We are going to show you how to enforce your right to a fair hearing and how to win your ticket in the process.

To make this plan work for you, you must LISTEN and SPEAK IT OUT LOUD to submit it in 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 the purpose is for the court to present the charges and find 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 in an 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!!!

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The judge's first question to you should be something to the effect of, "Do you understand the charges against you?", or maybe "How do you intend to plea?"

You must say, "No, I do not understand", or "I cannot 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 my plea. I do not understand the nature and cause of the action against me."

Once the judge has agreed to answer your questions,

Your first question is going to be: "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 than likely, the judge has 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 jursidictions -- one is a criminal jursidiction under the Common Law, and the other is a criminal jurisdiction under Admirilaty (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 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 <Common Law \_-=\*OR\*=-\_ Admiralty> jurisdiction."

However, don't expect an easy answer to that question, as you have just exposed the court's fraud. The truth is that 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, just say: "I motion to have the case dismissed, because there is NO sworn complaint by an injured party, and NO injured party present." (Exactly like you would if he said it was civil action)

When you protest that there is no injured party, if the judge is silly enough to say that THE STATE OF ...... is the injured party, then say, "Your honor, I make a motion that this case be dismissed. We are in the wrong court. If THE STATE is a party to the case, they cannot also be the judge and prosecutors. This case needs to be transferred to federal court or be dismissed."

More than 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 am want to know is legal intent. I have the right to appear as myself and my own person, without a licensed attorney. And in order to intelligently defend myself, I have to know the jurisdiction 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 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 Sixth 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 be violating your oath of office for doing your duty. Therefore, will you please answer the question so the 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 then show that, I, ...... ........, the accused in this criminal action, has asked the court to divulge the nature and cause of the accusation, upon the authority of the Sixth 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 .......

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 investigation 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, cause, & jurisdiction information exists. It is imperitive that I have the published rules of procedure so that I may conduct a fair defense and a fair trial."

Now keep in mind the judge made up this jurisdiction. There is no authority for a statutory jurisdiction and no published rules. 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 Sixth Amendment right that you disclose the nature and cause of the charges against me. I can 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 that you dismiss the case against me."

Also unlikely, but still possible, is that the judge will tell the truth when you ask, "Under which jurisdiction am I 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, ...... ........, 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 having entered into any international contracts, so I deny that any such contract exists. Will you please instruct the prosecuting attorney to inform this court if there is such a contract, and if so, to place it into evidence and explain how I am party to it and am 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 anytime, your case is dismissed, make your pronouncement: "Thank you, your honor. Let the record of this court reflect that Case # ........, against ...... ........, has been dismissed." Now leave quietly. Save your gloating for outside of the courtroom.

And, if at anytime, 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 attorney's job. Has the court made a judicial determination that I am not guilty?"

Now you've really trapped him. For him to say [Implied] "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, I have not made a judicial determination",

Then say: "I make a motion that your plea be withdrawn, and I be allowed to enter my own plea, once I know the nature and cause of the case pending against me."

If the judge enters a plea of No Contest,

Then 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 attorney's 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 tho 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, in 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?"