



Warrant

Warrants have been used to defraud countless people over many decades; this is only possible when people are unaware, inexperienced or naive as to what makes up a lawful warrant.

There has to be a **legitimate claim** to **warrant** the **warrant**, hence the name. So when presented with a **warrant**, ask yourself is there a claim that **warrants** a **warrant** against you?

There are only two forms of warrant; a Criminal Warrant and a Legal Warrant. We shall deal with a Criminal Warrant first.

Criminal Warrant:

A warrant only works within the law, and is not part of any **legal code** or legislation, as a criminal warrant can only be issued against a person if a crime has been committed, and by someone whose rights have been violated.

Note: When presented with a **“legal” warrant**, you must question it, as legal refers to a contract, and not legislation. Any warrant referencing legislation does not refer to law, which would make it an **unlawful** warrant.

A lawful warrant would just refer to you by name; a **“legal” warrant** may refer to you by title or your legal identity. Your legal identity is not you.

Although a warrant must be signed by a judge for it to be valid, as the judge has just charged the document with his signature, the warrant must also be backed by a sworn and witnessed affidavit, made by the person who is making the claim that a crime has been committed.

If any part of the process is missing from a warrant then it is **fraudulent**.

For a warrant to be lawful, you must know the name of the person who has made the claim against you, and you must know the name of the judge who has signed the warrant.

If the warrant is invalid, then these people will be liable, and the judge will have his insurance nullified, and may even be disbarred.

When presented with a warrant it must be the original, signed by the **judge** in **wet ink**, and accompanied by the original or certified copy affidavit that the warrant is based on, which is signed in wet ink by the person making the claim against you.

Without both documents, there is no lawful claim being made against you, and your right to due process has been violated, so now you are in a position to make a counter claim against all those who implied the fraudulent warrant against you.

Everyone within the chain, between the judge and the person handing you the warrant are all now liable.

This is how the process begins for a criminal charge.

Step one: a living breathing man or woman must make a **claim** against you, supported by an affidavit.

An example would be a witness to the crime, or a victim of a crime.

Note: If there is no affidavit, and no name behind the claim, then the warrant is **fraudulent**.

Step two: the affidavit must be submitted to a judge presiding in a court of law and not an administrative court.

If the judge deems the affidavit to have merit and there is enough evidence to support a claim that you have committed a crime, then this would **warrant** a court order for your arrest. Hence the name **"warrant"**.

Note: If the affidavit is fraudulent or the evidence incorrect, the judge is liable for issuing an unsubstantiated warrant.

Step three: this warrant is then handed to a constable who has **sworn an oath** to uphold the law.

Note: If a constable should act on a fraudulent warrant, then they are liable for their actions.

Check list when presented with a warrant.

1. Has the warrant been hand delivered to you, and you now have possession of it?
2. Has the person handing you the warrant formally identified themselves?
3. If you are being charged with a crime, have you been notified of said crime and read your rights?
4. Is the warrant in your name or your legal identity/title?
5. Has the warrant been signed by a judge with their name clearly printed below the signature?
6. Have you been given the affidavit that supports the warrant?
7. Do you know the person making the claim against you?
8. Have you been given due process?
9. Is the warrant made against you in the name of a living breathing man or woman, or is it only a legal fiction?

Criminal Warrant vs Breach of Contract Warrant.

Legal Warrant:

A **criminal warrant** is relatively easy to understand, as there are only a few procedurally steps to remember, however a **breach of contract** or **counter claim** warrant have more steps that should be understood.

A legal or breach of contract warrant is usually issued by bailiffs to seize assets due to an unsettled debt, contract or counter claim made against you.

While the process is similar to a **criminal warrant**, the difference is usually the **outcome** of the claim has already been decided, and the result determined, as you have already had due process and **lost**.

With a **criminal warrant** you are under arrest and **innocent** until proven guilty, which is to be proven in a **court of law**, with a **trial by jury**.

Before a breach of contract warrant can be raised to seize your assets you must have been given due process, which is as follows:

1. You were served with an affidavit, signed by a living breathing man or woman, making a claim against you.
2. You were either unable to rebut the affidavit, or decided not to attempt to rebut it, within the time period given within the affidavit. Usually 30 days.
3. You were then served with a notice of liability and/or notice of claim, and either failed to stop the notice or decided not to attempt to stop the notice, within the time period given, usually 30 days.
4. You were served with a second notice of claim, which was not halted within the time limit, usually within 14 days.
5. You were served with a third and final notice, which you did not rebut, within the time limit, usually 7 days.
6. The person making the claim against you submitted all the paperwork to a court of law and a summary judgement was found in their favour.
7. The summary judgement and warrant to seize your assets was given to bailiffs.

If due process was not given to you, then the warrant is null and void, and has become fraudulent. You can now make a counter claim.

Any warrant supported by only a legal fiction, which would be a name of a business, corporation or municipality, are fraudulent, as warrants can only be issued when a person's rights have been violated; legal fictions have no rights.

Legal fictions cannot be a witness to a crime nor be a victim of a crime.

This warrant process has been set over time using **Equity Law**, **Democratic law**, and **Universal Law**, which is generally referred to as **common law**, and is a maxim of law or legal maxim.

Court Authority:

A "**Court**" has no authority; neither do the Police and even a Constable of the Law.

A **court room**, within a **court house** or building, is just an empty room **without** people. It is the people, or more accurately an **individual person** who gives the court room, and the people within it, the **authority**.

For any **Court Room**, **Bailiff**, **Police Officer** or **Constable of the Law** to have any authority over you, there must be a living breathing **Man** or **Woman** making a substantiated and validated claim against you.

You must know the name of this person; if there is no name, then there is no claim, and there is no authority.

Summons:

A **court summons** is an invitation only, if you accept the **invitation** then you are now under the jurisdiction of the **"court"**, which sent the invitation.

This is how **administrative** and **corporate** courts trick the naive and get them to enter into joinder without realising it.

There are some obvious signs that should help you to spot a fraudulent court summons:

- A. You cannot be charged for any court summons or actions taken by a court of law, as you are innocent until proven guilty. If you are found guilty, then you may be liable for costs.
- B. If the court summons is asking for payment, then this is suggesting that judgment has already been decided, so you are not dealing with a court of law, with a jury of 12.
- C. Furthermore if the summons is asking for payment to be sent to a 3rd party and **not** the court itself; then this is fraud.

This is not how a Court of Law operates; any and all fines, where judgment has been decided, is paid to the court first, processed by the court and then made to the claimant or victim.

Check list:

- 1. Only a Court of Law can issue a Summons, backed by someone making the claim.
- 2. Only a Court of Law can issue a Liability Order, backed by someone making the claim.
- 3. All Councils are a corporate businesses and not a Court of Law.
- 4. Councils and in fact any government corporation, possesses no legal authority to issue a Summons and/or a Liability Order.
- 5. Councils and government agencies possesses no legal authority to charge for the issuing of any Court Summons and/or any Liability Orders. Since issuing said documents is the sole right of a Court of law, and said right comes from the person making the claim.
- 6. Summonses and/or Liability Orders must bear the printed name and wet-ink-signature of a Justice of the Peace or the Clerk of the Court, and be backed up by an affidavit of the one making the claim.
- 7. "The council" is not a Court.

Illegal Summons:

Even within the legal system, referencing legislation, any summons must be issued by a justice of the peace.

"In accords with Rule 99 of the Magistrates' Courts Rules 1981, which provides that a Summons must be issued by a Justice of the Peace (i.e. a Magistrate)."

Any employee of any council pretending to act under the authority of the court, are acting illegally and unlawfully, which is considered a criminal act.

When referencing the legal system codes, which all employees of the council are bound by, punishment can be up to 7 years imprisonment.

Section 135 of the County Courts Act 1984 states:

“135 Penalty for falsely pretending to act under authority of court.

Any person who-

(a)delivers or causes to be delivered to any other person any paper falsely purporting to be a copy of any summons or other process of the county court, knowing it to be false; or

(b)acts or professes to act under any false colour or pretence of the process or authority of the county court; shall be guilty of an offence and shall for each offence be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years.”