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Dear Madam or Sir,

Thank you for writing to me. I can understand how betrayed and alone you must feel as a pro se victim of judicial abuse.

I wish I could help each of the many persons that contact me for help. But that is not possible timewise. Nor can I help everybody for free. Moreover, I live in New York City and can only practice in New York State. Therefore, I cannot represent you or otherwise help you except by encouraging you to read what I have posted on my website.

In this vein, you may find useful the advice in the following documents as well as the text below. In section V you may find encouragement not to give up the struggle to defend your rights.

1. How to Develop A Summary of a personally experienced case of judicial misconduct on one side of a sheet of paper with hyperlinks to supporting documents and A Synoptic Paragraph that further summarizes the case in 150 words or Less; 7nov6; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Summary_&_synoptic_paragraph.pdf
2. Summarize Your Judicial Misconduct Complaint in 350 or Fewer Words: to convince the media and bloggers of the need to investigate and discuss how judges engage in misconduct and self-exempt from any discipline; 19oct7; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/summarize_complaint_350words.pdf
3. How you can contribute to exposing abusive judges by disseminating criticism of their Revised Rules for processing misconduct Complaints against them; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/disseminate_criticism_misconduct_rules.pdf
4. Advice on Filing a Judicial Misconduct Complaint Against a Federal Judge; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/complaint_advice.pdf
5. Steps for filing under 28 U.S.C. §351 a complaint against a federal judge for misconduct; 22mar9; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/complaint_steps.pdf

In order to advance your cause and also to benefit from much of the advice above, you need to get a hold of your documents. You also need your documents because no serious lawyer is going to make representations in court just on your word, let alone file an appeal or a complaint without supporting documents.

One way of obtaining the documents without having to ask any of the lawyers already involved in the case or even the court, is through the Public Access to Court Electronic Records, known as PACER. Here is how.

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I. Downloading the documents of the case from PACER

6. Through PACER you retrieve your case –or cases- docket, that is, a running list of all documents entered in your case. Each document and event in the case is entered in the docket and assigned a consecutive number. Since sometime in 2003 the number of a document is blue, which means that it is a link that allows you to download it. That way you can retrieve each document as they appear in the docket. Then you can build up your case record, i.e., a copy of all the documents, placed in chronological order, that have been entered in your case.
7. A docket looks like the one at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docket/7DeLano_04-20280_20jan9.pdf. That document is a Portable Document File or pdf. That is the kind of file used by the courts. To open it you need Adobe Reader v.7 or higher. You can download it for free from www.Adobe.com and install it on your computer. The current version is v.9 and you should download and install it after you have uninstalled any earlier version.
8. Your docket may have tens or scores of documents; each one may have one or more pdf's. Hence, you must proceed systematically by downloading the first linked document –whose number is in blue- and typing that number in the file name of the icon that you download. See http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/how_to/building_record.pdf.
9. To retrieve your documents through PACER, you need to open an account. Go to <http://www.pacer.uscourts.gov/index.html>, read as much as you can there to learn what you can obtain through it and how much it will cost you. Each page costs 8 cents, but there is a cap for some documents.

II. Building the record as the set of the chronologically ordered case documents with consecutively numbered pages

10. After you have downloaded the documents, you need to put them in chronological order and number their pages consecutively. As you do that, you must prepare the Table of Contents of the record. That Table is very similar to the docket itself, except that it does not include events, such as a reference to a hearing, and it has the page number where you can find each document.
11. Each document must be described briefly. Download http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/how_to/DrCordero_sample_record.pdf, study it in detail, and refer to it frequently so that you can use it as a mode. Read as many of the motions, briefs, and letters that I wrote so that you learn how to prepare them to professional standards.
12. Building that record may take you an enormous amount of time and require the investment of excruciating effort. You can have a lawyer do it for you, and pay him thousands of dollars to do

so, or you can do it yourself and learn in the process how to build a record, which is indispensable for you to defend your rights in court. Without a record you are just babbling a story made up of ill-fitting shreds of memories.

13. The most efficient way of building a record is by merging all the documents that you will download from PACER into a single document, just as I did, and adding to it every new document. Then you can easily number all the documents that you have and all the new documents that you will keep adding to the record. However, to do that you need to buy at least the standard version of Adobe 9. The Adobe Reader will not allow you to do so.

III. Writing the statement of facts

14. After you have built the record you need to write the statement of facts. Without it a lawyer will have a very difficult time figuring out what has happened in your case. For his effort and time to do so, he will bill you more thousands of dollars.
15. The statement that you sent me is a good start. But it is only a draft. For one thing, it is written in a single paragraph that is visually shocking and incredibly difficult to read. I had to copy and paste it in a Word file and divide it into paragraphs in order to read it. You will find it below. Compare it with yours.
16. The statement of facts must make reference to the documents in the record by page number. It must have headings to set out the principal periods or events in your case. Those headings must summarize the paragraphs below it so as to give the reader an overview of their contents. When you put together all the headings and subheadings in the Table of Contents (ToC) of the statement of facts, you provide an overview of the whole case. Since the judge may only read the ToC, it must stand on its own and make sense. However, without making the effort to write out the statement of facts you cannot write a ToC that tells the story of your case in its most telling and relevant elements.
17. To get to the ToC, you must keep refining your draft statement of facts. You must write with the reader in mind, that is, a person who does not have the faintest idea of what has happened in your case and who may be thrown off by gaps in the ‘story’ of your case. On many occasions, you must write it, then wait a day and come back to it and read it with fresh eyes so as to catch any gap, any passage that is confusing, any sentence that is ambiguous or contradicts something that you stated before; any typos, any word that is not as appropriate in the context as it should be. Your statement is your story of the case. You write it to convince the reader that your take on the case is correct and you should be awarded the relief that you request from the judge and opposing party. However, to do so convincingly, you must accept the constraint of the facts. You cannot let your imagination take over and embellish the story as if it were a fictional account, a novel.
18. Writing a statement of facts that makes sense is a tremendously difficult and time consuming process. It requires writing, rewriting, revising, reviewing, rethinking, rearranging the order of sentences, paragraphs, sections, changing words, using words consistently so that they refer to the same thing, cutting out what is irrelevant and a distraction from the essential account of your story so that you can end up with a concise, to the point, and accurate statement of your story based on the facts in the records. If the facts do not tell a believable and verifiable story in your favor, no amount of fancy arguing the law will resurrect your case from the fatal blow that the facts will deal it. Download and study the statement of facts and its ToC at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Stat_facts_DeLano_SCT.pdf. Pay attention to detail and use every

feature of the content and the presentation of that document as a model

IV. Using the structure of newspaper articles

19. When writing any article to inform others about your case, you may find the following advice to be very effective:
20. Study the structure used in news media articles. Notice that they answer right at the top of the article the 6 Ws, namely, what, when, who, where, how, and why. A statement of your case is not a fictional story where you find out at the end of it how its plot unravels. In your statement, the emphasis is not on suspense; rather, it is on grabbing the reader's attention by giving the most important issues at the beginning and then providing subsidiary details.
21. When you send your statement to media outlets, journalists, and other people from whom you request assistance, you should emphasize what is in it for them, that is, what they have to gain from pursuing the story that you want them to pick up. They are as interested in helping you further your personal or partisan objectives as you are in helping them attain their corporate or professional objectives...most likely very little. Therefore, if you highlight how your story can help them attain their objectives, you stand a better chance of interesting them in your story. It follows that you should figure out what their objectives are.
22. Moreover, your statement must be laid out so that it is easy to read. Use a large font size and short paragraphs. The reader must not have to strain his or her eyes to read it. Use summarizing headings that help organize the piece in logical and coherent segments while luring the reader to read one more chunk of text, thus dispelling the impression that it is a never-ending reading chore or a non-sensical rambling of a disgruntled litigant.
23. Do your homework. Get the facts straight. Be precise. This way you can impress upon the journalists, their editors, and any other reader that you know what you are talking about and are reasonable and objective in your assertions. They must not fear that your statement will expose them to a libel suit or to be criticized for false, exaggerated, or unfounded assertions that you provided from a narrow, biased, and extremist point of view.

V. Rewards of working with determination to the best of your abilities

24. Preparing the record and the statement of facts will constitute one of the most difficult tasks that you have ever undertaken. It will convince you why a competent lawyer would charge you thousands of dollars to do so. You may have to sweat over it for weeks if you want to end up with a product that has a chance to be taken seriously by a lawyer or a judge. Only after you have done that staggering amount of work will you be able to defend your case from a position of strength, i.e. knowledge of dates, events, names of parties, statements of what they said, what they promised, what they did or failed to do. Without a record and a statement of facts it is just your word against that of the judge or the opposing lawyer, and you will stand no chance.
25. Nevertheless, even if you end up with a first rate record and statement of facts, there is no guarantee that you will win. The only certainty is that you will have shown your determination to defend your rights and not to be abused. You will gain in self-respect and make others take you more seriously. You will become an example to others who may realize through you that a determined little man or woman in the street can grow to be a formidable opponent. You may inspire them to make the great sacrifice that it requires to stand up, fight back, and not let others abuse you. You can become more knowledgeable about your case, in particular, and the law, in

general, than you ever thought you could possibly be. You may make fighting you so costly to your opponents that they may wish they had never tangled with you and may even force them to settle on more favorable terms to you than you can ever obtain from a position of ignorance and lack of preparation. You may still go down in defeat, but you may take some of your enemies with you too.

26. You may even win too, for you never know how much you can accomplish until you set for yourself a very high and meaningful goal and work day and night to reach it. Regardless of your party affiliation, just from a factual and very current standpoint, do you think that President Barak Obama began working as a community organizer in Chicago with the assurance that by following that path he would one day be elected president of the United States? Of course not! What he did was work with unwavering determination to reach a very high goal one little step at a time, and then the next one, then another one. In so doing, he benefited from those who went down in defeat but made the indispensable contribution to the common goal of ever greater justice and equality for a large community and a sense of higher values for a whole nation. They all fought for "Equal Justice Under Law". You can do likewise. With unwavering determination, you may help yourself and even become a source of inspiration for others!