Chambers

The private room or office of a judge; **any place in which a judge hears motions, signs papers, or does other business pertaining to his/her office, when he/she is not holding a session of court.** Business so transacted is said to be done "in chambers". Quoted with approval in Chapman v. Chattooga Oil Mill Co., 22 Ga.App.445 96 S.E. 579, 580. See, also, Atchison T. & S.L Ry. Co. v. Long. 122 Okl.86.251 P.486,491; Hoskins v. Baxter. 64 Minn. 226.66 N.W. 969; In re Verdigris conservancy dist. 131 Kan. 214 289 P. 966 968. The term is also applied, in England to the private office of a barrister.

Therefore, due to the application of the Administrative Procedures Act (1946), put in as the law of the land 1973, the courts are simply holding an Administrative Hearing in the Judges Chambers, or on the Kings bench.

**NOW PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEXT PART:**

In International Law

Portion of the sea cut off by lines drawn from one promontory to another, or included within lines extending from one point of one cape to the next, situate on the sea-coast of same nation, and which are claimed by that nation as asylums for merchant vessels and from the operations of belligerents.


**Territorialism**

A territory of the United States is geographical area that is owned by the United States of America.

The people who live within that area are the inhabitants of that area.

At such point in time as the inhabitants become sufficient in number to form an independent society capable of standing on its own, they form a territorial government and that government is the State of that territory and the inhabitants of that territory then become the citizens of that territory.

They are not citizens of the State because they formed the State for their protection. They owe nothing to the State so long as they do not trespass against the right of the State.

The State has the responsibility of supporting itself and has a jurisdictional limit that it is responsible to stay within. That jurisdiction extends to the outer limits of the territory that it is within but it does encompass the citizens of the territory that it is within nor does it extend to any property belonging to the citizens of the United States residing within its jurisdictional limits.

Citizens of the United States are subject to the laws of the United States as well as the laws of the State who's jurisdiction they reside within.

That jurisdiction also extends to the outer limits of the sovereignty the sovereignty of the State extends to all things that are/were created by its authority or is allowed by its permission.

This would include all corporations and individuals permitted by the State to do business within the territory.

It also encompasses the employees of the State and all property both real and personal property that belongs to the State.

This government then makes application for admission into the Union of States of America.

If accepted, the state forms certain bonds with the United States of America and is granted Statehood.

It is the government formed that is granted Statehood and is subject to those certain bonds formed with the United States of America. Not the territory or its citizens.

These bonds subject the State to the taxing power of the United States and not the citizens of the territory.

These bonds also subject the United States of America to the taxing power of the State.
The Constitution of the United States forbids direct taxation, therefore neither of these governments may tax each other directly.

This taxing power extends to all individuals and persons who have contracts with either of these governments within the territory.

This taxing power does not extend to the citizens of the territory who hold contracts with these governments.

The territorial citizens are tax free and have the right to vote on all issues concerning the State.

At such time as the number of U.S. citizens in the territory is sufficient to make application to the State to rule themselves, they may be permitted to form a home rule City government within its jurisdictional limits. This jurisdiction does not extend to the territorial citizen.

It extends to all U.S. citizens residing within that particular part of the territory that is within the city limits of the City.

These inhabitants are the citizens of the home-rule City and are subject to its laws and ordinances.

Here again this jurisdiction does not encompass the territorial citizens.

Citizens of these cities have the right to vote on all issues except those issues pertaining to the raising or spending of revenues.

If they desire to vote on revenue issues they must own taxable property and must have rendered it for taxation as well. These are the individual Taxpayers. The mere owning of taxable property does not subject them to taxation or allow them to vote on these issues. They must have rendered their property for taxation as well, in order to be subject to property taxes, and have the right to vote on revenue issues.

Territorial citizens have the right to vote in all elections regardless of the issue.