

REPUBLIC FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JUDICIAL CODE OF ETHICS

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to inform all present and prospective judges and justices of the moral standards to which they are expected to adhere while in office, based upon the Constitution for the United States of America {hereinafter referred to as the Constitution}. It also includes the documented process that shall be undertaken in order to hold all in the Judicial Branch accountable. All personnel working within the Republic judicial system including, but not limited to, clerks, bailiffs, secretaries and court reporters shall be held to the same standard of accountability.

Good Behavior

Article III Section 1 of the Constitution states, ".....The judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior" It must be noted that [good behavior] refers to rulings being made strictly by constitutional law and principles. To expand on, detract from, add to, ignore, omit, alter or change any part of the Constitution, or to allow to stand or be promulgated, any law, ruling, or verbiage, that is repugnant to the Constitution is not "good behavior."

Moral Behavior

Moral Behavior is expected of all judges and justices. Immoral behavior is behavior that is not specifically covered in the Constitution or any subsequent laws of congress, but that by its nature would reflect badly upon judicial branch, and or diminish its effectiveness by causing a loss of confidence in the minds of the American people.

Religions, Group Affiliations, and Affirmations

Article VI Paragraph 3 of the Constitution states, "..... no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States..... . No judge or justice shall ever be questioned concerning his\her church attendance or religious activities, as long as that religion is based on the 1611 Geneva Bible, upon which the Constitution is itself based. Religions based on any other document or manuscript are considered antithetical to the 1611 Bible, and therefore antithetical to the

Constitution itself. Any religious or other organizations requiring a sworn allegiance is considered a cult. These groups may include but are not limited to: Islamic religion, KKK, Black Panthers, white supremacist organizations, the Illuminati, Masons, Shriners, Easter Star, British Accredited Registry [Bar Registry] BAR Association, and any other organization that does not hold the 1611 Bible as its basic foundational document or requires any oath of allegiance. A man cannot serve two masters. All judges and justices must swear an oath to" preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution for

the United States Of America from all enemies both foreign and domestic, so help me God..... .

All judges and justices must swear an oath to their belief that in the beginning, Almighty Creator God created mankind with certain unalienable rights. Anyone who cannot make such an oath must inherently believe man was not created by God, does not have unalienable rights, and therefore has only privileges granted by other men, who can for any reason revoke those privileges.

Specific Behavior Unbecoming a Judge or Justice

In Genesis 1. verse 1 [in the beginning God] ... the word God is translated Elohim. ... This word means

[a family of exceeding great and mighty Judges]. Every judge and justice must realize whether they want to admit it or not that we sit in a seat and occupy an office that is a reflection of the name of Almighty Creator God.

Judges and justices will be called upon to judge the behavior of others; one cannot be worthy of such an office if his or her own behavior is not above reproach. Any immoral behavior on the part of an individual within the judicial branch will soil the reputation of the judicial branch as a whole.

The following is a list of acts which, if committed by a judge or justice, warrant judicial review by the Republic judges and justices. This list may not be changed, altered, or reduced. From time to time, new items may be added with a seventy-five percent consensus of all judges and federal, district and supreme court justices, each casting one vote.

1. Homosexuality
2. Lesbianism
3. Bestiality
4. Debauchery
5. Prostitution
6. Bribery
7. Public drunkenness
8. Pedophilia/child molestation

9. Involvement with any cult, hate group, secret society, or religion whose documents are antithetical to the 1611 Bible or Constitution

10. Treason

11. Perjury

12. Any act that is deemed unlawful by the Republic Congress

All judges and justices will be expected to make an earnest effort to expand their professional knowledge and attend educational calls, seminars, and teaching whenever possible. Although it will be impossible to attend every available engagement, a good faith effort is expected of every judge and justice.

Procedure for Disciplinary Action

Any judge or federal, district, or supreme court justice, found to be engaging in immoral behavior or acting in a manner inconsistent with the principles and intent of this Judicial Code of Ethics, will be contacted by a voluntary committee of at least 12 other justices or judges, who will make every effort to restore him or her in love. The offending judge or justice will be given an opportunity to correct the behavior in question and/or reverse any judicial decision that was made antithetical to the Constitution.

Should the offending justice refuse to repent of the behavior or recant the bad decision, he or she shall be brought before the entire body of Republic judges and justices. If fifty percent of this body shall deem him or her guilty of refusing to abide by this Judicial Code of Ethics, the offending justice shall be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee for discipline.

Closing

The goal of the judicial branch is to establish justice The American people alive today have never experienced the establishment of true justice. This will be achieved by strict adherence within the judicial branch of the Republic to the delegated enumerated powers given to the government by, the careful preservation of the unalienable rights of the people, as expressed in our Constitution.

To these ends, all judges and justices must be accountable to God , their oaths, and the American People. Individuals occupying offices in the judicial branch , more than those in any other branch of a republican form of government, should strive to consider their brother and sister judicial colleagues as they would themselves; and if necessary, be able correct them in a spirit of brotherly love. The American people deserve the very best; their fellow Americans within the judiciary branch should strive to give the very best to the people.