



Traffic Stop

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 relationships between consenting members of a community. 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.

How to deal with a traffic stop

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

When confronted by a police officer, you may voluntarily consent to entering 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.

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.

All questions must be responded by “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. However he will not answer this question, but will divert the conversation.

Don’t let the police officer control the conversation, do not give any excuses, remember, he is there to serve you, 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.

Take out your camera and begin recording the situation. Notify the police officer that you are now recording due to legal reasons.

Because the officer has approached you, it's your contract he must follow, not his. He cannot stop you from recording.

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 three 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.**

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

If the officer fails to answer or tries to redirect the conversation, just repeat the question a further two times, then move onto question 3.

3. **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.

If he says you have not committed any crime, then legally you can now leave the scene, however I would ask the 4th question to confirm.

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

4. **Am I being detained?**

If he says no, then you are free to go without continuing with the conversation or answering any questions.

If he says you are being detained, then according to his own legal proceedings, 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 two times.

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



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/her personally, for the crimes he/she has just committed against you.

You do not sue the police force as a corporate body, but the individual as a person.

You will be using your footage caught on camera, as evidence.