

Equity looks to the intent, and will regard substance rather than form

JURIS IGNORANTIA EST CUM JUS NOSTRUM IGNORAMUS. *It is ignorance of the law when we do not know our own rights.*

QUI JURE SUO UTITUR, NEMINI FACIT INJURIAM. He who uses his legal rights harms no one.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

On this 7th day of February in the Year Two Thousand and Eighteen, I, Marc Anton Paul Horn, *Sui juris, juris et de jure* as established by the facts and reasoned logic within this document until rebutted, within my authority and jurisdiction as established herein *Jure Divino, nunc pro tunc*, do solemnly affirm, declare and state as follows:

1. I am competent to state the matters set forth herein.
2. I have knowledge of the statements herein.
3. All the facts herein are true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge, are well established principles in *jure positive*, and admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a witness I will testify to their veracity.

SUI JURIS. Lat. *Of his own right*; Having capacity to manage one's own affairs; not under legal disability to act for one's self.

JURIS. Lat. *Of right; of law.*

JURIS ET DE JURE. *Of law and of right. A presumption juris et de jure, or an irrebutable resumption, is one which the law will not suffer to be rebutted by any counter-evidence, but establishes as conclusive;*

JURISDICTION. *It is the authority, capacity, power or right to act.*

JURE DIVINO. By divine right.

NUNC PRO TUNC. Lat. Now for then. with a retroactive effect. "

FACTO. In fact; by an act; by the act or fact. *Ipsa facto*, by the act itself ; by the mere effect of a fact, without anything superadded, or any proceeding upon it to give it effect.

FACT. A thing done; an action performed or an incident transpiring; an event or circumstance; an actual occurrence. An actual happening in time or space or *an event mental or physical.*

PROOF. The effect of evidence; the *establishment of a fact by evidence.* Any fact or circumstance which leads the mind to the affirmative or negative of any proposition.. *The conviction or persuasion of the mind of a judge or jury, by the exhibition of evidence, of the reality of a fact alleged.*

JURIS POSITIVI. Of positive law; a regulation or requirement of positive law, as distinguished from natural or divine law.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

WHEREAS 1, All creations have equal authority;

JUS NATURALE. The natural law, or law of nature; law, or legal principles, supposed to be discoverable by the light of nature or abstract reasoning, in advance of organized governments or enacted laws.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

1. No human has evidence that could be judged, even by using a simple majority as the definition of proof, let alone beyond a shadow of doubt, that their socially conditioned belief system "creator" is the highest authority on planet earth from where they derive more rights than another creation.

THEREFORE 1, The limit of humans individual authority);

AUTHORITY. Permission. Control over, jurisdiction. Often synonymous with power

SUPREMACY. The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; paramount authority; sovereignty; sovereign power.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

1. All creations have equal authority over other creations,
2. No human has authority to take beyond what they need for survival, which is shelter from the environment, clean water and nutritious food, which is unreasoned and instinct.

3. Each human is equally a highest supreme sovereign, and as equals when we interact with another human there can only be three self evident immutable truths,
 1. No human has authority to knowingly cause another creation harm beyond their needs for survival.
 2. Each human has equal claim to the use and benefit derived from the transformation of other creations.
 3. Each human has equal claim to the use and benefit of information and knowledge left by generations past.

THEREFORE 2, Natural Human Rights;

JURE NATURE LEQUUM EST NEMINEM CUM ALTERIUS DETRIMENTO ET INJURIA FIERI LOCUPLETIOREM. By the law of nature it is not just that any one should be enriched by the detriment or injury of another.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

Legal maxims:

“No one is above the law.”,

“Commerce, by the law of nations, ought to be common, and not to be converted into a monopoly and the private gain of a few.”

1. All humans have the right to take what they need for survival (including taking from any other living human who has more than they need) if other humans in a social system do not provide access to allow individuals to meet their own needs for survival.
2. Each human has the right to an equal share of benefit derived from global resources transformed except for another living humans labour and ideas.
3. Each human has the unhindered right to interact with another human.
4. Each human has the right of self defence to ensure their personal survival and the protection of their lawful property.
5. Each human has the right to use best available knowledge left from generations past.

WHEREAS 2, Lawful access to natural resources to meet human survival:

Equity will not allow a statute to be used as a cloak for fraud

1. All the requirements for human survival are only found on land.

THEREFORE 1, Self evident laws for the needs of human survival:

1. Any human can lawfully live unhindered by others where they choose to meet their needs for survival.
2. Any human can take what they need for survival from those who have more than their need for their survival if they cannot have access to sufficient land to meet their needs of survival.

THEREFORE 2, Self evident laws beyond the needs of human survival:

1. No one can own natural resources, society can only agree who has usage rights.
2. The value of goods and services can only be the human input (mental and physical), which cannot be taken from any human without their freewill.

Legal Maxim: “It is against equity for freemen not to have the free disposal of their own property”,

3. Witnessing without preventing another human causing harm knowingly without risking one's own life is itself knowingly causing harm to the one being harmed.

QUI NON IMPROBAT, APPROBAT. He who does not blame, approves.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

WHEREAS 3, Lawful human interaction can only be by consent;

JURIS PRIECEPTA SUNT HIEC: HONESTE VIVERE; ALTERUM NON LEDERE; SUUM CUIQUE TRIBUERE. These are the precepts of the law: To live honourably; to hurt nobody; to render to everyone his due

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

1. Whenever one human imposes upon another human an interaction is started.
2. By delegating authority an additional sub-jurisdiction below *Jure Divino* is established for the interaction.

AUTHORITY. Permission. Control over, jurisdiction. Often synonymous with power. The power delegated by a principal to his agent. *The lawful delegation of power by one person to another. Power of agent to affect legal relations of principal by acts done in accordance with principal's manifestations of consent to agent.*

JURISDICTION.. *It is the authority, capacity, power or right to act.*

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

3. The limits of delegation of authority that can be made is the limit of each individual's authority.

QUI NON HABET, ILLE NON DAT. He who has not, gives not. He who has nothing to give, gives nothing. A person cannot convey a right that is not in him. *If a man grant that which is not his, the grant is void.*

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

THEREFORE 1, Consent to establish a new lawful sub-jurisdiction below *Jure Divino*;

CONSENT. A concurrence of wills. Voluntarily yielding the will to the proposition of another;.... Consent is an act of reason, accompanied with deliberation, the mind weighing as in a balance the good or evil on each side..... It means voluntary agreement by a person in the possession and exercise of sufficient mentality to make an intelligent choice to do something proposed by another...

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

1. Laws of any form of social community are limited to the individual authority of the humans forming the social community and must uphold the Natural Human Rights previously derived.
2. To manage the interaction so as not to knowingly cause another harm consent must be reached by affected humans including but not limited to:
 1. What the interaction is,
 2. Ensuring all reasonable efforts have been used to include the best available knowledge,
 3. What is expected in exchange for allowing the proposed interaction,
 4. How the interaction can or will be ended.
3. Full terms and conditions must be understood by all affected humans.
4. Full terms and conditions must be agreed by all affected humans.

THEREFORE 2, Laws exceeding the authority of its members are unlawful and do not require adherence unless consensually contracted into that sub-jurisdiction;

1. No human can be held liable under a jurisdiction they have not consented into.
2. No human can be held liable under a law of a jurisdiction they have consented into if it exceeds the authority of the consent.
3. Any human enforcing a law not consented to is acting unlawfully, and is personally liable for harm caused by their actions.

THEREFORE 3, Consent is ONLY the concurrence of the mind through reason);

JURIS TANTUM. A presumption *juris tantum* is one which holds good in the absence of evidence to the contrary, but may be rebutted.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition.

1. Any claim based on "implied", "derived" or "assumed" consent is not lawful.

WHEREAS 4, Disputes - Claims - Authority to judge others - Settlement;

1. Our best knowledge accumulated to date with the with the gnome project, all of humanity stems from the same source in line with many socially conditioned belief systems. The logical conclusion can be summarised as follows and gives time precedence for the evolution of law which is still true today. NATURAL, TRUST, EQUITY (these make up the LAW OF THE LAND), COMMON, MERCHANT, MARITIME, INTERNATIONAL.

The "Law of Conquest" by any means is unlawful as it exceeds humans authority.

a. Family - parents actions resulted in fertilization. Creation then took over and children are born, "**Natural Law**" or "**Laws of Creation**". The Parents are the highest authority and the children are held in "**Trust Law**", until the offspring no longer consent. Those families that used reasoned logic to reach consensus for what was best for the family, "**Equity Law**" resulted in all being equal under the law is established in truth and fact Relationships where violence (mental or physical) is used to establish authority over others and is still practiced today, is the "**Law of Conquest.**", and is unlawful when it has no consent. We all have freewil and can choose to be someone else's slave!

b. As communities grew managing disputes after death of rights and usage of land and possessions (giver, ownership and use) as legacies (the whole "legal" system is about the ownership of property!) to your heirs (Grantor) , the root of "**Trust Laws**" which included defining who had rights to the land (asset ownership Trusty) and who had rights of usage (as more than one derived a life from the same land - Beneficiary)

c. With land available and as knowledge increased families grew in size and "clans", "tribes" etc. formed and tribal leaders were somehow elected and the concept of "village elders" kept knowledge flowing from generation to generation. How Tribal leaders were selected developed along might is right through to consensus, but retained the concept of separating passing on knowledge to advise the leader and intervene in disputes between the people and the leader. Land was plentiful so if disputes could not be settled by consensus migration of the weaker part of the tribe occurred moving onto "new pastures". Development of customs and traditions resulted in the concept of "**Law of the land**" and **Common Law**".

d. As knowledge increased surpluses to meet the individuals need of survival resulted and resulted in trade and the "**Merchant Law**" - **one pillar.**

e. With land becoming less available and populations growing, dispute settlement became more difficult as it is human nature to save for a rainy day the merchant law became dominant resulting in grass route movements which grew into dogmatic belief systems which evolved into "**Ecclesiastic Law**" to govern the churches operations (and "**Gods Law**" to govern the slaves) - **second pillar.**

f. As ecclesiastic and merchant populations grew with no new "pastures green" to move to disputes occurred and they some used reason and merged without the knowledge or consent of the people (eg. The Roman Empire merging with the church to create the "Holy Roman Empire" and hence the "Divine Rights of Kings". Here the concept of modern "Trust Law" evolved following many of the same principles of the family unit adding the new concept of not having to tell a human if you set up a trust account for them when splitting ownership of usage rights and benefits of usage. **Merging the pillars.**

g. As knowledge increased boats allowed disgruntled local populations suppressed due to greed could find new "pastures green" and trade evolved between populations and resulted in the "**Law of the Sea**".

h. As new land was no longer available and disputes yet again occurred within the human family resulted in the establishment and growth of "**International Law**". **Conquering the world.**

i. With the control of wealth so extremely concentrated once again we can use our wisdom and knowledge to find a better way for humanity to coexist and hope we do not revolve back via the Law of Conquest to a new system, the Apple (materialism) on the tree of knowledge!

2. No human is perfect and we all make mistakes without ill intent based upon our knowledge at that time.

3. Every human has a lawful duty to any social group they are part of to ensure they have satisfied themselves that any harm caused by another was done with intent.

4. This can only be done by establishing the truth.

5. As every human is equally the highest supreme sovereign, we can only judge ourselves and no other.

6. To make judgement of others as we cannot lawfully knowingly cause another harm, we must establish the truth.

Truth is sovereign.

Legal maxim: "To lie is to go against the mind."

7. To find the truth we must exhaust all reasonable means available to establish the facts so that we know harm caused was done with intent.

8. This can only be done by laying a claim against the human who knowingly caused the harm.

A matter must be expressed to be resolved

Legal maxim: "He who fails to assert his rights has none."

9. This can only be done with what is true to you at that time by a witnessed statement including your damages claimed resulting from the harm to settle the matter.

Truth is expressed by means of an affidavit.

In accordance with UK Civil Court Procedure Rules Part 6 - Service of Documents, Rule 6.14 Deemed service, Rule 6.29 Certificate of service, Part 22 - Statements of Truth

10. We must allow the human who caused the harm sufficient time to show that their actions that caused you harm were without intent.

A claim can be satisfied only through rebuttal by Counter-affidavit point-for-point.

In accordance with UK Civil Court Procedure Part 9 - Responding to Particulars of Claim - General, Part 16 - Statements of Case, Part 20 - Counterclaims and other Additional Claims

11. Innocent until proven guilty.

Legal maxim: "If the plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is absolved."

12. Resolution admission, payment or by jury. An unrebutted affidavit stands as the truth and becomes the default judgment.

Legal maxims: "He who does not repel a wrong when he can, occasions it.",
"He who does not deny, admits."

In accordance with UK Civil Court Procedure Part 12 - Default Judgment

13. As no human has authority to take more than they need for survival from another, leave that as a minimum so as to not to force them into violence to survive, allowing them the opportunity to learn from their mistakes; and

THEREFORE 1, If matters cannot be settled privately call a court;

1. If the matter cannot be settled privately between humans, the claimant must get a judgement from a public court, either by providing the documentation described herein for a summary judgement, or if contested from a jury made up of other members of the society to find a peaceful compromise.

In accordance with UK Civil Code Court Procedure make and application for a summary judgement and court order for implementation of the judgement Part 24 - Summary Judgment, Part 23 - General Rules about Applications for Court Orders,

THEREFORE 2, INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY AS JUDGED BY A JURY;

All humans have a rights to an equitable process to have the facts established before any judgment of claims is made by a social group.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Notarised at

Claimant/Affirmant:

c/o 6 Mersey Road, Aigburth, Liverpool

Signature

Witness #1:

Signature

Contact details:

Witness #2:

Signature

Contact details: