

THE JUDGE CAN CONTRACT FOR PERSONS WITH ATTORNEYS WITHOUT CONSENT OF THE EXECUTOR ??????

IC 33-40-8 Chapter 8. Miscellaneous Legal Services for Indigents in Criminal Actions IC 33-40-8-1 Contracts Sec. 1. The judge of any court having criminal jurisdiction, except in those counties with a population of at least four hundred thousand (400,000), may contract with any attorney or group of attorneys admitted to practice law in Indiana to provide legal counsel for all or some of the poor persons coming before the court charged with the commission of a crime and not having sufficient means to employ an attorney to defend themselves. As added by P.L. 98-2004, SEC. 19.

IC 33-40-8-2 Fees Sec. 2. A judge shall establish the fee to be paid to an attorney or attorneys for providing service to poor people. As added by P.L. 98-2004, SEC. 19.

IC 33-40-8-3 Contracts; duration Sec. 3. A contract entered into under section 1 of this chapter may be from year to year or for any length of time determined by the judge. As added by P.L. 98-2004, SEC. 19.

IC 33-40-8-4 Appropriations; fees Sec. 4. The county council of every county where the judge of any court having criminal jurisdiction has contracted with an attorney for legal services to the poor shall appropriate an amount sufficient to meet the contract obligations of a court or courts for services to the poor. As added by P.L. 98-2004, SEC. 19.

IC 33-40-8-5 Transcription of notes of evidence Sec. 5. (a) Subject to subsection (b), if an indigent person: (1) desires to appeal to the supreme court or the court of appeals the decision of a trial court in a criminal case; and (2) does not have sufficient means to procure the typed or printed manuscript or transcript of the evidence taken by the court reporter; the court shall direct the court reporter to transcribe the notes of evidence into a typed or printed manuscript or transcript as soon as practicable and deliver the manuscript or transcript to the indigent person. (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a):

(1) the court must be satisfied that the indigent person lacks sufficient means to pay the court reporter for making the manuscript or transcript of evidence; and (2) the court reporter may charge the compensation allowed by law in cases for making and furnishing a manuscript or transcript. The reporter shall be paid by the court from the proper county treasury. As added by P.L. 98-2004, SEC. 19. Amended by P.L. 65-2004,

response and WE THE PEOPLE SHARE ...This is being done through Statutes

and Codes. Statutes and Codes are Prima facie a characterization of evil in its purest form that gives the appearance of an act being performed based upon legal right or enforcement of statute, when in reality no such right exists. It is used to make phony traffic arrests in order to raise revenue and CPS custody, for lawless mortgage foreclosures of cases relying on statutes and codes and are proved not to be Law: Example: "Flournoy v. First Nat. Bank of Shreveport, 197 La. 1067, 3 So.2d 244, 248; LA (1941) A "Code' is not a Law," (In Re Self v Rhay Wn 2d 261 (1963)), in point of fact in Law,) circumscribed by Black's Law Dictionary as prima facie, which is color of law. The Law Dictionary.

The persons mentioned are Artificial Persons that are impostors of tangible, physical man in a scheme of Identity Theft!

ARTIFICIAL PERSON, this character is circumscribed as >a Feigned, fictitious character that is not genuine or natural, a character contrived in dialogue, fiction, or on the state with skill or art used to resemble; and represent the image of a human being and in law is a corporation or body politic. A corporate body politic is well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; well devised and applied to things and adapted to its end, right or wrong pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure that is cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil. Webster Dictionary 1828.

An Artificial Person is used under the definition of the Lieber code General order 100 (or, Cheneyite Jurisprudence) issued by Abraham Lincoln as General Order No. 100 (G.O. 100) in 1863 by the War Department as "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field which is still in effect today as Martial Law under TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT OF 1917 ACT OCT. 6, 1917, CH. 106, 40 STAT. 411 President Franklin Delano Roosevelt incorporated under Executive Order 6102 done on 5 April, 1933. Performing lawless acts does not make them lawful!