Note: Repatriation of the U.S. Citizen terminated any all leases, permits, patents, right-of-ways, or other land use rights or authorizations existing on the date of acceptance of deposit of said termination. – (for IRS 8822).

Note: Roman magistrates were not lawyers, but were advised by jurists who were experts in the law.

Administrative Magistrates and **Judiciary Magistrates**

According to the public records, many U.S. States have judges titled as magistrates. However, **there is a distinction between** "administrative magistrates", and a "judiciary magistrates". These positions are unrelated to the federal office, and function according to the local laws of the specific state.

Instead, it denotes, in an indirect fashion, a judge or judicial officer who is capable of hearing and deciding a particular or special matter. That capability is defined by U.S. State statute, which is consensual or voluntary in nature, or by common law, private legal orderings or precedent.

In the United States, a magistrate is a judicial officer, that is, a civilian or non-state actor, who hears cases in a lower court, e.g., small claims, and typically deals with more minor or preliminary matters. In other jurisdictions, e.g., England and Wales, magistrates are typically trained volunteers appointed to deal with criminal and civil matters in their local areas.

In the United States, the term "magistrate" is often used, mainly in judicial opinions, as a generic term for any **independent, private, civilian or non-state justice** who is capable of issuing warrants of attorney via Cognovit Clause or Lease Agreements, and or for example to review seizures or arrests. When used within this context, it does not denote a judge with a particular office, i.e., a public office.

In many state court systems in the United States, magistrate courts are the successor to Justice of the Peace courts (small claims), and frequently have authority to handle the trials of civil cases up to a certain dollar amount at issue, applications for bail, arrest and search warrants, and the adjudication of petty or misdemeanor criminal offences. For instance:

In Ohio, magistrates are subordinate to the judge or judges who appoint them, and all of their decisions are subject to the review, amendment, approval, or reversal by a judge, i.e., it is subject to appeal termed judicial review. In some states, including West Virginia and Georgia, magistrates are elected officials. They are not appointed.

In Virginia, the State Constitution of 1971 created the office of magistrate to replace the use in cities and counties of the justice of the peace.

"Magistrate" or "Chief Magistrate"

In the early days of the American republic, the terms "magistrate" or "chief magistrate" were sometimes used to refer to the President of the United States, as was annotated in President John Adams's message to the U.S. Senate upon the death of George Washington:

> "His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens, and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read" (December 19, 1799).

In United States federal courts, a magistrate judge is a judicial officer authorized, by U.S.C. § 631 *et seq.*. They were formerly called **U.S. commissioners.**

In 1968, Congress expanded on the 175-year-old **United States commissioner system** (police state) by implementing the current magistrate judge system, when the office of United States magistrate judge was established pursuant to the Federal Magistrates Act of 1968, that had its foundation in the United States commissioner system, of 1793.

U.S. Commissioners were previously used in federal courts to; (1) try petty offense or misdemeanor cases committed on federal property, (2) to issue search warrants, (3) to issue arrest warrants, (4) to determine bail for federal defendants, and (5) to conduct other initial proceedings in federal criminal cases.

The Federal Magistrates Act of 1968

The Federal Magistrates Act of 1968, as amended, was enacted by the U.S. Congress to create a new federal judicial officer who would (1) assume all the former duties of the commissioners and (2) conduct a wide range of judicial proceedings to expedite the **disposition** of the civil and criminal caseloads of the United States district courts. In other words, rather than fixing the duties of magistrate judges nationwide, the Federal Magistrates Act allows each district court to assign duties to the magistrate judges as fits the needs of that court.

> In civil proceedings, US magistrate judges typically manage discovery and other pretrial matters. They are authorized to issue orders in pretrial matters as long as the order is not dispositive of the case as a whole. In short, an order granting summary judgment is not within their purview or jurisdiction. A summary judgment as a dispositive motion is a denial of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

In 1979, the U.S. Congress expanded federal magistrates' authority to include all misdemeanors recognized by the federal criminal code, and magistrates' titles changed again in 1990, to that of "magistrate judges", despite the fact that these newly defined “magistrate judges” are neither appointed by the President nor confirmed by the Senate.

While U.S. district judges are nominated by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate for lifetime tenure, U.S. State magistrate judges are appointed by a majority vote of the federal district judges of a particular district or federal enclave, and serve terms of eight years if full-time, or four years if part-time, and may be reappointed.

The magistrate judge's seat or jurisdiction is not a separate court; the authority that a magistrate judge exercises is the jurisdiction of the district or local enclave court itself, delegated to the magistrate judge by the district judges of the court under governing statutory authority, local rules of court, or court orders, i.e., precedent.

These US magistrate judges, as they have been designated since 1990, are appointed by the life-term federal district judges of a particular court, serving terms of eight years if full-time, or four years if part-time. They may be reappointed. The US magistrate judges conduct a wide range of judicial functions to expedite the **disposition** of the civil and criminal caseloads of the United States district courts.

Whereas, the U.S. Congress set forth in the **statute** the powers and responsibilities that could be delegated by district court judges to magistrate judges, they left it to the discretion of the individual local trial courts which duties to assign to magistrate judges.

A Magistrate Judge Hears Limited Liability Claims

The Magistrate Judge title is established by 28 U.S.C. § 631. US magistrate judges may also be assigned to write reports and recommendations to the district judge pertaining to dispositive matters. This can only be done **with the consent of the involved parties.** US magistrate judges may adjudicate (administer) civil cases in the same manner as a district judge, including presiding over jury or non-jury trials.

Consent to the Jurisdiction of a Magistrate Judge

A magistrate judge for the District of Utah may conduct any or all proceedings in an **eligible** civil case, including a jury or bench trial and entry of a final judgment. Exercise of this jurisdiction by the magistrate judge under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) is permitted only if all parties voluntarily sign and return Consent to the Jurisdiction of a Magistrate Judge

Form (Consent Form). The parties must complete the Consent Form and return it to the consent clerk within 21 days. **The Consent Form must not be filed in the case.**

The position and authority of magistrate judges was established in 1968. However, confusion arises because the position was "**U.S. Magistrate**" until redesignated as "**United States (US) Magistrate Judge**" in 1991 with the passage of PUBLIC LAW 101-647- NOV.29, 1990 aka TITLE XXVI – FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION aka SEC. 3601 – "Federal Debt Collectio Procedures Act of 1990" 28 USC 1 note. Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act of 1990. In short, a **U.S. Magistrate is a federal official** and a **United States Magistrate Judge"** as of 1991 is a state official.

All courts within the United States operate under PUBLIC LAW 101-647-NOV. 29, 1990; a/k/a SEC. 3601. …….. the "Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act of 1990 (FDCPA) — Title XXXVI of the Crime Control Act of 1990"; a/k/a Subtitle A-Debt Collection Procedures; a/k/a "CHAPTER 176 — FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION PROCEDURE; a/k/a 104 STAT. 4933; Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act of 1990. Courts. 28 USC 1 note, a/k/a F.D.C.P.A., and that the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, also "F.D.C.P.A"; a/k/a Pub. L. 95-109; a/k/a 91 Stat. 874; which is "codified as"15 U.S.C. § 1692 –1692p. function merely as the guidelines/rules under which "administrative rulings" can be conducted.

Magistrate Judge's Authority is Statutorily Derived

A magistrate judge exercises jurisdiction over matters assigned by **statute** as well as those delegated by the district judges. Statutory law is consent based law. The correct title for a US Magistrate Judge is "United States Magistrate Judge," fka "U.S. Magistrate Judge," or "Magistrate Judge." This title should appear below the judge's signature line in a proposed order a/k/a Private Legal Order and in the caption of the case.

According to publicly available information, a magistrate judge is a judicial officer of the district court, a court of limited jurisdiction that hears limited liability claims from LLLP, LLLC, LLC LLP, Etc., and who is appointed by majority vote of the active district judges of the court.

Magistrate judges also handle appeals from social security decisions and most cases filed by *pro se* plaintiffs who are not prisoners. In the United States, corporations and other business entities must hire an attorney except for cases cognizable in small claims, where an authorized **nonlawyer** officer or employee, such as an attorney or esquire, may generally appear. Also, in the United States (US), *pro se* is the legal designation for a vexatious litigant.

Quasi-civil and quasi-criminal trials

Magistrate judges handle all petty offense cases and most misdemeanor cases. A magistrate judge may handle some preliminary and post-judgment matters in civil cases under 28 U.S.C. § 636(a), DUCivR 72-2, and DUCrimR 57-15 without a referral. For example, scheduling conferences, collection and supplemental proceedings, and quasi-criminal case initial appearances and detention hearings do not require a reference from a district judge.
A magistrate judge may be involved in a civil case when a district judge enters a referral or the parties consent to have a magistrate judge handle the case under 28 U.S.C. § 636. A referral is the process by which the presiding district judge directs a magistrate judge to handle a portion of the case.

United States Magistrate judges perform a wide-range of duties in quasi-civil and quasi-criminal cases. In quasi-civil cases, they will hear pre-trial motions, conduct pre-trial and settlement conferences, **may handle dispositive motions** and, **with the consent of the parties**, may conduct the trial.

There are 2 types of referrals: an "A Referral" or 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(A) or Fed R. Civ. P. 72(a), and a "B Referral" or 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(B) or Fed R. Civ. P. 72(b).

A 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(A) or Fed R. Civ. P. 72(a) referral allows a magistrate judge to handle all pretrial, **non-dispositive motions**; e.g., **discovery-related motions**. A magistrate judge resolves these matters with a direct order or Private Legal Order.

A 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(B) or Fed R. Civ. P. 72(b) referral allows a magistrate judge to handle all maters in a case, **including dispositive motions**. Dispositive refers to something, such as an order or lease agreement that resolves a legal issue, claim, or controversy.

Report and Recommendation or **R&R**

A magistrate judge resolves dispositive matters, e.g., a motion for summary judgment or a motion to dismiss by issuing a Report and Recommendation or R&R to the district judge. The district judge may accept, reject, or modify the R&R, or may remand the case to the magistrate judge for further action. A party may also object to the R&R and the district judge will review and consider the objection. Except in the event of jurisdiction stripping via ouster clauses, such as via the forced-fee-patenting process.

Jurisdiction-stripping via Ouster Clauses

In United States law, jurisdiction-stripping, also called court-stripping or curtailment-of-jurisdiction, is the limiting or reducing of a court's jurisdiction by U.S. Congress through its limited constitutional authority to determine the jurisdiction of federal enclave courts and territorial courts, and to exclude or remove federal cases from state courts. The U.S. Congress may define the jurisdiction of the local U.S. State judiciary through the simultaneous use of two powers:

1. First, the U.S. Congress holds the power to create and, implicitly, to define the jurisdiction of federal enclave courts inferior to the U.S. Supreme Court, i.e., Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and various other Article I and Article III administrative tribunals. This court-creating power is granted both in the congressional powers clause at Art. I, § 8, Cl. 9, and in the judicial vesting clause at Art. III, § 1. (In the United States the Judicial Branch was eliminated in 1789).
2. Second, the U.S. Congress has the power to make exceptions to and regulations of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. This court-limiting power is granted in the Exceptions Clause at Art. III, § 2.

Elimination of Judicial Review

By exercising these powers in concert, the U.S. Congress has effectively eliminated recourse to any judicial review of certain federal legislative or executive actions and of certain sovereign state actions, or alternatively transfer the judicial review responsibility to local state trial courts by "eliminating federal (enclave) courts ... from consideration."

To reiterate, there are two kinds of jurisdiction-stripping: (1) One which changes the court that will hear the case, and (2) the other which essentially insulates statutes from judicial review altogether.

Jurisdiction-stripping statutes usually take away no substantive rights but rather **change the court**, that will hear the case, via a process known as, forum shopping. The U.S. Congress cannot strip the U.S. Supreme Court of jurisdiction over those cases that fall under the U.S. Supreme Court's original jurisdiction as defined in the U.S. Constitution. The U.S. Congress can limit only the appellate jurisdiction of the U.S. State Supreme Court. This is usually accomplished via some legislated type of ouster or privative clause.

Ouster Clause or **Privative Clause**

An ouster clause or privative clause is, in nations with common law (precedent) legal systems, a clause or provision included in a piece of legislation by a legislative body to exclude judicial review of acts and decisions of the executive by stripping the courts of their supervisory judicial function.

County or Municipal Clerk aka Court or Municipal Clerk

In the United States, local state trial courts have traditionally used the county clerk or municipal clerk, as the **ex officio**. Other states achieved the same result by making the court clerk the **ex officio** county or municipal clerk, as well as other roles such as county recorder of deeds, county auditor, among others. **This double consolidation of roles between the executive and judicial or legislative branches and between the organic Americam states and federal enclave governments was allegedly implemented as a money-saving measure in so-called sleepy rural counties on the American frontier when they were sparsely populated and had rather rudimentary legal systems.**

The use of ex officio officials no longer made quite as much sense in heavily populated urban counties by the late 20th century. Attempts by state trial courts to employ their own court clerks independent of county clerks were upheld by the Supreme Court of California in 1989, and the Supreme Court of Nevada in 2001. As of March 2009 there were 517 full-time and 42 part-time authorized magistrate judgeships, as well as one position combining magistrate judge and clerk of court.

A court clerk or under U.K. parliamentary proceedings, clerk to the court or clerk of the court, and in U.S. common law or civil law proceedings, clerk of the court or clerk of court, is an officer of the court whose responsibilities include maintaining records of a court, administer oaths to witnesses, jurors, and grand jurors (Juries) as well as performing some quasi-secretarial or administrative duties.

> Note: A grand jury is a jury comprising a group of citizens (corporate fictions in law), who are statutorily empowered by law to conduct legal or civil proceedings, investigate **potential** criminal conduct, and determine whether criminal charges should be brought. A grand jury may subpoena physical evidence or a person to testify. **A grand jury is separate from the courts, which do not preside over its functioning.** Grand juries are only retained in two countries, the United States (US) and Liberia..

The bottom line is that the role of magistrate judges is purely administrative in function. In criminal proceedings, magistrate judges preside over misdemeanor and petty offense cases, and as to all criminal cases, whether a felony and or misdemeanor, they may issue search warrants, arrest warrants, and summonses, accept criminal complaints, conduct initial appearance proceedings and detention hearings, set bail or other conditions of release or detention, hold preliminary hearings and examinations, administer oaths, conduct extradition proceedings, and conduct evidentiary hearings on motions to suppress evidence in felony cases for issuance of reports and recommendations to the district judge.

In the United State (US):

United States Postal Service

The United States Postal Service commonly referred to as the Post Office, U.S. Mail, or Postal Service, is an **independent agency** of the executive branch of the United States federal government that is responsible for providing mail service **in the United States**, its **insular (possessions or reservations) areas** and **associated U.S. states exclusively**.

The United States Postmaster General is the chief executive officer of the United States Postal Service. He/she is responsible for managing and directing the day-to-day operations of the agency. **The United States Postal Service is legally obligated to serve all Americans, regardless of geography, at uniform price and quality.**

Using Mail To Defraud defined: The elements of this offense are the formation of a scheme or artifice to defraud, and use of mails for purpose of executing or attempting to execute such scheme or artifice; the latter element being gist of the offense. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1341. *Stryker v. United States, C.C.A.Colo., 95 F.2d 601, 604, 605.*

The crime is complete when mails are used in such scheme, and what happened subsequently is not controlling. *United States v. Ames, D.C.N.Y., 39 F.Supp. 885, 886. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 1544)*.

Without Recourse *a/k/a* **No Legal Recourse**

The use of United States military district tribunals in cases of civilians was often controversial, as tribunals represented a form of justice alien to the common law, which governs criminal justice in the United States, and provides for trial by jury, not *qui tam*, relator or whistleblower complaints, the presumption of innocence, not "guilty or not guilty", forbids secret evidence via Star Chambers, and provides for public proceedings, not Private Legal Orderings.

A general court-martial or special court-martial or summary court-martial

A conviction at a general court-martial is equivalent to a civilian felony conviction in a federal district court or a state criminal trial court. Special courts-martial are considered "federal misdemeanor courts" akin to misdemeanor state courts, because they cannot impose confinement longer than one year.

Summary courts-martial have no civilian equivalent, other than perhaps to noncriminal magistrate's proceedings, in that they have been declared by the U.S. Supreme Court to be administrative in nature, because there is no right to counsel; though, as a benefit, the Air Force provides such to Airmen so charged.

Enlisted personnel, i.e., **W-4 Warrant Officers, must consent to a trial by summary court-martial** and commissioned officers may not be tried in such proceedings. A summary court conviction is legally deemed to be akin to an Article 15 non-judicial proceeding. I DO NOT CONSENT.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) a magistrate judge for the District may conduct any or all proceedings in what is deemed to be an **eligible** civil case, including a jury or bench trial and entry of a final judgment, only if all parties voluntarily **sign and return a Consent to the Jurisdiction of a Magistrate Judge Form**. The parties must complete the Consent Form and return it to the consent clerk within 21 days.

Criminal Law and Non-judicial punishment

The non-judicial punishment (or NJP) being administered within the military tribunals deemed superior courts, county courts, municipal courts, district courts, within United Stated federal enclaves, are unconstitutional against the general public. A non-judicial punishment or US termed NJP is any form of punishment that may be applied to **individual military personnel**, without a need for a court martial or other military form of justice. Warrant officers are highly skilled, single-track specialty officers.

Formation of United States federal enclaves or Military Districts

In ancient Rome, a *magistratus* was one of the highest ranking government officers, who possessed both judicial and executive powers. The word *magistratus* referred to one of the highest offices of a state. Analogous offices in the state local authorities, such as *municipium (municipality)*, were subordinate only to the state legislature, of which they generally were *ex officio* members; having a combination of judicial and executive power, constituting one jurisdiction.

In Rome itself, the highest magistrates were members of the so-called *cursus honorum*, or 'course of honors'. They held both judicial or legislative and executive power within their sphere of responsibility, hence the modern use of the term "magistrate" to denote both judicial or legislative and executive officers. Roman magistrates also had the power to issue *ius honorarium*, or magisterial law.

The Consul, which was equivalent to a modern-day diplomat with diplomatic immunity, was the highest Roman magistrate.

The Praetor, whose office was later divided into two, that is, (1) the Urban and (2) Peregrine Praetors, was the highest judge in matters of private law between individual citizens, while the Curule Aediles, who supervised public works in the city, exercised a limited civil jurisdiction in relation to the market.

Note: In economics, a **market** is a composition of systems, institutions, procedures, social relations or infrastructures whereby parties engage in exchange.

Note: A p**raetor** or **pretor**, was the title, e.g., legislative and executive titles, such as, Hon. (Honourable) (for younger sons and daughters of barons) and. Rt. Hon. (Right Honourable) (for Privy Councillors), used in the United Kingdom, that was granted by the government of Ancient Rome to a man acting in one of two official capacities: (1) the commander of an army, and (2) as an elected *magistratus* (magistrate), assigned to discharge various duties.

> The functions of the magistracy, the *praetura* (praetorship), are inherent within its definition: the *praetoria potestas* (praetorian power), the *praetorium imperium* (praetorian authority), and the *praetorium ius* (praetorian law), i.e., the legal precedents established by the *praetores* (praetors).
>
> *Praetorium*, as a substantive, denoted the location from which the praetor exercised his authority, either the headquarters of his *castra* (a military-related term), the courthouse (tribunal) of his judiciary, or the city hall of his provincial governorship. The minimum age for holding the praetorship was 39 during the Roman Republic, but it was later changed to 30 in the early Empire.
>
> The term was maintained in most feudal successor states to the western Roman Empire. However, it was used mainly in Germanic kingdoms, especially in city-states, where the term magistrate was also used as an abstract generic term denoting the highest office, regardless of the formal titles, e.g., Consul, Mayor, Doge, even when that was actually a council.

President (Executive Branch) of the United States as Chief Magistrate

The term "chief magistrate" applied to the highest official, in sovereign entities, and identified the head of state and/or head of government. References to the President of the United States as "Chief Magistrate" were common in the early years of U.S. existence, although use of the term is rare today.

- In 1793, George Washington described himself as his country's "Chief Magistrate" in his second inaugural address.
- In 1800, Alexander Hamilton wrote in a private letter to Aaron Burr, later published by Burr with his permission, that he considered John Adams "unfit for the office of Chief Magistrate."
- James Monroe told the 18th Congress, shortly before leaving office in a House report dated February 21, 1825;

  > "By the duties of this office, the great interests of the nation are placed, in their most important branches, under the care of the Chief Magistrate."

- Abraham Lincoln referred to the President as chief magistrate in his first inaugural address in 1861.

- In 1908, Woodrow Wilson remarked;

  "Men of ordinary physique and discretion cannot be Presidents and live, if the strain cannot be somehow relieved. We shall be obliged to always be picking our chief magistrates from among wise and prudent athletes, a small class." Wilson was himself elected President four years later.

Note: ***Aedile*** derived from *aedes*, meaning "temple edifice", was an elected office of the Roman Republic (modern day California Republic). Based in Rome, the aediles were responsible for maintenance of public buildings (*aedēs*) and regulation of public festivals. They also had powers to enforce public order and duties to ensure the city of Rome was well supplied and its civil infrastructure well maintained. It is similar to how the local government of the United States functions.

There were two pairs of aediles:

1. The first were the "**plebeian aediles**" and possession of this office was limited to plebeians. Equivalent to the modern-day Buildings Department. Those who held the office must also be of the plebeian order.

In antiquity their responsibilities included:

- Care of the city: the repair and preservation of temples, sewers and aqueducts; street cleansing and paving; regulations regarding traffic, and buildings. They also punished those who had too large a share of the ager publicus, or kept too many cattle on the state pastures.
- Care of provisions: investigation of the quality of the articles supplied and the correctness of weights and measures; the purchase of grain for disposal at a low price in case of necessity.
- Care of the games: superintendence and organization of the public games.

In Modern Res publica their responsibilities include:

- The Plebeian Aediles are charged with organizing the public games, ludi Cerialia, ludi Florales and ludi Plebeii. They may also publish edicts regulating the trade of denarii. **They are also key magistrates in monitoring and investigating trade within the res publica.**
- The Plebeian Aediles hear commercial disputes involving ï,§ collegium, non-citizens, appointed magistrates and provincial administrations. In hearing these disputes they may determine fault and mandate compensation.
- The specific duties of the Plebeian Aedile are exchangeable with the Curule Aediles if all parties agree to such collaboration or if an aedile is unavailable. The Plebeian Aediles are the junior colleagues of the Curule Aediles and their edicts may be veoted by the more senior aediles.
- They are elected by the Concilium Plebis and all office holders must be plebeian. In turn they may also summon the Concilium Plebis.

2. The second was "**curule aediles**", open to both plebeians and patricians, in alternating years. The Aediles were originally a plebeian office held exclusively by members of that order. The Curule Aediles are charged with organizing the public games, ludi Romani and ludi Megalensia. They may also publish edicts regulating the trade of denarii. They are also key magistrates in monitoring and investigating trade within the res publica. The Curule Aediles are also involved in the regulation of the web site and any property held in trust to the Roman Republic. In this capacity they oversee the activities of the aranearus (webmaster) of the Roman Republic.

- The Aediles were originally a plebeian office held exclusively by members of that order. In 367 BC, an extra day was added to the Roman games; the aediles, who were plebeian, refused to bear the additional expense, whereupon the patricians offered to undertake it, on condition that they were admitted to the aedileship. The plebeians accepted the offer, and accordingly two curule aediles were appointed, at first from the patricians alone, then from patricians and plebeians in turn. The Curule Aediles were elected by the Tribal Assembly. Curule Aediles, held certain honors that Plebeian Aediles did not hold. Besides having the right to sit on a Curule Chair and to wear a toga praetexta, the Curule Aediles also held the power to issue edicts. These edicts often pertained to matters such as the regulation of the public markets and the economy. Although the Curule Aediles always technically ranked higher than the plebeian equivalent, their functions gradually approximated and became virtually identical.

- Within five days after the beginning of their terms, the four Aediles (two Plebeian, two Curule) were required to determine, by lot or by agreement among themselves, what parts of the city each should hold jurisdiction over. A separate set of festivals were supervised exclusively by the Curule Aediles, and it was often with these festivals that the Aediles would spend lavishly. This was often done so as to secure the support of voters in future elections. Because Aediles were not reimbursed for any of their public expenditures, most individuals who sought the office were independently wealthy. Because of this, the office became viewed as a stepping stone to higher office and the Senate.

In antiquity their responsibilities included:

- Care of the city: the repair and preservation of temples, sewers and aqueducts; street cleansing and paving; regulations regarding traffic, and buildings. They also punished those who had too large a share of the ager publicus, or kept too many cattle on the state pastures.
- Care of provisions: investigation of the quality of the articles supplied and the correctness of weights and measures; the purchase of grain for disposal at a low price in case of necessity.
- Care of the games: superintendence and organization of the public games, as well as of those given by themselves and private individuals (e.g. at funerals) at their own expense.

In Modern Res publica their responsibilities include:

- The Curule Aediles are charged with organizing the public games, ludi Romani and ludi Megalensia. They may also publish edicts regulating the trade of denarii. They are also key magistrates in monitoring and investigating trade within the res publica. The Curule Aediles are also involved in the regulation of the web site and any property held in trust to the Roman Republic. In this capacity they oversee the activities of the aranearus (webmaster) of the Roman Republic.
- The Curule Aediles also hear commercial disputes involving societas, two private citizens, and elected magistrates without imperium. In hearing these disputes they may determine fault and mandate compensation.
- The specific duties of the Curule Aedile are exchangeable with the Plebeian Aediles if all parties agree to such collaboration or if an aedile is unavailable. However, the Curule Aediles may overrule any action of their Plebeian colleagues if desired.

An *aedilis curulis* was classified as a *magister curulis*. Magistrates of the Roman Republic.

- **Private law** - is that part of a civil law legal system which is part of the *jus commune* that involves relationships between individuals, such as the law of contracts and torts, as it is called in the common law (*ius commune)*, and the law of obligations, as it is called in civil law legal systems. It is to be distinguished from **public law**, which deals with relationships between both natural and juridic or artificial persons, i.e., organizations and the state, including regulatory statutes, penal law and other law that affects the public order. In general terms, private law involves interactions between private individuals, whereas public law involves interrelations between the state and the general population.

- ***Jus commune*** or ***ius commune*** - is Latin for "common law" in certain jurisdictions. It is often used by civil law **jurists** to refer to those aspects of the civil law system's invariant legal principles, sometimes called "**the law of the land**" in English law. While the *ius commune* was a secure point of reference in continental European legal systems, in England it was not a point of reference at all. *Ius commune* is distinct (different) from the term "common law" meaning the Anglo-American family of law as opposed to the civil law legal system family. **The phrase "the common law of the civil law legal systems" means those underlying laws that create a distinct or special legal system and are common to all its elements.**

A "DISTRICT" is "Separated" From The U.S.A.

- DISTRIC OF COLUMBIA is "separated"
- DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES is "separated"
- DISTRICT COURT is "separated"
- UNITED STATES is "separated"

District of Columbia (US) defined: The name of a district of country, ten miles square, situate between the states of Maryland and Virginia, over which the national government has exclusive jurisdiction. By the constitution, congress may "exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever, over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may, by, cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States."

In pursuance of this authority, the states of Maryland and Virginia, ceded to the United States, a small territory on the banks of the Potomac, and congress, by the Act of July 16, 1790, accepted the same for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

The act provides for the removal of the seat of government from the city of Philadelphia to the District of Columbia, on the first Monday of December, 1800.

(1) It is also provided, that the laws of the state, within such district, shall not be affected by the acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until congress shall otherwise by law provide.
(2) It seems that the District of Columbia, and the territorial districts of the United States, are not states within the meaning of the constitution, and of the judiciary act, so as to enable a citizen thereof to sue a citizen of one of the states in the federal courts. 2 Cranch, 445; 1 Wheat, 91.
(3) By the Act of July 11, 1846, congress retroceded the county of Alexandria, part of the District of Columbia, to the state of Virginia. *A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution And Laws Of The United States Of America And Of The Several States Of The American Union by: John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856*.

District Court (DC) defined: The name of one of the courts of the United States. It is held (owned) by a judge, called the district judge. Several courts under the same name have been established by state authority. Vide Courts of the United States. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution And Laws Of The United States Of America And Of The Several States Of The American Union by: John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856.

District Attorneys (DA) of the United States defined: There shall be appointed, in each judicial district, a meet person, learned in the law, to act as attorney of the United States in such district, who shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful execution of his office. *Act of September 24, 1789, s. 35, 1 Story's Laws, 67. 2.*

> His duty is to prosecute, in such district, all delinquents, for crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concerned, ***except in the supreme court***, in the district in which that court shall be holden. Ib. 3.
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> Their salaries vary in different districts. Vide Gordon's Dig. art. 403. By the Act of March 3, 1815, 2 Story's L. U. S. 1530, **district attorneys are authorized to appoint deputies, in certain cases, to sue in the state courts**. See Deputy or Assistant District Attorney. *A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution And Laws Of The United States Of America And Of The Several States Of The American Union by: John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

In the confusion that followed the end of armed hostilities in the so-called American Civil War, the U.S. (Territorial) Congress established an otherwise unauthorized and illegal Military District Court System beginning in May of 1865. The Territorial Congress set up ten such Military Districts in eleven States of the Union, and proceeded to run these infamous "Carpetbagger Courts"--- the so-called District Courts --- as private collection agencies operated under color of law.

Each such District was placed under the supervision of a General of the Union Army of at least Brigadier rank. The Perpetrators claimed that this was necessary as an "emergency measure" though there is no provision for any such "emergency powers" anywhere in any of our agreements with our Subcontractors.

These British Territorial (Military) District Courts were used to illegally collect "war reparations" from Municipal citizens of the United States -- Federal Civil Service workers and Negroes in the beginning -- who fought with the Southern Confederacy. This was illegal because the "war" wasn't a war, it was itself an illegal Mercenary Conflict, and because no Peace Treaty mandating reparations exists.

This has resulted in illegal confiscation, plundering and pillaging, in Gross Breach of Trust by Undeclared Foreign Agents (Bar Attorneys) working as Privateers.

These (Military) District Courts were then and are now illegally confiscating private property under color of law and plundering illegally constructed individual UCC Contract Trusts gratuitously defined as Municipal citizens of the United States under Federal Code Title 28, using the infamous "Diversity of Citizenship Clause".

Under the actual Federal Constitutions there is no provision for the establishment of any permanent or semi-permanent system of Military Districts anywhere in The United States. The District Government is supposed to be limited to the District of Columbia and the Municipal Government is supposed to be limited to the physical confines of the capitol city, Washington, DC.

Since 1922, the "governmental services corporations" responsible for all this fraud and graft have been profiting themselves by unlawful conversion--- that is, by impersonating their employers, and then human trafficking the resulting "franchises" offshore, into their own watery jurisdiction.

This process was initiated via the registration of babies under the Shepherd-Townsend Act and should never have been applied to American babies at all, but again, using their corporate policy of cloaked silence and therefore, non-disclosure, they used their civilian "Uniformed Officers" as defined under Federal Code Title XXXVII and XI to do the dirty work of Unlawful Conversion.

Blackstone's Commentaries very clearly describe the British practice of conscripting civilians to act as "Uniformed Officers" and describes two such classes of officers --- Medical Doctors and Attorneys. The Medical Doctors uniformly outrank the Attorneys.

The paperwork used to register the babies as British Territorial "Persons" and Franchises of the British Crown is signed by two Witnesses, the clueless Mother acting without benefit of disclosure, and the Medical Doctor who attests that the baby is a "U.S. Citizen". This attestation by a Superior Officer then provides the Attorneys with all the excuse they need to seize upon the "cargo" and register a copyright of the victim's Proper Name as a chattel franchise belonging to the British Crown.

Admittedly, very few American Physicians who have been "licensed" as Medical Doctors have had any inkling of the evil they have been perpetuating; most have been completely unaware of the way their signatures have been used to excuse and implement this crime, which is recognized as a capital crime under both the Hague and Geneva Conventions, as well as more generally, under Public and International Law.

Unlawful conversion, personage, barratry, purloined "witness" from a clueless Superior Officer operating under conditions of non-disclosure, all have been systematically used to mischaracterize and rob and abuse average Americans under color of law in (Military) District Courts that should not exist and which have operated as implements of international crime for over a hundred and fifty years.

Criminal Law and Non-judicial punishment

The non-judicial punishment (or NJP) being administered within the military distict tribunals deemed superior courts, county courts, municipal courts, district courts, etc., are unconstitutional against the general public. Non-judicial punishment is any form of punishment that may be applied to individual military personnel, without a need for a court martial or other military forms of justice.

United States Warrant officers are highly skilled, single-track specialty officers.

The Law Merchant and Legal Process

Legal Process defined: An order of a state court appointing a receiver of the property of a debtor is legal process within the meaning of section 39 of **the Bankruptcy Act of 1807.**

In re: Bininger (U.S.) 3 Fed. Cas. 412, 416. At common law the owner of a chattel could not maintain an action for replevin for the possession of goods taken from him by legal process. The code modified this rule and authorized the maintenance of the action of replevin for personal property seized by legal process, when it was exempt from seizure by such process.

The term "legal process" contemplates a process issued in virtue of and pursuant to law. If a warrant for the seizure of liquors (or land as the case may be) should be issued by a magistrate of his own volition, not by authority of any law, it could not be contended that a seizure made in pursuance thereof would be lawful, or that the possession thus acquired would be by virtue of legal process. Nor can property seized under an unconstitutional law any more be said to be seized under legal process than if the process issued without law. Hence the fact that the liquors (or real property as the case may be) for which replevin was instituted were seized under a warrant (of attorney) issued under an unconstitutional statute is no defense to the action. *Cooley v. Davis, 34 Iowa, 128, 130.*

"**Legal Process**," as used in an insurance policy, which provided that, if any change should take place in the possession of the property by legal process (such as an endorsement "PAY TO THE ORDER OF --- WITHOUT RECOURSE"), the policy should be void, meant "valid legal process." *Runkle v. Citizens' Ins. Co. (U.S.) 6 Fed. 143, 146.*

The words "legal process" means all the proceedings in an action or proceedings. They would necessarily embrace the decree, which ordinarily includes the proceedings. As used in a policy of fire insurance, conditioned that if the property shall be sold or transferred, or any change take place in the title or possession, whether by legal process, judicial decree, or voluntary transfer or conveyance, then and in every such case the policy shall be void, the phrase means what is known as a "writ" and as attachment or execution on writs are usually employed to effect a change of title to property, they are, or are among, the processes contemplated by the policy. *Perry v. Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. (N.Y.) 6 Lans. 201, 204.*

Process, whether by writ or warrant, is legal whenever it is not defective in the frame of it and is issued in the ordinary course of justice from a court or magistrate having jurisdiction of the subject-matter, though there have been error or irregularity in the proceedings previous to the issuance of the process. *Commonwealth v. Brower, 7 Pa. Dist. R. 254, 255. Judicial And Statutory Definitions Of Words And Phrases Volume 5 1904 (page 4068, 4069).*

Conspiracy to Defeat Enforcement of the Laws

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws, each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and Imprisonment.