

The Authority of Law

The issues of authority and law are especially critical in understanding the trend that has developed in the Federal arena, with its communistic income tax, oppressive laws, and activities that invade the domain of the states. While many of the basic concepts dealing with the states on this subject are applicable to the Federal government, there also are some aspects unique to the Federal issues.

Many of the problems today may not truly be usurpation or unconstitutional acts, but are due to a different source of law and thus a different jurisdiction than what the Constitution for the United States established.

The Constitution for the United States created a government which has jurisdiction over **certain enumerated subject matter**. It is only in these areas that Congress can enact laws,

- **And when they do: the Federal Courts are to enforce the law.**
- **But when laws do not come from an enumerated power, the Federal Courts are to prevent the U.S. Government or Congress from applying them.**

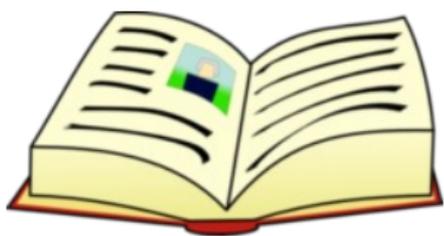
The U.S. Constitution prescribes what the "jurisdiction" of the Federal government is by the enumerated powers. That government can:

- regulate foreign and interstate commerce,
- fix the standards of weights and measurements,
- establish rules of naturalization,
- establish uniform laws on bankruptcies,
- coin money and provide for the punishment of counterfeiting of the coins and securities of the United States,
- protect the arts and sciences by copyrights and patents,
- punish for piracies and felonies committed on the high seas,
- raise and support an army and navy, and
- lay and collect direct taxes by apportionment, and
- Lay and collect indirect taxes by excises, duties, or imposts.

"[T]he courts of the United States, merely by virtue of this grant of judicial power, and in the absence of legislation by Congress, have no criminal jurisdiction whatever. The criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is wholly derived from the statutes of the United States." *Manchester v. Massachusetts*, 139 U.S. 240, 262 (1890); *United States v. Flores*, 289 U.S. 137, 151 (1932).

"Acts of Congress, as well as the constitution, must generally unite to give jurisdiction to a particular court." *U.S. v. Bedford*, 27 Fed. Case, page 91, 103, Case No. 15,867 (1847).

Statutes At Large



**Volume I
Public Laws**



**Volume II
Private Laws**

**Volumes I and II are published anew
for each United States Congress**

Source of Law:

Congress of the United States and
President of the United States (Arti-
cle I and Article II, Constitution for
the United States)

Source of Authority:

We the People

Complex Relationship to Source of Law

We the People are both Source of
Authority and Subjects of Laws for
the Limited Powers Authorized for
the Source of law.

United States Code



Source:

Committee made up of private individuals. These codes profess to be derived from the statutes. But there are many additions, errors and omissions.

Invalid Authority:

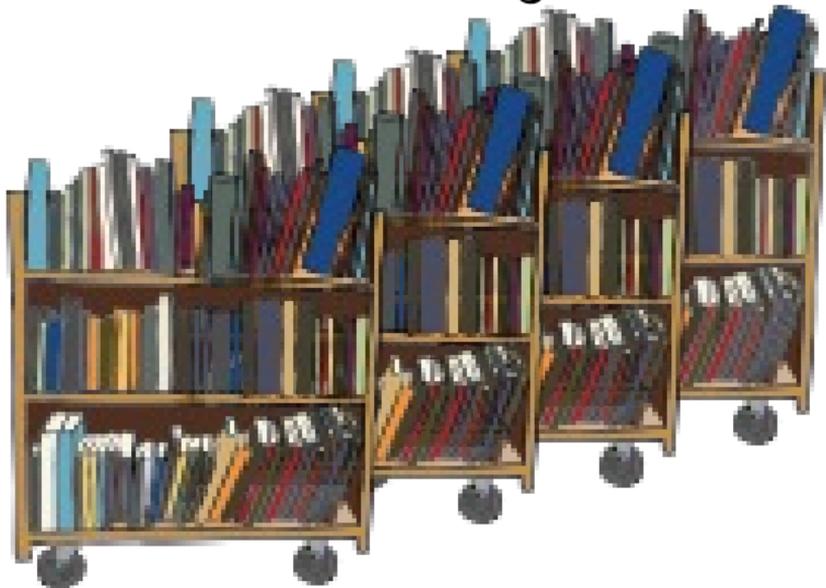
Congress cannot delegate legislative power.

Relationships are defined by private agreements.

These Civil Codes, being produced by private individuals, are terms and conditions of private agreements. and if these agreements are knowingly and willingly entered into with full disclosure by all parties they will be enforced under commerce and the Law of Contracts.

The U. S. Code contains 51 titles (along with a further 4 proposed titles). This is a picture of a few volumes of Title 11 (Bankruptcy) of the United States Code Annotated (U.S.C.A.) at a law library.

Code of Federal Regulations



Title 1: General Provisions

PART 301—ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

§ 301.1 Establishment and location.

The Administrative Conference of the United States was established as a permanent independent agency of the Federal Government by the Administrative Conference Act (5 U.S.C. 591–96), as amended. The Conference offices are located at 1120 20th Street, NW., South Lobby, Suite 706, Washington, DC 20036. The offices are open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays, unless otherwise stated. General correspondence and filings should be delivered to the foregoing address. Electronic filings should be transmitted as specified by the Conference. The public may obtain information about the Conference either by accessing its Web site at <http://www.acus.gov>, by calling the Conference offices at (202) 480–2080, or by contacting info@acus.gov. The Conference's recommendations may be obtained by accessing its Web site or by visiting the reading room at its offices.

Other Educational Resources

Fully Informed Jury Association
Web link: <http://www.fija.com>

Be a Participant in your
Jural Society
See Republic Keepers' Web Link:
<http://www.republickeepers.org>

Learn About Your Freedoms
Web Link: <http://www.1215.org>

Electronic Code of Federal Regulation

The web link to a complete federal regulation resource:

<http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr;sid=3b6b009233a3701f24e76383f60d4519;rgn=div8;view=text;node=1%3A1.0.3.6.2.0.19.4;idno=1;cc=ecfr>

Courtesy of We the People domiciled on the dry land in Texas and Nevada

Nevada:
http://republicfornevada.net/republicfornevada_blog/

Texas:
<http://www.republickeepers.org>