

"Stop the Judge!"

Training on how to win in court!

This will show you how to enforce your right to a fair hearing and to win your ticket in the process.

To make this plan work for you must listen and speak it out loud to cement it into your brain and tongue so it becomes crystal clear in your own mind and you will be prepared for any response.

You must be clear enough that you don't have to stop and think, but must always be in control of this plan.

The first appearance you make in court is your arraignment in which it is the purpose of the court to present the charges and find out how you intend to react; by standing up for your rights, or being fearful and an easy target.

During this proceeding the judge will inform you of the charges against you and attempt to get you to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty. A third choice is, no contest, which is essentially pleading guilty without admitting guilt. Be careful however, because as soon as you open your mouth to enter a plea, you have given them formal jurisdiction over you. If you intend to follow our procedure and win, you must not enter a plea.

The judge's first question to you should be something to the effect of "Do you understand the charges against you?" or, it might be "How do you intend to plea?" You must say "No. I do not understand" or, "I can't enter a plea until I get some questions answered." The judge will probably

be irritated and try to intimidate you. You must politely state "I need to have some questions answered before I can enter a plea." Tell him that you do not understand "the nature and cause" of the action against you. Once the judge has agreed to answer your questions, your first question will be:

1. Is this going to be a civil action or a criminal action?

In the highly unlikely chance that the judge answered your question by saying "it is a civil action" your response will be: "Thank you your honor. Let the record reflect that this is a civil action. Your honor since this is a civil action, I make a motion to dismiss for lack of a sworn complaint by an injured party, and no injured party is present." More likely the judge stated that "this is a criminal action."

So you respond: "Thank you your honor. Let the record of this court then show that this action against me is a criminal action. Now I have another question.

Your honor, the constitution grants this court two different criminal jurisdictions. One is a criminal jurisdiction under the common law and the other is a criminal jurisdiction under Admiralty or Military Tribunal venue from article one section 8 clause 17 of the constitution. In which of these two criminal jurisdictions does the court intend to try me?"

Don't panic if you don't get the article, section and clause, you'll have them down by the time you have practiced. But if you are afraid of getting it wrong, it would be wise to have some brief notes with that clause number in it.

If the judge gives a specific answer, you will again say "Thank you your honor. Let the record of this court then show that this action against me is a criminal action under (whichever jurisdiction he replied)".

However, don't expect an easy answer to that question, as you have just exposed the courts fraud. The truth is they are acting under a military tribunal of which they have no right to use with you. But the judge can't say that. And he can't say "common law" because if he does you will make a motion to have the case dismissed because there is no sworn complaint by an injured party and no injured party present. Exactly like you did if he said it was a "civil action".

When you protest that there is no injured party, if the judge is silly enough to say that the state of (whatever state you are in) is the injured party. Then say "Your honor I make a motion that this case be dismissed. We're in the wrong court. If the state is a party to the case, they cannot also be the judge and the prosecutors. This case needs to be transferred to federal court or be dismissed."

More likely the judge will try to avoid answering and will tell you to get a licensed attorney for such legal advice. Your response will be "Thank you your honor. But I don't think you'd be violating your oath of office if you did your duty under the Constitution. You see I am not seeking legal advice. What I want to know is legal intent.

I have the right to appear as myself in my own person without a licensed attorney. And in order to intelligently defend myself I have to know the jurisdiction that this court is operating under, because the rules of criminal procedure under a common law jurisdiction are very different from the

rules of criminal procedure under an admiralty or military tribunal. I need to know, under which jurisdiction you intend to try me in order for me to proceed with this case. The 6th amendment grants me the right to know the jurisdiction being applied and it grants you the duty to inform me and I don't think you'd be violating your oath of office for doing your duty. Therefore, will you please answer the question so this court is properly identified?"

If the judge still responds by telling you to get an attorney, your answer will be "Thank you your honor. Let the record of this court show that I (your name here), the accused in this criminal action, has asked the court to divulge the nature and cause of the accusation upon the authority of the 6th amendment and that this court has failed in its duty to inform me of the nature and cause of the action. Furthermore let the record also show that this court intends to bring this action against me under a secret jurisdiction known only to licensed attorneys." At this point the judge might claim that this is a statutory jurisdiction under the statutes of the state of (whatever state you're in). If he does so, your next statement is: "Thank you your honor. Let the record of this court then show that it intends to conduct a criminal action against me under a statutory jurisdiction.

But your honor that raises another question. I have never heard of such a thing as a criminal action under statutory jurisdiction and there is no such jurisdiction established in the Constitution.

I would be happy to accept this, your honor, if you could please tell me where I can find the published rules of criminal procedure under a statutory jurisdiction and where this nature and cause jurisdiction information exists. It is imperative that I have the published rules of

procedure so that I may conduct a fair defense and a fair trial."

Now keep in mind that the judge made up this jurisdiction. There is no granted authority for a statutory jurisdiction and no published rule. But don't expect him to tell you that. He must either lie, dismiss the case, or unlawfully enter a plea on your behalf. In rare cases he might even threaten you with contempt of court. If he threatens contempt, say "Your honor, I do not wish to be held in contempt. I am simply trying to exercise my 6th amendment right that you disclose the nature and cause of the charges against me. I could provide court citations that show that the exercise of a Constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime.

Please either identify the properly established jurisdiction, or I make a motion to dismiss this case against me.

Also unlikely, but still possible, is that the judge will tell the truth when you ask "under which criminal jurisdiction you are being tried, and will tell you that it is an Admiralty jurisdiction. If this happens, you would respond: "Thank you, your honor. Let the record of this court then show, that this court intends to proceed with a criminal action against me (your name here) as a condition of contract under an Admiralty jurisdiction as a military tribunal under article 1 section 8 clause 17.

However, your honor, you must realize that you have no such jurisdiction without also having a valid international contract in dispute. I am not aware of entering in to an international contract, so I deny that any such contract exists. Will you please instruct the prosecuting attorney to inform this

court that if there is such a contract and if so, to place it into evidence and explain how I am party to it, and compelled to perform under it?

If the prosecution cannot do so, your honor, I make a motion that this case against me be dismissed."

Of course if at any time your case is dismissed; make your pronouncement "Thank you, your honor. Let the record of this court reflect that case number (your case number) against (your name here) has been dismissed."

Now leave quietly and save your gloating for outside the courtroom. And if at any time you sense a good opportunity to make a motion for dismissal, make it. (Even if it wasn't part of your prepared script) You need to be flexible and jump on any opportunities that are presented to you.

Let's say that the judge has had enough of your questions and decides to help you out, by entering a plea of not guilty on your behalf. Immediately "object" "Your honor, I object. For you to enter a plea on my behalf is practicing law from the bench, because entering a plea is my job or my attorneys job. Has the court made a judicial determination that I am not guilty?"

Now you've really trapped him. For him to say yes, he has admitted that you are not guilty. At this point state: "Thank you, your honor. Let the record of this court reflect that the judge has made a judicial determination, that I am not guilty of the charges against me. Therefore I make a motion that this case be dismissed because the judge has determined that I am not guilty."

If he says no he has not made a judicial determination, make a motion that "the plea be

withdrawn and you be allowed to enter your own plea, once you know the nature and cause of the case pending against you."

If the judge enters a plea of no contest; object, saying "Your honor, I object. For you to enter a plea on my behalf is practicing law from the bench, because entering a plea is my or my attorneys job.

I make a motion that the plea be withdrawn. For you to make a judicial determination that I am entering a plea of no contest, would result in the court treating me as though I had pled guilty. The court is trying to constrain me to an unfair plea choice in the absence of my understanding the nature and cause of the charges against me.

Or let's say that the judge instead gives you a continuance and demands that you obtain a licensed attorney. Ask, "has the court made a judicial determination to deny me the right to defend myself and my own person and to force me into hiring a licensed attorney that will conspire with the court to try me under a secret jurisdiction, known only to the judge and the licensed attorney?"

If you walk out of this hearing without a dismissal, go to step two.

Pretrial motions:

You should ask for a motions hearing, or you can ask to have the motions heard at the beginning of the trial. However, to ask for a motions hearing shows the judge that you are not willing to be railroaded so easily. Tell him that you must resolve some pivotal key issues in order to continue and that these motions must be heard prior to a trial.

At a motion(s) hearing you cannot be found guilty but the case can be dismissed. Either way, when the motions are heard, they must each stand on their own and be heard and ruled on separately, from the rest.

Don't just hand over five motions and let the judge say all are overruled. Make him rule on each one individually.

Now let's take this from the top, In the manner in which it will probably happen.

Judge: Do you understand the charges against you?

You: No your honor. I don't. I need you to answer a couple of questions. I need to understand the nature and cause of the charges against me. Is this case going to be heard under a civil jurisdiction or criminal jurisdiction?

Judge: Criminal

You: Thank you your honor. Let the record of this court then show that this action against me is a criminal action. Now I have another question. Your honor, the Constitution grants this court two different criminal jurisdictions. One is a criminal jurisdiction under the common law and the other is a criminal jurisdiction under Admiralty or Military Tribunal venue from Article 1 Section 8 Clause 17 of the Constitution. In which of these two criminal jurisdictions does the court intend to try me?

Judge: If you don't understand the law, you need to hire an attorney!

You: Thank you, your honor, but I don't think you'd be violating your oath of office if you did

your duty under the Constitution. You see, I am not seeking legal advice. What I want to know is legal intent. I have the right to appear as myself in my own person, without a licensed attorney and in order to intelligently defend myself I have to know under which jurisdiction that this court is operating, because the rules of criminal procedure under a common law jurisdiction are very different from the rules of criminal procedure under an Admiralty or Military Tribunal.

I need to know under which jurisdiction you intend to try me in order for me to proceed with this case. The 6th amendment grants me the right to know the jurisdiction being applied and it grants you the duty to inform me and I don't think you'd be violating your oath of office for doing your duty. Therefore, will you please answer the question so this court is properly identified?

Judge: This is a court under statutory jurisdiction and the laws of the state of (whatever state you're in).

You: Thank you, your honor. Let the record of the court then show that it intends to conduct a criminal action against me under a statutory jurisdiction. But, your honor, that raises another question. I have never heard of such a thing as a criminal action under statutory jurisdiction and there is no such reference in the Constitution. I would be happy to accept this, your honor, if you could please tell me where I can find the published rules of criminal procedure under a statutory jurisdiction and where this nature, cause and jurisdiction information exists. It is imperative that I have the published rules of procedure so I may conduct a fair defense in a fair trial.

Judge: Look! I'm just going to enter a plea on your behalf and set a trial date. I'm going to enter a plea of no contest.

You: Your honor, I object. For you to enter a plea on my behalf is practicing law from the bench, because offering a plea is my or my attorneys job. For you to make a judicial determination that I am entering a plea of no contest, would result in the court treating me as though I had plead guilty. The court is trying to constrain me to an unfair pleas choice in the absence of my understanding the nature and cause of the charges against me. I make a motion that the plea be withdrawn and this case be dismissed, because the court has failed to identify a legitimate jurisdiction.

Judge: I denied that motion. Your trial date will be...

You: Your honor, I would like to request that we set a motions hearing prior to the trial date as I must resolve some pivotal key issues in order to continue. And these motions must be heard prior to the trial so that I can properly defend myself.

So now it's your turn to practice. I am going to say the major lines that you have to know. You need to be able to say them in your sleep. I'll say a few words and pause so you can repeat them aloud after me. Laugh if you wish, but this type of training really cements it into your mind. When you say it and hear yourself saying it. You've got to know this. You can't go before the judge stuttering and stammering and trying to read off notes. You've got to show him that you know your rights and you intend to enforce them. This first clause you absolutely have to know, because your first shot for dismissal doesn't come until after this

pronouncement. So, play along like a good student and repeat after me:

Thank you, your honor.

Let the record of this court then show that this action against me is a criminal action.

Now I have another question. Your honor, the Constitution grants this court two different criminal jurisdictions.

One is a criminal jurisdiction under the common law, and the other is a criminal jurisdiction under Admiralty or Military Tribunal venue from Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution.

In which of these two criminal jurisdictions, does the court intend to try me?

Let's try that last part again for good measure.

Your honor, the Constitution grants this court two different criminal jurisdictions.

One is a criminal jurisdiction under the common law, and the other is a criminal jurisdiction under Admiralty or Military Tribunal venue from Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution.

In which of these two criminal jurisdictions, does the court intend to try me?

If he tells you to get an attorney, which again is pretty likely, you need to know this response by heart:

Thank you, your honor, but I don't think you'd be violating your oath of office if you did your duty under the Constitution.

You see, I am not seeking legal advice. What I want to know is legal intent.

I have the right to appear as myself in my own person without a licensed attorney.

And in order to intelligently defend myself, I have to know under which jurisdiction that this court is operating, because the rules of criminal procedure under a common law jurisdiction are very different from the rules of criminal procedure under an admiralty or military tribunal.

I need to know, under which jurisdiction you intend to try me in order for me to proceed with this case.

The 6th amendment grants me the right to know the jurisdiction being applied and it grants you the duty to inform me and I don't think you'd be violating your oath of office for doing your duty.

Therefore, will you please answer the question so this court is properly identified?"

Again at this stage it is probable that he will make up a statutory jurisdiction so, you need to know this part too. Let's practice.

"Thank you your honor. Let the record of this court then show that it intends to conduct a criminal action against me under a statutory jurisdiction.

But your honor, that raises another question.

I have never heard of such a thing as a criminal action under statutory jurisdiction and there is no such reference in the Constitution.

I would be happy to accept this, your honor, if you could please tell me where I can find the published rules of criminal procedure under a statutory jurisdiction and where this nature, cause and jurisdiction information exists.

It is imperative that I have the published rules of procedure so that I may conduct a fair defense in a fair trial."

Listen to this recording numerous times and know the above lines so well that you will be dreaming them. But also be prepared with the less likely scenarios just in case. Such as if he says "It is Civil, or Criminal under the common law or under the Admiralty. Also be ready for him to try to enter either a not guilty plea or a no contest plea. You can take some brief notes with you, but you don't want to read from them. This is a reason I have this on audio rather than written script. So you are forced to hear it and speak it.

One final suggestion: If you really want to put the court on notice that you are not someone to mess with, hire your own licensed court reporter or bring in your own tape recorder. Just announce prior to anything else, that you intend to appeal if found guilty and you want to have a record of the proceeding to aid your appeal. The judge should have no objection since it is already a court of record. They are recording you so why can't you record them? If the judge tries to object, shoot it down. Insist on your right to a record of the proceeding. If they object to a tape recorder ask for a continuance to provide your own licensed court reporter and state that you have heard that

court tapes are some times inaudible and you can't take any such chance with your appeal. Doing this step alone could help you get an immediate dismissal. However, if you can't afford to hire a licensed court reporter and don't have access to a tape recorder, proceed with the plan without it.

For future reference

The next time you get pulled over, if you really want to confuse the officer, the first words out of your mouth should be, "Officer, am I under arrest?"

If he says no, ask if you are free to leave. If he says yes to that, (don't expect it, but if he does) Thank him and drive away.

If he says "No. You aren't free to leave" then say, "If I'm not free to leave, I must be under arrest."

Do you have a warrant with my name on it?" He'll have to say no. Then ask "what is your probable cause for placing me under a warrantless arrest?"

With any luck by now you freaked him out enough that he will tell you that you are free to go. If not, he's probably asking to see your driver's license, registration and insurance.

Ask him if he is "going to use this information against you in a criminal investigation" because if he plans to use it against you, you want to exercise your 5th amendment rights against self incrimination.

That ought to get him scratching his head. Of course you can always play his game on the side of the road just take your ticket and fight back in court since you now know how.

Isn't it nice to have so many new options? Follow our plan to the letter. It works.

Good luck! And Thank you.