

Postscript to The "False Flap" Over Bruce Doucette



By Anna Von Reitz

A very intelligent question was asked by Elvia who wanted to know what the complaint against Judge Doucette was about.

Essentially, those complaining thought that The Constitution prohibits the Judicial Branch from making appointments---- which it does, so they objected to Judge Doucette appointing new Federal Continental Marshals.

What the Complainers didn't grasp and probably still don't, is that Judge Doucette isn't operating as part of the Federal Government, even though he is acting in international jurisdiction. Instead, he is exercising the reserved international jurisdiction of the states and the people per Article X of The Constitution.

Under The Constitution the Executive Branch of the Federal Government makes appointments, not members of the Judicial Branch---- but we are not part of the Federal Government, and not part of its Judicial or Executive Branches, and we are not attempting to exercise any of the powers delegated to the Federal Government, either.

Under the reserved powers of the states and people (Article X) when operating as Federal (Continental) Judges we can also appoint Federal (Continental) Marshals as officers serving the Federal Postal District Court which is part of our "reserved" international jurisdiction as opposed to the "United States District Court" which holds the delegated international jurisdiction granted to the Federal Government---subject to The Constitution.

Postal District = international land jurisdiction.

"US District" = international sea jurisdiction.

Judge Doucette is operating as a Colorado State Judge under American Common Law and as such has the right to swear in both elected Sheriffs and men appointed as Deputies by the Sheriff---who are Officers of the Common Law Court.

These men are called "peace officers" not "law enforcement officers".

Peace officers enforce the Organic and Public Law of the nation-states, including The Declaration of Independence, The Articles of Confederation (1781), The Constitution for the united States of America, Northwest Ordinance, and United States Statutes at Large, as well as State Session Laws.

Law enforcement officers enforce Codes, Statutes, and Regulations, which are supposed to apply only to corporations and employees and dependents of the Federal Government and "federated" State of States.

Federal "citizens" called "United States Citizens" and "citizens of the United States" are all British Subjects and they are all considered to "reside" in our actual land-based states on a temporary basis for the purpose to providing us with an agreed upon roster of "governmental services" as indicated in Article IV of The Constitution.

So there are profound differences between peacekeepers and law enforcement officers, and there are equally profound differences between Justices ---the proper title for Common Law "judges" operating under the American Common Law-- and Admiralty or Administrative Court Judges operating under the Law of the Sea. In addition to his duties as a Colorado State Superior Court Judge, Judge Doucette also functions as a Federal Postal District Court Judge under Article X, exercising the Reserved Rights of the people and Colorado State in international jurisdiction. This is a little bit harder for people to grasp, but still simple enough when you think about it.

The Constitution agreement between the states and the new "Federal Government" delegated a portion of the state's powers and responsibilities to the federal entity created, defined, tasked, and limited by The Constitution. These included nineteen enumerated duties expressed as "powers" which the Federal Government was obligated to provide as services to the subscribing states.

Always remember that The Constitution is a service contract, just like a service contract you might have with a company to mow your lawn, rake your leaves, clean your gutters and do certain other enumerated tasks.

All nineteen of these services/duties assigned to the Federal Government are in international jurisdiction and under the international Law of the Sea.

So, in effect, the states gave away a portion of their international jurisdiction to the Federal Government to administer, but the rest of their international jurisdiction they reserved for the states and the people---- the international jurisdiction of the sea was thus split between the states and the people on one side and the federal government on the other.

Under Article X the Colorado State and the people retain control of the Federal Postal Districts and the Federal Postal District Courts. The Article X Judges, including Judge Bruce Doucette, may swear in Federal (Continental) Marshals to serve as Peace Officers in the same way that a Sheriff swears in Deputies.

And just as with the distinction between actual Sheriffs on the Land who are peace officers versus "Sheriffs" on the Sea who are law enforcement officers, Federal (Continental) Marshals are peace officers concerned with enforcement of The Constitution and protection of the people and delivery of the services guaranteed to the states, while United States Marshals are law enforcement officers tasked to ride herd on United States Citizens and "citizens of the United States" and with the enforcement of codes, statutes, and regulations.

Thus at the international level in this country we have two court systems---Federal Postal District Courts and United States District Courts----- one Court to exercise the undelegated portion of international jurisdiction owed to the people and the state, another Court to exercise the delegated portion of international jurisdiction that is the responsibility of the Federal Government and the appointment practices of one do not apply to the other.

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