

TheAntiTerrorist & Velluminous Press would like to take this opportunity to point out that in these litigious times it's easy to lose sight of the fact that we—as a community of kindred souls—once valued common sense. So cast back in your memory to that long-forgotten concept and embrace the fact that the TheAntiTerrorist & Velluminous Press stand above all for freedom and personal responsibility. Simply stated, how you apply this information in your own life has nothing to do with us. These transcripts are for education and entertainment purposes only.

TheAntiTerrorist on Standing in Court

Broadcast on 8 February 2009

Hello friends, I am TheAntiTerrorist. Thank you for your messages of support, your emails, and for staying part of the conversation.

Now if you have been studying since my last video you will know that the court system is a private business enterprise—it has little to do with justice, and everything to do with money. Once you realise that and you go into these venues, the illusion crumbles somewhat and you can see it for what it is. It's a game. That's why it's called a court.

I need to add a caveat here; I'm not a lawyer, I do not have a bar card, I'm not a solicitor, I'm not a member of the law society, I'm just offering you some information as to how I might do things and how other people have done things under these circumstances.

In other words, I'm not offering legal advice here, so you law society chaps can wind your necks back in.

For the sake of expediency, I am going to assume that you know what a *person* is, that you know what a *mister* is, and that you know what a *defendant* is; they're all legal fictions. I am also going to assume that you have followed the Freeman process to some degree and that you know how to stand your ground and claim your rights. I'm also going to assume that you know how to put certain paperwork into the court before you go there, because obviously you're going to be making a special visitation or a special appearance. You can find all of that information on the Net. So considering YouTube's time constraints, let's crack on with it, shall we...

Let's presume that you are being called into court for a parking violation or a speeding ticket or some other triviality that has no victim whatsoever, but is only purely there to generate revenue for the investors.

One thing I want you to understand before we get into the whole court thing, is that as a creditor—if you have been following this education to the same degree that some of us have—you will understand that you are the sponsor of the credit that keeps this country running. You are a creditor, and a creditor behaves in a certain way; the creditor does not argue, he does not fight, he does not dispute, he pays. I'm not talking about some fiat currency that

has no value outside of what the banksters say, I'm talking about paying with your signature, which has more value than any note you've got in your pocket.

Once you understand how to do those procedures, you can pay quite happily. The object is to stay in honour—a creditor stays in honour.

So despite that, I need to give you some tools. So—in the words of Kenny Rogers—sometimes you have to fight when you're a man, and you need tools to do that because they are tricky little monkeys—they like to turn you upside down and shake the money out of your pockets, and squeeze a little blood out at the same time.

So you want to go in there fully kitted-up for a potential fight, but with a view to settling and closing amicably and honourably. I hope that's understood.

::The following is a metaphor: a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. Source: Oxford American Dictionary::

I'm not advocating fighting in court, I'm advocating you go to a knife fight with a knife, but have a gun tucked in the back of your trousers just in case.

::The preceding was a metaphor: a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. Source: Oxford American Dictionary::

Now, contrary to popular belief, the game doesn't start when you get in the courtroom, it starts as soon as you arrive in the building, because there is a request for your name as you register for the case at hand, so the clerk might approach you and say, "Are you Mr AntiTerrorist?" and I might say, "Well I am called..." Let's see, what can TheAntiTerrorist's first name be? Nevill—oh, Tristram... Bartholomew... Timothy. *Timothy AntiTerrorist...* Timothy AntiTerrorist. Does that sound badass enough for you?

So...

"I am called Timothy, and I am here as a third-party intervener. I am here as the authorised representative for that particular person, and I intend to assist the court in the settlement and closure of this account. Now, when you call me later, would you be so kind as to refer to me as Timothy? Thank you very much. I'll be sitting down over there, give me a call when you're ready."

And then, I would walk away.

Having established that you are there in some capacity or other, you are likely to be approached by the solicitor for the claimant or the plaintiff as well, shortly after registering your appearance there at the court, and they will be trying to play the name game with you

as well. You should politely and courteously dismiss them and tell them that you will talk to them in chambers or in court, you have no desire to contract with them at all, and any resolution that will come out of today's meeting will be done in the court and certainly not face-to-face in some sort of private contract with them at that particular time. Be polite, be courteous, just tell them you'll talk to them in chambers or in court and then turn around and walk away if you have to. Do not engage them in any way, shape or form.

You'll find when you approach the court as a sovereign—as a creditor—and you've filed your paperwork properly—you've filed an *amicus curiae* perhaps, or you've filed a declaration of political status beforehand. The court are aware that you are coming in and you're making a special visitation, the court will no doubt try to leave you till last. You'll be sitting there waiting for hours in some cases. I know from my own experience whilst dealing with my own cases, or being involved with other people's cases, you could be sitting there for two or three hours at a time, because they want you to be dealt with out-of-sight, so that no one can see that you know what you're talking about [and] that you know your rights and you know it's all a silly game.

So you may have to wait, if you've done your process properly, but once you have, the clerk will call you, "Timothy! Timothy for the parking case, are you here?"

"Yes, I am here to deal with that matter."

And so the clerk will lead you to the door of the courtroom or the door of the private chambers, they will knock and they will open the door.

Magistrate Jones:

"Roll up, roll up..." [continuing circus barker / shell game banter...] "Oh...yes...parking ticket, is it? Wonderful, wonderful, yes—bring in the next victim, uh, defendant, please. Yes—*what are you looking at?* You've never seen a bloke in a dress and a wig before? You need to get yourself down to King's Cross Station, plenty of 'em down there."

Honestly, the things I have to do to get my point across.

Now of course, the judge isn't going to look like that, he's not going to have a wig on, certainly not in any county court. You may see it every now and then during a big case in the high court or the supreme court, but this is purely to make the distinction.

Having done that they will try to usher you in. You will stop at the door, and you will ask the following question: "Sir," (I never say, 'Your Honour,' it makes me feel like an ant. I don't mind saying, 'sir,' because it's quite polite.) I might say, "Sir, are we on the record?"

And the judge will probably say, "Yes, the recorder's on," and so on and so forth and he'll be quite dismissive—or maybe he'll be quite lovely, you never know. These people are human beings, after all, and they have lives and wives and children and dogs that pee in the house,

and so their day could go just as well or just as badly as yours could and you need to take that into account.

The judge is going to ask for your name. He's going to try the whole name-game trick with you, he will be saying, "Are you Mr AntiTerrorist?" or "Mr AntiTerrorist, sit down," "Mr AntiTerrorist this," "Mr AntiTerrorist that," and I might have a few responses [ready] because they are going to do it a lot. It's the little game, it's the trying-to-establish-jurisdiction-game, and if you submit to that jurisdiction, **you are toast**. As soon as you give it to the first instance where he tries to trap you with that little trick you are done.

There's a very well-known story amongst the creditor/sovereign community in which a sovereign went into court and asked the question (to the judge), "Sir, do you have a claim against me?" and the judge said, "No, I do not." And [the man] asked the same question of the barrister—or lawyer—and of course the barrister—or the lawyer—had to say no, too.

The man was chewing a toothpick while he was saying this and of course he said, "As no one else has a claim on me here for the record, I am done here, my business is done here, and I'm leaving."

He turned around and started to walk out. The judge, in response to this, called out,

"Take that toothpick out of your mouth."

The chap turned around, removed the toothpick from his mouth to reply, and as soon as he did, [several] bailiffs pounced on him and took him down to a cell. He had followed an order and was therefore under the jurisdiction of the court.

It's really that simple. And they'll do it with you all the time.

Anyhow, once I knew that things were being recorded, I would then state, for the record, "Sir, would it be alright with you if I entered this room and engaged in these proceedings with a full reservation of my unalienable rights?"

Now of course, the judge is probably going to be silent in response to that, but you need to get that silence on the record.

"For and on the record as there is no objection from the court, I will now be entering in these proceedings and engaging in them under my own terms and conditions with the full reservation of my unalienable rights. Are there any objections?"

Of course, there won't be any objections, because how could they deny you your rights? That would be silly. After all, who has the right to deny you your rights? We're all born equal, are we not?

Or perhaps the judge was born a little more equal than you were.

You tell me.

Once you've established you're in that courtroom under your own steam and under your own terms and conditions, you may approach the table, and the judge may try his little tricks again and say, "That's where the defendant sits."

Every opportunity, every offer he makes to you, I would say, "Sir,"—everything a question, of course, because if you remember from my previous broadcasts, the master asks the questions, and the servant answers them.

"Sir, would it be alright with you if I sat where the defendant sits, thus reserving all of my rights?"

At no point will you get an objection to this because they know they cannot deny you your rights. And you only have the rights you know how to claim. You are going to spend the whole case claiming your rights. You'll only be in there for five or ten minutes, no doubt, but you're going to spend those ten minutes in a very highly-pitched game of mental chess between you and the judge.

Who can outwit each other? Unless the judge is a very nice bloke.

Before you start the conversation regarding the issue at hand, you will need to put the judge on his oath. Effectively, that means you're neutralising him, he cannot practice law from behind the bench. And how do we do that?

I will ask the judge, "Sir, do you have an Oath of Office?" and the judge might say something like...

Magistrate Jones:

"Uh, what? No. I mean, yes. I mean, I signed something at some point, erm, I think I have an oath on a piece of paper somewhere... No. Yes, I do! No! Is it... no, it's not here with me today. Yes, it is. I, I don't know. Yes, I have... No. I haven't."

You will get all of that. And you're gonna have those conversations, you're going to be wriggling and they're going to be wriggling, and so on and so forth, but then the next question, of course, is, "Sir, if you don't have an oath of office, how am I to know you are a judge or not?"

If he says he doesn't have an oath, then I might ask, "Sir, with all due respect, am I to understand you're impersonating a judge? Am I to understand you won't qualify your oath, and that you are impersonating an official? Sir, if you don't have an oath of office, you have

no authority to be sitting there and you need to step down. Am I wrong?"

Ultimately, your final statement will be. "For on the record, this court takes judicial notice of the judge's oath."

Now once you've said that, if the judge tries to practice law from behind the bench, or tries to make any legal determinations, you are going to have him. You are going to have him good.

The judge can only really mediate, he cannot get involved in any way, shape or form. If he does you have it on the record that he has been operating ultra vires—outside the scope of his office, outside the scope of his powers.

So that's key.

So, you have the judge neutralised, he's sitting there on the court as the referee and it's between you and the solicitor representing the plaintiff.

So, regarding the name issue, the judge is going to try to get you under his jurisdiction—he is going to try and create joinder between you and the legal fiction as many times as he possibly can and he will do that in many, many devious ways during the conversation. He might say,

Magistrate Jones:

"Oh now don't be a silly bugger, are you or are you not Mr AntiTerrorist?"

Timothy:

"I am here as a trustee of a private trust of which Mr AntiTerrorist and the public are beneficiaries. Does anyone have any objection to me appearing as such?"

Magistrate Jones:

"Who are you?"

Timothy:

"I am who I say I am, sir. Who are you?"

Magistrate Jones:

"How.. how very dare you? I am Magistrate Jones, don't you know?"

Timothy:

"Is that your given name, sir? Were you christened Magistrate Jones? Or is that some legal fiction appellation "

Magistrate Jones:

“Is this your name on my piece of paper or not?”

Timothy:

“Oh, well, if you would let me see it I could tell you, sir...oh, no, no, I’m not that person, sir, however, I am the agent for the name of the corporation on that piece of paper. How can I assist the court in that capacity?”

Magistrate Jones:

“Please...please, Mr AntiTerrorist...”

Timothy:

“Sir, with the greatest of respect, you keep calling me Mr AntiTerrorist—now is it not true that the title, ‘Mr’ is only attributed to fictions, for and on the record, sir, is that not true?”

Magistrate Jones:

“Look, I’m just calling you ‘Mr’ because I’m being polite—it’s the polite thing to do, don’t you know? Weren’t you taught that when you were young? Didn’t your family have any manners? We call each other ‘Mr,’ it’s the polite thing to do.”

Timothy:

“As I have previously stated, I am commonly known as ‘Timothy,’ and I do not like to be called ‘Mr,’ and so you are dishonouring me in doing so. Would you mind from now on referring to me as ‘Timothy’ during these proceedings? I’ll be very grateful to you, sir, would you be so kind as to do that?”

Magistrate Jones:

“Please state your name for the record.”

Timothy:

“Sir, I am the authorised representative for that person with the full power of attorney. Is that not clear in my paperwork, sir? Would you like more time to look through my paperwork? Would that help the court?”

Magistrate Jones:

“Mr AntiTerrorist, do you mind?”

Timothy:

“By asserting that I am that legal fiction on that piece of paper, sir, are you suggesting that I am public property?”

Magistrate Jones:

“Are you ready to proceed, Mr AntiTerrorist?”

Timothy:

“By calling me ‘Mr,’ it would appear that you are operating under the presumption that I am an en legis UK person. Just what are the assumptions here? Are you assuming that I am consenting to these proceedings? Are you assuming that I have elected to submit to the jurisdiction? Is that your assumption for the record, sir?”

Magistrate Jones:

“Are you ready to proceed or not, Mr AntiTerrorist?”

Timothy:

“Do you have a contract where I have confessed to being a UK subject? Is that where you want to go? Attempt to coerce me into a contract? It is my understanding that you cannot lawfully proceed if I do not consent, and that you cannot lawfully make me consent. Is that not correct? Yes? Or No? For the record, sir.”

Magistrate Jones:

“Now you listen here, you don’t have that right in my court.”

Timothy:

“Really? Sir, do you have a private court? Then you have no authority to hear this. I’m guaranteed rights, I’m guaranteed to be heard in this court, sir. Is it not true that you should step down?”

Of course, I wouldn’t be that belligerent. I am exaggerating for effect. But you get my point—they will try to do that at every opportunity. And you need to be able to deal with it.

Now, a little trick that I like to use when dealing with my own cases in court, which puts a stop to any of that Mr/Defendant monkey business is I’ll take my birth certificate in there, and if the judge starts the Mister-ing or he starts defendant-ing, I will take my birth certificate out of my folder and I’ll say, “Sir, just to avoid any confusion, would you mind if I place the defendant here on the table in front of you so that you know who you are addressing at any point in this conversation.”

Now, the judge doesn’t like that very much. In fact, a couple of my friends have been thrown out of court for doing that, which just goes to show that there is a major, major issue with that particular piece of paper.

But that’s what I will do, and in some cases judges can handle it and in some cases they can’t. Because they know that the person they are referring to is the person that is associated with the bond that is sitting in front of them on that table.

Now there are several things that you need to keep in place whilst you are operating in that courtroom, and I’m going to make a few suggestions.

The first thing you need to do is to calm down. Really. This is going to be a very intense ten

minutes, fifteen minutes, or whatever it might be, and you need to preserve your energy, make sure that you are in a state of mind that you can cope with the pressure, So just suppress the need to rush. Don't babble, you will really shoot yourself in the foot. Take a deep breath before you speak. Speak slowly and clearly.

Slow Down.

You need to display a peaceful confidence. You stand there, stand your ground, as a Man on the Land in a private business venue, doing business. That's all it is. It's just business.

Don't repeat yourself. Ask a question, leave a little time for an answer, and if they refuse to answer, get their silence on the record.

Don't argue or testify—you'll play right into their hands and invite a contempt charge.

Don't say, "No," or "But," or explain or justify. When you testify, you are participating in an appearance, you're confessing to your status as the debtor, as the defendant.

Don't be aggressive.

Magistrate Jones:

"What are you doing?! Step back! Get away from me!"

Don't start shouting at the judge and having him get all upset and leave the room—you're not going to get your remedy that way.

Don't use language they don't understand. A lot of this language going around the freedom movement at the moment, the patriot movement, these judges have no clue what you're talking about. Make you conversation accessible and understandable for the judge in the court so that he can provide you with the remedy that you need.

Always invite objections to your questions. "Does anyone object to what I just said?"

Note the absence of objections, then get them on the record.

Now, how about getting your evidence onto the record?

I might use the other party to do that, I might ask the plaintiff, "Did your client receive the copy of the notice of default on January the 2nd, 2008? If not, here's a copy. Would you mind reading that to me, please, so I can know that we are both seeing from the same page?"

Or, I might say to the judge, "Sir, I believe you have a copy of the notice of default which was filed into the case under a notary seal on January the 3rd, 2008, would you mind pulling that out, please, and just reading that to me so that I know we both have the same document?"

Now if he then says,

Magistrate Jones:

"I'm not reading that into the record."

I might say,

Timothy:

"For on the record, why would you not read it into evidence, sir?"

Magistrate Jones:

"That document's not in my file, it's disappeared."

Timothy:

"Really, sir? Who else has access to that file? Was it stolen? Has a police report been filed regarding that incident, sir?"

Now, if you cannot get them to read your evidence into the record, read it into the record yourself, if necessary, calmly and lawyer-ly. If they try to talk over you, speak louder - make sure that you get that evidence on the record.

What if you're dealing with bonds, and he says,

Magistrate Jones:

"This promissory note is bogus - it's nonsense, absolutely nonsense."

Timothy:

"Am I to understand you're claiming that a document recognised by a public official is hearsay? Is that your position? Are you suggesting then, sir, that the notary who issued the certificate of default is in error, or is a liar, sir? For the record. Are you claiming this is not a genuine negotiable instrument?"

Magistrate Jones:

"It certainly seems to have a veneer of legality, but I've never seen anything like this before."

Timothy:

"Well your own code says it is - UCC 3104, UCC 3604, and as this is an admiralty court, I can only assume that the UCC is in good effect here...are you not aware of the statute that says if you decline payment, you are holding the liability? Or, judge, with all due respect, are you an expert in negotiable instruments?"

Well, he has to say, 'No,' of course, and if he remains silent I would get that silence on the record.

Timothy:

"Sir, let the record show that by your silence you admit that you are not an expert in negotiable instruments, but did you bring an expert with you? Do you have a Certificate of Protest from treasury regarding that promissory note? Do you have a Notice of Dishonour from treasury, perhaps? Is there a defect in the instrument? Do you have any first-hand knowledge of defect in the instrument? Let me have a look at that - oh, that's odd, it doesn't appear to have any markings on it - it hasn't been processed or cancelled, has it? so you are going to claim it's a bogus instrument when you haven't even put it into the system to negotiate. You are holding the liability, sir, and you've just confessed to misappropriation of funds."

Now remembering that we are there to pay to settle, close and to act honourably, you are going to get the odd contempt citation when you start playing by your rules on their court.

Magistrate Jones:

"One more word out of you, you little rascal and I will hold you in contempt of court."

So how do we deal with contempt?

Well, the first thing I might ask is,

Timothy:

"What kind of contempt, sir, civil or criminal?"

Magistrate Jones:

"Why civil contempt, civil contempt..."

Now, civil contempt depends upon a contract. Without a contract, no agreement for performance exists.

Timothy:

"What is the controversy between us, sir, where is the contract requiring performance? Where is the claim? How am I in contempt of a contract, sir? Produce the contract and I will resolve this matter immediately. Bring it forth. Am I in breach? Have I failed to perform on that contract?"

Magistrate Jones:

"Criminal contempt, criminal contempt, I tell you, by Jove."

Criminal contempt requires an injured party and a claim. So I might say,

Timothy:

“Who’s making the claim? And where is the injured party? Are you making a claim, sir?”

And you can also question the venue with regards to contempt,

Timothy:

“Sir, the law provides for two forms of criminal prosecution, one is under the common law and one is under the admiralty, or military, jurisdiction; which do you presume you are going to charge me with?”

Now, if he says ‘admiralty,’ which is highly unlikely, I might say, “I accept that charge sir, and I agree to pay it right now pursuant to public policy. Who has a pen and paper so I can write my bond?”

If he says, ‘common law,’ which again is highly unlikely, where is the injured party? Where is the affidavit of probable cause sworn by two witnesses with first-hand knowledge of the crime? Do you have any of those things?”

When the questioning gets tough, the judge might try to cut it off by saying,

Magistrate Jones:

“Ha! God’s teeth you nincompoop, I don’t have to answer your questions - now we’re not here to answer your questions today - now how would you like to plead?”

Timothy:

“Is there some reason why you don’t want to answer relevant questions and would rather hold me in contempt for asking them? What are you trying to hide here, sir? Is there some criminal activity that needs disclosing? Are you aware that I have the right to question this court’s authority or anything else I don’t understand, sir? Can you proceed without my understanding? Without making full disclosure to me of the law venue and the consequences of my decisions here today?”

The judges have been known to get quite aggressive when under the pressure of intense questioning. And they have been known to lose it.

Magistrate Jones:

“Mr AntiTerrorist, I am warning you, I am going to rip your head off your shoulders and throw you out of this court on your behind if you do not stop messing about. Now. Really. Let’s play this game properly by my rules or not at all.”

Timothy:

“Excuse me, sir, but I’m standing here shaking in my boots at your outburst, are you okay? You’re yelling at the top of your lungs and your face is red, you’re foaming at the mouth, you’re slamming the bench - are you having a physical problem or a mental problem, sir? I’m really concerned about your health. You need to call a recess and compose yourself

because the record shows that justice cannot be served here today. Or would you like to recuse yourself?"

Magistrate Jones:

"Now look here, stop wasting the court's time - do you understand the charges you are under here today?"

Now, unless you're ready to act like a creditor and pay those charges, I would say, "No, sir, I do not understand, sir, am I obliged to understand those charges? Am I obliged to seize, grasp or comprehend them?"

If I was a creditor, of course, and I was in there as a sovereign man, I would say, "Yes, sir, of course I stand under those charges, where do I pay them? Let me get a pen."

Chances are, you'll get railroaded, and the judge will issue an order of some sort, and then you can deal with it commercially afterwards if you study in the right places.

But there is always a remedy, there is always a commercial remedy, and with regards to commerce, your remedy comes after the fact. So when the police abuse you or your rights, you can then deal with that commercially afterwards by using the commercial lien process, and I highly recommend you look into that.

Now the information I have given you in this broadcast is not exhaustive. I'm painting in broad brushstrokes. But I recommend you look into Acceptance for Value - if a judge issues you an order, then give him a bill. Watch Robert Menard's videos with regards to that, you can have quite a lot of fun with that technology.

There is a lot to learn. I am very clear that I am where I am in my understanding today because of my teachers - Sam Kennedy, Winston Shrout, Jack Smith - to name but a few who are paving the way in terms of developing this information and making it accessible for all of us to use.

There is a chap called Marc Stevens who wrote Adventures in legal Land, I highly recommend his work - he is very, very eloquent and very knowledgeable, and certainly worth your time. - never giving you legal advice, of course, just empowering you.

I would like to point out that there is a lot of misinformation out there too, and I highly recommend you develop a noise filter for all of this stuff, particularly when it comes to the 1099 process. You need to look at what is being said by the authorities regarding these matters. The treasury might put out a post or the IRS might put out a post, you need to learn to read that in a very particular way to see that sometimes they are actually giving you a clue as to how to perfect this process.

Of course, the timid and the fearful will read it and immediately give up, and return to the

slave mentality. But I urge you, develop your filter, and study carefully and follow people like Robert Menard, read Mary Croft's book, How I Clobbered Every Cash-Confiscatory Bureaucratic so and so and so...and I would also start to look at the forums, thinkfreeforums.org is a good one, lots of information on there and lots of very knowledgeable people on there who can help you. they also have a UK-specific section, in fact they have a world-wide section on thinkfreeforums.org and you can pretty much guarantee your country will be in there somewhere.

Robert Menard's new idea with regards to creating a society is also a very, very profound one and certainly one that I would advocate, and I highly recommend you go to his site www.worldfreemansociety.org and if you go to his YouTube page, the channel name is MrMitee.

I hope this information was useful to you and that you can use it in some way and that you will keep studying and keep empowering yourself.

Thanks for listening.

HEO

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