

LAWFUL GOVERNANCE IN THE UK - THE RULE OF LAW & YOUR RIGHTS

- 1) **LAWFUL GOVERNANCE** was created on the 2 June 1953, at the Abbey of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury offered Elizabeth Alexandra Mary a contract by asking ***"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan, and Ceylon, and of your Possessions and the other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, according to their respective laws and customs?"***, which was accepted with the words ***"I solemnly promise so to do."***, and later sealed this contract in writing.
 - a) At the time, upon acceptance of the Crown and Regal Power, **"LEGISLATIVE SUPREMACY"** was granted to **"Parliament Assembled"** and today living **"Members of Parliament"** swear an affirmation or oath, creating a **contract, lawfully enforceable in courts as in consideration they receive a salary and other privileges**, to serve the monarch, and deliver the monarch's contractual obligations to **"govern you and me according to our respective laws and customs"**
 - b) Parliament Assembled expresses its will by creating **"Acts of Parliament"** called **"Primary Legislation"**, which may **confer limited authority** for the creation of **"Secondary Legislation"** to,
 - c) The **"EXECUTIVE SUPREMACY"**, lawfully is created by contract in the affirmations or oaths of office, given to the monarch, and is implemented by **"HM Government"**, who are further constrained by the will of **"Parliament Assembled"** as authorised (right to enforce) in the **"Acts Of Parliament"**.
- 2) **INDEPENDENT LAWFUL JUDICIARY** was also created by offer of contract, where on the 2 June, at the Abbey of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury offered Elizabeth Alexandra Mary a contract by asking: ***"Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?"*** which was accepted with the words ***"I will"***, and later sealed this contract in writing. The people then filling the judicial offices is also by contract, in the affirmations or oaths of office, given to the monarch, and then giving by:
 - a) **The Lord Chancellor** as follows :
 - b) ***"I, [name], do swear that in the office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain I will respect the rule of law, defend the independence of the judiciary and discharge my duty to ensure the provision of resources for the efficient and effective support of the courts for which I am responsible. So help me God."*** and
 - c) **The Lord Chief Justice, The Master of the Rolls, The Recorder of London and Justices of the Peace, [judicial affirmations or oaths of office](#)** is as follows:
"I, [name], do [swear by Almighty God OR solemnly sincerely and truly declare and affirm] that I will well and truly serve our [monarch] in the office of [office], and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm, without fear or favour, affection or ill will."
 - d) **The Police Constables** affirmations / oaths:
"I (name), of (police force) do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will well and truly serve the (monarch) in the office of constable, with fairness, integrity, diligence and impartiality, upholding fundamental human rights and according equal respect to all people; and that I will, to the best of my power, cause the peace to be kept and preserved and prevent all offences against people and property; and that while I continue to hold the said office I will to the best of my skill and knowledge discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to law."
- 3) In consideration the monarch is granted **"Regal Power"** (Royal Prerogative), making these contracts **LAWFULLY enforceable in HM Courts** to ***"govern you and me according to our respective laws and customs"***
- 4) **FOR ANY OF ACTIONS TO HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW, THE CLAIMANT MUST PROVE THAT:**
 - a) **FIRSTLY, it must be Possible** (the law cannot demand the impossible). and
 - b) **SECONDLY, it must be rational:**
 - i) which specifically is to control the madness of crowds, which are based upon dogmatic beliefs
 - ii) under the binding precedence of Council of Civil Service Unions v Minister for the Civil Service [1985] AC 374, where Lord Diplock said that a decision would be
 - iii) **'IRRATIONAL—AND SO UNLAWFUL'** if it were: ***"so outrageous in its defiance of logic or of accepted moral standards that no sensible person [discrimination, harassment or fraud] who had applied his mind to the question to be decided could have arrived at it."*** and
 - c) **THIRDLY, it must be reasonable (proportionate)** by considering the consequence, and hence impact, of chosen actions on others, including other creations.
- 5) **WHERE, IN ANY EVENT, lawful excuse from existing binding precedence is equitably argued in the name of conscience, as legislatively affirmed in §49 of the Senior Court Act 1981**, affirming the rules of equity prevail in the event of a conflict with the common law (the existing binding precedence), and what is fair and just is determined by each individual's conscience. Therefore **equitably "secretary of state" is any officer of the state.**
- 6) **COMMON LAW** The UK Supreme court, reaffirming that they have had lawful authority for centuries to settle disputes in their unanimous 11 judge Supreme Court ruling in ***R (Miller) v The Prime Minister and Cherry v Advocate General for Scotland*** ([2019] UKSC 41)
 - a) The determination is simple and logical, reaffirming "Common law precedence" introduced by Lord Ellesmere (1596-1617) who ***"... began to apply the same principle in all cases, instead of following the inclination of the moment under the name of conscience..."***

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- b) **REAFFIRMING:** the monarch (Royal prerogative to govern) is subordinate to law of the land and "*... the King hath no prerogative, but that which the law of the land allows him...*", and "*...indicating that the limits of prerogative powers were set by law and were determined by the courts ... the courts have exercised a supervisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the executive for centuries...*", and
 - c) **REAFFIRMING:** Those acting for HM Government are accountable to Parliament only in regards policy and efficiency "*...They are accountable to Parliament for what they do so far as regards efficiency and policy, and of that Parliament is the only judge;*"... and
 - d) **REAFFIRMING:** those acting in Parliament and HM Government are accountable to the people in the courts: "*...they are responsible to a court of justice for the lawfulness of what they do, and of that the court is the only judge.*", and
 - e) **REAFFIRMING:** no exceptions including "*...the Secretary of State could not order searches of private property without authority conferred by an Act of Parliament or the common law.*"
 - f) And back to where we started, the "law of the land" = common law precedence as established by Lord Ellesmere under the name of conscience!
- 7) **LEGALLY expressed in the power sharing agreement detailed in the [Bill Of Rights 1688](#),**
- a) **where** upon acceptance of the Crown and Regal Power, the rights claimed by the subjects;
 - b) Are "*... the true auintient and indubitable [not up for debate] Rights and Liberties of the People of this Kingdome...*"
 - c) "*... and soe shall be esteemed **allowed adjudged** [not subject to trial in any court] **deemed and taken to be** and that all and every the particulars aforesaid shall be firmly and strictly holden...*",
 - d) "*...and observed as they are expressed in the said Declaration And all Officers and Ministers whatsoever shall serve their Majestyes and their Successors according to the same in all times to come...*"
- 8) **THEREFORE: Parliament Assembled legally CANNOT do anything to the prejudice of you or me, and Acts of Parliament are not law:**
- a) "*... noe Declarations Judgements Doeings or Proceedings to the Prejudice of the People in any of the said Premisses ought in any wise to be drawne hereafter into Consequence or Example...*"
 - b) It is admitted and settled, **and hence there should be no dispute, Acts of Parliament** are not law in the last sentence of **the Crown and Parliament Recognition Act 1689** expressing "*...as such ought to be...*" making them no more than advice and guidance to the people.
- 9) **THEREFORE: HM Government legally CANNOT:**
- a) Impose cruel or unusual punishment.(**no mental or physical coercion**),
 - b) Demand excessive Baile (Bail) (**Lawful test of impossibility and reasonableness**),
 - c) No grants, promises of fines or forfeiture can be demanded without conviction by trial by jury
 - d) No dispensing and Late dispensing of Power, Levying Money and keeping standing armies can only be done with the **Consent of Parlyament** (now **Parliament Assembled**) = HM Government is Parliament Assembled' servant, and not master....
- 10) **THEREFORE: HM Government legally MUST uphold the following people's unalienable rights:**
- a) The right to petition the monarch (unrestricted right to peaceful assembly for any purpose),
 - b) The right to unrestricted freedom of speech (this does not apply to defamation = false statements = fraudulent misrepresentation),
 - c) The right to bear suitable arms (by law if one can have them so can the other),
 - d) Allow frequent elections,
 - e) Allow free elections,
 - f) Allow Parliament to frequently sit to 'redresse' all the peoples grievances.
- 11) **THEREFORE: HM Courts legally CANNOT:**
- a) be based upon Ecclesiastical (religious) beliefs, and
- 12) **THEREFORE: HM Courts legally MUST:**
- i) must be trial by jury, and
 - ii) CIVIL MATTERS: adjudged on 'the balance of probabilities' (greater than 50% or if based upon science beyond 95% certainty), and
 - iii) CRIMINAL MATTERS 'beyond reasonable doubt' or if based upon science beyond 99% certainty)
- 13) **FURTHER: Acts of Parliament are merely public guidance and advice, AND NOT LAW**, is admitted, and hence settled so is not in dispute, to be for governance to fulfil the monarch's first promise to "*...govern the peoples of [list of territories], according to their [the people's] respective laws and customs*"
- a) as affirmed in the last sentence of the [Crown and Parliament Recognition Act 1689](#) "*... and as such ought to be...*" = consent.
- 14) **SCOTLAND Union with England Act 1707** merged the Kingdoms, kept separate form of justice (courts), The powers are devolved back under authority of Westminster, and therefore all acts of the Scottish Parliament derive their authority as limited from Westminster.