

CESTUI QUE VIE

cestui que vie

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Dec 7, 2015

III. Rights

3.3 Rights Suspension and Corruption

Article 100 - Cestui Que Vie Trust

Canon 2036([link](#))

A Cestui Que Vie [Trust](#), also known by several other pseudonyms such as “*Term of [Life](#) or Years*” or “*Pur Autre Vie*” or “*Fide Commissary [Trust](#)*” or “*Foreign Situs [Trust](#)*” or “*Secret [Trust](#)*” is a pseudo [form of trust](#) first formed in the 16th Century under Henry VIII of England on one or more presumptions including (but not limited to) one or more Persons presumed wards, infants, idiots, lost or abandoned at “sea” and therefore assumed/presumed “dead” after seven (7) years. Additional presumptions by which such a [Trust](#) may be “legally” formed were added in later statutes to include [bankruptcy](#), incapacity, mortgages and private companies.

Canon 2037([link](#))

[Interms](#) of the evidential history of the formation of Cestui Que Vie Trusts:

- (i) The first Cestui Que Vie Trusts formed were through an Act of Henry VIII of England in 1540 ([32Hen.8 c.1](#)) and later wholly corrupted whereby the poor people of England, after having all their homes, goods and wealth seized in 1535 ([27Hen.8 c.28](#)) under the “guise” of small religious estates under £200, were granted the welfare or “commonwealth” [benefit](#) of an Cestui Que Use or simply an “[estate](#)” with which to live, to work and to bequeath via a written will; and
- (ii) In 1666 Westminster and the ruling classes passed the infamous “[Proof of Life Act](#)” also called the Cestui Que Vie Act ([19Car.2 c.6](#)) whereby the poor and disenfranchised that had not “proven” to Westminster and the Courts they were alive, were henceforth to be declared “dead in law” and therefore lost, abandoned and their [property](#) to be managed in their absence. This supremely morally repugnant act, which remains in force today, is the birth of Mundi and the infamous occult rituals of the British Courts in the wearing of black robes and other paraphernalia in honoring the “dead”; and
- (iii) In 1707 Westminster under Queen Anne ([6Ann c.18](#)) extended the provisions of “[Proof of Life](#)” and Cestui Que Vie, extending the use of such structures ultimately for [corporate](#) and other franchise purposes. This wicked, profane and completely sacrilegious act in direct defiance to all forms of Christian morals and [Rule of Law](#) has remained a cornerstone of global banking and financial control to the 21st Century; and

(iv) In 1796, King George III (36 Geo.3. c.52 §20) duty was applied to Estates Pur Autre Vie for the first time; and

(v) In 1837 ([1 Vict. c.26](#)) and the amendments to the nature of Wills, that if a [person](#) under an [Estate Pur Autre Vie](#) (Cestui Que Vie) did not make a proper will, then such [property](#) would be granted to the executors and administrators.

Canon 2038([link](#))

[Terms](#) of the evidential history of the operation and any [form of relief or remedy](#) associated with Cestui Que Vie Trusts, taking into account all Statutes referencing Cestui Que Vie prior to 1540 are a deliberate fraud and [proof](#) of the illegitimacy of Westminster Statutes:

(i) The “first” Act outlining Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts is deliberately hidden under the claimed statutes of the reign of King Richard III in 1483 ([1 Rich.3 c.1](#)) whereby the act (still in force) states that all conveyances and transfers and use of [property is good](#), even though a [purchaser](#) may be unaware it is effectively under “cestui que use” (subject to a Cestui Que Vie [Trust](#)). The act also gives a vague and challenge path of [relief](#) that if one is of complete [mind](#), not an infant and not under financial duress then any [property](#) under Cestui Que Vie Trusts is rightfully theirs for use; and

(ii) The “second” Act outlining Cestui Que (Vie) Trusts is deliberately hidden under the reign of Henry 7th in 1488 ([4 Hen.7 c.17](#)) permitted lords to render any attempt by people classed as “wards” to demonstrate their freedom useless and that such lords may use writs and other devices to “force” such people back to being compliant “wards” (poor slaves). The only [remedy](#) under this act was if a [ward](#) demonstrated the waste of the lord as to the [property](#) (and energy) seized from the poor (ignorant white slaves); and

(iii) The “third” Act outlining the operation of Cestui Que Vie only hidden this time as [Estate Pur Autre Vie](#) was in 1741 under [14 Geo.2 c.20](#)) whereby one who was knowledgeable of the Cestui Que Vie slavery system could between the ages of 18 to 20, seek to recover such [property](#) under Cestui Que Vie and cease to be a slave. However, the same act made law that after 20 years, the [remedy](#) for such recovery was no longer available, despite the [fact](#) that the existence of Cestui Que Vie Trusts is denied and Westminster and Banks are sworn to lie, obstruct, hide at all cost the existence of the foundations of global banking slavery.

Canon 2039([link](#))

[Terms](#) of essential elements concerning Cestui Que Vie Trusts:

(i) A Cestui Que (Vie) [Trust](#) may only exist for seventy (70) years being the traditional accepted “[life](#)” expectancy of the [estate](#); and

(ii) A [Beneficiary](#) under [Estate](#) may be either a [Beneficiary](#) or a Cestui Que (Vie) [Trust](#). When a [Beneficiary](#) loses direct [benefit](#) of any [Property](#) of the higher [Estate](#) placed in Cestui Que (Vie) [Trust](#) on their behalf, they do not “own” the Cestui Que (Vie) [Trust](#) and are only the [beneficiary](#) of what the Trustees of the Cestui Que (Vie) [Trust](#) choose to provide them; and

(iii) The original purpose and function of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust was to forma temporary Estate for the benefit of another because some event, state of affairs or condition prevented them from claiming their status as living, competent and present before a competent authority. Therefore, any claims, history, statutes or arguments that deviate in terms of the origin and function of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust as pronounced by these canons is false and automatically null and void.

Canon 2040([link](#))

The Trust Corpus created by a Cestui Que (Vie) is also known as the Estate from two Latin words e+statuo literally meaning “by virtue of decree, statute or judgment”. However, as the Estate is held in a Temporary not permanent Trust, the (Corporate) Personas Beneficiary is entitled only to equitable title and the use of the Property, rather than legal title and therefore ownership of the Property. Only the Corporation, also known as Body Corporate, Estate and Trust Corpus of a Cestui Que (Vie) Trust possesses valid legal personality.

Canon 2041

Web Source: <https://casetext.com/analysis/cestui-que-vie>