

How to speak to Police-

What to do when they approach

The very first thing you need to do is get any interaction 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 can be used as an exhibit to your affidavit if you decide to counter claim.

CCTV and security cameras as well as your phone are great tools for this. Turn them on before any encounter.

Firstly they do not have **ANY** authority over you, without your consent. "Authority" does **NOT** exist without your consent.

Always make sure you are the one asking the questions and answer any question with a question. You are the creditor when you ask questions and they are the debtor. This is the relationship we wish to maintain when talking with the Police and then you will not end up paying anything.

Now we can begin.

Get the Constable on Your Side

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.

You will 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. "Are you under your oath today?"

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 if they fail in their duty, they are no longer a constable and are now open to a counter claim from you, for a criminal act made against you, either directly or indirectly through negligence of duty.

Ask who they are

The very first thing you need to do with anyone is find out who they are, if they approach asking for your details you can say “Before we go there can I ask who you 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 counter claim.

The reason why you need their full identity is because you will be able to hold them accountable for any illegal or unlawful actions. They cannot hide behind any legal fiction, and saying “I’m just doing my job” will not save them if you have evidence of their name and evidence of their wrongdoing.

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 their business card and shoulder number.

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 of suveran; **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 politely terminate the conversation and decline their offer.

Ask what station they are from

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.

You ask the questions

While you are determining who they are, do not let them take control of the conversation, make sure you are satisfied with the information they are giving you.

Ask confirmation question 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.

Answer Every Question 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.

Role play

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

End Goal

The end goal of this encounter completely depends on you. It is your freedom, suveran status, 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 get an amicable agreement, so they will leave you alone, and the other is to go after them if they have harmed you and make a financial counter claim against them.

It is strongly recommended that you focus on the former.

Whether or not you actually carry out a counter claim is entirely up

to you, but your mind-set should always be focused on ensuring you gather evidence to enable you to counter claim if necessary.

Setting Them Up

Your focus now is to get them to be a second witness so ask appropriate questions to set them up to fail in their endeavours to enlist you as a customer of the Crown.

Note: Before the conversation begins, you can give them notice of your fees for doing business with them if you wish. Have your fee schedule ready to hand to them or within sight.

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 if they make any claims 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 ask for your name always ask them a question in return eg “Under whose authority are you approaching me?” “Am I a wo/man?” “How does that Act apply to me, can you show me the word wo/man within that Act?”

Wait for them to answer each question and when they agree with you you will have your second witness. Remember truth comes from the mouths of two or more witnesses. You cannot be a witness in your own matter.

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

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: "Am I a wo/man" and "Do they have any evidence that it applies to you?" You know they don't.

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 say they've had a complaint;

Ask them: "I will require the name of the person making the claim. Who is making the claim?"

If they do not give you a name of the person making the claim, then ask them if they have an affidavit. Ask if they do not provide you with the name of the claimant and an affidavit from the claimant do they have a claim or is it merely hearsay? And will they now be liable for the claim?"

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.

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 such as "Did you see the trespass sign?" So keep asking set up questions; again get all this on the record.

If they continue with a repetitive line of questioning, just keep answering every question with a question.

For example: They may be still trying to apply a mandate or notice upon you, which would be unlawful and illegal.

Question Three Times

When you are now in the position to ask 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.

Eg “No no that’s not an answer to my question, I’ll ask again for the second time....

If they still don’t answer or they again evade the question then give them a forewarning “I will give you one more chance to answer and if you still refuse it will now be well within my rights to answer for you. Do you understand?.

Note: Asking a question three times is a principle 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.

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 leave my property now as you have no evidence to back up your claim. Do you understand?”

Or another example: “Are you trying to force a mandate on me without my consent? I must give you forewarning that you are committing a crime against me, and I will have the ability to press charges if I should decide to do so. 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. Eg “Have we not established an agreement that I am a wo/man?”

Confrontation Over