



SHORT CIRCUIT INFERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS

Administrative courts will try and get you to consent to their jurisdiction and waive all your rights. These are some of the many ways they attempt this, with a remedy to short circuit it.

Paperwork:

Do not use their paperwork or pre-printed forms. They are designed to trap you and are written in a different language, using a different syntax taken from ***Black's Law Dictionary***, and the terminology is ***legalese***.

There are also seals and other ***symbolism*** that make up the document, and have hidden connotations.

Furthermore, these forms are designed to make you answer ***their questions*** and agree to your legal title.

Remedy: Remember, these forms are an offer, therefore you can change them. The best way to alter their documents is to take an original blank copy, cover up the parts you don't want to use, photocopy it, and even add your own areas.

File Your Paperwork:

The legal fiction or other party will try and get you to file your paperwork in to their case. If you do, you will lose control of your paperwork, as it is now filed under someone else name.

Remedy: Instead, file all your paperwork into your case.

Note: You need to file your paperwork with the court first, before entering the court room. This is so your paperwork is filed ready to be put on the court's record.

Your Case:

You will be pressured, coerced or even tricked into being pulled into the case of the other party.

Remedy: You begin a new case, under your name, which is controlled by you and is separate to their's.

Case Number:

If you end up in court, you only deal with your counterclaim and therefore you make reference to your case number. Do not reference ***"their"*** case number.

Actions:

Simply following an order will enter you into their court under their jurisdiction.

For example: You may be asked to follow the security guard, or enter through a door.

Remedy: Politely decline the offer and then make your counter offer.

For example: If you are asked to follow the security guard, then say ***“Thank you, but I decline your offer”*** and then follow with ***“Can you show me where to go?”***

Calling your Name:

Your name will be called with the title of ***‘Mister’*** being added. This is your legal title and not you, however if you answer ***“yes”*** when called you have accepted this legal title and waived your rights.

Remedy: Do not answer ***“yes”*** to your name being called out; instead indicate that you are here for that matter by saying ***“I’m here for that matter.”*** Or ***“I am the responsible party holder in due course for that account.”***

Note: ***“Holder of due course”*** means you own the trust in court.

Do not give your name: Declare to the court ***“I am a flesh and blood living man, here by special appearance only, against my will and without my consent and to deny jurisdiction to the court.”***

Affidavit of Status: Before entering the court, you need to file your ***Affidavit of Status*** which states your chosen name. If the court continues to pressure you to accept your legal title, put your Affidavit of Status on the courts record.

Make a Plea:

The judge will try and trick you into making a plea; however, doing so gives credence to the claim. Furthermore, you will have lost your status and are now under the mercy of the court.

Remedy: Ask the judge ***“am I innocent until proven guilty?”*** When the judge replies ***“yes”*** then state that you are innocent and require the principal to prove their claim.

Jurisdiction:

On entering the court room, the judge will try and get you to answer his questions and apply jurisdiction over you.

Remedy: Do not answer his question but instead question his authority to ask them. Continue to state that you have not established the jurisdiction of the court yet, and cannot commence your court without establishing jurisdiction.

Declare the court to be a ***Common Law Court***, and an ***Open Court***, and a ***Court of Record*** which is under your jurisdiction.

Then ask if anyone wants to challenge your statement or claim, but give forewarning that you shall be submitting an affidavit to your claim.

Most Courts are Trusts:

Many people fall into this trap; they are often manipulated into thinking they are in a Court of Law, but are in fact entering into a ***trust*** in their name.

If you do not establish if a trust is present and enter into this **'court'** then you will become a Trustee and the judge will be the beneficiary.

As a Trustee you are now responsible for all the costs and punishments associated with the Trust, with the judge being the beneficiary and in receipt of all the costs paid into the trust, by you.

Remedy: Before even starting the **'court'** proceedings you should establish if you have entered into a trust by saying:

"Sir, is there an illegal trust before this court that was set up using a nom de guerre, which resembles my name?"

The Court is a Trust:

If you have entered into an administrative court, then chances are you have inadvertently walked into an illegal trust set up in your legal title or name.

In this trust it is almost certain that you have been made a trustee, with the judge being the beneficiary, and the solicitor or attorney being an executor.

As a trustee you are responsible for all the costs of the trust, with the judge receiving all the benefits.

Meaning, if your trust has been found guilty of the offence of speeding, then as trustee you are responsible for paying the fine, and the judge is the beneficiary of the fine you have just paid.

Remedy: Once you have either declared jurisdiction of the court and/or acknowledged there is a trust, you declare the judge as Trustee and yourself as the beneficiary. After all, the trust is in your **name**.

Enter the Gate:

In every courtroom you will see a small gate, and you will be asked to step through it. However, if you do, you will be contracting with the court.

That small gate is actually called the bar, and it signifies the Bar association, meaning you have accepted all their civil procedures, rules and policies.

Four Steps Method:

This method may work if you understand why you are saying it. Quote the following to the judge:

Step 1: *"I do not consent to these proceedings."*

Step 2: *"Your offer is not accepted."*

Step 3: *"I do not consent to being surety for this case and these proceedings."*

Step 4: *"I demand the bond be immediately brought forward so I can see who will indemnify me if I am damaged."*

Let's break this down to better understand what is going on.

Step 1: Revokes any implied or assumed consent on your part.

Step 2: Declines the offer of the court; we must understand that what the court is doing is offering you a contract and requires your consent to proceed.

Step 3: The word **surety** means a person who takes responsibility for another's performance of an undertaking, which is often used when appearing in court to pay a debt.

Almost every court today is administrative and can only act upon your **legal identity**. The court is trying to get you to be **surety** for your legal identity.

All fines from these courts, and from "**government**", ONLY apply to your **legal identity**, or **corporation** in your name or a **trust** in your name, but not you.

If you remove your consent to being surety for the case, then they can no longer apply the debt.

Step 4: The word **indemnify** dates back to early 17th century and comes from the Latin word **Indemnis**, meaning "**unhurt, free from loss or damage**".

Indemnis is the adverse of the Latin word **Damnum**, meaning "**loss or damage**". "**In-demnis**" refers to the opposite meaning.

What the court is trying to do is add more debt to the bond that has been linked to your birth certificate.

So, step 4 is demanding that this bond is brought forward to you, and "**who will indemnify me if I am damaged?**" Meaning, who will undo the damage caused to me?

Stating these four questions should result and has resulted in the judge dismissing the whole case.

Birth Certificate:

The **birth certificate** you were issued with since birth is in fact the **birth** of a **corporation** with a similar sounding name as yours, but written in all caps.

Note: The name of this **corporation** is under crown copyright, but can be purchased by you and then turned into a limited company, under your full control.

What the court is trying to do is charge a bogus bond to your **Trust fund**, and then get permission from you for your **corporation** to discharge the debt.

If you are under the **jurisdiction of the court**, and do not allow this, then you will face paying a fine or go to prison.

Your **birth certificate** is either the bond itself or a way to gain access to your bond; however, the **birth certificate** is also proof that you are the **Beneficiary** and not the **Trustee**. The "**State**" is the trustee.

Everything, including all so-called "**services**" the government provides, and crime, is pre-paid for through your birth certificate bond.

Surrendering the **birth certificate** in court will settle all charges, including crimes, because you are **Beneficiary** of the trust.

What the court has also attempted to do is to switch places with you as the **beneficiary** and is trying to make you the **trustee**, so the prosecutor is claiming they represent the "**state**" as the **beneficiary**, when in fact the "**state**" is the **trustee**.

So, with this knowledge you can bring your birth certificate with you to court, discharge all the charges against you, prove you are the beneficiary, and then completely shut down the prosecutor.

The prosecutor now has no standing, and has been proven to bring fraud into the court, by claiming to represent the beneficiary.

Only the **beneficiary** can be the **plaintiff**, with the **trustee** being the **defendant**, meaning the state is now the defendant.

Note: For this to work, you will need a certified copy of your birth certificate, which has to be certified by the state.

Immoral Contract

When you are asked your name in court, they are using your **presumed consent** that you know what they are truly asking.

All courts only operate in the dead world of legal and corporate fictions; they need you to take responsibility of a corporate name to act upon you.

This corporate name, or legal name, is in fact the name placed upon your birth certificate, which is the debtor of your trust fund.

Note: Deliberately trying to deceive someone to accept this name is legal entrapment and carries a sentence of up to 7 years.

To stop this from happening, quote the following to the judge when asked your name:

“Are you asking me that question to entice me into an immoral contract to purport to act in person as a corporation through a crown created fictitious corporate name?”

It is the **crown corporation** who created and control your birth certificate, hence the **crown copyright**.