



How to Talk to a Police Officer

The following are facts:

- A. The government is called a “corporate state”; corporate refers to a large company or group that has been given authority to act as a single entity, and is recognised within a contract. Meaning the government is a registered business, just like all other businesses.
- B. Everyone working for the government is a “civil servant”; the word “civil” refers to private contracted relationship between consenting members of a community. Civil means it is non-criminal. Servant means to serve you.
- C. Everything the government does requires your voluntarily consent for their contract to apply to you. You must consent to the contract beforehand.
- D. A police officer does not follow or use the law; they work in the legal world, which is the corporate world relating to business and contracts. These contracts are also referred to as Policy, Statutes, Guidelines, License, Regulations, Bills, Acts, Warrants, Rules, Diktats and incorrectly and fraudulently “law”. They all require your consent.
- E. The name ‘Police Officer’ comes from “policy enforcer” who deals with bureaucracy from an “office”; hence the word 'Office'-er. Officer also refers to someone who has sworn an oath to office.
- F. Only a constable of the law, working under his oath, deals with the law.

How to deal with being approached by a Police Officer

Before we can go into how to handle a Police Officer, you need to understand the following:

The Police Officer, or correctly named Constable, has sworn an oath to serve the Queen, and NOT you. However the Queen has sworn an oath to almighty god, and is bound by Divine Law.

You are protected by Divine Law as you can claim you have Divine Rights, and the Constable MUST protect your rights, as it is his duty to do so.

When confronted by a police officer, you may voluntarily consent to use, but not enter, the legal world briefly within a limited capacity. You are not obligated to do anything or say anything, nor does the police officer have any authority over you, unless you give it.

It is advisable to decline any requests made by the police officer and make a counter offer.

Do not apply any form of legislation to yourself, only apply it to the officer you are dealing with, as he has sworn an oath, and is bound by legislation due to his title of both constable and police officer.

Do not answer any questions, because if you do, you have just entered into a contract with the officer, who will then try and coerce you into agreeing with a punishment or fine, which is in fact a transaction within commerce.

Note: It is against the law to issue you with a fine, without due process, which would be a trial by jury.



Avoid using the words yes and no, and avoid making any statements, or acknowledging an agreement.

Never refuse a request or order made by the police officer, as this will give the officer a reason to act, as he will believe that you have refused a prior contract or obligation. So instead you decline. Treat the order as a request, or an offer.

All questions must be responded by a question or a final statement as follows: “With respect, I do not consent”. Do not say “no” to any question either, although there is one exception to this rule.

If the police officer asks you “do you understand?” He is not asking if you grasp the subjective concept of what he is saying, but asking if you will “stand under him”.

He has just stated a contract, and is now asking if you will become submissive to his authority.

This is the only question you must answer. You must answer by saying “no”, and quickly follow up with a question “does *he* understand”.

If he says “yes”, you now have authority; he is now in your jurisdiction. But he will not answer this question, but will divert the conversation.

Do not let the police officer control the conversation, do not give any excuses, remember, he is there to “serve” you as he is little more than a public servant. It is you who is in control, just as if you were talking to a door to door salesman. You must control the conversation.

Now you know this, you can proceed to deal with the officer, in a calm yet assertive manner. Do not use bad language. You must use respect and honour.

Take out your camera and begin recording the situation. Notify the police officer that you are now recording due to legal reasons or for court, and quickly move to your first question.

Because the officer has approached you, it is your jurisdiction he must follow, not his. He cannot stop you from recording. There is NO law saying you cannot film the police, or anyone in public.

We are going to enter the legal world now, and you must ask the following questions. If the officer fails to answer, then you **MUST** ask the question again, and also for a *third* time. This must be caught on camera. You are asking the question 3 times for legal reasons, in case this should end up in court.

Questions to ask:

- 1. Please formally identify yourself as a Police Officer, stating your name rank and PC number while displaying your I.D. card or Warrant card.**

Note: You have every right to ask for the card for your inspection. UK police now have braille warrant cards for the blind.

If the officer fails to answer or tries to redirect the conversation, just repeat the question a further 2 times, then move onto question 2.



2. Are you working under your oath today?

All police officers swear an oath to uphold the law before becoming an officer; however this oath is then ignored when the officer enters the legal world of legislation the following day. Remember, the law does not exist in the legal world. If the officer says yes, then he has just stepped out of the legal world and is now following common and equity law.

Note: Only refer to the “officer” as Constable from now on and never refer to him as officer again or you have just allowed him to step back into using legislation against you.

If the officer says no, then he is no longer acting as a Constable and has become criminal. If the officer fails to answer or tries to redirect the conversation, just repeat the question a further 2 times, then move onto question 3.

3. Are you aware of the Seven Principles of Public Life?

All public servants, including police officers must follow these seven principles, which include integrity, honesty and accountability.

If the officer fails to answer or tries to redirect the conversation, just repeat the question a further 2 times, then move onto question 4.

4. Please submit your indemnity insurance details.

All police officers have an indemnity insurance policy attached to them.

This covers you if they should carry out an unlawful act against you. They are bound by law to give you this information.

If the officer fails to answer or tries to redirect the conversation, just repeat the question a further 2 times, then move onto question 5.

5. What crime have I committed?

If he states you have actually committed a crime, then ask him to state the law you have broken in full, for the camera.

Confirm if what the Constable has quoted you is a law, and not legislation. If he tries to quote legislation, inquire does he have any evidence that it applies to you. Although you may wish to just make note of this and address it later.

If he says you have not committed any crime, then legally and lawfully you can now leave the scene, however I would ask the 7th question to confirm.

If the officer fails to answer or tries to redirect the conversation, just repeat the question a further 2 times, then move onto question 6.



6. Give me the name of the accuser.

You have every right to know the name of the person who has accused you of a crime. If the constable is making the claim, then you need to be told this, as the constable is now liable for the claim.

If the constable is acting as an agent, then you must be given the name of the principle. If there is no name, then there is no claim, meaning the constable is now acting unlawfully.

If the officer fails to answer or tries to redirect the conversation, just repeat the question a further 2 times, then move onto question 7.

7. Am I being arrested? (Do not ask if you are being detained)

There is no such lawful process as “being detained”, this is a legal term; if you have not entered into a contract, you cannot be lawfully or legally detained.

You can only be detained for an offence, which would be breach of policy or contract, and as you have not entered into a contract you cannot breach it.

Am I being arrested? If he says no, then you are free to go without continuing the conversation or answering any questions.

If he says you are being arrested, then according to his own legal proceedings and Democratic Law, you have the right to remain silent.

If the officer fails to answer or tries to redirect the conversation, just repeat the question a further 2 times.

The next step is now outside the legal and lawful world, and the police officer may now attempt to commit a crime and break the law.

Note: Under Common Law, everyone is individually responsible for their own actions. The “office” the police hold, and the “authority” they may consider they have, and/or the uniform they may wear, does NOT protect them, in any way, shape or form. Simply because they, like everyone else, are responsible and accountable for every action they take.

Remedy: How you handle the next step is entirely up to you. You are now well within your rights to drive away. However, the police may now try and break the law by trying to kidnap you, assault you and damage your property.

If the police officer did not answer your question correctly, then you could state to the police officer that you are not satisfied that you are actually dealing with a real police officer, so you are going to continue your journey to a place of safety, until such time that you can notify the real police of the incident, at your earliest convenience.



You are legally and lawfully within your right to do so; however the police officer may still attempt to break the law.

If the police officer does break the law, then you need to start legal proceedings against him personally, for the crimes he has just committed against you.

You do not sue the police force as a corporate body or legal fiction, but the individual as a person, outside the title of police officer or constable.

You will be using your footage caught on camera, as evidence, and will be made reference to within your affidavit.

However, the next set of questions may help you sue the police officer directly, as long as you have your paperwork in order.

We are now going to step out of the legal world and enter the Law of Equity, which is much more powerful.

Note: It would be advisable to have you affidavit of status filed at court and made public before using this approach. Also having your driver's licence signed all rights reserved would help.

First question: “Are we in agreement that I am a living breathing man [or woman]?”

If you have got the police officer to agree that he is now working under his oath, he has now become a constable working within Common Law, Equity Law, Crown Law and Divine Law as sworn to by the Queen. He should respond with the answer “yes.”

If not, then ask the question 2 more times.

If you ask a question 3 times, you now have lawful standing. If the person does not respond each time the question is asked, you have won this argument by default, and you can answer for them.

Second question: “State the law you claim I must follow”. If he states a Policy, Statute, Guideline, License, Regulation, Bill, Act, Warrant, Rule or Diktat, then ask the next question.

Third question: “Please present the evidence that these apply to a living breathing man”

Obviously the constable can't do this, so there are many ways you can respond.

One way is to “Return with Cause Without Dishonour”, or to say “You respectfully decline his offer of joinder” and then continue on with your journey.

The word joinder is the action of bringing parties together, or to accept the contract.

Serve notice: Another response is to serve the constable with a notice where he must prove his claims. This will result in the constable paying you financial damages for making a false claim against you.

Personal Accountability Notice: This can be given verbally or even hand them a pre-written card stating the follow:



“I hereby serve you notice that you are operating outside of your public Oath of Office and that you are therefore not protected by public indemnity insurance against any harm or loss caused to me by your unlawful conduct.”

You can continue and explain that he will be personally financially responsible for any and all claims you will make in court. Give some figures if you wish, say £100,000.

Kidnapping: If the officer is going to take you, then you can serve him notice that this is kidnapping, and claim your charges per hour for being withheld against your will.

Sign the Ticket: If the officer is really breaking the law and is about to become violent, then signing the ticket V.C. maybe your only option.

Vi Coactus: Vi Coactus is a Latin term meaning “having been forced” or “having been compelled”.

Placing the term Vi Coactus or just V.C. before your signature indicates that the signer was under duress, rendering the document null and void.