

In The Chancery Court For Jackson County, Missouri

denny ray hardin] Mass Action
and the People of the]
United States of America]
Plaintiff]
vs] Case Number: 1916CV05668
]
Gary A. Fenner, Judge]
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS]	
and All B.A.R. Associations]
Within the United States of America]
Defendants.]

“Amicus Curiae Brief”

Comes Now, denny ray hardin to present the “Traditional Principles of Law” commonly referred to as “Legal Maxims”. These have been numbered for ease of referral and are now a part of this “Public Record” to be examined at trial. Notes have been added for understanding of why that legal maxim has been selected. All legal maxims are available, over 900 have been selected as applicable to this cause

of action. Some benefit Plaintiff, some benefit the Defendants and others are for the court. The reason for this brief is as follows:

980 *Vocabula atrium explicanda sunt secundum definitiones prudentium.*

“Terms of art are to be explained according to the definitions of those who are experienced in that art.”

Note: In this cause of action, the art is the law, judges are deemed experienced in this art and are required to justify their judgments by the law. This is the reason for presenting this brief to allow judges to understand the law Plaintiff can apply to this cause of action for reference in their “just judgment”. Therefore, I come as a friend of the court (amicus curiae).

Respectfully Submitted,

denny ray hardin, a living man

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Certificate of Service

I, denny ray hardin, do hereby certify a copy of the Foregoing was mailed by certified mail on this ____ day of December, 2022 as follows:

Gary A. Fenner, Judge

C/O UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

400 East 9th Street

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Eric Schmitt, Attorney General/UNITED STATES SENATOR, ELECT.

C/O Missouri Attorney General's Office

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Notice to the Principal is notice to the Agent,

Notice to the Agent is notice to the Principal.

All are with knowledge without excuse.

denny ray hardin, a living man

Legal Maxims

1. *A communi observantia non est recedendum.*

“Common observance (or usage) is not to be departed from.”

2. *Accipere quid ut justitiam facias non est tam accipere extorquere.*

“To accept anything as a reward for doing justice is rather extorting than accepting.”

3. *Acta in uno probant in alia nisi inter easdem personas.*

“Things done in one action cannot be taken as evidence in another, unless it is between the same parties.”

4. *Actio non facit nisi mens sit rea.*

“An act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is guilty.”

5. *Actio non detour non damnificato.*

“An action is not given to one who is not injured.”

6. *Aequitas agit in persona.*

“Equity acts on the person.”

7. *Aequitas est correctio legis generaliter latae qua parte deficit.*

“Equity is a sort of perfect reason that interprets and amends written law; comprehended in no written text, but consisting of reason alone.”

8. *Aequitas est quasi equalitas.*

“Equity is as it were equality.”

9. *Aequitas ignorantiae opitulatur, oscitantiae non item.*

“Equity assists ignorance but not complacency (or carelessness).”

10. *Aequitas non facit jus, sed juri auxiliatur.*

“Equity does not create a right, but aids the right.”

11. *Actore non probante, reus absolvitur.*

“If a plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is acquitted.

12. *Actori incumbit onus probandi.*

“The burden of proof rests on the plaintiff.”

13. *Ad quaestiones legis iudices, et non juratores, respondent.*

“Judges, and not jurors, answer questions of law.”

14. *Ad officium justiciariorum spectat unicuique coram eis placitanti justitiam exhibere.*

“It is the duty of justices to administer justice to everyone pleading before them.”

15. *Aequitas nunquam contravenit leges.*

“Equity never contravenes the laws.”

16. *Aequitas sequitur legem.*

“Equity follows the law.”

17. *Aequitas et bonum est lex legume.*

18. “What is equitable and good is the law of laws.”

19. *Affectio tua noman imponit opera tuo.*

“Your motive gives a name to your act.”

20. *Affectus punitur licet non sequatur effectur.*

“The intention is punished even if the object is not achieved.”

21. *Affirmanti, non neganti, incumbit probatio.*

“The proof is incumbent on the one who affirms, not the one who denies.”

22. *Affirmantis est probare.*

“The person who affirms must prove.”

23. *Agentes et consentientes pari poena plectentur.*

“Acting and consenting parties will be liable to the same punishment.”

24. *A justitia (quasi a quodam fonte) omnia jura emanant.*

“From justice (as from a fountain) all rights flow.”

25. *A l'impossible nul n'est tenu.*

“No one is bound to do what is impossible.”

26. *Aliquis non debet esse judex in propria causa, quia non potest esse judex et pars.*

“A person ought not to be judge in his own cause, because he cannot act both as judge and party.”

27. *Aliud est celare, aliud tacere.*

“To conceal is one thing, to be silent another.”

28. *Angliae jura in omni casu libertati dant favorem.*

“The laws of England are favorable in every case to liberty.”

29. *Animus ad omne jus ducit.*

“The mind brings every right unto itself. Often explained: It is the intention that all law applies.”

30. *Animus hominis est anima scripti.*

“The intention of the person is the soul of the instrument.”

31. *Apices juris non stunt jura.*

“Legal niceties are not law.”

32. *Arbitrium ext judicium.*

“An award is a judgment.”

33. *Argumentum ab auctoritate est fortissimum in lege.*

“An argument drawn from authority is the strongest in law.”

34. *Argumentum ab impossibili plurimum valet in lege.*

“An argument drawn from an impossibility has the greatest validity in law.”

35. *Argumentum ab inconvenient plurimum valet in lege.*

“An argument drawn from what is unsuitable (or improper) has the greatest validity in law.”

36. *Argumentum a communiter accidentibus in jure frequens est.*

“An argument from things commonly happening is frequent in law.”

37. *Argument a divisione est fortissimum in jure.*

“An argument based on a subdivision of the subject is most powerful in law.”

38. *Argumentum a majori ad minus negative non valet; valet e converse.*

“An argument from greater to the lesser is of no force in the negative; conversely (in the affirmative) it is valid.”

39. *Argumentum a simili valet in lege.*

“An argument by analogy (from similar case) has force in law.”

40. *Assignatus utitur jure auctoris.*

“An assignee is clothed with the rights of the principal.”

41. *Audi alteram partem.*

“Hear the other side. No one should be condemned unheard.”

42. *A verbis legis non est recedendum.*

“From the words of the law there is to be no departure.”

43. *Baratriam committit qui propter pecuniam justitiam baractat.*

“A person is guilty of barratry who sells justice for money.”

44. *Cessante ratione legis cessat et ipsa lex.*

“When the reason of the law ceases, the law itself also ceases.”

45. *Culpa lata dolo aequiparatur.*

“Gross negligence is equivalent to fraud.”

46. *Culpa tenet (teneat) suos auctores.*

“A fault binds (or should bind) its own authors.”

47. *Cam action fuerit mere criminalis, institui poterit ab initio criminaliter vel civiliter.*

“When an action is purely criminal, it can be instituted from the beginning either criminally or civilly.”

48. *Cam absunt testimonia rerum, quid opus est verbis?*

“When the proofs of facts are present, what need is there of words.”

49. *Curia cancellariae officinal justitiae.*

“The court of chancery is the workshop of justice.”

50. *Derogatur legi cum pars detrahitur; abrogatur legi, cum prorsus tollitur.*

“There is derogation from a law when part of it is taken away; there is abrogation of a law when it is abolished entirely.”

51. *Designatio justiciariorum est a rege; jurisdiction vero ordinaria a lege.*

“The appointment of justices is by the king, but their ordinary jurisdiction is by the law.”

52. *Designatio unius est exclusion alterius, et expressum facit cessare tactitum.*

“The designation of one is the exclusion of the other; and what is expressed prevails over what is implied.”

53. *De similibus ad similia eadem ratione procedendum est.*

“From like things we are to proceed by the same rule. That is we are allowed to argue from the analogy of cases.”

54. *De similibus idem est iudicium.*

“Concerning like things the judgment is the same.”

55. *Destruere, id quod prius structum, et factum fuit, penitus evertere et diruere.*

“To destroy that which was previously built and made is utterly to overturn and wreck it; to destroy is to overturn and demolish what was built and done before. This is the maxim cited against any type of revolutionary action.”

56. *Dolus versatur in generalibus.*

“A deceiver deals in generalities.”

57. *Dolum ex indiciis perspicuis probari convenit.*

“Fraud should be prove by clear proofs.”

58. *Dolus auctoris non nocet successor.*

“The fraud of a predecessor does not prejudice the successor.”

59. *Dolus circuitu non purgatur.*

“Fraud is not purged by circuitry.”

60. *Dolus est machination, cum aliud dissimulate aliud agit.*

“Deceit is an artifice, since it pretends one thing and does another.”

61. *Dolus et fraus nemini patrocinentur (patrocinari debent).*

“Deceit and fraud should excuse or benefit no one (they themselves require some excuse).

62. *Dolus et una in parte sanari debent.*

“Deceit and fraud should always be remedied.”

63. *Dolus latet in generalibus.*

“Fraud lurks in generalities.”

64. *Ex turpi contractu non oritur action.*

“No action arises from a wrongful contract.”

65. *Facinus quos inquinat aequat.*

“Guilt makes equal those whom it stains.”

66. *Facta sunt potentiora verbis.*

“Deeds (or facts) are more powerful than words.”

67. *Facta tenent multa quae fieri prohibentur.*

“Deeds contain many things that are prohibited to be done.”

68. *Factum infectum fieri nequit.*

“What is done cannot be undone.”

69. *Factum unius alteri nocere non debet.*

“The deed of one should not hurt the other.”

70. *Exceptio quae firmat legem exponit legem.*

“An exception that confirms the law expounds the law.”

71. *Excessus in jure reprobatur.*

“Excess in law is condemned.”

72. *Ex dolo malo non oritur action.*

“An action does not arise from fraud.”

73. *Executio est execution juris secundum judicium.*

“Execution is the execution of the law according to the judgment.”

74. *Executio est finis et fructus legis.*

“Execution of the law is its end and fruition.”

75. *Executio legis non habet injuriam.*

“Execution of the law cannot work an injury.”

76. *Exempla illustrant, non restringunt, legem.*

“Examples make the law clearer, and do not restrict it.”

77. *Ex facto jus aritur.*

“The law arises out of the fact.”

78. *Ex frequenti delicto augetur poena.*

“Punishment increases with repeated offense.”

79. *Ex maleficio non oritur contractus.*

“A contract does not arise out of an illegal act.”

80. *Ex malis moribus bonae leges natae sunt.*

“Good laws are born of evil morals.”

81. *Ex multitudine signorum colligitur colligitur identitas vera.*

“From great number of signs true identity is ascertained.”

82. *Ex nihilo nihil fit.*

“From nothing nothing comes.”

83. *Ex non scripto jus venit quod usus comprobavit.*

“Unwritten law is that which custom has sanctioned.”

84. *Expedit rei publicae ut sit finis litium.*

“It is to the advantage of the state that there should be a limit to litigation.”

85. *Experientia per various actus legem facit.*

“Experience through various acts makes law.”

86. *Expositio quae ex visceribus causae nascitur, est, optissima et fortissimo in lege.*

“An exposition that springs from the vitals of a cause is the fittest and most powerful in law.”

87. *Expressum facit cessare tacitum.*

“Something expressed nullifies what is unexpressed.”

88. *Crimen laesae majestatis omnia alia criminal excedit quoad poenam.*

“The crime of treason exceeds all other crimes in its punishment.”

89. *Crescente militia crescere debet et poena.*

“With increase of malice, punishment ought also to increase.”

90. *Crimen falsi dicitur, cum quis illicitus, cui non fuerit ad hoea data auctoritas, de sigillo regis raptio vel invento brevia cartasve consignaverit.*

“It is called “*crimen falsi*” when anyone to whom power has not been given for such purposes has illicitly signed writs and grants with the king’s seal, either stolen or found.”

91. *Crimen omnia ex se nata vitiate.*

“Crime taints everything that springs from it.”

92. *Crimen trahit personam.*

“The crime brings with it the person. That is, the commission of a crime gives the courts of the place where it is committed jurisdiction over the person of the offender.”

93. *Cui jurisdictio data est, ea quoque concessa esse videntur sine quibus jurisdictio explicari non potest.*

“To whom jurisdiction is given, those things also are considered to be granted without which the jurisdiction cannot be exercised. That is the grant of jurisdiction implied the grant of all powers necessary to its exercise.”

94. *Cuilibet licet juri prose introducto renunciare.*

“Anyone may waive or renounce the benefit of a principle or rule of law that exists only for his protection.”

95. *Corpus humanum non recipit aestimationem.*

“The person of a human being can have no price put on it.”

96. *Facturi quod ad justitiam pertinent secundum legem, et consuetudinem Angliae.*

“(One is bound) to do justice according to the law and custom of England. This was once a part of judicial oaths.”

97. *Facultas probationum non est agustanda.*

“The capability of offering proofs is not to be narrowed.”

98. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.*

“False in one thing, false in everything.”

99. *Fatetur facinus qui judicium fugit.*

“A person who flees judgment confesses guilt.”

100. *Favorabilia in lege sunt fiscus, dos, vita, libertas.*

“The treasury, dower, life and liberty are things favored in law.”

101. *Felonia, ex vi termini, significant quodlibet capital crimen felleo animo perpetratum.*

“Felony, by force of the term, signifies any capital crime perpetrated with a malicious intent.

102. *Felonia implicatur in quolebet prodicione.*

“Felony is implied in every treason.”

103. *Fictio cedit veritati; fictio juris non est ubi veritas.*

“Fiction yields to truth; where the truth appears, there is no fiction of law.”

104. *Fictio juris non est ubi veritas.*

“Where truth is, fiction of law does not exist.”

105. *Fictio legis inique operator alicui damnum vel injuriam.*

“Fiction of law works unjustly if it works loss or injury to anyone.”

106. *Firmior et potentior est operatio legis quam disposition hominis.*

“The operation of law is firmer and more powerful than the will of man.”

107. *Forstallarius est pauperum depressor, et totius communitatis et patriae publicus inimicus.*

“A forestaller is an oppressor of the poor, and a public enemy of the whole community and the country.”

108. *Fortior est custodial egis quam hominis.*

“The custody of the is stronger than that of man.”

109. *Fortior et potentior est disposition legis quam hominis.*

“The disposition of the law is stronger and more powerful than that of man.”

110. *Fraus et dolus nemini praesumenda.*

“It is fraud to conceal a fraud.”

111. *Fraus est odiosa et non praesumenda.*

“Fraud is odious and not to be presumed.”

112. *Fraus et dolus nemini patrocinari debent.*

”Fraud and deceit should excuse no one.”

113. *Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant.*

“Fraud and justice never dwell together.”

114. *Fraus latet in generalibus.*

“Fraud lies hidden in general expressions.”

115. *Fraus meretur fraudem.*

“Fraud deserves fraud.”

116. *Frequentia actus multum operatur.*

“The frequency of an act has much effect. Continual usage establishes a right.”

117. *Frustra est potential quae nunquam venit in actum.*

“Power that never comes to be exercised is useless.”

118. *Frustra feruntur leges nisi subditis et obedientibus.*

“Laws are made to no purpose except for those who are subject and obedient.”

119. *Habemus optimum testem, confitentem reum.*

“We have the best witness, a confessing defendant.”

120. *Hostes sunt qui nobis vel quibus nos bellum decernimus; caeteri proditores vel praedones sunt.*

“Enemies are those on whom we declare war, or who declare it against us; all others are traitors or pirates.”

121. *Id cerum est quod certum reddi potest.*

“That is certain which can be made certain.”

122. *Id cerum est quod certum reddi potest, sed id magis certum est quod de semetipso est certum.*

“That is certain which can be made certain, but that is more certain which is certain of itself.”

123. *Idem agens et patiens esse non potest.*

“The same person cannot be both agent and patient (i.e., the doer and person to whom the thing is done).”

124. *Idem est facere et nolle prohibere cum possis.*

“It is the same thing to commit an act and to refuse to prohibit it when you can.”

125. *Idem est facere et non prohibere cum possis; et qui non prohibet cum prohibere posit in culpa est (aut jubet).*

126. “It is the same thing to commit an act and not to prohibit it when you can; and he who does not prohibit when he can prohibit is at fault (or does the same as ordering it to be done).”

127. *Idem est dicere et insufficienter dicere.*

“It is the same thing to say nothing and not to say enough. To say a thing in an insufficient manner is the same as not to say it at all. Applied to the plea of a prisoner.”

128. *Idem est non esse et non apparere.*

“It is the same thing not to be as not to appear. What does not appear on the record is considered nonexistent.”

129. *Idem est non probari et non esse; non deficit jus sed probatio.*

“It is the same thing not to be proved and not to exist; the law is not deficient but the proof.”

130. *Idem est scire aut scire debere aut potuisse.*

“To be bound to know or to have been able to know is the same as to know.”

131. *Identitas vera colligitur ex multitudine signorum.*

“True identity is collected from a great number of signs.”

132. *Id perfectum est quod ex omnibus suis partibus constat.*

“That is perfect which is complete in all its parts.”

133. *Id perfectum est quod ex omnibus suis partibus constat; et nihil perfectum est dum aliquid restat agendum.*

“That is perfect which is complete in all its parts; and nothing is perfect while anything remains to be done.”

134. *Id possumus quod de jure possumus.*

“We are able to do that which can be done lawfully.”

135. *Ignorantia eorum quae quis scire tenetur non excusat.*

“Ignorance of those things that anyone is bound to know does not excuse.”

136. *Ignorantia excusatur non juris sed facti.*

“Ignorance of fact is excused but not ignorance of law.”

137. *Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat.*

“Ignorance of fact excuses; ignorance of law does not excuse. Every person must be considered cognizant of the law; otherwise, there is no limit to the excuse of ignorance.”

138. *Ignorantia iudicis est calamitas innocentis.*

“The ignorance of the judge is the misfortune of the innocent.”

139. *Ignorantia juris non excusat.*

“Ignorance of the law does not excuse.”

140. *Ignorantia juris quod quisque scire tenetur neminem..*

“Ignorance of the law, which everyone is bound to know, excuses no one.”

141. *Ignorantia juris sui non praejudicat juri.*

“Ignorance of one’s right does not prejudice the right.”

142. *Ignorantia praesumitur ubi scientia non probatur.*

“Ignorance is presumed where knowledge is not proved.”

143. *Ignorantia legis est lata culpa.*

“To be ignorant of the law is gross neglect of it.”

144. *Impius et crudelis judicandus est qui libertati non favet.*

“A person is to be judged impious and cruel who does not favor liberty.”

Note: impious – not showing respect or reverence, especially for a god.

145. *Impossibile nulla obligatio est.*

“There is no obligation to perform impossible things.”

146. *Impunitas semper ad deteriora invitat.*

“Impunity invites (an offender) to even worse offenses.”

147. *In alta proditione nullus potest esse accessorius sed principalis solummodo.*

“In high treason no one can be an accessory but only a principal.”

148. *In ambigua voce legis ea potius accipienda est significatio quae vitio caret; praesertim cum etiam voluntas legis ex hoc colligi possit.*

“In an ambiguous expression of the law, the meaning will be preferred that is free of defect, especially when the intent of the law can be gathered from it.”

149. *In civilibus ministerium excusat, in criminalibus non item.*

“In civil matters, agency (or service) excuses, but not so in criminal matters.”

150. *In criminalibus probationes debent esse luce clariores*

“In criminal cases, the proofs ought to be clearer than light.”

151. *In criminalibus sufficit generalis militia intentionis cum facto pariter gradus.*

“In criminal cases, a general wickedness of intention is sufficient if combined with an act of equal or corresponding degree.”

152. *In criminalibus voluntas reputabitur pro facto.*

“In criminal matters, the intent will be reckoned as the deed. In criminal attempts or conspiracy, the intention is considered in place of the act.”

153. *Inde datae leges ne fortiori omnia posset.*

“Laws were made lest the stronger should have unlimited power.”

154. *Indefinitum aequipollet universali.*

“The undefined is equivalent to the whole.”

155. *Indefinitum supplet locum universalis.*

“The undefined supplies the place of the whole.”

156. *In eo quod plus sit semper inest at minus.*

“The lesser is always included in the greater.”

157. *In favorabilibus magis attenditur quod potest quam quod nocet.*

“In things favored, what does good is more regarded than what does harm.”

158. *In favorem vitae, libertatis, et innocentiae omnia praesumuntur.*

“All presumptions are in favor of life, liberty and innocence.”

159. *In fictione juris semper aequitas existit.*

“In a fiction of law there is always equity. A legal fiction is always consistent with equity.”

160. *In fictione juris semper subsistit aequitas.*

“In a legal fiction equity always abides (or prevails).”

161. *Infinitum in jure reprobatur.*

“That which is endless is condemned in law.”

162. *In genere quicumque aliquid dicit, sive actor sive reas, necesse est ut probat.*

“In general, whoever alleges anything, whether plaintiff or defendant, must prove it.”

163. *Iniquum est alios permittere, alios inhibere mercaturam.*

“It is inequitable to permit some to trade and to prohibit others to do so.”

164. *Iniquum est aliquem rei sui esse judicem.*

“It is unjust for anyone to be judge in his own case.”

165. *In iudicio non creditor nisi juratis.*

“In court no one is trusted except those sworn.”

166. *Injuria non excusat injuriam.*

“A wrong does not excuse a wrong.”

167. *Injuria non praesumitur.*

“A wrong is not presumed.”

168. *Injuria propria non cadet beneficium facientis.*

“No benefit shall accrue to a person from his own wrongdoing.”

169. *Injuria servi dominum pertingit.*

“The servant’s wrongdoing reaches the master. The master is liable for injury done by his servant.”

170. *Injustum est, nisi tata lege inspecta, de una aliqua ejus particular
proposita judicare vel respondere.*

“It is unjust to give judgment or opinion concerning any particular clause of
a law without having examined the whole law.”

171. *In maleficiis voluntas spectator, non exitus.*

“In criminal offenses, the intention is regarded, not the event.”

172. *In maleficio ratihibitio mandato comparator.*

“In delict (or tort), ratification is equivalent to authorization.”

173. *In maxima potential minima licentia.*

“In the greatest power there is the least license.”

174. *In novo casu novum remedium opponendum est.*

“In a novel case a new legal remedy must be applied.”

175. *In odium spoliatoris omnia praesumuntur.*

“Everything is presumed to the prejudice of the despoiler.”

Note: despoil, “To deprive (a person) of possessions illegally by violence or
clandestine means; to rob.”

176. *In omnibus obligationibus in quibusdies non poitur, praesenti die
debtor.*

“In all obligations, when no date is fixed (for performance), the thing is due
the same day.”

177. *In omnibus quidem Maxime tam en injure, aequitas spectanda sit.*

“In all affairs indeed, but especially in those that concern the administration of justice, equity should be regarded.”

178. *In praeparatoriis adjudicium favetur actori.*

“In things preparatory to trial, the plaintiff is favored.”

179. *In praesentia majoris cessat potential minoris.*

“In the presence of the superior, the power of the inferior ceases. This maxim is sometimes written *In praesentia majoris potestatis, minor potestas cessat* (meaning “in the presence of the superior power, the minor power ceases”).

Note: In this Chancery Court of “Complete Jurisdiction” the power of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS of “no jurisdiction” ceases.

180. *In quo quis delinquit, in eo de jure est puniendus.*

“In whatever matter one offends, in that the person is rightful to be punished. Coke refs to forfeiture of the office abused. Co. Litt. 233b.”

181. *In rebus manifestis errat qui auctoritates legume al legat; quia perspicua vera non sunt probanda.*

“A person errs who adduces authorities on the law in matters self-evident; because obvious truths need not be proved.”

182. *Intentio caeca mala.*

“A concealed intention is an evil one.”

183. *Intentio inservire debet legibus, non leges intentiona.*

“The intention ought to be subject to the laws, not the laws to the intention.”

184. *Intentio mea imponit nomen opera meo.*

“It is in the interest of the state that crimes not remain unpunished.”

185. *Interest reipublicae ut pax in regno conservetur et quaecunque paci adversentur provide declinentur.*

“It is in the interest of the state to preserve peace in the kingdom and prudently to decline whatever is adverse to it.”

186. *In traditionibus scriptorium (chartarum) non quod dictum est, sed quod gestum (factum) est, inspicitur.*

“In the delivery of writings (deeds), not what is said but what is done is to be considered.”

187. *Inutilis labor et sine fructu non est effectus legis.*

“Useless and fruitless labor is not the effect of law.”

188. *Interest reipublicae ut pax in regno conservetur et quaecunque paci adversentur provide declinentur.*

“It is in the interest of the state to preserve peace in the kingdom and prudently to decline whatever is adverse to it.”

189. *Inveniens libellum famasum et non corrumpens punitur.*

“A person who discovers a libel and does not destroy it is punished.”

190. *In veram quantitatem fidejussorteneatur, nisi pro certa quantitate accessit.*

“Let the surety be held for the true amount unless he agreed for a certain amount.”

191. *In verbis non verba sed res et ratio quaerenda est.*

“In wording, it is not the words but the substance and the meaning that is to be sought.”

192. *Invito beneficium non datur.*

“No benefit is given to one unwilling. No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. Dig. 50. 17. 69.”

193. *In vocibus videndum non a quo sed ad quid sumatur.*

“In discourse, it is not the point from which but the end to which it is drawn that should be regarded.”

194. *Ipsae leges cupiunt ut jure regantur.*

“The laws themselves desire that they should be governed by right.”

195. *Ira furor brevis est.*

“Anger is a short insanity.”

196. *Ita ex scripta est.*

“So the law is written.”

197. *Ita semper fiat relation ut valeat disposition.*

“Let the relation be so made that the disposition may stand.”

198. *Judex aequitatem semper spectare debet.*

“A judge ought always to regard equity.”

199. *Judex ante oculos aequitatem semper habere debet.*

“A judge ought always to have equity before his eyes.”

200. *Judex bonus nihil ex arbitrio suo faciat nec propositione domesticate voluntatis, sed juxta leges et jura pronunciet.*

“A good judge should do nothing from his own preference or from the prompting of his private desire; but he should pronounce according to law and justice.”

201. *Judex debet judicare secundum allegata et probate.*

“The judge ought to give judgment according to the allegations and the proofs.”

202. *Judex est lex loquens.*

“The judge is the speaking law.”

203. *Judex habere debet duos sales, salem sapientiae, ne sit inspidus, et salem conscientiae; ne sit diabolus.*

“A judge should have two salts; the salt of wisdom, lest he be foolish; and the salt of conscience, lest he be devilish.”

204. *Judex non potest esse testis in propria causa.*

“A judge cannot be a witness in his own cause.”

205. *Judex non potest injuriam sibi datum punire.*

“A judge cannot punish a wrong done to himself.”

206. *Judicandum est legibus non exemplis.*

“Judgment must be given by laws, not examples.”

207. *Judices non tenentur exprimere causam sententiae suae.*

“Judges are not bound to explain the reason of their judgment.”

208. *Judicia in deliberationibus crebro maturescunt, in accelerato processu nunquam.*

“Judgment often ripen in the course of deliberation, never in hurried proceeding. 2 Inst. 210.”

209. *Judicia in curia regis non adnihilentur, sed stent in robore suo quousque per errorem aut attinctam.*

“Let judgments in the king’s court not be invalidated but remain in force until annulled by error or attain. 2 Inst. 360.

210. *Judicia posteriora sunt in lege fortiora.*

“The later decisions are stronger in law.”

211. *Judicia sunt tanquam juris dicta, et pro veritate accipiuntur.*

“Judgments are, as it were, the dicta (or saying) of the law, are received as truth.”

212. *Judiciis posterioribus fides est adhibenda.*

“Trust should be put in the later decisions.”

213. *Judici officium suum excedenti non paretur.*

“A judge who exceeds his office (or jurisdiction) is not obeyed.”

214. *Judici satis poena est quod Deum habet ultorem.*

“It is punishment enough for a judge that he has God to take vengeance on him.”

215. *Judicis est poena est quod Deum habet ultorem.*

“It is proper role of a judge in rendering his decision to follow the rule, when the exception has not been proved.”

216. *Judicis est judicare secundum allegata et probate.*

“It is the proper role of a judge to decide according to the allegations and proofs.”

217. *Judicis est jus dicere, non dare.*

“It is proper role of a judge to state the right, not to endow it. Generally interpreted, it is the duty of the judge to administer justice and not make law.”

218. *Judicis officium est opus diei in die suo perficere.*

“It is the duty of a judge to finish the work of each day within that day.”

219. *Judicis officium est ut res ita tempora rerum quaerere; quaesito tempore tutus eris.*

“It is the duty of a judge to inquire into the timing of events as much as the matters themselves; by inquiring into time, you will be safe.”

220. *Judicium a non suo iudice datum nullius est momenti.*

“A judgment given by a person who is not its proper judge (not in the proper jurisdiction) is of no consequence. 10 Coke 76.”

221. *Judicium est quasi juris dictum.*

“Judgment is, as it were, a pronouncement of the right (or a saying of the law).”

222. *Judicium non debet esse illusorium, suum effectum habere debet.*

“A judgment ought not to be illusory (or deceptive); it ought to have its proper effect. 2 Co. Inst. 341.”

223. *Judicium redditur in invitum, in praesumptione legis.*

“In presumption of law, a judgment is given against one’s will.”

224. *Judicium semper pro veritate accipitur.*

“A judgment is always taken for truth.”

225. *Juncta juvant.*

“Things joined together are helpful.”

226. *Jura ecclesiastica limitata sunt infra limites separatos.*

“Ecclesiastical laws are limited within separate bounds.”

Note: Ecclesiastical law of dealing with false witnesses is “On the record, for the record.” Established by “Remonstrance” in the public record.

227. *Jura eodem modo destituuntur quo constituuntur.*

“Laws are abrogated or replaced by the same means by which they are made.”

228. *Juramentum est indivibile, et non est admittendum in parte verum et in parte falsum.*

“An oath is indivisible; it is not to be accepted as partly true and partly false.”

229. *Jura naturae sunt immutabilia.*

“The laws of nature are unchangeable.”

230. *Jura publica anteferenda privates.*

“Public rights are to be preferred to private.”

231. *Jurare est Deum in testem voccare, et est actus divini cultus.*

“To swear is to call God to witness, and is an act of religion.

Note: In all filings of “The Chancery Court of Jackson County Missouri” a “Court of Record” Plaintiff has sworn an oath as to their truth.

232. *Jurato creditor in judicio.*

“In judgment credit is given to the swearer.”

233. *Juratus creditor in judicio.*

“In judgment a person who has sworn an oath is believed.”

234. *Juris non est consonum quod a liquis accessories in curia regis
convincatur antequam aliquis de facto fuerit attinctus.*

“It is not consonant to justice that any accessory should be convicted in the king’s court before anyone has been attainted of the fact (i.e., under sentence of attainder for committing the act). the accessory should not be convicted before the principal is proved guilty. 2 Co. Inst. 183.”

Note: Gary A. Fenner is the “Principal” of this cause of action. The “Accessories” are “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS” and all “B.A.R. Associations” within the United States of America. Plaintiff seeks the “Death Penalty” of the “Accessories” of this cause of action. Plaintiff seeks no punishment of the “Principal” in accordance with “Legal Maxim”(214).

235. *Le ley Dieu et ley de terre sont tout un, et l’UNET l’autre preferred et
favour le common et publique bien del terre*

“The law of God and the law of the land are all one; and both promote and favor the common and public good of the land.”.

236. *Le salut du peuple est la supreme loi.*

“The safety of the people is the highest law.”

237. *Lex deficere non potest in justitia exhibenda.*

“The law cannot fail in dispensing justice.”

238. *Lex delaticere simper exhorret.*

“The law always abhors delays.”

239. *Lex est dictamen rationis.*

“Law is the dictate of reason.”

240. *Lex est exercitus judicum tutissimus ductor.*

“The law is the safest leader of the army of judges.”

241. *Lex est summa ratio.*

“Law is the highest reason.”

242. *Lex non debet deficere conquerentibus in justitia exhibenda.*

“The law ought not to fail in dispensing justice to those with a grievance.”

243. *Lex defecit in justitia exhibenda.*

“The law does not fail in showing justice.”

244. *Lex non exacte definit, sed arbitrio boni viri permittit.*

“The law does not define exactly, but trusts in the judgment of a good man.”

245. *Lex non requirit verificari quod apparet curiae.*

“The law does not require that to be proved which is apparent to the court.”

246. *Lex plus laudatur quando ratione probatur.*

“The law is more praised when it is consonant with reason.”

247. *Lex semper intendit quod convenit rationi.*

“The law always intends what is agreeable to reason.”

248. *Libertas est naturalis facultas ejus quod cuique facere libet, nisi quod de jure aut vi prohibetur.*

“Liberty is the natural power of doing whatever one please except what is prevented by law or force.”

249. *Libertas inaestimabilis res est.*

“Liberty is a priceless good.”

250. *Libertas non recipit aestimationem.*

“Freedom does not admit a valuation.”

251. *Libertas omnibus rebus favorabilior est.*

“Liberty is more favored than all things.”

252. *Maleficia non debent remanere impunita, et impunitas continuum affectum tribuit delinquendi.*

“Evil deeds ought not to remain unpunished, and impunity affords continual incitement to wrongdoing. 4 Coke 45”

253. *Malus usus est abolendus.*

“An evil custom ought to be abolished; a bad usage should be abolished.”

254. *Malus usus est abolendus, quia in consuetudinibus, non diuturnitas temporis, sed soliditas rationis est consideranda.*

“An evil custom is to be abolished, because, in customs, not length of time, but solidity of reason, is to be considered.”

255. *Manifesta probatione non indigent.*

“Obvious facts are not in need of proof.”

256. *Melior est justitia vere praeveniens quam severe puniens.*

“Justice that truly prevents a crime is better than that which severely punishes it.”

257. *Melius est omnia mala pati quam malo consentire.*

“It is better to suffer every wrong than to consent to wrong.”

258. *Minatur innocentibus qui parcit nocentibus.*

“A person threatens the innocent who spares the guilty.”

259. *Mitius imperanti melius paretur.*

“The more mildly one commands, the better is he obeyed.”

260. *Modica circumstantia facti jus mutat.*

“A small circumstance attending an act alters the right.”

261. *Modus et conventio vincunt legem.*

“Customary form and the agreement of the parties overcome law. This is one of the first principles relative to the law of contract. 2 Coke 73”

262. *Monumenta quae nos recorda vocamus sunt veritatis et veritatis et vetustatis vestigial.*

“The monuments that we call records are the vestiges of truth and antiquity.”

263. *Mora reprobatur in lege.*

“Delay is disapproved of in law.”

264. *Multa conceduntur per obliquum quae non conceduntur de directo.*

“Many things are conceded indirectly that are not allowed directly.”

265. *Multa ignoramus quae nobis non laterent si veterum lection obis fuit familiar is.*

“We are ignorant of many things that would not be hidden from us if the reading of old authors were familiar to us.”

266. *Multa in jure communi contra rationemdisputandi pro cummuni utilitate introducta sunt.*

“Many things have been introduced into the common law, with a view to the public good, that are contrary to logical reasoning. Co. Litt. 70b.”

267. *Multa multo exercitatione facilius quam regulis percipies.*

“You will perceive many things much more easily by practice than by rules.”

268. *Multa non vetat lex quae tamen tacite damnavit.*

“The law does not forbid many things that yet it has silently condemned.”

269. *Multa transeunt cum universitate quae non per se transeunt.*

“Many things pass with the whole that would not pass separately.”

270. *Multa multa, nemo omnia novit.*

“Many men know many things; no one knows everything.”

271. *Multiplicata transgressione cresat poenae inflictio.*

“The infliction of punishment should increase with the repetition of the offense.” [Supports 78 Punishment increases with repeated offense.]

272. *Multa utilius est pauca idonea effundere, quam multis inutilibus hominibus gravari.*

“It is much more useful to pour forth a few suitable things than to burden mankind of many useless things.”

273. *Natura appetit perfectum, ita et lex.*

“Nature aspires to perfection, and so does the law.”

274. *Naturale est quidlibet dissolve eo modo quo ligature.*

“It is natural for a thing to be dissolved in the same way in which it is bound.”

275. *Natura non facit saltum, ita nec lex.*

“Nature makes no leap, and neither does the law.”

276. *Natura non facit vacuum, nec lex supervacuum.*

“Nature makes no vacuum, and the law nothing purposeless.”

277. *Nec curia deficeret in justitia exhibenda.*

“Nor should the court be deficient in showing justice.”

278. *Necessarium est quod non potest aliter se habere.*

“That is necessary which cannot be otherwise.”

279. *Necessitas facit licitum quod alias non est licitum.*

“Necessity makes lawful what otherwise is unlawful.” [Cases: Criminal Law (key) 38, C.J.S. Criminal Law (statute) 49 – 53.]

280. *Necessitas publica major est quam private.*

“Public necessity is greater than private necessity.”

281. *Necessitas quod cogit defendit.*

“Necessity defends what it compels.”

282. *Necessitas sub lege non continetur, quia quod alias non est licitum necessitas facit licitum.*

“Necessity is not restrained by law, since what otherwise is not lawful necessity makes lawful.”

283. *Necessitas vincit legem.*

“Necessity overcomes the law.”

284. *Necessitas vincit legem; legume vincula irridet.*

“Necessity overcomes the law,; it laughs at the fetters of laws.”

285. *Nec veniam effuse sanguine casus habet.*

“Where blood has been spilled the case is unpardonable.”

286. *Negatio conclusionis est error in lege.*

“The denial of a conclusion is error in law.”

287. *Negligentia semper habet infortuniam comitem.*

“Negligence always has misfortune for a companion.”

288. *Neminem laedit qui jure suo utitur.*

“A person who exercises his own rights injures no one.”

289. *Neminem oportet esse sapientiolem legibus.*

“No one ought to be wiser than the laws.”

290. *Nemo allegans suam turpitudinem audiendus est.*

“No one testifying to his own wrong is to be heard as a witness.”

[Cases: Estoppel 59 C.J.S. Estoppel 89, 121.]

291. *Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto.*

“No one is punished twice for the same offense.”

292. *Nemo contra factum suum (proprium) venire potest.*

“No one can contradict his own deed.”

293. *Nemo damnum facit, nisi qui id fecit quod facere jus non habet.*

“No one does damage except the person who did what he has no right to do.”

294. *Nemo debet immiscere se rei alienate ad se nihil pertinenti.*

No one should interfere in another's business that does not at all concern him.”

295. *Nemo de domo sua extrahi potest.*

“No one can be dragged (taken by force) from his own house. Dig. 50. 17. 103.”

296. *Nemo est supra leges.*

“No one is above the laws.”

297. *Nemo inauditus condemnari debet, si non sit contumas.*

“No one ought to be condemned unheard, unless for contempt. This maxim is sometimes written *Nemo inauditus nec insummonitus condemnari debet, si non sit contumax* (meaning “No one should be condemned unheard and unsummoned, unless for contempt).”

298. *Nemo nascitur artifex.*

“No one is born an expert. Wisdom in the law is acquired only through diligent study. Co. Litt. 97b.”

299. *Nemo potest facere per alium quod per se non potest.*

“No one can do through another what he cannot do by himself.”

300. *Nemo potest facere per obliquum quod non potest facere per directum.*

“No one can do indirectly what he cannot do directly.”

301. *Nemo potest mutare consilium suum in alterius injuriam.*

“No one can change his purpose to the injury of another.”

302. *Nemo potest nisi quod de jure potest.*

“No one is able to do a thing unless he can do it lawfully.”

303. *Nemo potest plus ad alium transferre quam ipse habet.*

“No one can transfer to another a greater right than he himself (actually has. Co. Litt, 3409.” [Cases: Sales 226. C.J.S. Sales 219, 231]

304. *Nemo prohibetur pluribus defensionibus uti.*

“No one is forbidden to employ several defenses.”

305. *Nemo prudens punit ut praeterita revocentur, sed ut future praeveniantur.*

“No one who is wise gives punishment so that past deeds may be revoked, but so that future deeds may be prevented.”

306. *Nemo punitur pro alieno delicto.*

“No one is punished for the crime or wrong of another.”

307. *Nemo punitur sine injuria, facto, seu defalta.*

“No one is punished unless for some wrong, act or default.”

308. *Nemo qui condemnare potest absolvere non potest.*

“No one who can condemn is unable to acquit.”

309. *Nemo sine action experitur, et hoc non sine breve sive libello conventionali.*

“No one goes to trial without an action, and no one can bring an action without a writ or bill.”

310. *Nemo tenetur informare qui nescit sed quisquis scire quod informat.*

“No one who is ignorant of a thing is bound to give information of it, but everyone is bound to know what he gives information of.”

311. *Nemo unquam vir magnus fuit sine aliquot divino afflatu.*

“No one was ever a great man without some divine inspiration.”

312. *Neque leges neque senates consulta ita scribe possunt ut omnes casus qui quandoque inciderint comprehendantur; sed sufficit ea quae plerumque accident contineri.*

“Neither laws nor acts of senate can be so written as to include all cases that have happened at any time; it is sufficient that those things that usually occur are encompassed. Dig. 1. 3. 10. pr.”

313. *Nihil aliud potest rex quam quod de jure potest.*

“The king can do nothing but what he can do legally; the king can do nothing except by law.”

314. *Nihil consensui tam contrarium est quam vis atque metus.*

“Nothing is so opposite to consent as force and fear.”

315. Nihil dictum quod non dictum prius.

“Nothing is said that was not said before.”

316. *Nihil est magis rationi consentaneum quam eodem modo quodque dissolvere quo conflatum est.*

“Nothing is more consonant to reason than that everything should be dissolved in the same way as it was made.”

317. *Nihil facit error nominis cum de corpora constat.*

“An error in name is nothing when there is certainty as to the person.”

318. *Nihil habet forum ex scena.*

“The court has nothing to do with what is not before it.”

319. *Nihil infra regnum subditos magis conservat in tranquillitate et Concordia quam debita legume administratio.*

“Nothing better preserves the subjects of the realm in tranquility and concord than a due administration of the laws. 2 Co. Inst. 158.”

320. *Nihil in lege intolerabilius est (quam) eandem rem diverso jure censi.*

“Nothing in law is more intolerable than that the same case should be subject (in different courts) to different views of the law.”

321. Nihil magis justum est quam quod necessarium est.

“Nothing is more just than what is necessary.”

322. *Nihil perfectum est dum aliquid restat agendum.*

“Nothing is perfect while something remains to be done.”

323. *Nihil possumus contra veritatem.*

“We have no power against truth.”

324. *Nihil quod est conveniens est licitum.*

“Nothing that is against reason is lawful.”

325. *Nihil quod est inconveniens est licitum.*

“Nothing that is improper is lawful.”

326. *Nihil quod est licitum est inconveniens.*

“Nothing that is lawful is improper.”

327. *Nihil tam proprium imperio quam legibus vivere.*

“Nothing is so becoming to authority as to live according to the law.”

328. *Nil facit error nominis cum de corpora vel persona constat.*

“An error in the name is immaterial when the body or person is certain.”

329. *Nobiles magis plectuntur pecunis, plebes vero in corpora.*

“The higher classes are more punished in money, but the lower in person.”

330. *Nobiles sunt qui arms gentilitia antecessorum suorum proferre
possunt.*

“The gentry are those who are able to produce the heraldic arms of their own
ancestors.”

331. *Nobilitas est duplex, superior et inferior.*

“There are two sorts of nobility, the higher and the lower.”

332. *Nomen est quasi rei notamen.*

“A name is, as it were, the distinctive sign (or signifier) of a thing.”

333. *Nomia si nescis, perit cognition rerum.*

“If you do not know the names of things, the knowledge of things themselves perishes.”

334. *Nomina si nescis, perit cognition rerum; et nomina si perdas, certe distinction rerum perditur.*

“If you do not know the names of things, the knowledge of things themselves perishes; and, if you lose the names, the distinction of the things is certainly lost.”

335. *Nomina sunt mutabilia, res autem immobile.*

“Names are mutable, but things immutable.”

336. *Nomina sunt notae rerum.*

“Names are the marks of things.”

337. *Nomina sunt symbola rerum.*

“Names are the symbols of things.”

338. *Non accipi debent verba in demonstrationem falsam, quae competent in limitationbem veram.*

“Words ought not to be accepted to import a false description when they are consistent with a true definition.”

339. *Non bis idem (or imperative, ne bis in idem)*

“Not twice for the same thing. That is, a person, shall not be twice tried for the same crime. This maxim of the civil law expresses the same principle as the familiar rule against “double jeopardy.” [Cases: Double Jeopardy 183.1.]

340. *Non concedantur citations priusquam exprimatur super qua re fiery decet citation.*

“Summonses should not be granted before it is expressed on what ground a summons should be issued,”

Note: The summons in my case should be issued on the grounds of “Treason”.

341. *Non consentit qui errat.*

“A person who errs does not consent.”

342. *Non debet actori licere quod reo non permittitur.*

“What is not permitted to the defendant ought not to be allowed to the plaintiff.”

343. *Non debet adduci exception ejus rei cujus petitur dissolution.*

“An exception (or plea) should not be made on the very matter of which a determination is sought (in the case at hand).”

344. *Non debet dici tendere in praejudicium ecclesiasticae libertatis quod pro rege et republica necessarium videtur.*

“What seems necessary for the king and the state ought not to be said to tend to the prejudice of spiritual liberty.”

345. *Non decet hominess dedere causa non cognita.*

“It is unbecoming to surrender people when no cause has been shown.”

Note: Evidence of “Treason” has been shown in filings of this action.

346. *Non decipitur qui scit se decipi.*

“A person is not deceived who knows himself to be deceived.”

347. *Non decipitur in jure quid sit conatus.*

“What an attempt is, is not defined in law.”

348. *Non different quae concordant re, tametsi non in verbis iisdem.*

“Those things that agree in substance, even if not in the same words, do not differ.”

Note: All laws agree with the first principles of law.

349. *Non efficit affectus nisi sequatur effectus.*

“The intention amounts to nothing unless some effect follows.”

Note: Judges good intentions amounts to nothing if no justice follows.

350. *Non erit alia lex Romae, alia Athaenis; alia nunc, alia posthac; sed et omnes gentes, et omni tempore, una lex, et sempiterna, et immortalis continebit.*

“There will not be one law at Rome, another at Athens; one law now, another hereafter; but one eternal immortal law shall bind together all nations throughout all time.”

Note: Immortal law is divine law. God’s law.

351. *Non est arctius vinculum inter homines quam jusjurandum.*

“There is no closer (or firmer) link among men than an oath.”

Note: I stand before this court, with clean hands and state on the record for the record I am innocent of the crimes for which I was incarcerated.

352. *Non est certandum de regulis juris.*

“There is no disputing rules of law.”

353. *Non est consonum rationi quod cognition accessorii in curia christianitatis impediatur, ubi cognition causae principalis ad forum eccleasticum noscitur pertinere.*

“It is unreasonable that the cognizance of an accessory matter should be impeded in an ecclesiastical court, when the cognizance of the principal cause is admitted to appertain to an ecclesiastical court.”

354. *Non est disputandum contra principia negantem.*

“There is no disputing against a person who denies first principles.”

355. *Non est novum ut priores leges ad posteriors trahantur.*

“It is not an innovation to adapt earlier laws to later ones. Dig. 1.3.26.”

356. *Non est recedendum a communi observantia.*

“There should be no departure from a common observance.”

357. *Non est regula quin fallat.*

“There is no rule that may not deceive (or disappoint).”

358. *Non est reus nisi rea.*

“A person is not guilty unless his mind is guilty.” [Cases: Criminal law 20.

C.J.S. Criminal law 31-33, 35-39; Negligence 913.]

359. *Non est singulis concedendum quod per magistratum publice posit fieri, ne occasion sit majoris tumultus faciendi.*

“That is not to be conceded to private persons which can be publicly done by the magistrate, lest it be the occasion of greater tumult.”

360. *Non exemplis sed legibus judicandum est.*

“Not by examples but by the laws must judgment be made.”

361. *Non ex opinionibus singulorum, sed ex communi usu, nomina exaudiri debent*

“Names of things ought to be understood according to common usage, not according to the opinions of individuals. [Cases: Wills 456. C.J.S. Wills 842.]

362. *Non facias malum ut inde veniat bonum.*

“You are not to do evil that good may come of it.”

363. *Non impedit clausula derogatoria quo minus ab eadem poteste res dissolvantur a qua constituuntur.*

“A derogatory clause does not prevent things from being dissolved by the same power by which they were originally made.”

364. *Non in legend sed in intelligendo leges consistent.*

“The law consist not of reading but in understanding.”

365. *Non in tabulis est jus.*

“It is not in books that the law is to be found.”

366. *Non jus ex regula ex jure.*

“The law does not arise from the rule (or maxim), but the rule from the law.”

367. *Non licet quod dispendio licet.*

“That which is permitted only at a loss is not permitted.

368. *Non observata forma, infectur adnullatio actus.*

“When the form has not been observed, an annulment of the act is inferred.”

369. *Non officit affectus nisi sequatur effectus. Sed in atrocioribus delictis punitur affectus, licet non sequatur effectus.*

“The intention is not an offense unless an effect follows. But in the most atrocious crimes the intention is punished, although no effect follow.

370. *Non officit conatus nisi sequatur effectus.*

“An attempt does not harm unless a consequence follows.”

371. *Non omne damnum inducit injuriam.*

“Not every loss produces an injury (i.e., give a right to action).”

372. *Non omne damnum inducit injuriam.*

“Not everything that is lawful is honorable; not everything allowable is morally right.”

373. *Non potest quis sine breviagere.*

“No one sue without a writ.”

374. *Non potest rex gratiam facere cum injuria et damno aliorum.*

“A king cannot confer a favor that occasions injury and loss to others.”

375. *Non potest rex subditum renitentem onerare impositionibus.*

“The king cannot load a subject with impositions against his consent.”

376. *Non potest videri desisse habere qui nunquam habuit.*

“A person cannot be considered as having ceased to have a thing who never had it.”

377. *Non praestat impedimentum quod de non sortitur effectum.*

“A thing that has no effect in law is not an impediment.”

378. *Non refert quid notum sit judici, si notum non sit in forma iudicii.*

“It matters not what is known to the judge if it is not known to him judicially.”

379. *Non solum quid licet sed quid est conveniens considerandum quid nihil quod inconveniens est licitum.*

“Not only what is permitted but what is proper is to be considered, because nothing improper is lawful.”

380. *Non temere credere est nervus sapientiae.*

“Not to believe rashly is the sinew of wisdom.”

381. *Non valet exceptio ejusdem rei cujus petitur dissolution.*

“An exception based on the very matter of which the determination is sought is not valid.”

382. *Non valet impedimentum quod de jure non sortitur effectum.*

“An impediment that does not derive its effect from the law has no force.”

383. *Non verbis sed ipsis rebus leges imponimus.*

“Not on words, but on affairs themselves do we impose laws.”

384. *Non videntur qui errant consentire.*

“They who err are not considered as consenting.” [Cases: Contracts 93.

C.J.S. Contracts 136. 147-148.]

385. *Non videntur rem amittere quibus propria non fuit.*

“They are not considered as losing a thing if it was not their own.”

386. *Non videntur consensum retinuisse si quis ex praescripto minantis aliquod immutavit.*

“If a person has changed anything at the demand of a party threatening, he is not considered to have maintained his consent.”

387. *Non videtur perfecte cujusque id esse quod ex casu auferri potest.*

“A thing is not considered completely to belong to anyone if it can be taken from him by chance (or occasion).”

388. *Non videtur vim facere qui jure suo utitur et ordinaria action experitur.*

“A person is not judged to use force who exercises his own right and proceeds by ordinary action.”

389. *Novitas non tam utilitate prodest quam novitate perturbat.*

“Novelty does not as much benefit by its utility as it disturbs by its novelty.”

390. *Novum judicium non dat novum jus, sed declarat antiquum.*

“A new judgment does not make a new right, but declares the old.”

391. *Novum iudicium non dat novum jus, sed declarat antiquum; quia iudicium est juris dictum, et per iudicium jus est noviter revelatum quod diu fuit velatum.*

“A new judgment does not make a new right, but declares the old; because adjudication is the declaration of a right, and by adjudication the right is newly revealed which has long been hidden. 10 Coke 42.”

392. *Noxa caput sequitur.*

“The liability follows the head or person. Liability to make good and injury caused by a slave attaches to the master. Dig. 2. 14. 7.4.”

Note: The slave is the judge, the master is the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

393. *Nuda pactio obligationem non parit.*

“A naked agreement (i.e., without consideration) does not create an obligation. Dig. 2. 14. 7. 4.”

394. *Nuda ratio et nuda pactio non ligant aliquem debitorem.*

“Bare reason and naked agreement do not bind any debtor.”

395. *Nudum pactum est nulla subset causa praeter conventionem; sed ubi subset causa, fit obligation, et parit actionem.*

“Naked agreement (*nudum pactum*) is where there is no consideration besides the agreement: but when there is a consideration, an obligation is created and it gives a right of action.”

396. *Nulla impossibilia aut inhonesta sunt praesumenda; vera autem et honesta et possibilia*

“No impossible or dishonorable things are to be presumed; but things true, honorable, and possible.”

397. *Nulla pactio efficitur ne dolus praestetur.*

“No agreement is sufficient to effect that there be no liability for fraud. Dig. 2. 14. 27. 3.”

398. *Nulla virtus, nulla scientia locum suum et dignitatem conservare potest sine modestia.*

“Without moderation, no virtue, no knowledge can preserve its place and dignity.”

399. *Nulla regle sans faute.*

“There is no rule without fault.”

400. *Nulla terre sans seigneur.*

“There is no land without a lord.”

401. *Nullis hominis auctoritas apud nos valere debet, ut meliora non sequeremur si quis attulerit.*

“The authority of no person ought to have (such) power among us that we should not follow better (opinions) if anyone presents them.”

402. *Nullis vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus rectum vel justitiam.*

“We shall sell to no one, deny to no one, or delay to no one, equity or justice. This language appeared in Magna Carta.”

403. *Nullum crimen majus est inobedientia.*

“No crime is greater than disobedience.”

404. *Nullum tempus occurrit regi.*

“No period of time bars the Crown; no length of time runs against the king. This maxim expresses the idea that the king is not bound by any statute of limitations.” [Cases: Limitation of actions 11. C.J.S. Limitations of Actions 17.]

Note: The king is sovereign, so are all of the American People. This maxim applies to the people as well.

405. *Nullus dicitur accessories post feloniam sed ille qui novit principalem feloniam, et illum receptavit et confortavit.*

“No one is called an accessory after the fact the fact but that person who knew the principal to have committed a felony, and received and comforted him.”

406. *Nullus dicitur felo principalis nisi actor aut qui praesens est, abettans aut auxilians actorem ad feloniam faciendam.*

“No one is called a principal except the party actually committing the felony, or the party was present aiding and abetting the perpetrator in its commission.”

407. *Nullus idoneus testis in re sua intelligitur.*

“No one is understood to be a competent witness in his own cause.”

408. *Nullus jus alienum forisfacere potest.*

“No one can forfeit another’s right.”

409. *Nullus liber homo capiatur, aut imprisonetur.*

“Let no free man be taken or imprisoned. This expression derives from Magna Carta, ch. 39.”

410. *Nullus recedat e curia cancellaria sine remedio.*

“Let no one depart from the court of chancery without a remedy.”

411. *Nullus videtur dolo facere qui suo jure utitur.*

“No one is to be regarded as acting by fraud who exercises his legal right.”

412. *Nul sans damage avera error ou attainit.*

“No one shall have error or attainit unless there has been damage.”

413. *Nunquam crescit ex post facto praeteriti delicti aestimatio.*

“The valuation (or assessment of damage) for a past offense is never increased by what happens subsequently. Dig. 50. 17. 138. 1.”

414. *Nunquam decurritur ad extraordinarium sed ubi deficit ordinarium.*

“One never resorts to the extraordinary but when the ordinary fails.”

415. *Nunquam fictio sine lege.*

“There is no fiction without law.”

416. *Nunquam nimis dicitur quod nunquam satis dicitur.*

“What is never sufficiently said is never said too much.”

417. *Nunquam praescribitur in falso.*

“There is never prescription in case of falsehood (or forgery).”

418. *Nunquam res humanae prosuccedunt ubi negliguntur divinae.*

“Human affairs never prosper when divine one are neglected.”

419. *Nuptias non concubitus sed conseseue facit.*

“Not sharing a bed but consent makes the marriage.”

420. *Obedientia est legis essential.*

“Obedience is the essence of the law.”

421. *Obtemperandum est consuetudini rationabili tanquam legi.*

“A reasonable custom is to be obeyed like law.”

422. *Occupantis fiunt derelict.*

“Things abandoned become the property of the (first) occupant.”

423. *Odiosa et inhonesta non sunt in lege praesumenda.*

“Odious or dishonest acts are not to be presumed in law.”

424. *Odiosa non praesumuntur.*

“Odious things are not presumed.”

425. *Officia judicialia non concedantur antequam vacant.*

“Judicial offices ought not to be granted before they are vacant.”

426. *Officia magistratus non debent esse venalia.*

“The offices of magistrates ought not to be sold.”

427. *Officit conatus si effectus sequatur.*

“The attempt becomes of consequence if the effect follows.”

428. *Officium nemini debet esse damnosum.*

“An office ought to be injurious to no one.”

429. *Omne actum ab intentione agentis est iudicandum.*

“Every act is to be judged by the intention of the doer.”

430. *Omne jus aut consensus fecit, aut necessitas constituit, aut firmavit
consuetudo.*

“Every right has been derived from consent, established by necessity, or confirmed by custom.”

431. *Omne magis dignum trahit ad se minus dignum, quamvis minus
dignum sit antiquius.*

“Every worthier thing draws to it the less worthy, even if the less worthy is more ancient.”

432. *Omne magum exemplum habet aliquid ex iniquo, quod publica utilitate compensatur.*

“Every great example has some portion of evil, which is compensated by its public utility.”

433. *Omne principale trahit ad se accessorium.*

“Every principal thing draws to itself the accessory.”

434. *Omne sacramentum debet esse de certa scientia.*

“Every oath ought to be founded on certain knowledge.”

435. *Omnnes licentiam habere his quae pro se indulta sunt renunciare.*

“All have liberty to renounce these things that have been granted in their favor.”

436. *Omnnes subditi sunt regis servi.*

“All subjects are the kings servants.”

437. *Omnia delicta in aperto leviora sunt.*

“All crimes committed openly are considered lighter.”

438. *Omnia praesumuntur contra spoliatorem.*

“All presumptions are against one who wrongfully dispossesses another (a despoiler).” [Cases: Evidence 78. C.J.S. Evidence 163-165, 167-168.]

Note: despoil - 175 of these maxims.

439. *Omnia praesumuntur legitime facta donec probetur in contrarium.*

“All things are presumed to be done legitimately until the contrary is proved.”

440. *Omnia praesumuntur rite ec sollemniter esse acta.*

“All things are presumed to be done in proper and regular form; all things are presumed to have been rightly and regularly done.”

441. *Omnia praesumuntur rite et solemniter esse acta donec probetur in contrarium.*

“All things are presumed to have been done regularly and with due formality until the contrary is proved.” [Cases: Taxation 319(2), C.J.S. Taxation 472.]

442. *Omnia quae jure contrahuntur contrario jure pereunt.*

“All obligations contracted under a law are destroyed by a law to the contrary.”

443. *Omnia quae sunt uxoris sunt ipsius viri.*

“All things that are the wife’s belong to her husband.”

444. *Omnia rite esse acta praesumuntur.*

“All things are presumed to have been done in due form.” [Cases: Evidence 82, 83. C.J.S. Evidence 151, 158-162.]

445. *Omnis action est loquela.*

“Every action is a complaint.”

446. *Omnis conclusion boni et very iudicii sequitur ex bonis et veris praemissis et dictis juratorum.*

“Every conclusion of a good and true judgment follows from good and true premises and the verdicts of jurors.”

447. *Omnis consensus tollit errorem.*

“Every consent removes an error. 2 Co. Inst. 123.” [Cases: New Trial 10. C.J.S. New Trial 12.]

448. *Omnis definition in jure civili periclosa est parum est enim ut non subverti posit.*

“Every definition in the civil law is dangerous, for there is very little that cannot be overthrown.”

449. *Omnis exception est ipsa quoque regula.*

“Every exception is itself also a rule.”

450. *Omnis pro innoxio legibus habetur.*

“Every uncondemned person is held by law as innocent.”

451. *Omnis innovation plus novitiate perturbat quam utilitate prodest.*

“Every innovation disturbs by its novelty more than it benefits by its usefulness.”

452. *Omnis interpretatio si fieri potest ita fienda est in instrumentis, ut omnes contrarietates amoveantur.*

“Every interpretation of instruments is to be made, if it can be, so that all contradictions may be removed.”

453. *Omnis interpretation vel declarat, vel extendit, vel restringit.*

“Every interpretation explains, or extends, or restricts.”

454. *Omnis persona est homo, sed non vicissim.*

“Every person is a human being, but not every human being a person.”

Note: For the reasoning of this cause of action, BAR Associations and UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS are “artificial persons” as defined by Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, Page 1178 as follows: *artificial person.* “An entity, such as a corporation, created by law and given certain legal rights and duties of a human being; a being, real or imaginary, who for the purpose of legal reasoning is treated more or less as a human being. An entity is a person for the purposes of the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses but is not a citizen for the purposes of the Privileges and Immunities Clauses in Article IV, Section 2, and in the Fourteenth Amendment. Also termed *fictitious person; juristic person; juridical person; legal person; moral person.* Cf. LEGAL ENTITY. [Cases: Corporations 1.1(2). C.J.S. Corporations 2.]”

455. *Omnis regula suas patitur exceptions.*

“Every rule of law allows its own exceptions.”

456. *Omnium contribution sarciatur quod pro omnibus datum est.*

“What has been for all should be compensated by the contribution of all.”

457. *Oportet quod certa res debucatur in iudicium.*

“A thing, to be brought to judgment, must be definite.”

458. *Optima enim est legum interpreter consuetudo.*

“Custom is the best interpreter of laws. Dig. 1.3. 37.”

459. *Optima est lex quae minimum relinquit arbitrio iudicis; optimus iudex qui minimum sibi.*

“It is the best law that leaves the least to the discretion of the judge; the best judge is he who leaves least to himself.”

460. *Optima legum interpreter est consuetudo.*

“Custom is the best interpreter of the law.”

461. *Optimam esse legem quae minimum reliquit arbitrio iudicis; id quod certitudine ejus praestat.*

“The law is the best that leaves the least discretion to the judge; this advantage results from its certainty.”

462. *Optima statute interpretatrix est (omnibus particulis ejusdem inspectis) ipsum statutum.*

“The best interpreter of a statute is (when all the separate parts of it have been considered) the statute itself.”

463. *Optimus interpret rerum usus.*

“Usage is the best interpreter of things.”

464. *Optimus interpretandi modus est sic leges interpretare ut leges legibus accordant.*

“The best mode of interpreting laws is to make laws agree with laws.”

465. *Optimus iudex qui minimum sibi.*

“He is the best judge who (leaves) the least to his own discretion.”

466. *Optimus legume interpret consuetudo.*

“Custom is the best interpreter of laws.”

467. *Origine propria neminem posse voluntate sua eximi manifestum est.*

“When order of pleadings has been preserved, the law is also preserved.”

468. *Origine propria neminem posse voluntate sua eximi manifestum est.*

“It is manifest that no one by his own will can be stripped of his origin (or be banished from his place of origin).”

469. *Origo rei inspici debet.*

“The origin of a thing ought to be regarded.”

470. *Pacta convent quae neque contra leges neque dolo malo inita sunt modo observanda sunt.*

“Contracts that have been entered neither illegally nor with fraud must in all respects be observed.”

471. *Pacta dant legem contractui.*

“Agreements give law to the contract.”

472. *Pacta private juri public derogare non possunt.*

“Private contracts cannot restrict (or take away from) public law.”

473. *Pacta quae xontra legas constitutionesque vel conta bonos mores fiunt nullam vim habere, indubitati juris est.*

“It is a matter of unquestionable law that contracts against the laws and statutes, or against moral standards have no force.”

474. *Pacta quae turpem causam continent non sunt observanda.*

“Contracts founded on an immoral consideration are not to be observed.”

475. *Pactis privatorum juri public non derogatur.*

“There is no derogation from public law by private contracts.”

476. *Pacto aliquid licitum est quod sine pacto non admittitur.*

“By agreement (or contract) something is permitted that, without agreement, is not allowed. Coke continues, “but not in violation of public law.” Co. litt.

166.”

477. *Par in parem imperium non habet.*

“An equal has no power over an equal.”

478. *Partem aliquam recte intelligere nemo potest, antequam totum iterum atque iterum perlegerit.*

“No one can rightly understand any part until he has read the whole again and again.”

479. *Parta quacumque intergrante sublata, tollitur totum.*

“When any essential part has been removed, the whole is removed (or destroyed).”

Note: The jurisdiction of the “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS” has been removed, every act by it, or its agents, from this day forward, is an act of treason against the Constitution of the United States of America.

480. *Parum est latam esse sententiam, nisi mandetur executioni.*

“It is not enough that judgment has been given if it is not committed to execution.”

481. *Peccata contra naturam sunt gravissima.*

“Offenses against nature are the most serious.”

482. *Pendent elite nihil innovetur.*

“During litigation, let nothing be changed.”

483. *Periculosum est res novas et inusitatas inducer.*

“It is dangerous to introduce new and unaccustomed things.”

484. *Perjuri sunt qui servatis juramenti decipiunt aures eorum qui accipiunt.*

“Those who preserve the words of an oath but deceive the ears of those who accept it are perjurers. Coke adds, “By ancient law of England, in all oaths equivocation is utterly condemned. Co. Inst. 166.”

485. *Perpetual ex est nullam legem humanam ac positivam perpetuam esse; et clausula quae abrogationem excudit ab non valet.*

“It is perpetual law that no human or positive law can be perpetual; and a clause in a law that precludes abrogation is void from the outset.”

486. *Per rationes pervenitur ad legitimam rationem.*

“By reasoning we come to legal reason.”

487. *Per rerum naturam factum negantis nulla probatio est.*

“By the nature of things, a person who denies a fact is not bound to give proof.”

488. *Persona conjuncta aequiparatur interesse proprio.*

“A personal connection is equivalent to one’s own interest.”

489. *Persona est homo cum statu quodam consideratus*

“A person is a human being considered with reference to a certain status.”

490. *Perspiciua vera non sunt probanda.*

“Plain truths are not to be proved.”

491. *Per varios actus legem experiential facit.*

“In the course of various acts, experience frames the law.”

Note: In the course of challenging the jurisdiction of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS experience has established treason in every court by denial of the Constitution of the United States of America.

492. *Pirata est hostis humani generis.*

“A pirate is an enemy of the human race.”

Note: By the common practice of allowing courts to operate as “Admiralty Courts”, judges have become “Pirates” and usurped the power of government to operate court as their personal domain.

493. *Plena et celeries justitia fait partibus.*

“Let the parties have full and speedy justice.”

Note: Plaintiff has been denied justice to date.

494. *Plus exempla quam peccata nocent.*

“Examples hurt more than offenses.”

495. *Plus peccat auctor quam actor.*

“The instigator of a crime is a worst offender than the perpetrator.”

Note: The instigator of all crimes of this cause of action was the FBI.

496. *Plus valet unus oculatus testis quam auriti decem.*

“One eyewitness is better than ten earwitnesses.”

497. *Poena ad paucos, metus ad omnes perveniat.*

“Let punishment be inflicted on a few, dread on all.”

Note: In this cause of action “all” is deemed to be “all BAR members”.

498. *Poenae potius molliendae quam exasperandae sunt.*

“Punishment should rather be softened than aggravated.”

499. *Poenae sunt restringendae.*

“Punishment should be restrained.”

500. *Poena non potest culpa perennis erit.*

“Punishment cannot be, guilt will be, perpetual.”

501. *Poena suos tenere debet actors et non alios.*

“Punishment should take hold of the guilty (who committed the wrong), and not others. Bracton 380b.”

502. *Poenatolli potest culpa perennis erit.*

“The punishment can be removed, but the guilt will be perpetual.”

503. *Politiae legibus, non leges politiis, adaptandae.*

“Politics are to be adapted to the laws, not the laws to politics.”

504. *Ponderantur testes, non numerantur.*

“Witnesses are weighed, not counted.”

505. *Posito uno oppositoram negatur alterum.*

“One of two positions having been affirmed, the other is denied.”

Note: It has been affirmed, that the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS have no jurisdiction, therefore the fraudulent claim they do have jurisdiction is denied.

506. *Posteriora derogant prioribus.*

“Later things restrict (or detract from) earlier ones.”

507. *Postliminium fingit eum qui captus est semper in civitate fuisse.*

“Postliminy (restoration of rights) imagines that a person who has been captured has never left the state. A person captured by the enemy, who later returns, is restored to all his former rights. Just. Inst. 1. 12. 5.”

Note: Plaintiff is a Missouri born living soul, taken under a “Bill of Attainder”, held hostage by a “Foreign State”, who is entitled to “Restoration of right to give evidence” in this “Chancery Court” of “Complete Jurisdiction”.

508. *Potentia debet sequi justitiam, non antecedere.*

“Power ought to follow, not to precede, justice.”

509. *Potentia inutilis frustra est.*

“Useless power is in vain.”

510. *Potentia non est nisi ad bonum.*

“Power is not conferred but for the (public) good.”

511. *Potestas stricte interpretatur.*

“A power should be strictly interpreted.”

512. *Potestas suprema seipsum dissolvere potest, ligare non potest.*

“Supreme power can dissolve (or release), but cannot bind, itself.”

513. *Potior est conditio defendentis.*

“Stronger is the condition of the defendant (than that of plaintiff).”

514. *Praescriptio est titulus ex usu et tempore substantiam capiens ab auctoritate legis.*

“Prescription is a title derived from usage and time, given substance by the authority of law. Co. Litt. 113.”

515. *Praesentia corporis tollit errorem nominis, et veritas nominis tollit errorem demonstrationis.*

“The presence of the body cancels an error in the name; the truth of the name cancels an error in the description.”

516. *Praestat cautela quam medela.*

“Prevention is better than cure.”

517. *Praesumatur pro justitia sententiae.*

“Let there be a presumption of sentence’s justice.”

518. *Praesumitur pro legitimatione.*

“There is a presumption in favor of legitimacy.”

519. *Praesumptio cedit veritati.*

“The presumption yields to the truth.”

520. *Praesumptio ex eo quod plerumque fit.*

“A presumption arises from what generally happens.”

521. *Praesumptiones sunt conjecturae ex signo verisimili ad probandum assumptae.*

“Presumptions are conjectures based on indications of probable truth, assumed for the purpose of establishing proof.”

522. *Praesumptio opponitur probationi.*

“A presumption is distinguished from proof.”

523. *Praesumptio violent plena probation.*

“Forceful presumption is full proof.”

524. *Praesumptio violent valet in lege.*

“Forceful presumption is effective in law.”

525. *Praetextu liciti non debet admitti illicitum.*

“What is illegal ought not to be admitted as pretext of legality.”

526. *Praxis iudicum est interpret legume.*

“The practice of the judges is the interpreter of the laws.”

527. *Prima pars aequitatis aequalitas.*

“The first part of equity is equality.”

Note: Public Safety requires all who break the law to be held equally accountable, for equality to exist in America. One standard for all.

528. *Principia probant, non probantur.*

“Principles prove; they are not proved.”

529. *Principiis obsta.*

“Oppose beginnings. Oppose a thing in its inception in order to have any success against it.”

Note: Jurisdiction was first challenged, at my first appearance in the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, before Magistrate Robert E. Larsen on May 10th 2010. To date jurisdiction has not been stated on the record.

530. *Principiorum non est ratio.*

“There is no reasoning of principles.”

Note: The principles of law presented in this “Chancery Court” of “Complete Jurisdiction” are unchallenged because there is no authority of law that can be argued against them.

531. *Principium est potissima pars cujusque rei.*

“The beginning is the most powerful part of each thing.”

Note: This case began with the FBI seeking a search warrant without probable cause, that was issued by Magistrate Robert E. Larsen and exercised by FBI and Kansas City S.W.A.T.. Establishing illegal use of “police powers” by the FBI in violation of the 4th Amendment.

532. *Prior tempore, potior jure.*

“Earlier in time, stronger in right.”

533. *Privatum commodum public credit.*

“Private yields to public advantage.”

534. *Privatum incommodum public bono pensatur.*

“Private disadvantage is made up for by public good.”

Note: The removal of a fraudulent court of despoilers is for the public good.

535. *Privilegium est beneficium personale et extinguitur cum persona.*

“A privilege is a benefit *belonging* to a person, and it dies with the person.”

536. *Privilegium est quasi private lex.*

“A privilege is, as it were, a private law.”

537. *Probandi necessitas incumbit illi qui agit.*

“The necessity of proving rests on the one who sues (or claims some right)
Just. Inst. 2. 20. 5.”

538. *Probationes debent esse evidentes, (id est) perspicuae et faciles
intelligi.*

“Proofs ought to be evident, (that is) clear and easily understood.”

539. *Probatis extremis, praesumitur media.*

“When the extremes have been proved, the intermediate proceedings are
presumed.”

540. *Processus legis est gravis vexatio; exeutio legis coronat opus.*

“The process of the law is heavy hardship; the execution of the law crowns
(or rewards) the work.”

541. *Pro possessione praesumitur de jure.*

“From possession arises a presumption of right.”

542. *Pro possessore habetur qui dolo injuriave desiit possidere.*

“A person is considered a possessor who has ceased possession through
fraud or injury.”

543. *Proprietates verborum observandae sunt.*

“The proprieties (i.e., proper meanings) of words are to be observed.”

544. *Prosecutio legis est gravis vexatio; execution legis coronat opus.*

“Litigation is a heavy hardship, but execution of the law crowns (or rewards) the work.”

545. *Protectio trahit subjectionem; subjection protectionem.*

“Protection brings submission; submission (brings) protection.”

546. *Proviso est providere praesentia et future, non praeterita.*

“A proviso is to provide things present and future, not past.”

Note: *Provided that* Marco A. Roldan is a “Honorable Judge”, of the “STATE OF MISSOURI”, who meets his “Judicial Obligations”, lawful “Judges” will be restored to the “District Courts of the United States”.

proviso 1. “A limitation, condition or stipulation upon whose compliance a legal or formal document’s validity or application may depend. **2.** In drafting, a provision that begins with the words *provided that* and supplies a condition, exception, or addition.” [Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, 0page 1262]

547. *Prudenter agit qui praecepto legis obtemperat.*

“A person acts prudently who obeys the precept of law.”

548. *Pupillus pati posse non intelligitur.*

“A pupil is not considered able to suffer. That is, a pupil is not competent to permit or do what would be prejudicial to him. Dig. 50. 17. 110. 2.”

549. *Quae ab hostibus capiuntur, statim capientium fiunt.*

“Things taken from public enemies immediately become the property of the captors.”

550. *Quae ab initio inutilis fuit institution, ex post facto conualescere non potest.*

“An institution void in the beginning cannot acquire validity by a subsequent act.”

551. *Quae ab initio non valent, ex post conualescere non possunt.*

“Things invalid from the beginning cannot be made valid by a subsequent act.”

552. *Quae accessionum locum obtinent, extinguuntur cum principales res peremptae fuerint.*

“When the principal is extinguished, those things that are accessory to it are also extinguished. Dig. 33. 8. 2.”

553. *Quae adm unum finem locuta sunt, non debent ad alium detorqueri.*

“What speaks to one purpose ought not be twisted to another.

Note: 18 U.S.C. 3231 speaks to the purpose of granting jurisdiction to the “District Courts of the United States” it has been manipulated to mean “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS” fraudulently claim jurisdiction under its authority.

554. *Quae cohaerent personae a persona separari nequeunt.*

“Things that belong to the person cannot be separated from the person.”

555. *Quae communi legi derogant stricte interpretantur.*

“(Statutes) that derogate from the common law should be strictly construed.”

556. *Quae contra rationem juris introducta sunt, non debent trahi in consequentiam.*

“Things introduced contrary to the reason of the law ought not to be drawn into precedents. “We do find divers precedents... which are utterly against law and reason and for that void.””

557. *Quaecunque intra rationem legis inveniuntur, intra legem ipsam esse judicantur.*

“Whatever appears within the reason of the law is considered within the law itself.”

558. *Quae dubitationis causa tollendae inseruntur commune legem non laedunt.*

“Whatever is inserted for the purpose of removing doubt does not hurt the common law.

559. *Quae in curia acta sunt rite agi praesumuntur.*

“What is done in court is presumed to be rightly done.”

Note: “A presumption yields to the truth.” (519)

560. *Quae in curia regis acta sunt agi praesumuntur.*

“Things that are done in the king’s court are presumed to be rightly done.”

Note: Unless proof of wrong is established.

561. *Quaelibet jurisdiction cancellas suos habet.*

“Every jurisdiction has its boundaries.”

Note: “Complete Jurisdiction” includes but is not limited to: “Equity” that requires following the law; “Ecclesiastical” requires diligent inquisition of false witnesses, followed by “just judgment”; “Common law” requires remedy for every injury; “Civil Law” delict establishes right to seek compensation (Tort); and “Criminal Law” that is aimed at punishing the wrongdoer. “We [Judges] have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution.”
U.S. v. Will, 449 U.S. 200, 216, 101 S.Ct. 471, 66L.Ed.2d, 392, 406 (1980); COHENS v. VIRGINIA 19 U.S. 264,404, 5L.Ed. 257, 6 Wheat, 264 (1821).

562. *Quae mala sunt inchoate in principio vix bono peraguntur exitu.*

“Things bad in the commencement seldom end well.”

Note: Magistrate Robert E, Larsen issued a search warrant without probable cause in violation of the 4th Amendment to commence this

cause of action exercised by the FBI and KC S.W.A.T. on November 4, 2008.

563. *Quae non fieri debent, facta valent.*

“Things that ought not to be done are held valid when they have been done.”

Note: “A presumption yields to the truth.” (519)

564. *Quae non valeant singular, juncta juvant.*

“Things that may not avail individually have effect when united.”

565. *Quae praeter consuetudinem et morem majorum fiunt, neque placent neque recta videntur.*

“What is done contrary to the custom and usage of our ancestors neither pleases nor is considered right.”

Note: Our forefathers, loved the law, and created “Equity” to reason in a “Chancery Court” to establish “Justice”. The law must apply to all or it is no law at all.

566. *Quae propter necessitate recepta sunt, non debent in argumentum trahi.*

“Things that are accepted as a matter of necessity ought not to be brought into the argument. Dig. 50. 17. 162.”

567. *Quaeras de dubiis, legem bene discere si vis.*

“Inquire into doubtful points if you wish to understand the law well.”

568. *Quae de dubiis, quia per rationes pervenitur ad legitimam rationem.*

“Inquire into doubtful points, because through reasoning we arrive at legal reason.”

569. *Quaerere dat sapere quae sunt legitima vere.*

“To investigate is the way to know what things are truly lawful.”

570. *Quae rerum natura prohibentur nulla lege confirmata sunt.*

“What is prohibited by the nature of things can be confirmed by no law.”

Note: Article IV Courts have no jurisdiction and no law can give them jurisdiction.

571. *Quae singular non prosunt, juncta juvant.*

“Things that are of no advantage individually are helpful when taken together.”

572. *Quae sunt minoris culpa sunt majoris infamiae.*

“Offenses that are of lesser guilt are of greater infamy.”

573. *Qualitas quae inesse debent, facile praesumitur.*

“A quality that ought to be inherent is easily presumed.”

Note: We the people presume all judges are honorable, but the truth of their deeds say different.

574. *Quam longum debent esse rationabile tempus, non definitur in lege, sed dendet ex discretion justiciariorum.*

“How long a time should be “reasonable” the law does not define; it depends on the discretion of the judges.”

Note: Currently the “State of Missouri” is allowing a “fraudulent Court” of no jurisdiction to operate within the boundaries of the state. The “agents”, of the “State of Missouri” are responsible for dispensing justice and punishing those who have violated the law.

575. *Quam rationabilis debet esse finis, non definitur, sed omnibus circumstantiis inspectis pendet ex justiciariorum discretion.*

“How reasonable a fine should be is not defined, but depends on the discretion of the judges, after all circumstances have been considered.”

576. *Quamvis aliquid per se non sit malum, tamen si sit mali exempli, non est faciendum.*

“Although in itself a thing may not be bad, yet if it serves as a bad example, it is not to be done.

Note: Forestalling is a bad example of dispensing justice.

577. *Quamvis lex generaliter loquitur, restringenda tamen est, ut cessante ratione et ipsa cessat.*

“Although a law speaks generally, it must bear some restriction, since the law ceases (or loses effect) when the reason ceases.”

Note: “When the reason of the law ceases, the law itself ceases.” (44)

578. *Quando aliquid conceditur, conceditur id sine quo illud fieri non posit.*

“When anything is granted, that also is granted without which it cannot take effect.”

579. *Quando aliquid conceditur, conceditur id sine quo illud fieri non posit.*

“When anything is commanded, everything by which it can be accomplished is also commanded.”

580. *Quando aliquid per se non sit malum, tamen si sit mali exempli, non est faciendum.*

“When anything by itself is not evil, and yet if it is an example for evil, it is not to be done.”

581. *Quando aliquid prohibetur exdirecto, prohibetur et per obliquum.*

“When anything is prohibited directly, it is also prohibited indirectly.”

582. *Quando aliquid prohibetur, prohibetur omne per quod devenitur ad illud.*

583. “When a person grants a thing, he is supposed to grant that also without which the thing cannot be used.”

584. *Quando duo jura concurrent in una persona, aequum est ac si essent in diversis.*

“When two rights run together in one person, it is the same as if they were in separate persons.”

585. *Quando jus domini regis et subditi concurrunt, jus regis praeferrri debet.*

“When the right of the sovereign king and the subject run together (or clash), the right of the king ought to be preferred.”

Note: In America there is no king. In America the people are sovereign and therefore ought to be preferred.

586. *Quando lex aliquid alicui concedit, omnia incidentia tacite conceduntur.*

“When the law gives anything to anyone, it gives tacitly all that is incident to it.”

Note: the law gives the American People rights and the right to challenge those who violate those rights.

587. *Quando lex est specialis, ratio autem generalis, generaliter lex est intelligenda.*

“When the law is special, but its reason is general, the law is to be understood generally.”

Note: The missing 13th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America is general.

588. *Quando licit id quod majus, videtur licere id quod minus.*

“When the greater is allowed, the lesser is considered to be allowed also.”

Note: The people are the greater, BAR Association membership are the lesser. The people have the right to petition the courts, BAR members believe they have the right also, but as “foreign agents” of a “foreign state” BAR members have no right to petition the court. None have “standing”.

589. *Quandoverba statute sunt specialia, ratio autem generalis, generaliter statutum est intelligendum.*

“When the words of a statute are special, but the reason for it general, the statute is to be construed generally.”

Note: Statutes giving court jurisdiction are specific, but BAR members have made them general with the presumption all courts have jurisdiction. Proofs show some courts have no jurisdiction.

590. *Quemadmodum ad quaestionem facti non respondent iudices, ita ad quaestionem facti non respondent juratores.*

“In the same manner that judges do not answer questions of fact, so jurors do not answer questions of law.”

Note: All notes are issues to law to be determined by the three judge panel.

591. *Qui accusat integrae fama sit et non crimosus.*

“Let the one who accuses be of honest reputation and not implicated in a crime.”

Note: A “crime” requires a “Complaint” signed by an “injured party”, to date no complaint has been produced, though repeatedly requested.

592. *Qui acquirit sibi acquirit haeredibus.*

“A person who acquires for himself acquires for his heirs.”

Note: “We, the people of the United States,... do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

593. *Qui admit medium dirimit finem.*

“A person who takes away the means destroys the end.”

Note: The fate of law is in the hands of Marco A. Roldan. Either law lives or the law is dead.

594. *Qui aliquid statuerit parte inaudita altera, aequum licet dixerit, haud aequum fecerit.*

“One who has decided anything without hearing the other party, even though he has said what is right, has done wrong.”

Note: As an “agent” of the “State of Missouri” Marco A. Roldan is allowing a “Fraudulent Court” to operate within the boundaries of Missouri without having to prove its lawful jurisdiction.

595. *Qui bene interrogat bene docet.*

“One who questions well teaches well.”

Note: Proverbs 4:7. “Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.”

596. *Qui cadit a syllaba cadit a tota causa.*

“One who fails in a syllable fails in his whole cause.”

597. *Qui confirmat nihil dat.*

“A person who confirms gives nothing.”

598. *Qui contemnit praeceptum, contemnit praecipientem.*

“A person who shows contempt for the precept shows contempt for the author (or advocate) of it.”

599. *Quicquid acquiritur servo, acquiritur domino.*

“Whatever is acquired by the servant is required for the master.”

Note: The “master” is “BAR Associations”. The “servants” are its membership. All slaves of the BAR Associations are engaged in “Treason” to the “Constitution of the United States of America”.

600. *Quicquid est contra normam recti est injuria.*

“Whatever is against the rule of right is a wrong.”

601. *Quicquid in excess actum est, lege prohibetur.*

“Whatever is done in excess is prohibited by law.”

602. *Qui dat finem dat media ad finem necessaria.*

“A person who gives an end gives necessary means to that end.”

603. *Qui destruit medium destruit finem*

“A person who destroys the means destroys the end.”.

604. *Quid sit jus, et in quo consistit injuria, legis est definire.*

“What constitutes right, and wherein lies the injury, it is the function of the law to declare.”

605. *Quieta non movere.*

“Not to disturb what is settled.” [Cases: Courts 90. C.J.S. Courts 150.]

Note: By not following the law, judges are disturbing what is settled.

606. *Qui evertit causam evertit causatum futurum.*

“One who overthrows the cause overthrows its effects.”

Note: This cause is to re-establish “Justice” and stop “Despoilers”.

607. *Qui facit per alium facit per se.*

“A person who acts through another acts himself. The acts of an agent are considered the acts of the principal.” [Cases: Master and Servant 300; Principal and Agent 92. C.J.S. Agency 145, 361; Employer – Employee Relationship 181-184, 188-193, 203.]

Note: The “agents” Marco A. Roldan and Eric Schmitt are acting on behalf of the “Principal” the “State of Missouri”.

608. *Qui habet jurisdictionem absolvendi, habet jurisdictionem ligandi.*

“One who has jurisdiction for dissolving (an obligation) has jurisdiction to bind.”

609. *Qui jure suo utitur, nemini facit injuriam.*

“A person who exercises his proper right harms no one. This maxim is sometimes written *Qui jure suo utitur neminem laedit* (meaning “he who exercises his right injures no one”).”

610. *Qui jussu judicis aliquod fecerit non videtur dolo malo fecisse, quio parere necesse est.*

“A person who has done anything by order of a judge is not considered to have acted in fraud, because it is necessary to obey.”

Note: This is the question of law in this Chancery Court, Are Article IV judges lawful?. Plaintiff denies there are any lawful judges of the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS. Gary A. Fenner must prove he is a lawful judge, to date he has failed to do so. “Lawful” means “has jurisdiction”.

611. *Quilibet potest renunciare juri pro se in ducto.*

“Anyone may renounce a right introduced for his own benefit.”

Note: Plaintiff renounces the “Not Guilty Plea” entered on his behalf by Magistrate Robert E. Larsen. Now Magistrate Larsen must prove he had authority to act on behalf of Defendant (now Plaintiff). He acted with malice, intent and knowledge knowing he lacked jurisdiction.

612. *Qui male agit odit lucem.*

“A person who does wrong hates the light (of discovery).”

Note: The truth does not mind being questioned. A lie hates to be challenged.

613. *Qui mendat ipse fecisse videtur.*

“A person who commands (a thing to be done) is considered to have done it himself.”

Note: Magistrate Robert E. Larsen put me in solitary confinement for 7 months without jurisdiction or authority of law. Plaintiff was held against his will without visits, without mail, without phone and without

commissary, to stop him from challenging the authority of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. The challenges continued. These “challenges” were made under the authority of the “Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure” all were denied by Magistrate Larsen and District Judge Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr. in direct defiance of law governing their conduct. The public record establishes this fact.

614. *Qui melius probat, melius habet.*

“A party who gives better proof has the better (right). Often rendered, “He who proves more recovers more.”

Note: While Plaintiff seeks “justice” and will accept no compensation for himself, he will present injuries of others for just compensation.

615. *Qui non cadunt in constantem virum, vani timores sunt aestimandi.*

“Those fears are considered vain (or frivolous) that do not affect a man of stable character.”

Note: Plaintiff has no “Complaint” signed under penalty of perjury against him, but his character was assassinated to protect corruption.

616. *Qui non habet, ille non dat.*

“Who has not gives not.”

Note: Gary A. Fenner has no proof of his jurisdiction, therefore he offers none.

617. *Qui non improbat approbat.*

“A person who does not disapprove approves.”

Note: This applies to all involved.

618. *Qui non negat fatetur.*

“A person who does not deny admits.”

Note: Since summons was issued in July of 2019, Gary A. Fenner has not denied the allegations, the Plaintiff’s offer of proofs establish truth, admitted by Defendant.

619. *Qui non obstat quod obstare potest, facere videtur.*

“A person who does not prevent what he can prevent is considered to act.”

Note: Plaintiff, as a Defendant in the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, challenged jurisdiction to the following:

Magistrate Robert E. Larsen

Chief Judge Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr.

District Judge Gary A. Fenner

District Judge David Gregory Kays

District Judge Ortie D. Smith

District Judge Howard F. Sachs

U.S. Attorney Brian P. Casey

U.S. Attorney Patrick Daily

FBI Agent Nathan Holmes Van Sickle

All the above had the authority and responsibility to prevent injuries to Plaintiff, all allowed fraudulent prosecution to continue, in treason to the “Constitution of the United States of America”. They are all “Principals of Treason”.

620. *Qui non prohibet cum prohibere posit jubet.*

“A person who does not forbid when he can forbid commands.”

621. *Qui non prohibet quod prohibere potest, assentire videtur.*

“A person who does not forbid what he can forbid is considered to assent.”

622. *Qui non propulsat injuriam quando potest infert.*

“A person who does not repel an injury when he can brings it on.”

623. *Qui omne dicit nihil excludit.*

“A person who says all excludes nothing.”

624. *Qui parcit nocentibus innocents punit.*

“A person who spares the guilty punishes the innocent.”

625. *Qui per alium facit per seipsum facere videtur.*

“A person who does anything through another is considered as doing it himself.”

Note: This applies to the State of Missouri as an “artificial person”.

626. *Qui per fraudem agit frustra agit.*

“A person who acts fraudulently acts in vain.”

627. *Qui potest et debet vetare, tacens jubet.*

“A person who can and ought to forbid a thing (as much as) orders it, if he keeps silent.” [Cases: Estoppel 70. C.J.S. Estoppel 100, 167.]

Note: This can apply to many.

628. *Qui primum peccat ille facit rixam.*

“Who first offends causes the quarrel.”

Note: The first act was the FBI, exercising a fraudulent search warrant without probable cause, through Kansas City S.W.A.T. In violation of Article XI, Section 3 of the “Constitution State of Missouri” and the 4th Amendment of the “Constitution of the United States of America”. All evidence of trial was “fruit of a poisonous tree” as challenged. Today that evidence is presented as “fruits of a crime”.

629. *Qui prior est tempore potior est jure.*

“The person who is prior in time is stronger in right.” [Cases: Courts 475; Equity 60. C.J.S. Courts 188; Equity 127.]

Note: Plaintiff’s first exercise of right was to FBI Agent Nathan Holmes Van Sickle on November 4, 2008 while conducting the illegal search warrant. The second encounter with FBI Agent Nathan Holmes Van

Sickle was at Moberly prison when he fraudulently claimed to exercise an “arrest warrant”. Though repeatedly requested to date no warrant has been produced. At this moment Plaintiff’s rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness were taken without authority of law in violation of the 4th Amendment.

630. *Qui pro me aliquid facit, mihi fecisse videtur.*

“A person who does something in my behalf is considered to have done it to me (for me). To do a service for a man is to do it to him. 2 Co. Inst. 500.”

Note: Plaintiff’s first encounter with his Public Defender Anita Burns was on May 10, 2000 in a holding cell where he told her to challenge jurisdiction of the court, she told the Defendant (now Plaintiff) she would not challenge jurisdiction, so Plaintiff fired her on the spot. All acts done by her after that encounter were done in fraud, fraudulently claiming to represent Plaintiff. Including unlawful seizure of transcript of trial and brief to appellate court claiming court has jurisdiction under 18 U.S.C. 3231.

631. *Qui semel actionem renunciaverit, amplius renounced non potest.*

“A litigant who has once renounced his action cannot bring it any longer.”

Note: Plaintiff has not renounced his cause of action. Plaintiff followed the order of David Gregory Kays to not file anything in any court,

issued under threat of 54 years in prison if anything is filed. Plaintiff spent his time of silence in research and development of the work product filed in this Chancery Court.

632. *Qui semel malus smper praesumitur esse malus in eodem genere.*

“A person who is once bad is always presumed to be bad in the same kind of affair.”

Note: This applies to all “Principals” of treason in the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, who utilize fraud, intimidation, sedition, conspiracy, coercion and terrorism against the American People under the color of law.

633. *Quisquis est qui velit a quocunque doceri.*

“Whoever there is who wishes to be regarded as a jurisconsult (legal expert) should prolong his study and be willing to be taught by everyone.

634. *Qui tacet consentire videtur.*

“A party who is silent appears to consent.” [Cases: Contracts 22(i). C.J.S. Contracts 46 -51, 53 – 54; Trading Stamps and Coupons 7 – 9.]

Note: “Appears” is a “presumption” it yields to “truth”.

635. *Qui tacet utique fatetur, sed tamen verum est eum non negare.*

“A person who is silent does not indeed confess, but yet it is true he does not deny.

Note: This is the current position of Gary A. Fenner who is lawfully required to answer the “Bill of Equity by Affidavit” that has gone unanswered to date. Fenner was “Summoned” and “evaded justice” by “constructive seizure” of Plaintiff’s cause of action.

636. *Quod ad jus natural attinet, omnes homines aequales sunt.*

“All men are equal as far as natural law is concerned.”

637. *Quod alias bonum et justum est, si per vim vel fraudem petatur malum et injustum efficitur.*

“What is otherwise good and just, if it is sought by force or fraud, becomes bad and unjust.”

Note: With God as my witness I am seeking the restoration of justice by lawful means based upon these traditional principles of law.

638. *Quod alias non fuit licitum necessitas licitum facit.*

“Necessity makes lawful what is otherwise unlawful.”

Note: The “necessity” of this cause of action is “Public Safety”.

639. *Quod approbo non peprobo.*

“What I approve I do not disapprove.”

640. *Quod a quoque poenae nomine exactum est id eidem restituere bemo cogitur.*

“What has been exacted from someone as a penalty no one is obliged to restore to him.”

Proviso. “Provided that, what is taken by fraud, misrepresentation and deceit is returned to its rightful owner.”

641. *Quod attinet ad jus civile, servi pro nullis habentur, non tamen et jure naturali, quia, quod ad jus natural attinet, omnes homines aequali sunt.*

“So far as the civil law is concerned, slaves are not reckoned as nonentities, but not so by natural law, for so far as regards natural law, all men are equal.”

Proviso. “Provided that, all are entitled to criminal prosecution of those who cause them injuries.”

642. *Quod constat clare, non debet verificari.*

“What is clearly agreed need not be proved.”

643. *Quod constat curiae, opera testium non indigent.*

“What appears true to the court needs not the help of witnesses.”

Proviso. “Provided that, it is understood those to be subpoenaed are “Principals” not “witnesses”.

644. *Quod contra juris rationem receptum est, non producendum ad consequentias.*

“What has been admitted against the reason of the law ought not to be drawn into precedents.”

Question: Why not?

645. *Quod contra legem fit, pro infecto habetur.*

“What is done contrary to the law is considered as not done.”

Note: “What is done cannot be undone.” (68) “Deeds (or facts) are more powerful than words.”(66)

646. *Quo contra rationem juris receptum, non est producendum ad consequentias.*

“That which is received against the reason of the law is not to be extended to its logical consequences.”

Note: Plaintiff asks “Why not?” “Isn’t logical consequences justice in that affair?”

647. *Quodcunque aliquis ob tutelam corporis sui fecerit jure.*

“Whatever one does in defense of his person, he is considered to have done legally.”

648. *Quod dubitas, ne feceris.*

“When in doubt, do not do it.”

Note: “It seems to be a law of nature, inflexible and inexorable, that those who will not risk cannot win.” *John Paul Jones* “Change is the law

of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future.” *John F. Kennedy*

649. *Quod est inconueniens aut contra rationem non permissum est in lege.*

“What is unsuitable or contrary to reason is not allowed in law.”

650. *Quod est necessarium est licitum.*

“What is necessary is lawful.”

651. *Quod fieri debet facile praesumitur.*

“That which ought to be done is easily presumed.”

652. *Quod fieri non debent, factum valet.*

“What ought to be done, when done, is valid.”

653. *Quod inconsultofecimus, consultius revocemus.*

“What we have done without due consideration we should revoke with better consideration.”

654. *Quod initio non valet, tractu temporis non valet.*

“What is void in the beginning does not become valid by passage of time.”

655. *Quod in iure scripto jus appellatur, id in lege Angliae rectum esse dicitur.*

“What in the civil law (literally written law) is called jus, in the law of England is said to be rectum (right).”

656. *Quod in minori valet, valebit in majori; et quod in majori non valet, nec valebit in minori.*

“What avails in the less will avail in the greater; and what does not avail in the greater will not avail in the less.”

657. *Quod naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit vocatur jus gentium.*

“What natural reason has established among all men is called the law of nations.”

658. *Quod necessarie intelligitur id non deest.*

“What is necessarily understood is not lacking.”

659. *Quod non apparet non est, et non apparet judicialiter ante iudicium.*

“What appears not does not exist, and nothing appears judicially before judgment.”

Note: To date no law giving UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

jurisdiction exists. “A person who flees justice confesses guilt.” (99)

Plaintiff believes this applies to both the Defendant and judges, the

Defendant evades trial, the judges evade issuance of judgment. Both are

“Willful neglect of duty”.

660. *Quod non habet principium non habet finem.*

“What has no beginning has no end.”

Note: What is not allowed by BAR Associations is never heard.

661. *Quod non legitur non creditor.*

“What is not read is not believed.”

Note: To date, Gary A. Fenner has failed to appear and give evidence.

He has not denied the truth in evidence. “A person who does not deny admits”.

662. *Quod omnes tangit, ab omnibus debet supportari.*

“What touches (or concerns) all ought to be supported by all.”

Note: All those who love the law support this cause of action and all those who hate justice despise it. The truth does not mind being questioned. A lie hates to be challenged.

663. *Quod per me non possum, nec per alium.*

“What I cannot do in person, I also cannot do through the agency of another.”

664. *Quod per recordum non debet esse negatum.*

“What is proved by the record ought not to be denied.”

Note: The “proof” is in the “Public Records” identified and requests for subpoenas have been made in this cause of action.

665. *Quod populus postremum jussit, id jus ratum esto.*

“What the people have last enacted, let that be the established law.”

Note: That would be the “Constitution of the United States of America” established as the “supreme law of the land” that binds all judges by their “oath of office” in Article VI, Clause 2.

666. *Quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem; utpote cum lege regia, quae de imperio ejus lata est, populus ei et in eum omne suum imperium et potestatem conferat.*

“A decision of the emperor has the force of law; for , by the royal law that has been made concerning his authority, the people have conferred on him all their sovereignty and power. Dig 1. 4. 1.”

Note: In the United States of America the people retain their sovereignty, they have given it to no one.

667. *Quod prius est verius est; quod prius est tempore potius est jure.*

“What is prior is truer; and what comes earlier in time is stronger in right.”

668. *Quod privilegia quae re vera sunt in praejudicium reipublicae, magis stamen speciosa habent frontispicia, et boni publici praetextum, quam bonae et legales concessionoes, sed praetextu liciti non debet admitti illicitum.*

“There are privileges that are really detrimental to the state, but that have a more colorful appearance and show of public good than good and lawful concessions. But the unlawful should not be accepted as valid on the ground of a showing of legality.

Note: “The court of chancery is the workshop of justice.”(49)

669. *Quod pro minore licitum est et pro majore licitum est.*

“What is lawful in the lesser is also lawful in the greater.”

670. *Quod pure debetur praesenti die debetur.*

“That which is due unconditionally is due the same day.”

671. *Quodque dissolvitur eodem modo quo ligature.*

“In the same manner that anything is bound, it is unbound.”

672. *Quod quis ex culpa sua damnum sentit, non intelligitur damnum sentire.*

“The damage that any person suffer by his own fault he is not considered to suffer as damage. Dig. 50. 17. 203.”

673. *Quod quisquis norit, in hoc se exercent.*

“Let everyone employ himself in what he knows.”

674. *Quod remedio destituitur ipsa re valet si culpa absit.*

“What is without remedy is by that very fact valid if there is no fault.”

Note: There is “fault” in every “principal” named in this cause of action.

fault. “2. Civil law. The intentional or negligent failure to maintain some standard of conduct when that failure results in harm to another person.”

675. *Quod subintelligitur non deest.*

“What is understood is not lacking.”

676. *Quod tacite intelligitur deesse non videtur.*

“What is tacitly understood does not appear to be lacking.”

677. *Quod vanum et inutile est, lex non requirit.*

“The law does not require what is vain and useless.”

678. *Quod vero contra rationem juris receptum est, non est producendum ad consequentias.*

“But what has been admitted contrary to the reason of law ought not to be drawn into precedents.”

679. *Quo ligature, eo dissolvitur.*

“As a thing is bound, so it is unbound.”

680. *Quo modo quid constituitur eodem modo dissolvitur.*

“In whatever mode a thing is constituted, in the same manner it is dissolved.”

681. *Quorum praetextu nec auget nec minuit sententiam, sed tantum confirmat praemissa.*

“Quorum praetextu” neither increases nor diminishes the meaning, but only confirms what went before.”

682. *Quotiens dubia interpretatio libertatis est, secundum libertatem respondendum erit.*

“Whenever there is an interpretation doubtful as to liberty (or slavery), the decision must be in favor of liberty.”

683. *Quotiens idem sermo duas sententias exprimit, ea potissimum accipiatur quae rei gerendae aptior est.*

“Whenever the same words express two meanings, that is to be taken most strongly which is the better fitted for carrying out the proposed end.”

684. *Quoties in stipulationibus ambigua oratio est, commodissimum est id accipi quo res de quo agitur in tuto sit.*

“Whenever in stipulations the expression is ambiguous, it is most proper to give it that interpretation by which the subject matter may be in safety.”

685. *Quoties in verbis nulla est ambiguitas, ibi nulla exposition contra verba expressa fienda est.*

“Whenever there is no ambiguity in the words, then no exposition contrary to the words is to be made.

686. *Quum in testament ambigue aut etiam perperam scriptum est, benign interpretari et secundum is quod credible est cogitatum, credendum est.*

“When in a will an ambiguous or even an erroneous expression occurs, it should be construed liberally and in accordance with what is thought the probable meaning (of the testator).”

687. *Quum principalis causa non consistit, ne ea quidem quae sequuntur locum habent.*

“When the principal cause does not stand, neither do the accessories (or consequences) obtain.”

Note: This applies to Brian P. Casey and Patrick Daily. Neither had “standing” to be in court.

688. *Ratihabitio mandato aequiparatur.*

“Ratification is equal to a command. This maximum is sometimes written *Ratihabitio mandato comparator* (meaning “ratification is equivalent to a command”).

689. *Ratio est formalis causa consuetudinis.*

“Reason is the source and formal cause of custom.”

690. *Ratio est legis anima, mutata legis ratione mutatur et lex.*

“Reason is the soul of the law; when the reason of the law has been changed, the law is also changed.” [Cases: Common Law 9. C.J.S. Common Law 12, 22-24.]

691. *Ratio et auctoritas duo clarissima mundi lumina.*

“Reason and authority are the two brightest lights in the world.”

692. *Ratio in jure aequitas integra.*

“Reason in law is perfect equity.”

693. *Ratio legis est anima legis.*

“The reason of the law is the soul of the law.” [Cases: Statutes 184. C.J.S. Statutes 316.]

694. *Ratio non clauditur.*

“Reason is not confined to any place.”

695. *Ratio potest allegari deficient lege, sed vera et legalis et non apparens.*

“A reason can be adduced when the law is defective, but it must be a true and legal reason, and not specious (or apparent).”

Note: 18 U.S.C. 3231 is defective in giving jurisdiction to the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

696. *Receditur a placitis juris potius quam injuriae et delicta maneant impunita.*

“One departs from settled rules of law, rather than let crimes and wrongs remain unpunished.”

697. *Recipitur in modum recipientis.*

“A thing is received in the way the recipient intends.”

698. *Recorda sunt vestigia retustatis et veritatis.*

“Records are vestiges of antiquity and truth.”

699. *Recurrendum est and extraordinarium quando non valet ordinarium.*

“We must have recourse to what is extraordinary when what is ordinary fails.”

Note: The safe guards of public safety failed in a court of no jurisdiction where treason was conducted under color of law.

700. *Regula est, juris quidem ignorantiam cuique nocere, facti vero ignorantiam non nocere.*

“The rule is that ignorance of the law is harmful (or prejudicial) to anyone, but ignorance of a fact is not. Ignorance of a fact may excuse a party from the legal consequences of his conduct, but not ignorance of the law.”

701. *Regula pro lege, si deficit lex.*

“If the law is inadequate, the maxim serves in its place.”

Note: The law is inadequate to protect public safety and the maxims (traditional legal principles) are the guiding authority of law in this cause of action.

702. *Rei turpis nullum mandatum est.*

“There is no mandate for a thing immoral (or illegal). Hence, there is no action for failing to act on such a mandate. Dig. 17. 1. 6. 3.”

703. *Reputatio est vulgaris opinio ubi non est veritas.*

“Reputation is a common opinion where there is no certain knowledge.”

Note: Plaintiff’s reputation among BAR members is he is crazy.

Plaintiff asks, “What if I am right?” truth is to be established.

704. *Rerum ordo confunditur, si unicuique jurisdictio non servetur.*

“The order of things is confounded if the proper jurisdiction of each is not maintained.”

Note: The law determines jurisdiction, it is the Judges’ duty to follow the law.

705. *Rerum progressus ostendunt multa quae in initio praecaveri seu praevideri non possunt.*

“The course of events reveals many things that in the beginning could not be guarded against or foreseen.”

706. *Rerum suarum quilibet est moderator et arbiter.*

“Every one is the manager and disposer of his own matters.”

Note: The proper method of managing one’s matters is in a court of proper jurisdiction.

707. *Res accendent lumina rebus.*

“Matters will throw light on (other) matters.”

708. *Res accessoria sequitur rem principal.*

“An accessory follows its principal.”

Note: Here lies the “conflict of interest”, duty to the law and duty to the BAR Associations.

709. *Res est misera ubi jus est vagum et incertum.*

“It is miserable state of things where the law is vague and uncertain.”

710. *Resignatio est juris proprii spontanea refutation.*

“Resignation is the spontaneous rejection of one’s own right.”

711. *Res inter alios acta aliis non nocet.*

“A thing done between two parties does not damage other parties; a matter transacted between parties; a matter transacted between parties (e.g. to a contract) does not prejudice nonparties.” [Cases; Evidence 130; Judgment 665. C.J.S. Evidence 760-761; Judgments 828, 831, 842.]

712. *Res inter alios acta alteri nocere debet.*

“Things done between others ought not to injure an outsider (not party to them).” [Cases: Evidence 130; Judgment 665. C.J.S. Evidence 760-761; Judgments 828, 831, 842.]

713. *Res inter alios judicatae nullum aliis praejudicium faciunt.*

“Matters adjudged in the lawsuits of others do not prejudice those who were not parties to them.”

Note: Provided that the subject matter does not apply to them.

Jurisdiction applies to all judges.

714. *Res judicata facit ex albonigrum, ex nigro album, ex curvo rectum, ex recto curvum.*

“A matter adjudged makes white black; black white; the crooked straight; the straight crooked.”

715. *Res judicata pro veritate accipitur.*

“A matter adjudged is taken for truth.”

Note: “Fiction yields to truth; where the truth appears, there is no fiction of law.” (103)

716. *Res nullius naturaliter fit primi occupantis.*

“A thing that has no owner naturally belongs to the first taker.”

717. *Resoluto jure conedenis, resolvitur jus concessum.*

“When the right of the grantor has been extinguished, the right granted is extinguished.”

718. *Res perit domino suo.*

“The destruction of the thing is a loss to its owner.”

719. *Res per pecuniam aestimatur, et non pecunia per res.*

“The value of a thing is estimated by its worth in money, and the value of money is not estimated by reference to things.”

Note: “For the love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.” I Timothy 6:10

720. *Respicendum est iudicanti nequid aut durius aut remissius constituatur quam causa deprecatur; nec enim aut severitatis aut clementiae Gloria affectanda est.*

“The person judging must see to it nothing should be either more severely or more leniently construed than the cause itself demands; neither for severity nor clemency is glory to be sought after.”

721. *Respondeat raptor, qui ignorare non potuit quod pupillum alienum alienum abduxit.*

“Let the ravisher answer, for he could not be ignorant that he has taken away another’s ward.”

Note: Plaintiff was and is a “ward of the state” of Missouri where he lives and depends upon the state for his protection. The State of Missouri is failing in this obligation. Eric Schmitt, Attorney General, refused protection of law.

722. *Respondeat superior.*

“Let the principal answer.” [Cases: Master and Servant 300, 315; Principal and Agent 159(1). C.J.S. Agency 424-425, 427-430; Employer – Employee

Relationship 181-184, 188-193, 203, 231-235, 242, 244-246, 248, 251-252, 254-255.]

Note: The principals have been named in this cause of action. Let them answer .

723. *Reus excipiendo fit actor.*

“The defendant by a plea (or exception) becomes plaintiff.”

724. *Resu laesae magestatis punitur, ut pereat unus ne pereant omnes.*

“A traitor is punished that one may die lest all perish.”

725. *Re, verbis, scripto, consensus, traditione, juncture vestes sumere pacta solent.*

“Compacts usually take their clothing from the thing itself, from words, from writings, from consent, from delivery, from the joining together.”

Note: BAR Associations are “compacts” of “treason”.

726. *Rex est caput et salus reipublicae.*

“The King is the head and safety of the commonwealth.”

727. *Rex est legalis et politicus.*

“The King is (the fount of) both law and policy.”

728. *Rex est major singulis, minor unversis.*

“The king is greater than any single person: less than all.”

729. *Rex non debet esse sub homine sed sub Deo et lege..*

“The king should not be under the authority of man, but of God and the law.”

730. *Rex non debet judicare sed secundum legem.*

“The king ought to judge only according to law.”

731. *Rex non potest fallere nec falli..*

“The king cannot deceive or be deceived.”

732. *Rex non potest gratiam facere cum injuria et damno aliorum.*

“The king cannot confer a favor on anyone to the injury and damage of others.”

733. *Rex non potest peccare.*

“The king can do no wrong.” [Cases: United States 125(1). C.J.S. United States 217.]

Note: Provided that everything the king does is lawful.

734. *Rex nunquam moritur.*

“The king never dies.”

735. *Rex quod injustum est facere non potest.*

“The king cannot do what is unjust.”

736. *Rex semper praesumitur attendere ardua regni pro bono publico omnium.*

“The king is always presumed to attend to the business of the realm, for the public good.”

Note: I have come to understand, the true leader of this “treason” is the king of England and his “agents” of the “British Accredited Registry”.

In America, there is no king, but the “agents” of all “BAR Associations” by acceptance of the “title of nobility” of “Esquire” are “foreign agents” of “King Charles of England”. Every BAR member within the United States of America is guilty of this treason.

737. *Roy n'est lie per ascum statute, si il ne soit expressement nosme.*

“The king is not bound by any statute, if he is not expressly named.”

Note: In legal maxims the king is named.

738. *Sacramentum habet in se tres comites, veritatem justitiam et judicium; veritas habenda est in jurato; justitia et judicium in judge.*

“An oath has in it three components – truth, justice, and judgment: truth in the party swearing, justice and judgment in the judge (administering the oath).

739. *Sacramentum si fatuum fuerit, licet falsum, tamen non committit perjurium.*

“A foolish oath, though false, does not make perjury.”

740. *Sacrilegus omnium praedonum cupiditatem et scelerem superat.*

“A sacrilegious person surpasses the greed and wickedness of all other robbers.”

Note: This applies to all dispoilers.

741. *Saepe constitutum est res inter alios iudicatas aliis non praejudicare.*

“It has often been settled that matters adjudged between others ought not to prejudice those who were not parties.”

Proviso – Provided that the law presented does not apply to their deeds, in that case all are condemned by the actions of one.

742. *Saepe numero ubi proprietates verborum attenditur, sensus veritatis amittitur.*

“Frequently where propriety of words is given attention, the meaning of truth is lost.”

743. *Saepe viatorem nova, non vetus, orbita fallit.*

“Often it is the new track, not the old one, that deceives the traveler.”

Note: There was a time long ago that judges were respected because they gave the people “just judgment”, but the king of England established a foothold in the United States of America, of BAR Associations to persecute the people to the point that they rebel against government and fall back under the authority of the “king”. It is the king’s intention to re-establish “titles of nobility” as the “ruling class”

with the American People as their slaves, servants and pawns. There are no lawful “titles of nobility” within the United States, and the American People retain their “Sovereignty”, they have not pledged it to the “King” and never will. “The king is greater than any single person: less than all.” (727)

744. *Salus populi (est) suprema lex.*

“The safety of the people is the supreme law. The phrase is sometimes put in the imperative: *Salus populi suprema lex esto* (let the safety of the people be the supreme law).”[Cases: Common Law 9; Constitutional Law 81. C.J.S. Common Law 12, 22-24; Constitutional Law 61, 432 – 443, 451 – 452; Insurance 51.]

Note: Public Safety provides the “necessity” of this case being heard by a three judge panel.

745. *Salus ubi multi consilarii.*

“The safety of the state is the supreme law.”

Note: The “State” is in jeopardy by violations of the “Constitution State of Missouri” and the “Constitution of the United States of America”.

746. *Salus ubi multi consilarii.*

“Where there are many counselors, there is safety.”

Proviso: Provided that the counselors follow the first principles and Constitution as the supreme law of the land, BAR members do not.

747. *Sanguinis conjunction benevolentia devincit hominess et caritate.*

“A tie of blood overcomes human beings through benevolence and family affection.”

Note: We are all American Blood, when one bleeds we all bleed. When one is persecuted we are all persecuted. When one is injured we are all injured. We are a family called “Americans” we must stand united against our oppressors.

748. *Sapiens incipit a fine, et quod primum est in intentione, ultimum est in executione.*

“A wise person begins from the end, and what is first in intention is last in execution.”

749. *Sapiens omnia agit cum consilio.*

“A wise man does everything advisedly.”

Note: The advice we get from attorneys has a hidden intention of maintaining power for the king and his BAR Associations.

750. *Sapientia legis nummario pretio non est aestimanda.*

“No price in money is to be put on the wisdom of the law.”

Note: In this cause of action money is not a factor for plaintiff.

751. *Sapientis judicis est cogitare tantum sibi esse permissum, quantum commissum et creditum.*

“It is the mark of a wise judge to suppose that he is permitted only so much as has been committed and entrusted to him.”

Note: It is a “dispositive fact” that the “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS” have no jurisdiction, the law says so.

dispositive fact – “2. A fact that is decisive of a legal matter; evidence that definitively resolves a legal issue or controversy.” [Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 628.]

752. *Satius est petere fonts quam sectari rivulos.*

“It is better to seek the sources than to follow tributaries.”

Note: ancient fact. “A fact about a person, thing, or event that existed or occurred a very long time ago, and about which no living person has firsthand knowledge. – Also termed *fact in pais*.” [Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 628.]

753. *Scientia sciorum est mixta ignorantia.*

“The knowledge of smatterers is ignorance diluted.”

Note: smatter “1. to talk or utter with only slight or superficial knowledge. [Webster’s Dictionary, College Edition, page 1377]

754. *Scientia utrimque per pares contrahentes facit.*

“Equal knowledge on both sides makes the contracting parties equal.”

Note: The “form 61” required of all ‘agents’ of the U.S. government to support the Constitution of the United States of America is a contract with the people. Gary A. Fenner and the other principals of treason violated their employment contracts.

755. *Scienti et volenti non fit injuria.*

“A wrong is not done to one who knows and assents to it.”

Note: Plaintiff never assented to jurisdiction he objected at every opportunity as the transcript and records prove.

756. *Scire debescum quo contrahis.*

“You ought to know with whom you make an agreement.”

757. *Scire et scire debere aequiparantur in jure.*

“To know a thing and to be bound to know it are regarded in law as equivalent.”

758. *Scire leges non hoc est verba earum tenere, sed vim et potestatem.*

“To know the laws is to observe not their (mere) words, but their force and power.”

759. *Scire est rem ratione et per causam cognoscere.*

“To know properly is to know a thing in its reason and by its cause.”

760. *Scribere est agree.*

“To write is to act.”

761. *Scriptae obligations scriptis tolluntur, et nudi consessus obligation contrario consensus dissolvitur.*

“Written obligations are undone by writing, and the obligation of mere consent (or naked agreement) is dissolved by a bare consent to the contrary.”

762. *Scripta litera manet.*

“The written word endures.”

763. *Secta est pugna civilis, sicut actors armantur actionibus, et quasi accinguntur gladiis, ita re (e contra) muniuntur exceptionibus, et defenduntur quasi clypeis.*

“A suit is a civil battle; just as the plaintiffs are armed with actions and, as it were, girded with swords, so (against them) the defendants are fortified with pleas, and defended as though by shields.”

Note: When Plaintiff was a Defendant, all shields were removed and all violations acceptable as the records and transcript prove. Therefore, it was a persecution, not prosecution, in a “court of impossibility” of “no jurisdiction”. Seven Writs of Habeas Corpus were filed in the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS all were denied. Seven Appeals were filed in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS all were dismissed.

Seven Writs of Certiorari were filed in the UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT all were dismissed by the clerks. Twenty one shields were removed to allow a “fraudulent court” to operate “treason” all are “Principals” by furtherance of “treason”. They had their chance.

764. *Secta quae scripto nititur a scripto variari non debet.*

“A suit that relies on a writing ought not to vary from the writing.”

Note: Plaintiff stayed the course of challenging the jurisdiction of Gary A. Fenner. To date no jurisdiction has been established. The records and transcript establish proof of this “dispositive fact”.

765. *Seundum naturam est commode cujusque rei eum sequi quem sequentur incommode.*

“It is according to nature that the advantages in any matter should come to the person to whom the disadvantages will attend.”

766. *Securius expediuntur negotia commissa pluribus, et plus vident oculi quam oculus.*

“Business entrusted to several people is done more reliably, and (several) eyes see more than (one) eye does.”

Note: This is the reason for the three judge panel, God’s law says, “And the judges shall make diligent inquisition;...” Deuteronomy 19:18 (Remonstrance, page 8)

767. *Semel civis semper civis.*

“Once a citizen, always a citizen.”

Note: Plaintiff is a “Missouri State Citizen” not a “UNITED STATES CITIZEN”.

768. *Semel malus semper praesumitur esse malus in eodem genere.*

“Whoever is once bad is presumed to be so always in the same kind of affair.”

Note: This applies to all principals of treason.

769. *Semper in dubiis id agendum est, ut quam tutissimo loco res sit bona fide contracta, nisi quum aperte contra leges scriptum est.*

“Always in doubtful cases that is to be done by which a bona fide contract may be in the safest condition, except when it has been drawn up clearly contrary to law.”

Note: All “Appointment Affidavits” (form 61) to “Judge” of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS were contrary to law. The court has no jurisdiction so there are no lawful Judges and none can be lawfully appointed.

770. *Semper in obscuris quod minimum est sequimur.*

“In obscure cases we always follow what is least obscure.”

771. *Semper in stipulationibus et in caeteris contractibus id sequimur quod actum est.*

“In stipulations and other contracts, we always follow what was done (or agreed to). Dig. 50. 17. 34.”

772. *Semper ita fiat relation ut valeat disposition.*

“Let the reference always be so made that the disposition may avail.”

773. *Semper necessitas probandi incumbit et qui agit.*

“The necessity of proving always rests on the claimant.”

Note: “The capability of offering proofs is not to be narrowed.”(97)

774. *Semper praesumitur pro negante.*

“A presumption is always in favor of the one who denies.”

Note: Plaintiff denies the jurisdiction of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS the “Judgment” is “proof” Gary A. Fenner fraudulent claimed to have jurisdiction without authority of law.

775. *Semper praesumitur pro sentential.*

“The presumption is always in favor of judgment (or sentence).”

Note: This presumption is void by the determination of the legal question of jurisdiction. Gary A. Fenner had no jurisdiction by the authorities of record.

776. *Semper qui non prohibet pro se intervenire mandare creditur.*

“A person who does not prohibit the intervention of another in his behalf is always believed to authorize it.” [Cases: Principal and Agent 119(2), C.J.S. Agency 494.]

Note: This was the treason of Anita Burns to act on my behalf after being repeatedly fired in open court. Magistrate Robert E. Larsen put her on my case, over my objections, as stand by counsel.

777. *Senatores sunt partes corporis regis.*

“Senators are part of the body of the king.”

Note: Because most senators are “foreign agents” of a “foreign state” by their “title of nobility” of “esquire” they are loyal to the king of England, and holding office in violation of the original 13th Amendment of the “Constitution of the United States of America”.

778. *Sensus verborum est anima legis.*

“The meaning of words is the spirit of the law.”

779. *Sensus verborum est duplex, mitis et asper, et verba semper accipienda sunt in mitiore sensu*

“The meaning of words is twofold, mild and harsh; and words are always to be received in their milder sense.”

780. *Sensus verborum ex causa dicendi accipiendus est, et sermons simper accipiendi sunt secundum subjectam materiam.*

“The sense of words is to be taken from the occasion of speaking them, and discourses are always to be interpreted according to the subject matter.”

Note: This establishes the necessity of the transcript (in Anita Burns’s possession) in understanding the facts of this cause of action.

781. *Sententia a non iudice lata nemini debet nocere.*

“A judgment pronounced by one who is not a judge should harm no one.”

Note: The judgment of Gary A. Fenner took 13 years of my life, liberty and happiness to put me in harm’s way without authority of law.

782. *Sententis facit jus, et legis interpretation legis vim obtinet.*

“The judgment creates the right, and the interpretation of the law obtains the force of law.”

Note: The judgment is proof of treason.

783. *Sententia facit jus, et rec judicata pro veritate accipitur.*

“The judgment creates the right, and what is adjudicated is taken for truth.”

Note: This presumption yields to truth. Without injured party, without signed complaint, without jurisdiction, without authority of law, and without regard for Plaintiff’s life, liberty or freedom, Gary A. Fenner acted in treason to act without jurisdiction under the color of law.

784. *Sententia non fertur de rebus non liquidis.*

“Judgment is not given on matters that are not clear.”

Note: Judgment was given by Gary A. Fenner when the matter of jurisdiction was not resolved. It has not been resolved to date. It is the “Dispositive Fact” of this cause of action. [dispositive fact Note 750]

785. *Sequi debet potential justitiam, non praecedere.*

“Power should follow justice, not precede it.”

786. *Sermo index animi.*

“Speech is an index of the mind.”

Fact: These “Legal Maxims” are one index of my mind. I have many indexes to choose from.

787. *Servanda est consuetude loci ubi causa agitur.*

“The custom of the place where the action is brought is to be observed.”

Note: 92. *Crimen trahit personam.*

“The crime brings with it the person. That is, the commission of a crime gives the courts of the place where it is committed jurisdiction over the person of the offender.”

Fact: The treason was committed within the jurisdiction of Jackson County, Missouri. Reason dictates Jackson County, Missouri has jurisdiction to convene a “Chancery Court” of “Complete Jurisdiction” to administer justice. “The court of chancery is the workshop of justice.” (49)

788. *Si a jure discedas, vagus eris et erunt omnia omnibus incerta.*

“If you depart from the law, you will wander (without a guide), and everything will be in a state of uncertainty to everyone.”

Note: Public Safety establishes necessity of force of law to correct those who have committed treason and reestablish justice in America. If the law dies the jurisdiction of all judges dies with it. Public Safety requires the laws be enforced equally and fairly to all.

789. *Si aliquid ex solemnibus deficiat, cum aequitas poscit subveniendum est.*

“If anything is lacking from formal requirements, when equity requires, it will be supplied.”

Note: The law of commerce requires every person the right to correct a mistake in commerce.

790. *Si assuetis mederi possis, nova non sunt tentanda.*

“If you can be relieved by accustomed remedies, new ones cannot be tried.”

Note: “In a novel case a new legal remedy must be applied.”(174) The new legal remedy is justice.

791. *Sic interpretandum est ut verba accipiantur cum effectu.*

“Such an interpretation is to be made that the words may be taken with effect.”

792. *Sicut natura nil facit per saltum, ita nec lex.*

“Just as nature does nothing with a leap, so neither does the law.”

793. *Sigillum est cera impressa, quia cera sine impression non est sigillum.*

“A seal is a piece of wax impressed, because wax without an impression is not a seal.”

794. *Si judicas, cognosce.*

“If you judge, understand.”

795. *Silentium in senate est vitium.*

“Silence in the senate is a fault.”

Note: There are many BAR members at fault by “Contractual Fault” and “Delictual Fault”. Proof has established this fact.

796. *Silent leges inter arma.*

“Laws are silent amid arms.”

Note: *Arma in armadas sumere jura sinunt.* “The laws permit taking up arms against the armed.”

797. *Si meliores sunt quos ducit amor, plures sunt quos corrigit timor.*

“If the better are those whom love leads, the greater number are those whom fear corrects.”

798. *Similitudo legalis est casuum diversorum inter se collatorum similis ratio; quod in uno similium valet, valebit in altero.*

“Legal similarity is similar reason that governs various cases when compared with each other, for what avails in one similar case will avail in the other.”

799. *Simplicitas est legibus amica, et nimia subtilitas in jure reprobatur.*

“Simplicity is a friend to the laws, and too much subtlety in law is condemned.”

800. *Singuli in solidum tenentur.*

“Each individual is bound for the whole.”

801. *Si nulla sit conjectura quae ducat alio, verba intelligenda sunt ex proprietate, non grammatical sed populari ex usu.*

“If there is no inference that leads to a different result, words are to be understood according to their proper meaning, not in a grammatical but in a popular and ordinary sense.”

802. *Si quis cum totum petiisset partum petat, exception rei judicatae vocet.*

“If anyone sues for a part when he should have sued for the whole, the judgment should constitute res judicata (against other suit).” [Cases: Judgment 592. C.J.S. Judgments 761-762, 765.]

Note: Plaintiff has brought suit against the whole in the interest of “Public Safety”.

803. *Si quis custos fraudem pupillo fecerit, a tutela removendus est.*

“If a guardian commits fraud against his ward, he is to be removed from the guardianship.”

Note: This case will determine if the State of Missouri provides protection of its wards (all Missouri State Citizens) commonly known as taxpayers. “Laws were made lest the stronger should have unlimited power.”(153)

804. *Solemmitates juris sunt observandae.*

“The solemnities of law must be observed.”

Note: The formalities of a “Chancery Court” require “justice”.

805. *Solvendo esse nemo intelligitur nisi qui solidum potest solver.*

“No one is understood to be in a state of solvency except the one who can pay all that he owes.”

Note: Plaintiff is not solvent, and neither is any other American, BAR Associations have created “Debt” that we are all required to pay. The worst of these are in prison under fraudulent claims of BAR members that they owe a “debt to society”. Over 95% have no complaint signed against them or injured party.

806. *Solvitur eo ligamine quo ligature.*

“It is released by the bond with which it is bound.”

Note: “Justice” requires a review of every prisoner’s case of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (AKA Federal Prisons Industries, Inc.) and the release of all who have no injured party or complaint signed against them. This is the “lawful obligation” of the one who entered judgment against them in fraud and treason without jurisdiction.

807. *Sommonitiones aut citations nullae liceant fieri infra palatium regis.*

“No summons or citations should be permitted to be served within the king’s palace.”

Note: While we cannot summons king Charles of England we can hold his “agents”, within our jurisdiction, accountable for their treason to our “Constitution of the United States of America”.

808. *Specilia generalibus derogant.*

“Special words derogate from general ones.”

809. *Spec impunitatis continuum affectum tribuit delinquendi.*

“The hope of impunity supplies a constant inclination to wrongdoing.”

Note: “Hope” is a presumption that is lost with the fact “judicial Immunity” does not exist because it is only applied to “lawful judges”. The “imposter judges” of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

have no impunity for their treason. Gary A. Fenner has been served summons and to date evaded justice from this Chancery Court of complete jurisdiction.

810. *Spoliatus debet ante omnia restitui.*

“A party forcibly deprived of possession ought first of all to have restitution.”

Note: Plaintiff seeks “justice” and will not accept restitution in exchange. But others have suffered greatly because of the wrongful deeds of “Agents” of the UNITED STATES, INC. for which they should be compensated. These will be discussed at trial.

Liability. “The servant’s wrongdoing reaches the master, the master is liable for injury done by his servant.”(169)

811. *Spondet peritiam artis.*

“He promises (to use) the skill of his art. That is, he engages to do the work in a skillful manner.”

**Note: “It is unjust to give judgment or opinion concerning any particular clause of the law without having examined the whole law.”
(170)**

812. *Stabit praesumptio donec probetur in contrarium.*

“A presumption will stand until proof is given to the contrary.”

Note: “To write is to act.” (759) “The written word endures.”(761)

The writings provided are proof.

813. *Stare Decisis et non quieta movere.*

“Literally, to stand by previous decisions and not to disturb settled matters.

To adhere to precedents, and not to depart from established principles.”

[Cases: Courts 89, 90, C.J.S. Courts 139-140, 150, 161-164, 166-167.]

Note: Maxim “A traditional legal principle that has been frozen into a concise expression.” [Black’s Law Dictionary, Eighth Edition, page 1000]

814. *Stat pro ratione voluntas.*

“The will stands in place of a reason.” [Cases: Wills 82. C.J.S. Wills 173.]

Note: The “Constitution of the United States of America” is a collective “Will” of our forefathers to all future generations of Americans.

815. *Stat pro ratione voluntas populi.*

“The will of the people stands in place of a reason.”

Note: Politicians lie, cheat, deceive and manipulate our elections to fraudulently claim the “Will of the people” when in fact we support none of it.

816. *Statuta suo publico commo late interpretantur.*

“Statutes made for the public advantage ought to be broadly construed.”

Proviso – Provided that the statutes are applied to government agents only, not human creators in accordance with God’s law.

817. *Statuta suo clauduntur territorio, nec ultra territorium disponunt.*

“Statutes are confined to their own territory and have no extra territorial effect.”

Note: Just like those who fraudulently claim to be multi-jurisdictional.

818. *Statutum affirmativum non derogate communi legi.*

“An affirmative statute does not take away from the common law.”

Note: By BAR Associations controlling our law, they have created a system of persecution where they make the law, enforce the law, deny a defense and judge their creation. This fraudulent system lacks mens rea requiring criminal intent be present to convict.

819. *Statutum generaliter est intelligendum quando verba statute sunt specialia, ratio autem generalis.*

“A statute is to be understood generally when the words of the statute are special but its reason is general.”

820. *Statutum special statuto speciali non derogate.*

“One special statute does not take away from another special statute.”

821. *Sublata sausa tollitur effectus.*

“Remove the cause and the effect ceases.”

Note: With the removal of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS the persecution of the American People will cease and Public Safety will be restored.

822. *Sublata veneration magistratum, respublica ruit.*

“When respect for magistrates has been destroyed, the commonwealth perishes.”

Note: “Whoever is once bad is presumed to be so always in the same kind of affair.”(767) This applies to magistrate Robert E. Larsen.

823. *Sublato fundamento, cadit opus.*

“When the foundation has been removed (or demolished), the structure collapses.” [Cases: Principal and Surety 112. C.J.S. Principal and Surety 113-114, 116.]

Note: The foundation of every court is its “jurisdiction”, with the jurisdiction of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS being removed there is no legal reason to stop its collapse. To continue to operate without jurisdiction is treason to the Constitution by all conducting court without jurisdiction. All cases must cease in the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

824. *Sublato principali, tollitur adjunctum.*

“When the principal has been taken away, the adjunct is also taken away.”

825. *Summa caritas est facere justitiam singulis et omni tempore quando necesse fuerit.*

“The greatest charity is to do justice to each individual and at every time when it is necessary.”

Note: It is time a little charity was given to the American People and the persecution ceased.

826. *Summa est lex quae pro religion facit.*

“The highest reason is the one that acts on behalf of religion.”

Note: Plaintiff’s “Remonstrance” is an act of religion, by trust in God His judges will provide “Just Judgment”.

827. *Summa ratio est quae pro religion facit.*

“The highest reason is that which acts in favor of religion. Also found in indirect form, *Summam esse rationem quae pro religion facit.*”

Deuteronomy 19:18 “And the judges shall make diligent inquisition; and behold if the witness be a false witness,...” Reason dictates a liar must be cross examined under oath to establish truth. “Judges” is plural thus the request for a three judge panel.

828. *Summum jus, summa injuria.*

“The highest right is the utmost injury. That is, law to rigidly interpreted produces the greatest injustice.”

Note: The greatest injustice was loss of life, liberty and freedom for 13 years, without due process of law. Plaintiff's estate and his family suffered greatly because of this injustice.

829. *Super falso et certo fingitur, superf incerto et vero jure sumitur.*

“A fiction assumes that the thing feigned is certainly untrue.”

Note: The thing feigned in this cause of action is jurisdiction which is clearly “fictitious”.

830. *Suppressio very, expression falsi.*

“Suppression of the truth (is equivalent to) the expression of what is false.”

[Cases: Deeds 70(4); Fraud 16.]

Note: In this cause of action, suppression of treason is evidence of aiding and abetting it.

831. *Suppressio very, suggestion falsi.*

Suppression of the truth (is equivalent to) the suggestion of what is false.”

Note: “The appointment of justices is by the king, but their ordinary jurisdiction is by the law.”(51) In this court of record no evidence is present that gives jurisdiction to the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS. Therefore, this “Chancery Court” by “forestalling” is suppressing the truth. This constitutes “Oppression in Office”

832. *Surplusagium non nocet.*

“Extraneous matter does no harm, superfluous allegations, not proper to the case, should have no effect.”

Note: There are no “extraneous matters” in this cause of action, the whole system is on trial.

833. *Tacita quaedam habentur pro expressis.*

“Certain things though unexpressed are consider as expressed.”

Note: The legal question is, “Is the “Bill of Attainder” honored in this court against the Constitution of the United States of America, Article I, Section 9, “No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.”? Either Plaintiff lives and the law lives or Plaintiff is dead and the law is dead. The fate of man’s law is in the hands of God’s Judges.

834. *Talis interpretation simper fienda est ut evitetur absurdum, et inconueniens, et ne iudicium sit illusorium.*

“Interpretation is always to be made in such a manner that what is absurd and improper is avoided, and so that the judgment is not a mockery.”

Note: The argument of BAR members is, “Everybody knows the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS have jurisdiction therefore this cause of action is absurd.” But is it? Throughout the persecution of Plaintiff he repeatedly challenged jurisdiction and was denied by the imposter judges. In every challenge jurisdiction was not stated. To date

no law is on the record that gives them jurisdiction. Plaintiff has proved it does not exist. Of course these BAR members are “Principals of treason” by operating these “fraudulent courts”. Let them come forward, be sworn and heard at trial.

835. *Talis non est eadem, non nullum simile est idem.*

“Such is not “the same”, for nothing similar is the same thing.”

Note: BAR members claim the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS and the District Courts of the United States are the same. But they are not. District Courts of the United States are Article III courts of the Constitution of the United States of America, with jurisdiction of judicial power under the United States Supreme Court. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS are Article IV courts under the Executive Branch, controlled by the Legislative Branch. They have no jurisdiction of judicial power, because that is reserved by the Constitution to the “Judicial Branch”.

836. *Tantum bona valent, quantum vendi possunt,*

“Things are worth as much as they can be sold for.”

Note: Plaintiff wonders how much it cost the king of England to have the “original 13th Amendment” removed from the Constitution. Its removal establishes the conspiracy, of british loyalist, against the

Constitution of the United States of America by fraudulently declaring the current 13th Amendment is the only one. This is “ancient fact”, established by the “Constitution State of Missouri”, 1820 Version, where the original 13th Amendment was published.

837. *Tantum concessum quantum scriptum.*

“So much is granted as is written.”

Note: Justice requires all things requested in this cause of action must be granted to preserve the law. “Public Safety” requires these things be done with no room for doubt as to the meaning of the law.

838. *Tantum concessum quantum scriptum.*

“(Precedents) have value in the law to the extent that they represent justice.”

Note: The “Bill of Equity by Affidavit” establishes the “Precedents” of this cause of action. The “United States Supreme Court” established the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS are not Article III courts, thus depriving them of Jurisdiction for all time.

839. *Tantum operatur fictio in casu ficto quantum veritas in casu zero.*

“A legal fiction operates to the same extent and effect in the supposed case as the truth does in a real case.”

Note: legal fiction. “An assumption that something is true even though it may be untrue, made esp. in judicial reasoning to alter how a legal rule

operates.” The challenge of “standing” requires the plaintiff to prove the court has jurisdiction to hear his cause of action. This rule was ignored and a fraudulent prosecution proceeded unimpeded to persecute Plaintiff. In this real case legal formalism is exercised as to the law as a set of rules and principles independent of other political and social institutions. The law condemns the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS and the “judges” must follow the law. In this cause of action there is no discretion of judges, Plaintiff has sought to remove all discretion from this case and require the enforcement of law.

840. *Tantum praescriptum quantum possessum.*

“There is only prescription insofar as there has been possession.”

Note: prescription. “1. The act of establishing authoritative rules.”

Robert E. Larsen took possession of Plaintiff’s person on May 10, 2010 and established the prescription Plaintiff (then defendant) had no rights, no right to bail, no right to challenge jurisdiction and no right to challenge him personally for conflict of interest. This “Bill of Attainder” has been “honored” in all courts to date. Under its doctrines “Plaintiff is dead in law.” This presumption is defeated by this writing which is proof Plaintiff lives.

841. *Tempus enim modus tollendi obligations actions, quid tempus currit contra desides et sui juris contemptores.*

“For time is a means of destroying obligations and actions, because time run against those who are inactive and show little respect for their own rights.”

Note: By forestalling defendants hope this cause of action will just go

away. “The court of chancery is the workshop of justice.”(49) If

Plaintiff is forced to withdraw his cause of action without justice,

without relief, without equity or remedy, then Plaintiff claims the right

to declare man’s law is dead in the United States of America. Either, the

law lives for all or it is dead to all. If Plaintiff declares the law dead, thus

all jurisdiction ceases, because jurisdiction comes from the law. All

judges must be fired because there is no longer law to adjudicate. All

law enforcement must be fired because there is no longer law to enforce.

There is no longer law to violate so no need for lawyers. Law can no

longer be made so there is no need for politicians. This nation then falls

back to God’s Law, where peace officers keep the peace. This is an

option to Plaintiff if the traditional methods of law enforcement should

fail to provide justice as prescribed by law. Plaintiff stands with God

against a mountain of corruption with the faith of a mustard seed

“Justice” will be done.

842. *Tempus ex suapte natura vim nullam effectricem habet.*

“Time, of its own nature, has no effectual force.”

843. *Tempus mortis inspiciendum.*

“(One must) look into the time of death.”

Note: Without “Probable Cause”, without “Warrant”, Robert E.

Larsen killed DENNY RAY HARDIN and declared him “dead in law” on May 10, 2010. The living soul remains a “ward” of the “State of Missouri” entitled to protection of law. This is the reason for law, the protection of “Public Safety”.

844. *Terminus annorum certus debet esse et determinatus.*

“A term of years ought to be certain and definite (with a fixed end).”

Note: Plaintiff served the 13 year sentence unlawfully imposed, while his family suffered greatly. The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS were allowed to continue their treason as despoilers to rob Americans of their life, liberty and freedom. Justice requires this organized crime must end in the interest of “Public Safety”.

845. *Terminus et (ac) feodum non possunt constare simul in una eademque persona.*

“Term and fee cannot both be vested in one and the same person at the same time.”

Note: These fraudulent courts impose term, fee and probation in the fraudulent judgments (Bills of Attainder) issued by imposter judges.

846. *Testibus deponentibus in numero, dignioribus est credendum.*

“When the number of witnesses giving testimony is equal on both sides, the more trustworthy are to be believed”

847. *Testibus, non testimoniis, credendum est.*

“The witnesses must be believed, not (simply their testimony.)”

848. *Testimonia ponderanda sunt, non numeranda.*

“Testimonies are to be weighed, not counted.”

849. *Testis de visu praeponda aliis.*

“An eyewitness outweighs others.”

850. *Testis nemo in sua causa esse potest.*

“No one can be a witness in his own cause.”

Note: The “Principals of Treason” are witnesses to be subpoenaed, the records and transcript are “proof”.

851. *Testis oculatus unus plus valet quam auriti de.*

“One eyewitness is worth more than ten earwitnesses.”

852. *Testmoignes ne poent testfier le negative, mes I’affirmative.*

“Witnesses cannot testify to a negative; they must testify to an affirmative.”

853. *Timores vani sunt aestimandi qui non cadunt in constantem virum.*

“Those fears must be considered vain (or frivolous) that do not affect a man of steady character.”

854. *Tout ce que la loi ne defend pas est permis.*

“Everything that the law does not forbid is permitted.”

Note: “Necessity makes lawful what otherwise is unlawful.” [Cases: Criminal Law (key) 38, C.J.S. Criminal Law (statute) 49 – 53.] (279)

The “necessity” of this cause of action is “Public Safety”.

855. *Toute exception non surveill’ee tend a prendre la place du principe.*

“Every exception not watched tends to assume the place of the principle.”

856. *Traditionibus et usucapionibus, non nudis pactis, transferuntur rerum dominia.*

“Rights of property are transferred by delivery and by prescription (found on lengthy possession), not by naked agreements.”

Note: Plaintiff lost ownership of his body on May 10, 2010 when Robert E. Larsen seized “ownership” without authority of law. Plaintiff did not have life, liberty and freedom for 13 years (with time off for good behavior) during this time Robert E. Larsen’s “Bill of Attainder” was honored in every court to deny Plaintiff liberty. This is not limited to Plaintiff it is done to Americans in all UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS of no jurisdiction. This is clearly treason to the Constitution

of the United States of America, Article I, Section 9 by denial of the “Privilege” of “Habeas Corpus”. All imposter courts suspended Habeas Corpus by denial of their “lawful obligation” to hear Habeas Corpus.

857. *Transgressione multiplicata, crescat poenae inflictio.*

“When transgression is repeated, let the infliction of punishment be increased. 2 Co. Inst. 479.”

Note: No jurisdiction has been established to date. This is denial of Plaintiff’s 5th Amendment right to due process of law that requires the then Plaintiffs (Brian P. Casey and Patrick Daily) to establish the court’s jurisdiction, since none was established none exists. Every challenge to jurisdiction must be addressed and jurisdiction established. Those named acted in “Conspiracy of Treason” to proceed without jurisdiction being established, thus are rightfully named “Principals of Treason” in this cause of action.

858. *Transit in rem judicatam.*

“It passes into a judgment.” [Cases: Judgment 582. C.J.S. Judgments 704.]

859. *Tres faciunt collegiums.*

“Three form a corporation.”

Note: Father, Son and Holy Spirit is the only “Corporation” I trust. All others must prove themselves.

860. *Trupis est quae non convenit cum suo toto.*

“The part is bad that does not accord with its whole.”

Note: The whole is bad when the common practice is violation of law, rights and liberty.

861. *Tuta est custodia quae sibimet creditor.*

“The guardianship is secure that is entrusted to itself alone.”

Note: Plaintiff is secure in his person and does not authorize any use of his image by any media. Any use of his image will constitute a violation of Plaintiff’s 4th Amendment Right to be secure in his person against unlawful seizure. With the understanding to violate this right will cost “one trillion dollars” (\$1,000,000,000,000.00).

862. *Tutius erratur ex parte mitiori.*

“It is safer to err on the gentler side (or on the side of leniency).

863. *Tutius semper est errare in acquietando quam in puniendo, ex parte misericordiae quam ex parte justitiae.*

“It is always safer to err in acquitting than in punishing, (and) on the side of mercy than of justice.”

Personal Note: Believe me when I say, I will conduct business the way I was taught. In good business everyone prospers, if one suffers because of the business, it is bad business. I have already suffered the business

methods of these fraudulent courts. And in the interest of “Public Safety” I will stop them. The only question is, “Will the law survive?”
The best protection for the army of judges is the law.

864. *Tutor incertus dari non potest.*

“An uncertain person cannot be given or appointed as tutor.”

865. *Tutor in rem suam auctor fiery non interest.*

“A tutor cannot act for his own interest.”

866. *Tutor praesumitur intus habere, ante redditas rationes.*

“A tutor is presumed to have funds in his own hands until his accounts have been rendered.”

867. *Tutor rem pupilli emere non potest.*

“A tutor cannot purchase the property of his ward.”

868. *Ubi aliquid conceditur, conceditur est id sine quo res ipsa esse non potest.*

“When anything is granted, that also is granted without which the thing itself cannot exist.”

869. *Ubi aliquid impeditur propter unum, eo remote, tollitur impedimentum.*

“When anything is impeded by reason of one thing, when that is removed, the impediment is removed.”

Note: This cause of action is impeded by forestalling, suppression and oppression, by the judge, of a “Court of Chancery”.

870. *Ubi cessat remedium ordinarium, ibi decurritur ad extraordinarium.*

“When a common remedy ceases to be of service, recourse is had to an extraordinary one.”

871. *Ubi culpa est, ibi damnum sequitur.*

“Where the fault is, there the punishment should be imposed.”

872. *Ubicunque est injuria, ibi damnum sequitur.*

“Whereever there is a legal wrong, there damage follows.”

873. *Ubi damna dantur victus victori in expensis condemnari debet.*

“Where damages are awarded, the party that did not succeed ought to pay expenses for the party that prevailed.”

874. *Ubi eadem ratio, ibi idem jus.*

“Where there is the same reason, there is the same law. Also rendered *Ubi eadem est ratio, ibi idem est jus.*”

875. *Ubi eadem ratio, ibi idem jus; et de similibus idem est iudicium.*

“Where there is the same reason, there is the same law; and the same judgment should be rendered on comparable facts.”

876. *Ubi est forum, ibi ergo est jus.*

“Where the forum (or place of jurisdiction) is, there accordingly is the law.”

Note: Only God could have created this scenario the peoples’ liberation from the despoilers of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS will be determined in Independence, Missouri. The place of jurisdiction where a “Court of Chancery” of “Complete Jurisdiction” has been established. The question is who will be the three judges? Will Marco A. Roldan sit in “Judgment” or will he appoint three other judges? Plaintiff suggests Presiding Judge J. Dale Youngs and John M. Torrence with the understanding Torrence hates Plaintiff.

877. *Ubi et dantis et accipientis turpitude versatur, non posse repeti dicimus; quotiens autem accipientis turpitude versatur, repeti posse.*

“Where there is misconduct on the part of both giver and receiver, we say the thing cannot be recovered; but as often as the misconduct is on the side of the receiver (alone), it can be recovered.”

878. *Ubi factum nullum, ibi fortia nulla.*

“Where there is no fact, there are no strong points.”

Note: This is to be determined at trial, the notes of these “Legal Maxims” are facts and strong points of this cause of action.

879. *Ubi jus, ibi remedium.*

“Where there is a right, there is a remedy.” [Cases: Equity 55. C.J.S. Equity 120.]

Note: The “Public Right” of “Liberty” establishes the right to this cause of action as “remedy” to restore “Public Safety” and “Security”.

880. *Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.*

“Where the right is uncertain, there is no right.” [Cases: Statutes 47. C.J.S. Statutes 64.]

Note: In this cause of action the rights are certain.

881. *Ubi lex aliquem cogit ostendere causam, necesse est quod causa sit justa et legitima.*

“Where the law compels someone to show cause, it is necessary that the cause be just and legal.”

882. *Ubi lex deest, praetor supplet.*

“Where the law is deficient, the praetor supplies the deficiency.”

Note: praetor. “The magistrate responsible for identifying and framing the legal issue in a case and for ordering a lay judge (judex) to hear evidence and decide the case in accordance with the formula.” [Black’s Law Dictionary, Eighth Edition, page 1213.] The drafter of this treason is magistrate Robert E. Larsen who created the “Bill of Attainder”.

883. *Ubi lex est specialis et ratio ejus generalis, generaliter accipienda est.*

“Where the law is special and the reason of it is general, it ought to be taken as general.”

884. *Ubi lex non distinguit, nec nos distinguere debemus.*

“Where the law does not distinguish, we ought not to distinguish.”

Note: In this cause of action precedent cases provide the distinct differences between “District Courts of the United States” and “UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS”. [Complaint for Indictment, page 22-23]

885. *Ubi major pars est, ibi totum.*

“Where the greater part is, there is the whole.”

Note: Plaintiff stands with the Constitution of the United States of America and those who believe in the principles it was founded upon, “In God we trust”.

886. *Ubi non adest normal egis, omnia quasi pro suspectis habenda sunt.*

“Where there is no rule of law, everything must be held, as it were, suspect.”

Note: There is no rule of law that gives UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS jurisdiction, thus they are all suspect.

887. *Ubi non est condendi auctoritas, ibi non est parendi necessitas.*

“Where there is no authority to establish (a rule), there is no necessity to obey.”

Note: All Federal Rules of Procedure were created for the “District Courts of the United States” as Article III Constitutionally Chartered Courts. The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS have no authority to make a rule, therefore no rules exist in these imposter courts.

888. *Ubi non est directa lex, standum est arbitrio iudicis, vel procedendum ad similia.*

“Where there is not direct law, one must rely on the judgment of the judge or refer to similar cases.”

Note: “A judge who exceeds his office (or jurisdiction) is not obeyed.”(213)

889. *Ubi non est lex, ibi non est transgression quoad mundum.*

“Where there is not law, there is not transgression, as far as this world is concerned.”

Proviso. Provided that where there is no law giving jurisdiction all acts are deemed transgressions.

890. *Ubi non est manifesta injustitia, habentur pro bonis viris, et iudicatum pro veritate.*

“Where there is no manifest injustice, the judges are to be regarded as honest men, and their judgment as truth.”

Proviso. Provided that only lawful judges with jurisdiction are honored, all operating without jurisdiction are despoilers, pirates and traitors and are regarded as such. In this cause of action Plaintiff has proved “manifest injustice” without jurisdiction.

891. *Ubi non est principalis, non esse accessories.*

“Where there is no principal, there can be no accessory.”

Proviso. Provided that, “In high treason no one can be an accessory but only a principal.”(147)

892. *Ubi nulla est conjunctura quae ducat alio, verb intelligenda sunt ex proprietate non grammatical sed populari ex usu.*

“Where there is no inference that would lead in another direction, the words are to be understood according to their proper meaning, not strictly according to grammar but according to proper usage.”

Note: The common usage of understanding the word “jurisdiction” is the “authority to act”. There is no law that gives UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS the authority to act.

893. *Ubi onus ibi emolumentum.*

“Where the burden is, there is the profit or advantage.”

894. *Ubi periculum, ibi et lucrum collocatur.*

“Where the risk is, there also the profit accrues.”

895. *Ubi quid generaliter conceditur, inest haec exceptio, si non aliquid sit contra jus fasque.*

“Where a thing is granted in general terms, this exception is implied: if there is not anything contrary to law and right.”

Note: In this cause of action, there is much contrary to law and many deeds that violated rights, these acts are criminal in nature.

896. *Ubi quis delinquit ibi punietur.*

“Where anyone commits an offense, there will he be punished.”

897. *Ubi remedium, ibi ius.*

“Where there is a remedy, there is a right.”

898. *Ubi verba conjuncta non sunt, sufficit alterutum esse factum.*

“Where words are not conjoined, it is enough that one or another (of the things enumerated) has been done.”

Note: “What has been done cannot be undone.”(68)

899. *Ultra posse non potest esse et vice versa.*

“What is beyond possibility cannot exist, and the reverse (what cannot exist is not possible).”

Note: No Article IV Court (UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS) can be given “Judicial Powers” of Article III courts.

900. *Unius omnino testis responsio non audiatur.*

“Let the evidence of one witness not be heard at all.”

Note: There are 11 named witnesses to be subpoenaed, there are many others expected to testify to treason of these fraudulent courts.

901. *Universalis sunt notiora singularibus.*

“Things universal are better known than things particular.”

902. *Universitas vel corporation non dicitur aliquid facere nisi id sit collegialiter deliberatum, etiamsi major pars id faciat.*

“A university or corporation is not said to take any action unless the action was resolved by it as a body, even if a greater part of the body should act.”

Note: All UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS are “Delaware Corporations” all have acted without jurisdiction in treason to the “Constitution of the United States of America”.

903. *Un ne doit prise avantage de son tort demesne.*

“One should not take advantage from his own wrong.”

Note: Plaintiff has done no wrong, the principals of treason have done wrong.

904. *Uno absurdo dato, infinita sequuntur.*

“When one absurdity has been allowed, an infinity follows.”

Note: The absurdity of this cause of action is the presumption UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS have “jurisdiction”.

905. *Unumquodque dissolvitur, eodem ligamine quo ligature.*

“Everything is dissolved by the same binding by which it is bound together.”

Note: The binding agent of this cause of action is the law. All courts fraudulently claim jurisdiction when in fact the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS do not have lawful jurisdiction. This makes all “imposter judges”, “despoilers” who rob the American People of their lives, liberty and freedom by clandestine means.

906. *Unumquodque eodem modo dissolvitur quo colligatur.*

“Any obligation is discharged in the same manner as it is constituted.”

Note: Plaintiff operated his “Private Bank” under this principle to pay the “debts” of the American People.

907. *Unumquodque eodem modo quo colligatum est dissolvitur.*

“In the same manner in which anything is bound, it is loosened.”

Note: Plaintiff is bound in this cause of action by a “Bill of Attainder” honored by all BAR members to date. This bound can only be loosened by opening court to the living soul, fraudulently declared “dead in law” by magistrate Robert E. Larsen.

908. *Unumquodque est id quod est principalius in ipso.*

“That which is the principal part of a thing is the thing itself.”

Note: The principal part is law.

909. *Unumquodque ligament dissolvitur eodem ligamine quiet ligature.*

“Every obligation is dissolved in the same manner in which it is contracted.”

Note: The lawfulness of “Bonded Promissory Notes” to pay “debt”.

910. *Unumquodque principiorum est sibiment ipsi fides, et perspicua vera non sunt probanda.*

“Each and every one of the general principles is its own pledge of trust, and plain truths need not be proved.”

Note: By these “Legal Maxims” Plaintiff’s cause of action is proved, but it means nothing without “Judgment” in support of “Traditional Legal Principles” by lawful judges in a “Court of Record”. “Principles prove, they are not proved.”(528) Punishment to some, dread to all.

911. *Usucapio constituta est ut aliquis litium finis esset.*

“Prescription (Roman usucapio) was instituted that there might be some end to lawsuits. Dig. 41. 10. 5.”

Note: Prescription is “authoritative rules” to limit the exercise of the 1st Amendment Right to petition government for the redress of grievances, thus the reason for the “Bill of Rights”, “Magna Carta”, “Petition of Right”, “Habeas Corpus Act” and all other remedies available to the people.

912. *Usus est dominium fiduciarium.*

“Use is a fiduciary ownership.”

Note: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS fraudulently claim ownership of the American People to do with as they please regardless of what the law says. All these “imposter judges” have corrupted the fiduciary obligation requiring them to act in good faith, trust, confidence and candor. “Fiduciary” is a position of “Public Trust” and no “Foreign Agent” of a “Foreign State” should hold that position over one of the “Sovereign American People”.

913. *Usus fit ex iterates actibus.*

“Usage arises from repeated acts.

Note: The deeds of the “principals of treason” are a matter of “Public Record”. Plaintiff was repeatedly used to establish cases for imposter judges to fraudulently litigate. Then Plaintiff was used to fill one of the beds in multiple prisons as prisoner #22264-045, based upon this number over 22,000 “Missouri State Citizens” have been kidnapped and held hostage by the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS and the STATE OF MISSOURI refused to provide protection of law, by allowing this corruption to operate within its borders. All these profited from “ownership” of Plaintiff.

914. *Utile per inutile non vitiatur.*

“What is useful is not vitiated by the useless.”[Cases: Trial 336. C.J.S. Trial 851.]

Note: The “Law” has been vitiated by BAR Associations that have impaired the protection of law available to the American People. All “Judgments” of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS are “Void” as “Bills of Attainder” prohibited by the Constitution Article I, Section 9. All officers of these courts are morally corrupt as despoilers, pirates and traitors.

915. *Utlagatus est quasi extra legem positus; caput gerit lupinum.*

“An outlaw is, as it were put out of the protection of the law: he carries the head of a wolf.”

Note: In this “Court of Chancery” Plaintiff has followed God’s Law, the mandates of the Constitution of the United States of America and by these “legal maxims” Plaintiff has proved his cause of action. The “principals of treason” have fraudulently declared Plaintiff an “Outlaw” to protect their corruption and solicited participation in their “conspiracy of treason” by seeking condemnation of Plaintiff’s cause of action. All Principals who ignore the law are willing participants of treason with malice, intent and knowledge.

916. *Ut poena ad paucos, metus ad omnes perveniat.*

“So that punishment afflict few, (and) fear affect all. Blackstone cites
Circero (pro Cluentio 46) emphasizing deterrence. 4 Bl. Com. 11.”

**Note: Every case in the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS must
cease immediately, and to proceed with any case is an act of treason by
the imposter judge. All prisoners without an injured party must be
released. Those who have injured another must be delivered to state
court for trial. All federal law enforcement agencies have no authority
to arrest or detain any “American Born Citizen” all “police powers” are
reserved to the “States” under the 10th Amendment. While these
entities have no power over “American Born Citizens” they do have
power over “illegals” and should work to remove the 11 million illegals
in the United States of America. This will allow a transition period for
Congress to restore the lawful “District Courts of the United States”
back under the authority of the “United States Supreme Court” whose
job it is to enforce the Constitution in every court of this land. Article
III courts must be restored in the interest of “Public Safety”.**

917. *Valeat quantum valere potest.*

“Let it have effect as far as it can have effect.”

Note: This case will affect the world, because it will give “hope” to all those who are persecuted by “faith” that with God all things are possible. “In God we trust.”

918. *Vana est illa potential quae nunquam venit in actum.*

“Vain is that power that never comes into action.”

Note: vain. “2. without force or effect; futile, fruitless, unprofitable, unavailing, etc: as a vain endeavor. “ [Webster’s Dictionary]

This is the foundation of treason, those who have violated the “Public’s Trust” ban together in our courts against the “Sovereign American” to violate his/her rights knowing they will not be held accountable. All efforts to hold them accountable have become “vain endeavors”, thus allowing the treason to continue. Now that treason has been established, all those who allow it to continue are “Principals of Treason”. “Justice” in this cause of action will not be a “vain endeavor”.

919. *Veniae pacilitas incentivum est delinquendi*

“Ease of winning pardon is an incentive to committing crime.”

Note: Treason, of acting without jurisdiction, has been pardoned by all courts of this land, thus allowing the “high crime” of “treason” to continue without lawful challenge.

920. *Verba accipienda sunt secundum subjectam materiam.*

“Words are to be interpreted according to the subject matter.”.

921. *Verba accipienda ut sortiantur effectum.*

“Words are to be taken so that they may have some effect.”

922. *Verba aequivoca ac in dubio sensu posita intelliguntur digniori et potentiori sensu.*

“Equivocal words and those in a doubtful sense are understood in the more suitable and more effective sense.”

Note: Plaintiff sources for the meaning of words are Black’s Law Dictionary, Eighth Edition and Webster’s Dictionary. Google has also been utilized.

923. *Verba aliquid operari debent – debent intelligiut aliquid operentur.*

“Words ought to have some effect; words ought to be understood so as to have some effect.”

924. *Verba aliquid operari debent; verba cum effectu sunt accipienda.*

“Words ought to have some effect; words must be taken so as to have effect.”

925. *Verbachartarum forties accipiuntur contra proferentem.*

“The words of deeds are taken most strongly against the person offering them.”

926. *Verba cum effectu accipienda sunt.*

“Words must be taken so as to have effect.”

927. *Verba debent intelligi cum effectu.*

“Words ought to be understood with effect.”

928. *Verba debent intelligi ut aliquid operentur.*

“Words ought to be so understood that they may have some effect.”

929. *Verba dicta persona intelligi debent de conditione personae.*

“Words spoken of the person are to be understood of the condition of the person.”

Note: Plaintiff stands before you as a living soul who has been violated, abused, persecuted, suffered solitary confinement, beaten, tortured and deprived of protection of law by the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS a court of no lawful jurisdiction and those who actively support their treason. Now Plaintiff is seeking “Justice” for all that has been done to him and accountability of all those who were active participants. Punishment to few, dread to all. This was all done during the Obama Administration.

930. *Verba forties accipiuntur contra proferentem.*

“Words are interpreted more strongly against the party who puts them forward; words are readily accepted against the one putting them forward.”

Note: Plaintiff's words are truth based upon morals, ethics and now principles, no one has denied their "truth".

931. *Verba generalia generaliter sunt intelligenda.*

"General words are to be understood generally."

932. *Verba generalia restringuntur ad habilitatem rei vel aptitudinem personae.*

"General words are limited to the capability of the subject matter or the aptitude of the person."

933. *Verba generalia restringuntur ad habilitatem rei vel personae.*

"General words are limited to the capability of the subject matter or of the person." [Cases: Release 31.]

934. *Verba illata (relata) inesse videntur.*

"Words referred to are considered as if incorporated."

935. *Verba in differenti material per prius, non per posterius, intelligenda sunt.*

"Words referring to a different subject are to be understood by what goes before, not by what follows."

936. *Verba intelligenda sunt in casu possibili.*

"Words are to be understood in reference to a possible case."

937. *Verba intentioni, et non e contra, debent inservire.*

“Words should be subject to the intention, not the reverse.”

938. *Verba ita sunt intelligenda, ut res magis valeat quam pereat.*

“Words are to be so understood that the matter may have effect rather than fail.”

939. *Verba mere aequivoca, si per commune usum loquendi in intellectu certo sumuntur, talis intellectus praeferendus est.*

“When words are purely equivocal, if by common usage of speech they are taken in a certain meaning, such meaning is to be preferred.”

940. *Verba nihil operari melius est quam absurd.*

“It is better words should have no effect than an absurd effect.”

941. *Verba non tam intuenda quam causa et natura rei, ut mens contrahentium ex eis potius quam ex verbis appareat.*

“The words (of a contract) are not to be looked to so much as the cause and nature of the matter, so that the intention of the contracting parties may appear from these rather than from the (mere) words.”

Note: The employment contract of every member of government is based upon the will of the people who pay their salaries. The support of the Constitution of the United States of America and the State is a condition of their authority to act, when it is violated the employee ceases to represent the people and becomes a rogue. Today our

government is full of rogues who believe they are above the law and can do as they please regardless of what the law says. The time has come for the law to speak and those in opposition be held accountable. This is the intention of law to stop transgression of rights and protect the people from rogues who refuse to provide “Public Safety”. Punishment ends but guilt is perpetual.

942. *Verba offendi possunt, immo ab eis recedere licet, ut verba ad sanum intellectum reducantur.*

“The words can be faulted – indeed, it is permitted to depart from them, in order that the words may be restored to a sensible meaning.”

943. *Verba orfinationis, quando verificari possunt in sua vera significatione, trahi ad extraneum intellectum non debent.*

“When the words of an ordinance can be made true in their true signification, they ought not to be warped to a foreign meaning.”

944. *Verba posteriora propter certitudinem addita, ad priora quae certitudine indigent, sunt referenda.*

“Later words added for the purpose of certainty are to be referred to preceding words in which certainty is wanting.”

945. *Verba pro re et subjecta material accipi debent.*

“Words should be taken most in favor of the thing and subject matter.”

946. *Verba quae aliquid operari possunt non debent esse superflua.*

“Words that can have some effect ought not to be (treated as) superfluous.”

947. *Verba quantumvis generalia ad aptitudinem restringuntur, etiamsi nullam aliam paterentur restrictionem.*

“Words howsoever general, are confined to fitness (i.e., to harmonize with the subject matter), even if they would bear no other restriction.”

948. *Verba relata hoc maxime operantur per referentiam ut in eis inesse videntur.*

“Words to which reference is made have, by the reference this particular effect, that they are considered to be incorporated in those (clauses). Words to which reference is made in an instrument have the same effect and operation as if they were inserted in the clause referring to them.”

949. *Verba relata inesse videntur.*

“Words to which reference is made are considered incorporated.”

950. *Verba secundum materiam subjectam intelligi nemo est qui nescit.*

“There is no one who does not know that words should be understood according to the subject matter. “

951. *Verba strictae significationis ad latam extendi possunt, si subsit ratio.*

“Words of a strict signification can be given a wide signification if there is reason for it.”

952. *Verba sunt indices animi.*

“Words are indications of the intention.”

Note: Plaintiff’s intent is to create a case so strong that it removes all “discretionary power”, makes the “Three Judge Panel” follow the law as it is written and provide “just judgment” in this cause of action. The law requires justice.

953. *Verbis standum ubi nulla ambiguitas.*

One must abide by the words where there is no ambiguity.” [Cases: Statutes 190. C.J.S. Statutes 321.]

Note: ambiguity. “An uncertainty of meaning or intention, as in a contractual term or statutory provision.” Cf. MEANING. [Cases Contracts 143(2); Statutes 190. C.J.S. Contracts 303-305; Statutes 321.] Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 88.

In this cause of action there is no ambiguity.

954. *Verborum obligation verbis tollitur.*

“An obligation verbally incurred is verbally extinguished.”

955. *Verbum imperfecti temporis rem adhuc imperfectam significant.*

“The verb in the imperfect tense indicates a matter as yet incomplete.”

Note: “Justice” is “forestalled” in this cause of action.

956. *Veredictum quasi dictum veritatis; ut iudicium quasi juris dictum.*

“A verdict is, as it were, the saying of the truth, in the same manner a judgment is the saying of the law (or right).”

Note: The law condemns the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS but the law has no force until it is honored in the judgment of an honorable judge acting within his jurisdiction.

957. *Veritas a quocunq;ue dicitur, a Deo est.*

“Truth, by whomsoever pronounced, is from God.”

Note: In order to speak truth it is necessary to have understanding, God tells us, “Proverbs 4:7 Wisdom is the principle thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.” Plaintiff has done his due diligence in search of wisdom and has been blessed with understanding.

958. *Veritas demonstrationis tollit errorem nominis.*

“The truth of the description removes the error of the name.”

959. *Veritas est justitiae mater.*

“Truth is the mother of justice.”

Note: What is justice is for the “Three Judge Panel” to decide by “just judgment”, Plaintiff has provided them with the law that establishes the truth of this cause of action. Plaintiff believes to restore the law in the United States it is going to take brave men willing to make the hard

decisions in support of truth. Plaintiff is the messenger, the truth is from God.

960. *Veritas habenda est in juratore; justitia et judicium in judice.*

“Truth is the desideratum in a jury; justice and judgment in a judge.”

Note: Truth is needed and wanted by the people of the United States of America, we have become tired of all the lies.

961. *Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi.*

“Truth fears nothing but to be hidden.”

Note: Truth of the “District Courts of the United States” has been hidden from the American People for far too long, by those who profit from the corruption of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

962. *Veritas nimium altercando amittitur.*

“By too much quarreling the truth is lost.”

Note: The American People have been quarreling with the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS over jurisdiction for decades with all the effort of a vain endeavor. These “Legal Maxims” prove the truth of this cause of action and judgment is required to protect “Public Safety”. It is time the candle of the wicked was put out, and the light of truth shines bright.

963. *Veritas nominis tollit errorem demonstrationis.*

“The truth of the name takes away the error of description.”

Note: The “Public” has been deceived to believe the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS are the same as the “District Courts of the United States”. With this filing the deception ends.

964. *Veritatem qui non libere pronunciat, proditor est veritatis.*

“One who does not speak truth freely is a traitor of the truth.”

965. *Via antique via est tuta.*

“The old way is the safe way.”

966. *Via trita est tutissima.*

“The beaten road is the safest.”

967. *Via trita, via tuta.*

“The beaten way is the safe way.”

968. *Vicarius non habet vicarium.*

“A deputy does not have a deputy.”

Note: A deputy is a “peace officer”, not a “law enforcement officer”.

969. *Vicini viciniora praesumuntur scire.*

“Neighbors are presumed to know things of the immediate vicinity.”

970. *Videtur qui surdus et mutus ne poet faire alienation.*

“A deaf and mute person is considered not to be able to alienate.”

971. *Vigilantibus et non dormientibus jura subveniunt.*

“The laws aid the vigilant, not those who sleep.” [Cases: Equity 64. C.J.S. Equity 115.]

972. *Vim vi repellere licet, modo fiat moderamine inculpatae tutelae, non ad sumendam vindictam, sed ad propulandam injuriam.*

“It is lawful to repel force by force; but let it be done with self-control of blameless defense. Do not take revenge, but to repel injury.”

973. *Violenta praesumptio aliquando est plene probatio.*

“A very powerful presumption is sometimes full proof.”

974. *Viperina est expositio quae corrodit viscera textus.*

“That is a viperous exposition that gnaws away the innards of the text.”

975. *Vir et uxor censentur in lege una persona.*

“Husband and wife are considered one person in law.”

976. *Vis legibus est inimical.*

“Force is inimical to the laws.”

977. *Vitium clerici nocere non debet.*

“A clerical error ought not to prejudice.”

978. *Vitium est quod fugi debet, ne, si rationem non invenias, maxime legem sine ratione esse clames.*

“It is a fault that ought to be avoided, that if you do not discover the reason, you quickly exclaim that the law has no reason.”

Note: fault. “1. An error or defect of judgment or of conduct; any deviation from prudence or duty resulting from inattention, incapacity, perversity, bad faith, or mismanagement. See NEGLIGENCE. Cf. LIABILITY. 2. Civil Law. The intentional or negligent failure to maintain some standard of conduct when that failure results in harm to another person.”

Contractual fault. “Civil Law. Fault resulting from the intentional or negligent failure to perform an enforceable obligation in a contract.”

Contract: Constitution State of Missouri

Enforceable Obligation: Article I, Section 14 Open Courts – certain remedies – justice without sale, denial or delay.

Delictual fault. “Civil law. Fault resulting from intentional or negligent misconduct that violates a legal duty.”

[Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 641]

In this cause of action Gary A. Fenner failed his legal duty to enforce Constitutional Rights.

979. *Vix ulla lex fieri potest quae omnibus commode sit, sed si majori parti prospiciat, utilis est.*

“Scarcely any law can be made that is advantageous to all; but if it benefits the majority, it is useful.”

Note: The law of “jurisdiction” is advantageous to most because all are entitled to a lawful judge acting within his/her authority. There are no lawful judges of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS and no jurisdiction can be given to any of them. Article IV courts have no “Judicial Power” reserved to Article III courts.

980. *Vocabula atrium explicanda sunt secundum definitiones prudentium.*

“Terms of art are to be explained according to the definitions of those who are experienced in that art.”

Note: In this cause of action, the art is the law, judges are deemed experienced in this art and are required to justify their judgments by the law. This is the reason for presenting this brief to allow judges to understand the law Plaintiff can apply to this cause of action for reference in their “just judgment”. Therefore, I come as a friend of the court (amicus curiae).

981. *Volenti non fit injuria.*

“There is no injury to one who consents.” [Cases: Negligence 550. C.J.S. Negligence 360 – 361.]

Note: Plaintiff did not and does not consent.

982. *Voluit sed non dixit.*

“The person willed but did not say.”

983. *Voluntas donatoris in charta doni sui manifeste expressa observetur.*

“The will of the donor, if clearly expressed in the deed of his gift, should be observed.

984. *Voluntas et propositum distinguunt maleficia.*

“The will and the purpose distinguish crimes.”

Note: The will and the purpose are to be determined at trial.

985. *Voluntas facit quod in testament scriptum valeat.*

“The will (of the testator) gives validity to what is written in the will (testament).

Note: Plaintiff believes “Liberty” was willed to all of us in the Constitution of the United States of America by our Forefathers.

986. *Voluntas in delictis non exitus spectator.*

“In offenses, the will and not the outcome is regarded.”

987. *Voluntas reputatur pro facto.*

“The will is to be taken for the deed.” [Cases: Homicide 557.]

988. *Voluntas testatoris habet interpretationem latam et benignam.*

“The will of the testator should receive a broad and liberal interpretation.”

989. *Voluntas ultima testatoris est perimplenda secundum veram intentionem suam.*

“The last will of a testator is to be fulfilled according to his true intention.”

990. *Vox emissa volat; litera scripta manet.*

“The uttered voice flies; the written letter remains.” [Cases Libel and Slander 15. C.J.S. Libel and Slander; Injurious Falsehood 2, 10.]

991. *Vulgaris opinio est duplex; orta inter graves et discretas, guae multum veritatis habet, et opinio orta inter leves et vulgares homines, abseque specie veritatis.*

“Common opinion is double; that proceeding from grave and discreet men, which has much truth in it, and that proceeding from foolish vulgar men, without any semblance of truth in it.”

Note: Plaintiff has written the truth in this cause of action supported by God’s Law, the Constitutions and now the “Traditional Principles of Law” in these “Legal Maxims”. The reason of law is “Public Safety” by providing protection of rights, privileges and immunities as the law requires. There is no law when the law is not enforced. To date Gary A. Fenner has been allowed to evade justice and his treason allowed to continue. Plaintiff stands on these truths and seeks justice. “Hear the other side. No one should be condemned unheard.”(41)