



Different Forms of Law

Although it is suggested that the word LAW is an acronym for Land, Air, Water, meaning that truth, rights and ethics are universal within these realms, and those who break the law can run but can't hide, the history of the word seems to suggest a different origin.

The first recorded use of a word meaning "law" dates back to the Proto-Indo-European word *Leg-h*, meaning to lie, or lay, which may have originated from Proto-Germanic word *Laga* meaning "that which is laid down."

The Old Norse word *Log* referencing law, means "things laid down or fixed." This transitioned to Old English *Lagu*, then Middle English, *Lawe*.

This would explain where the term "laying down the law" got its roots.

Today the law is a complex web of misdirection, deception and fraud, with the last 2500 years of human history becoming blurred to such an extent that it is almost impossible to tell where the jurisdiction of one form of law ends and another begins.

This is by design and has been done to hide the truth; No single person will even reach the bottom of it all.

The law today is fraught with many grey areas that cause disagreement and argument, however the following listed laws gives an elementary clear map.

Law Enforcement:

Law is not enforced; it is upheld or laid down. This is referring to laying out the truth, or holding up the truth for all to see.

Note: Whenever enforcement of law is being referenced, it shall always mean enforcement of *Policy*.

Law is based on agreement or consent. It is consent that makes the law; this is a Maxim of Law, which is a fundamental moral or ethical rule or principle.

Law is about balance, hence the symbolism of the scales with *lady Justice*. This is based on the Greek goddess Themis, who is honoured as clear-sighted, and the Roman goddess Justitia, honoured as representing the virtue of justice.



Rule of Law:

There is no rule of law. As mentioned previously, law is about balance and consent. For you to apply or administer law on to someone they must give consent, this is either through contract or choice by violating your rights.

For example: If someone chooses to steal from you, they have now consented for you to apply your law to them.

Simply put Law applies in violation of a person's right, or Law bound within a contract.

The term "Rule of Law" comes from Ancient Rome, where a ruler would decree the law, so if you accept this term you also accept a higher authority to rule over you.

Customary Law:

Sometimes referred to as Traditional Law, *Customary Law* historically is the tradition of indigenous people, who generationally pass on the culture, customs, ethics and procedures on to the new generation, often orally, including song, dance and even story telling.

Overtime a legal custom is then established that follows the pattern of behaviour that can be objectively verified within a particular social setting.

A claim can then be carried out in defence of "what has always been done is now accepted by law".

Marriage is one example of *Customary Law*. Age of consent is another. This is where the age of consent is agreed through history, custom and tradition, which is ethically the right thing to do.

Within history, most cultures celebrate coming of age, this is where all the rights and responsibilities are given to the child who has now become an adult.

Note: There is only one age of consent, within England it is 16. Other ages, such as 17, 18, and 21 are referred to as *Legal Age of Majority*, which is based in legislation, and have nothing to do with law.

Canon Law:

The term *Canon Law* comes from the Latin phrase, *Ius Canonicum* meaning "a System of Laws", controlled and enforced by hierarchical authorities.

The word *Canon* is also said to come from the Ancient Greek word *Kanon*, meaning a "straight measuring rod, or ruler".

Over time people within the Catholic Church used Canon Law to regulate, govern and control people towards the mission of the church.



Ecclesiastical law, which is supposed to be indirectly based upon immutable divine law and natural law, or the word of god, is now intertwined with Canon Law which controls the Roman Catholic Church, The Eastern Orthodox Church and the Anglian Communion Church.

Ecclesiastical Law:

Generally Ecclesiastical Law is the authoritative rules that govern the Christian Church, and covers internal policy and relations in secular power.

Note: The word secular means not connected with religious or spiritual matters, meaning that the secular power is referring to either the state or monarchy.

Although the history of the Christian Church is complexed, to better understand the legal system today, and to simplify the situation we should make the distinction between the “Free Christian Church” or “Protestant Church” and the “Church of Rome” or the “Roman Catholic Church”.

This distinction is due to the claim of the “Roman Catholic Church” to be the only Church, with their laws being of universal obligation.

With the creation of the Christian name, and adoption of the surname, legal fictions are created within ecclesiastical law, as all certificates of birth are controlled by the Vatican.

All deeds are controlled by the Vatican, through ecclesiastical law, and are in fact deeds of trust and not deeds of property.

For example: If you wished to change your name you would use the Ecclesiastical Deed Pole, however you are not changing your name, but the name of your legal fiction or corporation, which is controlled by the Vatican.

Trust Law:

A Trust is a legal entity created to hold property, where the property owner called the Trustor, Grantor or Settlor, transfers legal ownership to the trust.

The trust is then managed by a professional or family member called a Trustee, for the benefit of another person called the Beneficiary.

Although Trust law is extremely complicated, in layman’s terms, a trust separates the legal ownership from beneficial usage, or *User Rights* from *Property Rights*.

This is done to protect assets from various claims such as lawsuits and tax agencies.

A foundation is a trust, although it deals more with corporations, whereas a Trust deals with families.



Equity Law:

The word Equity originally means being fair and impartial, with the biblical meaning referring to justice, fairness and uprightness: God judges people with equity.

Equity law evolved over time alongside common law and is a legal system based on contract law, which is designed to obtain fairness and balance when other laws do not provide a solution.

This system of law was more about procedure and remedies than standardised rules. It allowed the individual to use their own documents and affirmments, such as notices and affidavits, to uphold their law, either broken through contract or a violation of their rights.

However, over time this system of law was taken over by the Catholic Roman Church and includes the follow:

1. Contract Law.
2. The Law of Commerce.
3. Trust Law.
4. Ecclesiastical law.

It also exists in both Civil and Common Law.

Common law and Equity Law work side by side, Common Law deals with crimes and is based within custom and usage, whereas Equity law deals with contracts, and laws thereof.

Theodosian Law:

Often referred to as the *Theodosian Code*, *Theodosian Law* is a collection of approximately 2500 imperial laws, from the Roman Empire under the rule of two Christian Emperors Theodosius II and Valentinian III, and published in the year *A.D. 438*.

Roman Law had always regulated the transfer of wealth from one generation to the next, with much of this wealth being channelled to the Patricians, and away from the Plebeians.

Note: The Patricians were the wealthy upper class of people, and were the ruling class of the early Roman Empire before its collapse which began in *A.D. 395* and Ended in *A.D. 476*.

While the Roman Empire was becoming Christian, emperors sought a greater share of the wealth taken from the Plebeians, and called upon the Imperial Church to control the Plebeians through the control of wills and testaments.

The Theodosian code always punished violators, with severe punishments such as flogging and torture, and became intertwined with Roman Civil Law.

However, although punishment was severe this did not stop the people who ultimately turned their backs on Civil Law, which lead to the collapse of Rome.



Justinian Law:

The Byzantine Empire was founded in the year *A.D. 330* and is also referred to as the Eastern Roman Empire which was the continuation of the Roman Empire, throughout the Middle Ages.

Justinian I also known as *Justinian the Great*, was the Byzantine emperor from *A.D. 527* to *A.D. 565*. He was responsible for creating the Code of Justinian, Roman Civil Law, or *Corpus Juris*, which is Latin for “body of law”.

The *Corpus Juris* is essentially military law, which is made up of the following:

1. Law of the legally dead.
2. Law of the Sea.
3. Law of the private merchant bankers.
4. Law of Corporations.

The modern day version of *Corpus Juris* controls foreign governing corporations and the banking system, which include the United Nations, United States and European Union as they are all corporations.

Accursius, who was a Roman Jurist, meaning he was an expert in writing law, perfected the *Corpus-Juris* in *A.D. 1230* with the introduction of the surname, just after the signing of the Magna Carta.

The Magna Carta gave the people the law of the land; however they were tricked into the jurisdiction of *Corpus-Juris* with the acceptance of the surname written in all caps.

With the creation of the surname, and illiteracy of the Plebeians within the Plebetoral system, the people were enslaved by accepting the title civilian, under the control of the civil law system.

The Byzantine Empire fell in the year 1453, although the legal system continued to this day.

Admiralty Law:

The High Court of Admiralty was first considered during the reign of Edward the 1st, 1272-1307 and it is now generally accepted that the court emerged after the Battle of Sluys in 1340, and became established in 1360 when it was granted jurisdiction over civil maritime cases.

These courts specified in disputes and claims arising from contracts and torts of the high seas, usually dealing with lost or spoiled cargo or disputes between a business owner and a ship-owner, who had failed to deliver.

Admiralty law or Court dealt with the different jurisdiction between the *Law of the Land* and the *Law of the Sea*, and ultimately gained control and seized the power to create the laws that would govern all ships.



Over time the *Law of the Land* has been replaced by the *Law of the Sea*, where water holds no mark.

Maritime Law:

Maritime Law refers to the regulations and policies that crew members are obligated to follow, and are considered the law of that ship.

The law of the ship, requiring member-SHIP, would cover hazards of ocean travel or personal injuries sustained while working on the vessel.

These laws would stipulate the duties and obligations of the crew and detail the benefits the captain would provide. Although workers' rights are covered under Maritime Law, they are at the discretion of the captain and are in fact privileges.

In layman's terms, Maritime Law refers to the laws on board ship, whereas Admiralty Law has the power to create said laws, and control all ships.

Meaning, citizens within the Plebetoral system have been conditioned to accept "Maritime Law" as doctrine, and are treated as "crewmen" aboard a "citizen-ship", who must follow orders issued by the Captain governed by a group of authoritarian corporate people who have claimed "Admiralty Status".

English Law:

English Law is the Common Law legal system of England and Wales, comprising mainly of criminal law and civil law.

However since 1189, the concept of English Law had just been Common Law, and did not include the civil law system. Meaning there was no comprehensive codification of law.

This system of law developed in England's Court of Common Pleas and other Common Law courts, and overtime became corrupted and controlled by a panel of judges who declared the law derived from custom and precedent.

English Law in modern times covers 4 main areas of law:

1. Tort Law.
2. Contract law.
3. Property law.
4. Criminal law.

All courts in England are still common law courts, for the people, by the people.



Case Law:

The simple official definition of case law is; law established by the outcome of former cases.

The process is deciding a disputed point of “law” by a panel of judges, with the outcome being recorded, changing or clarifying the “law”, which sets a precedent in which all other courts are bound, and must apply in later cases.

This form of law is based on examples of previous cases, rather than constitutional, statute or regulatory law.

Using the detailed facts of previously resolved cases by court or similar tribunals, these decisions are used to create new “law”, adding to the ever increasing catalogue of court incidents, called Case Law.

Common Law is often confused with Case Law, as Common Law is based on judicial precedent; however this means the *process* of a court, NOT the *outcome* of the court.

Furthermore, when questioning the word “Law”, which is used within the term “Case Law” it is found to mean the Law within a contract or agreement, meaning that this is private law or contract law.

If two people are in a dispute over the law within their private contract or violation of rights, then clearly their private disagreement does not involve the lives of others not associated with the case, and if this is true and for freedom to exist it must be, then nor can the outcome of their case.

So when we apply Equity Law, or Contract Law to Case Law, then there can be no other conclusion than the outcome of any Case Law cannot be applied to anyone without contract, furthermore any attempt to do so would be a tort or even a criminal act, as it would be a violation of consent.

Case Law should be used as reference only, and cannot or should not be applied to anyone not associated to the original case.

However, those who work for corporations registered with government are bound by all forms of law.



Other Forms of Law:

There are many different forms of law, almost too many to list each one in detail, and the very idea of so many laws can be daunting, however when it is realised that the word “Law” is in fact referring to “colour of law” then things become much more clear.

If a document is only “colour of law” then it is not law at all, but only functioning as law if agreed upon.

In layman’s terms, they are not laws at all but policies, requiring your signature, and consent to have any authority over you.

Here are some examples:

Banking <i>Law</i>	Commercial <i>Law</i>	Corporate <i>Law</i>	Criminal <i>Law</i>	Employment <i>Law</i>
Environment <i>Law</i>	EU <i>Law</i>	Family <i>Law</i>	Human Rights <i>Law</i>	Insurance <i>Law</i>
Media <i>Law</i>	Public <i>Law</i>	Shipping <i>Law</i>	Sports <i>Law</i>	Tax <i>Law</i>
Administrative <i>Law</i>	Bankruptcy <i>Law</i>	Civil Rights <i>Law</i>	International <i>Law</i>	Immigration <i>Law</i>

When you replace the word *Law* with *Policy*, the deception is easy to see.

Proclamation:

Proclamation is the title given to the action of **Proclaiming** a state, affirmation or declaration; it is a combination of two words, “pro” meaning forward, and “claim” meaning to state or assert that something is the case, sometimes done without providing evidence or proof.

Proclamation is usually used within an official formal public announcement. One of the functions of a proclamation is to bring in new “law” for members of the public.

Within government legislation, and within the legal system, for a new “law” to be created, first a policy must be drawn up and proposed, and then it must be proclaimed by someone to be “Law”.

Meaning within legislation a proclamation is required to bring in “colour of law”, a person must stand by and take the responsibility of this proclamation. It must be signed and dated.

Much of what is referred to as law within the legal system has not been proclaimed, and does not have a proclamation date as no one within government wants to be responsible for it.

Note: When someone attempts to apply legislation onto to you, it would be prudent to ask for the proclamation date and who did the proclaiming.

Within legislation these “colour of law” require proclamation to be enforceable, so they make you proclaim it by the action of opening the letter.



Navigating Law:

Trying to navigate through all this is almost impossible; however there are few easy rules to remember that will help, such as:

1. None of these are “The Law”, but Policy.
2. The Law is unwritten and unspoken.
3. If you have to look it up, it is NOT law, but policy.
4. If it is written down, it is someone else’s law.
5. You need to know who is quoting the law to ascertain any obligation.
6. Any “law” that refers to a monarchy is Crown law.
7. Any “law” that refers to a government is Constitutional law.