

The Legal Person: What Is Its Nature?

# Who are you?

So, if we are not in reality, unless we claim to be so, a legal person, then how would we best describe our relationship to it?

The term in rem translates as thing, the jurisdiction of the common law. in rem is the underling principle in all civil law.

Though all courts are familiar with this action in personal (against persons), it is the action in rem (against things) which, though practised only in Maritime Law, stealthily operates in every civil and criminal court.

The word Person defined. Gaius says De juris divisione, (the divisions of law) immediately preceding his division of the law; then follows, De conditione hominum (meaning the status or condition of men). The word 'person,' in its primitive and natural sense, signifies the mask with which actors, who played dramatic pieces in Rome and Greece, covered their heads.

http://thebridgelifeinthemix.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2008\_weiss\_concise\_trustee\_handbook.pdf

If you have followed our exploration into British law then at this point you should be aware of the fact, the title (Trust) which mimics our given name or Christian name gets an addition in the form of a name denoted in the uppercase that is an image of your family name. And if that is not bad enough they also add a Mr, Mrs, Miss, Master, Squire, Dr, QC, PM, HM, or some such which is entirely specific to what is called the Legal Person. It could also be understood as the value of the Trust created once they have added the surname (Surety Ledger) to make payment to the Beneficiary. To further expand this deception it would be wise to consider the following two legal terms:

## Power of Attorney (Administrator)

## - Liable Agent (Debtor)

The former allows the Administration of the Trust, the latter becomes the Debt Ledger within the Trust. As a split title the legal entity has as the Beneficiary, the government, because they created it, therefore they are the Beneficiary and can determine who has power of attorney for it. But everything they have carried out has been through a deception as an act of war.

Title is the means by which you are recognised by the land based government which has the role of securing all the inherent rights to those born on the land. The original Title from which all others are formed, is the Record formed at the Registration of the Live Birth. This belongs to your mother and father because they created it, the state recorded it and held it in Trust. The Government since the early 1800s, has played a deception, they withheld your Title, split it into two, forming a Title they own, the certificate of which, they send to you and that is called a Birth Certificate, which up until recently made it very clear that it must not be used as a form of ID.

The Governments today are no longer what we call a Representative Government or De-Jure government, they have Incorporated and thus changed jurisdiction completely. Today we suffer De-facto Governments that pretend to represent you the public while in full knowledge that they do not. That is the two faced eagle of the Scottish Rite, the Templar Masons. Full Study.

If you take a salary from the government you have become an employee of it, to receive benefits you are acting under the split title under contract, because governments are now corporations are can only operate by contracts.

Government legislation is for Government employees to follow, this is to protect the creditors, the taxpayers, from law suits through harm or loss due to government employees. Legislation is there to protect the government from being sued by the populations. Something has gone wrong.

Therefore we can claim that the split Title, the mimic, of the flesh and blood Man, is a fictitious person that has an identity in Commerce. A legal person can be sued and can sue, not within the realm of law but in the realm of commerce. It is a separate entity from the flesh and blood Man but through some serious wizardry, they have you contract through it and therefore gain a hold on your real property, goods and land.

The best way to better understand the relationship we would want, if we had all the facts, with the invented legal person denoted in the uppercase, would be to gather some of those facts, for that we can look at definitions of the word person through the law books over a time frame. What is revealed is the fact, a legal person is a separate entity to who you are as a living flesh and blood Man. In this study we can also understand that shifts in the definitions of a legal person have been so to better suit

corporate statutes (rules of contract) with the specific aim of setting as precedent, commercial statute regulation definitions over land law and thus the definitions accorded within the Realm. They are removing your Lawful inalienable rights to Legal privileges and benefits. They are doing with this with your tacit consent.

### **Definitions**

A legal person is a company which carries out all the obligations and rights on its behalf. When establishing a business or an enterprise legal person, is the company laque assumes all it has to do with the rights and obligations of the same and not the owner himself.

The implication is that all obligations and debts that the company has fully guaranteed and are only limited to anything with the company under its name and capital, and equity.

#### Source

# Advantages of the legal person

Legal personality (also artificial personality, juridical personality, and juristic personality) is the characteristic of a non-human entity regarded by law to have the status of a person.

A legal person (Latin: persona dicta), (also artificial person, juridical person, juristic person, and body corporate, also commonly called a vehicle) has a legal name and has rights, protections, privileges, responsibilities, and liabilities under law, just as natural persons (Man) does. The concept of a legal person is a fundamental legal fiction. It is pertinent to the philosophy of law, as is essential to laws affecting a corporation (corporations law) (the law of business associations).

Legal personality allows one or more natural persons to act as a single entity (a composite person) for legal purposes. In many jurisdictions, legal personality allows such composite to be considered under law separately from its individual members or shareholders. They may sue and be sued, enter into contracts, incur debt, and have ownership over property.

Entities with legal personality may also be subject to certain legal obligations, such as the payment of tax. An entity with legal personality may shield its shareholders from personal liability.

The concept of legal personality is not absolute. Piercing the corporate veil refers to looking at individual human agents involved in a corporate action or decision; this may result in a legal decision in which the rights or duties of a corporation are treated as the rights or liabilities of that corporation's shareholders or directors. Generally, legal persons do not have all the same rights as natural persons for example, human rights or civil rights (including the, although the United States has become an exception in this regard).

#### Source

To further expand the issue we must look at other terms used to relate to who I am, they are; a person, an individual, a natural person or a Human:

<u>Person</u> – The Revised Code of Washington, RCW 1.16.080, (I live in Washington State) defines a person as follows: The term person may be construed to include the United States, this state, or any state or territory, or any public or private corporation, as well as an individual.

<u>Person</u> – Black's Law Dictionary 6th Edition, pg. 791, defines person as follows: In general usage, a human being (i.e., natural person), though by statute term may include labor organisations, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

Person — Oran's Dictionary of the Law, West Group 1999, defines Person as: 1. A human being (a natural person). 2. A corporation (an artificial person). Corporations are treated as persons in many legal situations. Also, the word person includes corporations in most definitions in this dictionary. 3. Any other being entitled to sue as a legal entity (a government, an association, a group of Trustees, etc.). 4. The plural of person is persons, not people (see that word).-

<u>Person</u> – Duhaime's Law Dictionary. An entity with legal rights and existence including the ability to sue and be sued, to sign contracts, to receive gifts, to appear in court either by themselves or by lawyer and, generally, other powers incidental to the full expression of the entity in law. Individuals are persons in law unless they are minors or under some

kind of other incapacity such as a court finding of mental incapacity. Many laws give certain powers to persons which, in almost all instances, includes business organisations that have been formally registered such as partnerships, corporations or associations.-

<u>Person</u>. – Webster's 1828 Dictionary. Defines person as: [Latin persona; said to be compounded of per, through or by, and sonus, sound; a Latin word signifying primarily a mask used by actors on the stage.]

<u>Legal person</u> — Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Law 1996, defines a legal person as: a body of persons or an entity (as a corporation) considered as having many of the rights and responsibilities of a natural person and esp. the capacity to sue and be sued.

A person according to the above definitions, is basically an entity legal fiction of some kind that has been legally created and has the legal capacity to be sued. Take note of the emission of the word lawful within these definitions?

Natural – Black's Law Dictionary 6th Edition, pg. 712, defines Natural as follows:

Black's Law Dictionary also used the term human being, and although Black's defined it as a natural person, maybe they made a mistake, maybe I am a human being. Human or human being does not appear to have a legal definition, so I went to my old standby 1888 Noah Webster's Dictionary for a vernacular definition of this word.

Human – Webster's 1888 Dictionary defines human as follows: A human being; one of the race of man. [Rare and inelegant.] Sprung of humans that inhabit earth. To me, the etymology of the word Hu-man, suggests that it is a marriage of two separate words Hue (defined as the property of colour), and man. But this cannot of course be correct, at least not politically correct, so I can't go there, because the word would then mean coloured man

Am I of the race of man? Rare and inelegant? Sprung of humans that inhabit earth (ground)? (I'm not coloured either.) Well, it looks like I have to define the word man through Webster's because there appears to be no legal definition for man.

Man – Webster's 1888 Dictionary defines man as follows: An individual of the human race; a human being; a person.

### What Owns the Vatican

The Holy See (Sancta Sede) not to be confused with the Vatican City over whose independent territory the Holy See is sovereign is a subject of international law just as other states. Its possession of full legal personality in international law is shown by the fact that it maintains diplomatic relations with 178 states and that it is a member state in various intergovernmental international organisations, such as the United Nations and the WIPO. It would appear not even the Holy See has escaped form statutory consent, so to lay blame at the church itself is incorrect. Like all institutions today the statutes are restricting while determining thought and then action, and like any institution it only requires that the elite of an institution succumb to the pressure of the real power, commerce, and the whole ethos of that institution can be shifted in spite of those who are the clear majority of that institution, the priests and the congregation.

#### Vatican

The danger for the church comes in its move to allow commerce to rule its ethos which is the anti-thesis of the doctrines, and tied as she is to International law, then Statutory International law will determine what it is to be an emissary of the man who turned the tables of commerce.

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