

Division of judicial Power of the United States

Article III, Section 1 of the 1787 Constitution of the United States declares, provides and restricts stating:

The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

The division of the judicial Power of the United States is vested in:

one supreme Court

and

inferior Court(s) of Congress

This one supreme Court is created by the Constitution, and granted to the People themselves in Article III.

This private Court, even though spelled with a capital 'S' in 28 U.S.C. 2071, is a Court not Required to give Public Notice and an opportunity for the public to comment, nor is this Court required to publish its Rules.

There is no appeal from this Court; its decisions and judgments are final between the Parties.

The Supreme Court of the United States was created by the First Judiciary Act of 1789 by Congress and its reviewing jurisdiction was limited in 1988 to review by Certiorari.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest Court of the inferior division of the inferior public Court(s) of the United States. Its lower Courts are Court of Inter-National Trade, Circuit Courts and United States District Courts, and etc., all required to publish their rules, under 28 U.S.C. 2071.

An appeal from the Supreme Court of the United States into the People's one supreme Court would be warranted by Constitution.

The 11th Amendment identifies its inferior authority by capitalizing the letter 'J' on Judicial and spelling the word 'power' in all lower case letters, contrary to the spelling in Article III of the United States Constitution.

In all Cases where substantive Rights of an Individual are concerned, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (F.R.C.P.) are regulated by 28 U.S.C. 2072(b), which requires that such rules shall not abridge the substantive Right to enjoy our one supreme Court final Decision.