

**Congress restricted the Rules in Title 28 U.S.C. Section 2072, of their courts of the United States, mandating that such Rules shall not abridge any substantive right. Substantive means essential. And as far as justice is concerned, right means justice. Therefore, the Rules of the courts of Congress cannot abridge your essential right to your one supreme Court Decision. The Decision made by your one supreme Court is essential in establishing justice to the private sovereign individual.**

**On the other side, if the private individual fails to bring forth his one supreme Court Decision and *petitions* the courts of the United States that were created by Congress, then the Congressionally created courts cannot enlarge or modify your inferior substantive right and give you a private right of action. Congressionally created courts can only grant you relief involving your private rights based upon a civil rights action, as they have no jurisdiction to even consider birthrights.**

**In other words, your private right of action exists in your private one supreme Court only, and not in theirs.**

**It has been said, ‘That we are dealing with adhesion contracts. If you can do away with those adhesion contracts, I can pull that old Constitution down and dust it off and it will be as good as the day it was written.’**

**Rulemaking power.** Congress has from time to time conferred upon the Supreme Court power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower trial and appellate courts of the United States. Pursuant to these statutes (28 U.S.C.A. §§ 2071-2075, re Civil, Criminal, Appellate, Bankruptcy, Evidence Rules) there are now in force rules promulgated by the Court to govern civil and criminal cases in the district courts, bankruptcy courts, courts of appeals, and proceedings before U.S. magistrates. Certain other federal courts are empowered to enact their own rules of court (e.g., Tax Court, 26 U.S.C.A. § 7453). *See also* Rules Enabling Act of 1934.

**Rule of 72.** Used to determine number of years it will take to double money when earning compound interest (interest rate paid on principal is divided into 72).

**Rule of 78.** Method of computing refunds of unearned finance charges on early payment of loan so that refund is proportional to the monthly unpaid balance. 78 is the sum of the digits of one to twelve, i.e., the number of months in a one-year installment contract.

**Rules Enabling Act of 1934.** A federal statute that delegated comprehensive procedural rulemaking power to the Supreme Court and resulted in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The statute is now, with slight changes, 28 U.S.C.A. § 2072.

**Rules of Appellate Procedure.** Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure govern procedure in appeals from the U.S. district courts and Tax Court to the U.S. Courts of Appeal. Fed.R.App.P. 1(a). In states which have adopted similar rules, they govern appeal procedure from the trial court to appellate courts. *See* Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

**Rules of Civil Procedure.** Federal Rules of Civil Procedure govern procedure in the U.S. district courts in all suits of a civil nature whether cognizable as cases at law or in equity or in admiralty with some exceptions. Fed.R.Civil P. 1. Such Rules also govern adversary proceedings in federal bankruptcy courts. Many states have adopted similar rules which track the Federal Rules. *See* Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; Rules Enabling Act of 1934.

**§ 2072. Rules of procedure and evidence; power to prescribe**

(a) The Supreme Court shall have the power to prescribe general rules of practice and procedure and rules of evidence for cases in the United States district courts (including proceedings before magistrate judges thereof) and courts of appeals.

(b) Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify *any* substantive right. All laws in conflict with such rules shall be of no further force or effect after such rules have taken effect.

(c) Such rules may define when a ruling of a district court is final for the purposes of appeal under section 1291 of this title.

(Added Pub.L. 100-702, Title IV, § 401(a), Nov. 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 4648, and amended Pub.L. 101-650, Title III, §§ 315, 321, Dec. 1, 1990, 104 Stat. 5115, 5117.)

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**Rules Enabling Act.** The federal statute of June 19, 1934, empowering the Supreme Court to prescribe rules of practice for the federal courts, subject to the condition that the court shall not abridge, enlarge or modify substantive rights in the guise of regulating procedure. 28 USC §§ 723b, 723c.

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**Substantive.** An essential part or constituent or relating to what is essential. *Stewart-Warner Corporation v. Le Vally*, D.C.I11., 15 F.Supp. 571, 576.