "subjectum", is the historic convention of certain subjects to be heard by certain bodies and Officials and the Authority granted
through the claim of “Jus In Personam” supported by claimed customary (Roman) law through *lex specialis* (law governing a specific subject matter) granted to one or more Officials to review, administer and issue certain Decrees, Prescripts, Statutes or Ordinances for a given Juridic Person or Society.

**Canon 3144**
A claim of *jus in personam* based on false claims of consent can never be superior to a claim of *jus consensum* by Canonum De Ius Cogitatum. Therefore, a Roman Court can never have legitimate Subject-Matter Jurisdiction over a member of One-Heaven when they have identified themselves as such.

**Article 287-Guilty**

**Canon 3145**
Guilty is an ancient commercial legal term associated with Private Chartered Guilds of the Roman Cult throughout Europe from the 13th Century meaning either a payment made “in gold” to a Private Guild or a debt or fine owed to a Private Guild. The official currency of the Kingdom of the Netherlands until the introduction of the Euro was called gulden (guilder) in honor of the origin of the debt/currency system of ancient Private Chartered Guilds of the Roman Cult.

**Canon 3146**
The word Guilty originates from 14th Century English/Dutch gilde, from 13th Century Venetian/Italian gilda meaning “guild, payment (in gold), debt or fine owed to the guild”. The word gilda itself derived from 8th Century Khazarian/Magyar languages kulta meaning “gold”. In the Finnish language today, kulta still means “gold” and Kilta means “guild”.

**Canon 3153**
A member of the Private Bar Guild such as a judge or magistrate that forces an accused to plead either “Guilty” or “Not Guilty” to the exclusion of other valid pleas means that without valid consent of the accused, the judge or magistrate accepts the debt and liability personally.

**Article 288-Plea**

**Canon 3154**
A Plea is formal prayer demanded within the Roman Courts of the Private Bar Guilds in answer to a claim of controversy that formally establishes the acknowledgment of the accused that jurisdiction has been perfected and the manner of law and procedures by which the accused requests the matter to be reviewed.

**Canon 3156**
In the absence of a valid Plea, a matter cannot proceed nor judgment be rendered.

**Canon 3163**
An accused may choose only one (1) prayer of remittance from seven (7) valid choices to offer the Court:
(i) Remittere Venae, also known as “remit the indulgence”; or
(ii) Respondere Non Debet, also known as “the respondent cannot be bound or held liable” as a “claim of privilege”.


**Article 289-Force**

Canon 3164
Force, is either valid lawful compulsion by authority to perform or refrain from certain actions or unlawful violence. When properly authorized, force is also known as "enforcement".

Canon 3165
The word force comes from the Latin fortis meaning "strong, sturdy, brave or resolute".

Canon 3174
Any military or police that refuses to obey a lawful order of enforcement issued by an Official Person in accordance with these canons is guilty of treason, extreme dishonor and consents and agrees to any and all punishment and disgrace.

**Article 290-Warrant**

Canon 3175
A Warrant is a form of writ issued by a competent authority to one or more agents commanding certain acts to be performed whilst granting the agent(s) limited protection from liability or responsibility for any injury or claim against them that may occur as a result of the execution of the commanded acts.

Canon 3176
The word warrant originates from three Latin words vere meaning "truly, really and correctly", re/rea meaning "accused or culprit" and ante meaning "before the time or place; in front". Hence the literal original meaning of warrant is "truly, really and correctly give notice to the accused before the time or place of hearing the accusations".

Canon 3182
All forms of Letters of Marque and Reprisal issued by any official claiming authority ultimately from the law of the Roman Cult are hereby unauthorized, having no force of law and null and void from the beginning.

**Article 291-Arrest**

Canon 3183
Arrest is the act of detaining a man or woman by lawful procedure on the presumption of probable cause for the purpose of the investigation of one or more alleged offences on the presumption that such actions are lawful. The detainment of a man or woman without probable cause is called kidnapping and a serious offence in itself.

Canon 3187
An accused is entitled to a lawful arrest. Failure to follow lawful arrest procedure means any such arrest is unlawful and any evidence gathered under such an unlawful arrest is inadmissible as evidence.
**Article 292-Detention**

Canon 3188
Detention is the enforced deprivation of liberty of a man or woman acting as surety to a Person on account of a serious allegation, conviction or clear and present risk to a community or Juridic society at large.

Canon 3192
The imprisonment of a man or woman should be an act of last resort and not an act of first response. Any Juridic society that chooses imprisonment of its members ahead of genuine reform is devoid of justice.

**Article 293-Coercion**

Canon 3193
Coercion is the restraint or compulsion of another by force.

Canon 3194
The word coercion is derived from two Latin words co meaning "together" and arcere meaning "to inclose, confine or keep off".

Canon 3196
A judge or magistrate that uses threat as a means of coercion removes both their authority to hear the matter and immunity from personal liability.

**Article 294-Controversy**

Canon 3197
A Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two opposing sides concerning one or more matters of presumption. Any matter for adjudication before a court is by definition a controversy.

Canon 3198
The word controversy comes from the Latin controversia meaning "dispute, argument or debate".

Canon 3203
The party that first brings the Controversy retains all liability until the matter is resolved either for or against their presumptions. In matters involving a Controversy concerning a financial sum, the losing party of the argument normally is responsible for payment.

**Article 295-Civil Controversy**

Canon 3204
A Civil Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two opposing sides concerning an alleged cause of action and one or more matters of presumption where the Government is not the Accuser.

**Article 296-Criminal Controversy**
Canon 3206
A Criminal Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two opposing sides concerning an alleged offence and one or more matters of presumption where the Government is the Accuser.

Canon 3215
The first injured party retains the right to first bring forward a suit against any Person who is alleged to have committed an injury to them, or to permit the second party to act on their behalf. If the injured party of higher standing declines to pursue remedy against the alleged injury, then the option to pursue remedy falls to the next injured party.

Article 297-Instructional Controversy

Canon 3216
A Instructional Controversy is a form of public dispute against at least two opposing sides concerning a law and one or more matters of presumption of law and no compensation is sought other than pertaining to one or more issues of law.

Article 298-Forum

Canon 3218
A Forum is the realm of Time, Space and Venue in which a Suit may be adjudicated according Lex causae (form of law) using Lex Fori (laws of the forum) by a valid Court.

Canon 3220
Any claimed Spiritual Forum or Court, or derivation of purely spiritual court such as Rota or Sanhedrin and all claimed powers and matters are hereby transferred to the venue of the Supreme Court of One Heaven.

Canon 3223
Lex Fori are the laws governing the Forum in the adjudication of any matter. Accordingly, the first and primary Lex Fori of any valid Forum are these Canons and associated Ucadia Law and none other.

Article 299-Roman Court

Canon 3224
A Roman Court is a Forum for the exclusive private business of a Law (Bar) Guild sanctioned by the Roman Cult, also known as the Vatican, in which members of the guild presume certain roles on behalf of the "government" in order to make profit for the guild and its members through direct asset seizure and the commercialization of various securities, bonds and bailments.

Canon 3225
The meaning and source of the word "court" in respect of Roman Court is derived from the Latin word cautio meaning "securities, bond and bailment" as the primary commercial business of ancient Roman Cult sanctioned law guilds since the 13th Century.
Canon 3226
Prior to the creation of the Bar Associations in the 19th Century, the private Bar Guilds were known as "guilds" as well as "livery" companies and often by the name as Judges and Notaries since the 13th Century coinciding with the invention of Indulgences of the Roman Cult.

Canon 3227
In order to make “guild” money, called “Guilt” or “Guilty”, the Private Bar Guilds normally oversee a unique hidden trust for each controversy or “suit” that comes into the private Roman Court. Any bonds that are generated, called “Guilt bonds” are connected to the hidden trust, which the private Bar Guild members are sworn to deny exists.

Canon 3228
A Roman Court does not operate according to any true rule of law, but by presumptions of the law. Therefore, if presumptions presented by the private Bar Guild are not rebutted they become fact and are therefore said to stand true. There are twelve (12) key presumptions asserted by the private Bar Guilds which if unchallenged stand true being Public Record, Public Service, Public Oath, Immunity, Summons, Custody, Court of Guardians, Court of Trustees, Government as Executor/Beneficiary, Agent and Agency, Incompetence, and Guilt:

Article 300-Ucadian Court

Canon 3229
A Ucadian Court, also known as "Court" is any official Forum of three or more True or Divine Persons under the by-laws of any Juridic Society Person for the administration of Justice by which all those gathered consent for one as an Official Person as Judge under demonstrated oath of obligation to the others before them.

Canon 3230
The meaning and source of the word "court" in respect of Ucadian Court is derived from the Latin word cohortis meaning "enclosed yard, company of officials, military unit". This meaning cannot possibly be applied to a Roman Court, as the primary purpose or Roman Cult Courts was to profit from crime, hence the definition cautio meaning "securities, bond and bailment" as the primary commercial business of ancient Roman Cult sanctioned law guilds since the 13th Century.

Canon 3233
There is no higher court than the Supreme Court of One Heaven.

Canon 3234
The Apostolic Prothonotaries and the Rota acknowledge the superior jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of One Heaven. Therefore all matters before the Rota are subject to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of One Heaven.

Article 301-Execution

Canon 3235
Execution is the formal act of carrying into effect an instruction, decision or policies issued by an Executor or their delegate (“agent”) concerning the administration of a trust under their jurisdiction.
The word Execution comes from the Latin excutio meaning “to examine, review or inspect; to shake out or off; to knock out, drive out, discard or banish”. The Latin word itself is derived from two primary Latin words ex meaning "by reason of, through or in accordance with and cutis meaning "skin (flesh)". Hence excutio is the actions of the executor being the “executor”.

In the execution of law, a formal process has existed since the times of ancient Civilization whereby a suitably constituted forum will be established to review any matter of controversy and that the Executor or a duly appointed agent or agents will adjudicate the matter according to clear and defined policies.

**Article 302-Judge**

A Judge is an Official Person attributed to a man or woman by appointed through solemn public oath, in order to administer justice according to the Policies ("statutes") of the Juridic Person within the limits of power established for their office.

A Judge who remains a member of a Bar Association, failing to openly repudiate their membership shall automatically cause all their judgments to be invalid, unlawful and subject to immediate suppression.

**Article 303-Suit**

A Suit is the collection of several Documents and other Evidence relating to a controversy that describes one or more Offences alleged against one or more Persons to be heard before a Court in either a non-purpose Forum or a dedicated Forum such as an Oratory.

Failure to dismiss a matter of controversy in which those who brought the matter failed to fully disclose all the facts in their possession is a grave injury to the law.

**Article 304-Accusator**

Accusator is the formal role of a party that brings one or more accusations against another that by law demands a competent forum for hearing, resolution and compensation. The Accusator is responsible for the preparation, analysis and conducting the suit against an accused man or woman on behalf of the society.

The word Accusator comes from the Latin accusator meaning "the one who accuses" and was the formal title given to the party who first brought the accusations of a controversy before a competent Forum.
Canon 3256
Prosecutor is a 16th Century term created for Roman Courts and comes from two Latin terms being Pro Se meaning “for one’s own behalf” and cutis “skin (flesh)”. Hence Pro+Se+Cutis literally means “on behalf of one’s own skin” or a Beneficiary De Son Tort or simply the “false beneficiary”.

Canon 3257
The Roman Cult and the private law guilds corrupted the role of the Accusator and replaced it with the role of the "Prosecutor" in the 16th Century to both comply with the principles of the Sacrament of Penance upon which all Roman Suits are based and secondly to comply with trust law. Under Trust law it is the beneficiary that brings the complaint to the Executor, not a Trustee or non-related party. Furthermore, by presuming the role of the accused in making the accusation, the Prosecutor perfects the "prayer of confession" consistent with the Roman Cult sacrament of Penance.

Canon 3259
As the purpose of the role of the Prosecutor is founded on trickery and corruption of the law to usurp the position of the accused, the use of the word Prosecutor is forbidden in any Ucadian Court.

Article 305-Arraignment

Canon 3260
Arraignment is the formal reading of a criminal complaint (indictment), in the presence of the defendant, to (a) inform them of the charges against them, (b) present the preliminary facts of the suit against the primary facts of the indictment offences and (c) receive the plea of the defendant.

Canon 3261
An indictment is a formal written statement accusing a man, woman or person of one or more charges which, by law, are declared to be an offense.

Article 306-Summons

Canon 3262
A Summons is a formal writ of demand for someone to attend an Official Forum and Event at a given time and day based on one or more presumptions that if not rebutted in writing before the day and time are presumed to stand true.

Canon 3263
The word Summons was created in the 16th Century from two Latin words sumo meaning "to take up, to presume, assume, arrogate or undertake; to exact a punishment" and monere meaning "to remind, advise, warn, instruct or foretell"

Canon 3267
As a True Person is both Executor and Beneficiary of their mind, body and soul, no party may rightfully claim higher authority to compel them to attend any forum or event against their will. Providing such false presumptions are rebutted prior to the day and time listed on a summons, the instrument and its presumptions cease to have any effect.

Canon 3268
The ignoring of a competent rejection of a summons received by a True Person negates its legitimacy.
**Article 307-Hearing**

Canon 3269
A Hearing is an administrative proceeding by one or more authorized guardians concerning the acts of certain wards under their control. The most common form of hearing is a court hearing by magistrates and judges as presumed “guardians” over residents and citizens as presumed “wards and paupers”.

Canon 3270
The word hearing comes from the word “hear” a 17th Century word combination two ancient Latin phrases in popular use being heia (pronounced “here”) meaning “come on!, come now (to this place)!” and heres (also pronounced “here”) meaning “heir, heiress or successor”. Hence the literal original meaning of hearing is a "calling of successors to a place".

Canon 3273
As the claimed powers of Guardian by the private Bar Guild and Roman societies is founded on fraud and injury again the principles of law, all claimed forms of Guardian by the Private Bar Guild and Roman Governments is null and void from the beginning.

**Article 308-Jury**

Canon 3274
A Jury is a sworn body of persons convened to render a rational, impartial verdict and a finding of fact on a legal question officially submitted to them, or to set a penalty or judgment in a jury trial of a court of law.

Canon 3277
When an accused chooses a trial by jury, they automatically forfeit any absolution sentence options. This cannot be changed, challenged in anyway after the fact of the accused opting for a trial or hearing.

**Article 309-Trial**

Canon 3278
A Trial is a test of the facts and arguments presented by the Prosecution versus the Defense relating to one or more Offences against a Person in order to determine Innocence or Culpability.

Canon 3280
In principle, justice demands that all trials be in public- that is, are open to the scrutiny of the public, accountable to the public and not held in secret. In this regard, it remains a right of the public to know which men, women or persons, under what charges and at which Court(s) such matters will be heard.

**Article 310-Verdict**

Canon 3281
A Verdict is the formal deliberation by either a judge or jury concerning a trial resolving itself for each Offence as either in the affirmative, implying culpability or negative implying innocence.
Canon 3283
The verdict is the finding of the jury on the questions of fact submitted to it.

Article 311-Sentence

Canon 3284
A Sentence is an Order following a valid Verdict, or admission of Culpability at Arraignment which applies a Form of Punishment upon a convicted Person in recognition of their culpability.

Canon 3287
Before a sentence is rendered, the accused found guilty by a jury or finding of fact must be permitted their Adlocution being their third and final opportunity speak to their defense.

Article 312-Defense

Canon 3288
Defense is the rebuttal of formal accusations and charges of committing one or more offences through lawful process. Therefore, a Person charged with one or more offences is called a Defendant.

Canon 3292
Any man or woman holding membership to any Bar Society, or subsequent equivalent including claimed qualification as a lawyer or any other para-legal position controlled by the standards of the Bar Society shall be banished from any and all courts and activities of Law.

Article 313-Presentation

Canon 3293
Presentation is a form of defense whereby an accused appoints another called a "actor" under oath and written agreement to act on their behalf before a competent Court.

Canon 3295
Given a solemn oath and signed agreement is required for any man or woman to be duly appointed a legitimate Advocate or Agent, no current member of a private Bar Guild can lawfully be an Advocate or Agent without repudiating either their absolute vow to their Guild or the oath to their client.

Article 314-Attendance

Canon 3296
Attendance is when a man, woman, or aggregate of men and women present themselves to a valid Court as Sponsor for a Person that is Party to a Suit as either the party claiming Injury or the party accused of Injury.

Canon 3299
The failure to fully disclose the nature of the controversy and by whom such allegations have come upon the attendance of court or within three (3) days of arrest is a failure to establish proper jurisdiction. Therefore, any holding of a man or woman as surety for a Person in such a case is unlawful and an offence against the law.
Article 315-Visitation

Canon 3300
Visitation is when a man or woman in their lawful capacity as General Guardian over their legal name and persons and General Executor over their mind, body and spirit attends by official visit or extraordinary visit a Roman Court by special announcement or extraordinary announcement to assist in the administration of any unresolved controversies and ensure all duties are fulfilled.

Canon 3305
Should the public trustee and public servant of the Roman Court acting as judge refuse to acknowledge the opening pronouncement by the General Guardian and General Executor, it must be immediately clarified whether the public servant in question is seeking to act as Guardian De Son Tort and/or Executor De Son Tort and if so, let the record reflect this fact before any further injury occurs.

Article 316-Restitution

Canon 3306
Restitution is the formal process of the restoration of balance and compensation for losses on account of a proven injury, offence, wrong or claim.

Canon 3307
The word Restitution comes from the Latin restitutum meaning "to replace, restore, rebuild, renew, give back, return, reinstate, quash, reverse or reform".

Article 317-Remedy

Canon 3309
Remedy is the lawful means to recover a right or prevent its loss; or to prevent or obtain restitution for a wrong or offence.

Canon 3310
The word remedy originates from the Latin remedium meaning "cure or medicine".

Canon 3312
For every right, there is a remedy; where there is no remedy, there is no right. Therefore, in the absence of remedy, there is no law.

Article 318-Punishment

Canon 3313
Punishment is a Form whereby the Surety for a Person lawfully convicted of an Offence agrees to some kind of actual suffering and hardship as consideration for Remedy to the Injury associated with the Offence.

Canon 3321
The enforcement of Punishment that is manifestly greater than the alleged Offence is a serious crime and grave miscarriage of Justice.
Article 319-Absolution

Canon 3322
Absolution is the forgiveness and formal pronouncement of setting free a guilty person of all their crimes by a certain date upon their acknowledgment of genuine remorse and reform of character. Absolution is one of only two forms of valid Punishment, the other being Penitence.

Canon 3326
Any Juridic society person that denies absolution and redemption within its statutes automatically injures the law. By definition, justice is absent in any society where either absolution or redemption are unobtainable.

Article 320-Penitence

Canon 3327
Penitence is the enforcement of punitive actions against a person who upon being lawfully convicted of one or more crimes demonstrates neither remorse nor a willingness to reform their character. Penitence is one of only two forms of valid Punishment, the other being Absolution.

Canon 3330
Unlike a man or woman who has admitted early to guilt and has shown a willingness to reform, a man or woman who refuses to admit guilt automatically indicates that a period of compulsory actions must be applied "against their will" for some period.

Article 321-Appeal

Canon 3331
An Appeal is a formal challenge to a verdict by a judge or magistrate or a challenge to the terms of a sentence.

Canon 3333
A valid appeal application is one that is able to specifically define the existence of a fundamental error having occurred during the proceedings of the particular court on one of the following grounds:
(i) Omission of Fact as defined by the Criminal Code;
(ii) Error of admissability of evidence;
(iii) Deliberate omission of evidence.

Article 322-Pardon

Canon 3334
Pardon is the forgiveness of a crime and the penalty associated with it.

Article 323-Legal Realism
Canon 3336
Legal Realism is a pseudo-philosophy and doctrine founded in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century based on the principle that as all law is made by mankind and therefore subject to error, imperfection and presumption, only educated legal professionals have the skills to resolve “real-world” probable outcomes of particular cases based on that the law “is” not what it “ought to be”.
Canon 3340
Given Legal Realism is a deliberate corruption of all forms of law, philosophy of law and application of law, it is reprobate, forbidden and never permitted to be revived.

Article 324-Mortmanes

Canon 3341
Mortmanes, incorrectly listed in corrupted history books as "mortmain", is the legal fiction created in the 16th Century under the reign of King Henry VIII of England and his Venetian/Magyar advisers that the body corporate or "person" of a testamentary trust could be considered the same as a living person and therefore possess certain rights and privileges. The concept of "Mortmanes" is the foundation of the modern company/corporation.

Canon 3342
Mortmanes is formed from two ancient Latin words mortis meaning "death, corpse" and manes meaning "ghosts, shades of the dead, the lower world, bodily remains". Hence mortmanes or "mortmain" literally means "dead ghost or personality of the dead".

Canon 3346
Given Mortmanes and its use is reprobate, forbidden and never permitted to be revived, all Roman corporations are forbidden to continue in their present structure and must redeem themselves by the Day of Divine Redemption in accordance with the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum.

Article 325-Settlement (Birth) Certificate

Canon 3347
A Settlement Certificate, also known as a “Birth Certificate” since 1837, is an official document issued to validly recorded poor (paupers) granting them certain basic rights and entitlement to benefits in exchange for recognition of their status as being owned as “property” and lawful slaves, also known as indentured servants and bondsmen. A “settlement” therefore is equivalent to a voluntary slave plantation.

Canon 3362
As Birth Certificates and their use are a deliberate corruption of all forms of law, philosophy of law and application of law, the system is reprobate, forbidden and never permitted to be revived.

Article 326-Guardians (Board) Council

Canon 3363
The Board of Guardians, later known as “Guardian Committee” and simply as the “Council” of a County or Borough is a formal geographically bound body, constituted by various public statutes, granting certain legal authority and duty of care to its elected and appointed members for the physical, mental, personal and property interests of others, now commonly called “wards”. In most western nations today, the Board of Guardians is effectively the Town, City, County or Borough Council.
Canon 3371
Given the claimed authority and powers of the Town Clerk and their agents by claiming historic authority as effectively the “Clerk of the Guardians”, the “Clerk of the Peace”, the “Agent of the Clerk of the Privy Council”, the “Clerk of the Magistrates” and “Registrar of the Court of Record” is based on a historic of fraud, voluntary enslavement and false premise, all authority and power of Justices’ Clerks of Magistrates Courts and their principal is null and void from the beginning.

**Article 327-Sanity**

Canon 3372
Sanity, or “compos mentis”, is a legal term frequently mistaken as having any medical legitimacy whereby a Roman Court determines to its own satisfaction the time and place when a man or woman possesses sound mind and therefore is legally culpable for his or her behaviour.

Canon 3374
The word sanity comes from the Latin word sanitas meaning “healthy and sound condition of body; sound sense of mind; and correct and pure of spirit”.

Canon 3378
As Sanity and Insanity are a deliberate corruption of all forms of law, philosophy of law and application of law, they are reprobate, forbidden and never permitted to be revived.

**Article 328-Enemy of State**

Canon 3379
An Enemy of the State, also sometimes known as “enemy of the people” is any person or aggregate of persons, society or incorporated entity considered in conflict (“state of war”) with the policies of the Government.

Canon 3390
As private central banks and commercial banks have effectively been in a declared state of war against the people of developed societies for over sixty years, all such institutions are considered a threat to the security of humanity and prohibited organizations unless they have sought and obtained redemption in accordance with the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum before the Day of Redemption.

**Article 329-Prisoner of State**

Canon 3391
A Prisoner of State, also known as a “Political Prisoner” is any person who is entitled to certain rights by birth or citizenship and is denied such rights by alienation and imprisonment by the policies of the Government because their beliefs or actions are considered in conflict, opposition or a perceived “threat” to the elite.
Canon 3393
The most infamous use of such fascist and anti-capitalist law in history remains the United States of America against its own people, beginning with four laws passed by President John Adams in 1798 called the Alien and Sedition Acts, with one being the Alien Enemies Act 1798 still in effect and declared in force since the American Civil War. The law has been used to justify the theft of the private property of countless patriots and citizens of the United States by its Government.

Canon 3394
In 1940, the government of the District of Columbia falsely claiming to be the Government of the United States issued a new law called the Alien Registration Act (1940) effectively converting all United States citizens into registered resident aliens, disenfranchising them of all rights they believe are protected by the constitution. The law was repeated in many other nations with private central banks under Roman law.

Canon 3398
Given all Private International law and all statutes defining "prisoner of the state " are founded on fraud, organized crime and treason by members of government against their own people, all such law is considered null and void from the beginning having no effect.

Canon 3399
As private central banks and commercial banks have effectively been treating developed societies as "political prisoners" and "commercial slaves" for over sixty years, all such institutions are considered a threat to the security of humanity and prohibited organizations unless they have sought and obtained redemption in accordance with the sacred covenant Pactum De Singularis Caelum before the Day of Redemption.

Article 330-License

Canon 3402
A License (also spelled “licence”) is an official document under Roman law granting a privilege and/or immunity for some activity that would otherwise be deemed illegal by the policies of Government. Hence, a license is effectively a grant to perform an act that would otherwise be forbidden.

Canon 3409
Given all Roman law licenses and all statutes defining licenses are founded on fraud, organized crime and corruption by members of government against their own people, all such law is considered null and void from the beginning having no effect.

Article 331-Maritime Law

Canon 3410
Maritime Law, also later known as “Admiralty Law” is a body of law first formed by the Venetian/Magyar trading families and their agents in the 13th Century but falsely claimed of much earlier origin designed to impose and maintain commercial monopoly over all aspects of trade and commerce, impose certain occult related ritual and symbolism within the function of the law and to treat of men, women and children as mere property or “goods”, subject to the jurisdiction of “maritime law”.

Canon 3418
Given Maritime Law and Admiralty Law including all ritual is founded on fraud, organized crime, curses and corruption all such law is considered null and void from the beginning having no effect.

Article 332-Private Bar Guilds

Canon 3419
A Private Bar Guild, also known as a “Bar Association” and a “Bar Society” is a constituted elitist secret society and commercial guild franchise dedicated to commercializing, profiting and corrupting the laws of a particular broader community for the benefit of its own members. Private Bar Guilds or “Bar Associations” are the very worst secret societies to ever exist in the history of civilization.

Canon 3421
As the Private Bar Guilds are wholly dedicated to the corruption and manipulation of the law for organized criminal activity, all such societies, associations by any name or form are reprobate, forbidden and not permitted to be revived. In their place, a series of Colleges shall be formed dedicated to the ideals of restoring the law including but not limited to the College of Judges and the College of Clerks in accordance with the most sacred covenant Pactum de Singularis Caelum.

Article 333-Privileged International Government (PIG)

Canon 3422
Privileged International Government (“PIG”) constituted in 1783 in Venice, also known as “New World Order”, also known as “One World Government” and the “Illuminati” is a broad network and affiliation of privileged members of societies across the world, who have taken solemn oaths to benefit themselves and a “privileged elite” at the expense of their own people.

Canon 3425
Almost every single leading politician, banker, military leader, leading entrepreneur, religious leader, academics and artists have been the “PIGS” that have ensured the maintenance of the Prison Estate Nation System (“PENS”) since the 1930’s through personal desire for peer recognition, acquiescence that the system is “too large” to be held account, active complicity and simple cowardice. The Global PIG PEN is the single greatest corruption of law in human history, perverting the constitutions of countries, instituting laws that mean the Governments of most western nations are effectively “at war” with their own people.

Canon 3426
The tools by which the “PIG PEN” system functions is Private International Legislative Laws (“PILLS”) which are swallowed by the people as national statutes to some “higher ideal” when in fact such treaties and laws are designed as a “lock and key” to deprive people of their immutable rights and property.

Canon 3427
In accordance with the sacred historic spiritual notice known as Mandamus pronounced as part of Pactum De Singularis Caelum, all members of such secret societies, privileged elites have been given formal and final notice as to the Day of Divine Judgment and the accounting they must provide of their actions against the interests of their own children and their own communities.
Canon 3428
No claim of ignorance, fear, following orders or lack of notice shall be accepted by any former member of the privileged few upon their personal day of reckoning and Judgment following the coming of the Day of Divine Judgment in accordance with Pactum de Singularis Caelum. Nor can any temporal force halt the spiritual authority and events that lawfully end the false claims of the few over the many.