



LANGUAGE WHAT TO DO

WHAT TO DO

Step Two

Now that we have covered what not to do, we can cover what you need to do, and what your end goal will be.

The very first thing you need to do is get this on the record. Having a witness present helps, but a recording of the incident is very powerful evidence.

Audio with visual is the best evidence you can collect and will be used as your affidavit when you begin your counterclaim.

CCTV and smart phones are great tools for this. Turn them on before any encounter.

Before You Begin

You must have the right mind-set, and know **they** do not have **ANY** authority over you, in anyway.

Note: "**Authority**" does **NOT** exist, there is only one authority, and that is yours.

This is what you will concentrate on; continually question their **implied authority**, over and over.

Every time they speak, ask yourself do they have the right to say it; the answer is they don't.

Now we can begin.

Find out Who They Are

The very first thing you need to do with anyone is find out who they are.

You **NEVER, EVER** enter into any series of questions until you know exactly who you are talking to. This is critical and this step should never ever be skipped. Do so at your peril.

Without the knowledge of who you are dealing with, you will be unable to make a counterclaim.

The reason why you need their full identity is because you will be holding them accountable for their actions.

They cannot hide behind any **legal fiction**, and saying "**they're just doing their job**" will not save them.

Note: If there is more than one person present, either get their identification one at a time, or do not allow those who have not been identified to speak.

You **ONLY** deal with the person you have the identity of.

Ask for Proof of I.D.

Taking someone's name is not enough, ask to see their identity card, ask them to state their title.

Asking them to state their title not only helps you to locate them at a later date, but actually lowers their status to you.

Remember, you have no title; you have a status, that of Sovereign; **ALL** titles have a lower status than you.

If they give their title, you now have authority over them. They may not know this, but you do.

If they fail to give you proof, and it is your right to decide what is acceptable not them, then you can terminate the conversation and decline their offer.

Ask where they Work

Get all the details about their place of work; ask to see evidence of this.

With a person's name, title and place of work, you can usually find everything else about them within 24 hours.

Do NOT Let Them Talk

While you are determining who they are, do not let them take control of the conversation, tell them to wait until you are satisfied with the information they are giving you.

Ask confirmation questions like how do they spell their name, and give me your contact phone number, or even e-mail address.

Note: If they have given you a business card, keep it. Photograph any identity cards.

Although this information will be useful, what you are actually doing is asserting your status and dominance over the situation. You are making them wait and putting them on the defensive.

This can be very unnerving for them, and can seriously hinder their confidence.

Step Three

Answer Everything with a Question

Whatever questions are being asked of you, just remember that you are under no obligation to answer them, and so always respond with a question.

Remedy May Diverge

At this point your remedy may change, depending on the situation and your end goal.

It really is up to you at this point, and the question you ask will be dependent on your own personal circumstance and who it is you are talking to.

Your questions will also be dependent on your location within the world, although the thread of questioning shall always be the same.

Hopefully, before this encounter even began you have already prepared for just such a confrontation, you know your end goal, and have a series of questions ready to go.

End Goal

The end goal of this encounter completely depends on you. It is your **sovereignty, freedom, rights, property** and **wealth** that are at stake, so ask yourself how much are they worth to you?

There are only two basic end goals, one is to just send them packing, so they will leave you alone, and the other is to go after them and make a financial counterclaim against them.

It is strongly recommended that you focus on the latter. With every encounter your end goal should be a financial pay out to you.

Whether or not you actually carryout a counterclaim is entirely up to you, but your mind-set should always be focused on this.

We shall continue with this line of remedy.

Setting Them Up

Your focus now is to get them to make a **false** or **fraudulent** claim against you. So, focus on the truth and look for this within the conversation; steer the discussion in that direction.

Listen to the words they are saying; you will be listening for key words or phrases, such as **legal** or **illegal, mandate, law, notice, would, could**, etc.

Note: Before the conversation begins, you can give them notice of your charges if you wish. Say £1000 per hour. This works particularly well with a business, during opening hours.

For example: If you own a café then the business you are in would be to serve food and beverages, so a well-placed notice on the wall near the counter would show a list of charges for business **not** related to serving food.

Point this out to them on camera; it is now a **legally binding contract**, if they choose to continue.

Before you begin this discussion, know that you have no contract **with them**, so continue to ask **them** to prove what they are saying.

This can begin with your name.

Note: You are under no obligation to identify yourself to anyone, ever.

If they try and make a claim of who you are, ask them do they have any evidence to back up their claim?

Perhaps they may ask who owns the business or whose car or home it is.

Know they have no right to ask you this, so return with a question asking them **“am I obligated to answer?”**, which of course you are not.

Note: An obligation means a prior written and signed contract with the person asking the question. You know such a contract does not exist, so you already know the answer to this question.

If they answer you **are** obligated, ask under what authority, and know you're well on your way to setting them up.

If they quote any legislation:

Ask them: ***“Do they have any evidence that it applies to me?”*** You know they don’t.

Ask them: ***“Under what authority have I given you to apply legislation to me?”*** You know they have none, as you never gave any.

Note: No one, including a ***judge, police officer or lawyer***, have the lawful and legal right to force **ANY** legislation on you, ***ever***.

If they quote a legal fiction:

Ask them: ***“You do know you’re using a legal fiction, and I will require the name of the person making the claim. Who is making the claim?”***

Note: They are using the name of your ***corporation***, so treat it as a business or company, and ask them ***“who is it they wish to see within said corporation?”***

If they do not give you a name of the person making the claim, then ask them are they aware that they will be liable for their actions? As the claim they are making shall be theirs.

You are not interested in any third party, so if they try and say they’re working on behalf of someone else, then ask who?

Ask if they are the ***agent*** and if so then who is the ***principal***?

If they give you a name, then make a note of it, as they will also be held ***liable*** through ***vicarious liability***.

Note: Your whole plan is to set up your first point of contact, which is the person you are directly talking to, but you shall also be trying to get others, higher up within the organisation, legally bound up and liable for any false claims made against you.

The higher up you go within a corporation, the higher the amount of each claim you shall make.

Step Four

At this stage of the negotiation, you will have noted several ***false claims***, and if the person making those claims has not left, they are continuing with their demise.

Even though they have violated your rights at this point, you must continue with respect and honour, although you can be a little more forceful at this point.

Remember, to win you ***MUST*** stay within ***honour***, and they must be with ***dishonour***.

So, even though you are setting them up, you must give them a forewarning and begin pointing out their mistakes; again, get all this on the record.

Forewarning

If they continue with a repetitive line of questioning, give them a forewarning of their mistake, and notify them of the consequences.

For example: They may try and label you, either as *“resident”* or *“taxpayer”* or *“proprietor”*.

Or they may be still trying to apply a mandate or notice upon you, which would be unlawful and illegal.

At this point you can now begin to make statements, as long as you follow up with a question.

For example: *“I must ask you to cease and desist in calling me ‘taxpayer’ as you have no evidence to apply that title to me. Do you understand?”*

Or another example: *“Are you trying to mandate me? I must give you forewarning that you are committing a crime against me, and I shall be pressing charges. Do you understand?”*

Note: At this stage, it is a safe move to make statements to points that have already been established within the conversation, and are already on the record.

Question Three Times

When you are now in the position to ask a hard hitting question against them, they may try and evade the question or ignore it entirely.

Do **NOT** allow this; you have asked a question, now demand an answer.

At this point you halt the conversation and ask the question again, and this time clearly state that this is the **second time** you have asked this question.

Give them a **forewarning** that they only have one more chance to answer as a failed response to the question for a third time will result in default for them, and you will now be well within your rights to answer for them.

Note: Asking a question three times is a **maxim of law**; it dates back thousands of years. There is a very real lawful and legal reason why you ask a question three times.

This can be used in a court of law. The defendant cannot make the claim they did not know about the question, if it was asked three times, and it is on the record.

For the same reason this is why an auctioneer will say **going once, going twice, three times, gone**. The auctioneer has given you three warnings to answer. The hammer goes down, the contract is concluded.

Step Five

Where this altercation ultimately ends up depends on too many variables at this point to give a definitive series of steps, however doing the following would be extremely advantageous to you.

Get the Constable on Your Side

A police presence may have been in effect at the very beginning of this remedy set up, or they may have been called in after the initial contact with the person making the fraudulent claim.

You may be talking to the police directly, or they may be there as an impartial observer, although if they are still identifying as a “*police officer*”, they are **NOT** impartial.

Before entering into any remedy set up, you will already know the difference between a police officer and a constable of the law.

Whenever a police officer is present, you must get his identity and get him on his oath right from the beginning.

Once the police officer has been put on his oath, he is no longer a police officer, but a constable who has sworn an oath to uphold the law and protect your rights.

Now you can use them to protect you against any third party making fraudulent claims against you; if they fail in their duty, they are no longer a constable and are now open to a counterclaim from you, for a criminal act made against you, either directly or indirectly through negligence of duty.

Confrontation Over

Once the confrontation is over, collect your evidence and any witnesses present. You are now ready to send the perpetrator your *affidavit of status, affidavit of fact, notice of liability* and *notice of claim*.

Spend the money wisely.