

CHECKMATE HANDBOOK

Tips, strategies and steps to stand for your rights at all times.

(AS OF JANUARY 2021)



Get educated. Know your rights.

Below are different scenarios of being in your car or being at home when you may be approached by a police officer. Use the steps for each scenario to know what to do to be able to stand in your rights and protect your freedom.

Whilst in your car

IT'S ADVISABLE THAT YOU CARRY THESE ITEMS IN YOUR CAR AT ALL TIMES:

- Camera and video – (note: ensure your phone is charged before driving)
- Pen and paper
- A printout of this document (or another one) outlining these steps for you to read aloud if required
- A printout of your 'Notice of Conditional Acceptance' - Ensure that your name is in sentence case i.e. Sue Anne vs SUE ANNE SMITH. No last name!

- A NO TRESSPASS sign inside your car, visible, inside your glovebox and inside your boot. Obviously they may come up with excuse of smelling cannabis or something as reason to check, but it's there anyway.

As a rule of thumb, say as little as possible and don't try to educate them. Always be polite and say I intend to comply if they request ID, after my questions are answered. Make sure they know you do intend to provide ID, if you don't, they can turn nasty and arrest you. Be polite, show them respect and let them know you respect them doing their job.

THE STEPS TO FOLLOW

1. Establish your rights

- ASK: "Do I have the right to remain silent?"

2. Serve them your 'Notice of Conditional Acceptance'

- STATE: "I do not consent to doing business with you".
- STATE: "I am providing notice that should you proceed in this manner you can and will be held personally liable as a public servant. If you do not understand this document then take it to your senior officer and have them read and sign it".
- ASK: "Are you under OATH today?"
- STATE: "You're a corporation with an ABN – and I have not contracted to do business with you at all."

3. Establish their identity

- ASK: "Can you state your name, number and the police station where you are based?" They should respond with these details.
- Ask for a business card or a document with these details in writing.
- STATE: "I need to confirm who you are and that you're not impersonating an officer". They will argue.

Repeat as needed, 3 times is the rule!

- ASK: "Can I have a written copy of your indemnity insurance details?"

If at any stage they ask you if you understand – do not say you do, say I DO NOT UNDERSTAND, nor do I stand under you.

4. In closing

As they have stopped you without reasonable cause you then need to follow these steps...

- ASK: "Am I disturbing the peace?" Constables only have authority if someone is actually disturbing the peace. After that, they are acting as an employee of a corporation.
- ASK: "Do you believe I have committed, or are about to commit a crime against another living man or woman?"

If the answer to both is no, then you are free to go and not required to answer any questions, because, you have the right to remain silent, you had it from the moment you were born. OR

- ASK: "What crime have I committed?" They may use legislation to try to trick you.
- STATE: "Do you plan to arrest me? If I'm not under arrest then I'm free to go." Repeat 3 times.
- STATE: "Am I being detained?"
- STATE: "Goodbye. Have a good day."

If you feel intimidated and fearful

Use this in the event that they have intimidated you and you feel fearful:

- STATE: "I now feel my safety is compromised and I am under duress." If you're feeling bold you can add: "you are armed and I fear for my life."
- ASK: "Do you plan to arrest me? If I'm not under arrest then I'm free to go."

Repeat 3 times.

- STATE: "Goodbye. Have a good day."

If they say they are arresting you – for what cause? – and note whether it is a legal lawful reason.

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Feel comfortable reading from the script, it will not weaken the encounter but strengthen your confidence.
2. Keep your door shut and locked with the window down an inch.
3. Get out your phone and record the entire interaction.
4. Use the 'Rule of 3'.

Be prepared to make mistakes, that is how we learn!

REMEMBER

- Police may not stop you without reasonable grounds and as a living man/woman their legislation and acts don't apply to you because you live by the principle of causing no harm, damage, or injury to fellow beings. Always stand in honour and integrity. In the hierarchy you sit above the government, therefore you sit above the rules they make.
- Practice and learn the process. Speak clearly and slowly.
- Keep it simple and short.
- You ask the questions and they need to provide the answers. They have accused you of something therefore under law they need to prove it.
- Don't answer any questions.
- Don't make any claims.
- This is a game of chess, know the rules and use them.

Whilst at home

1. Create your signage

It's best that you set yourself up physically by creating 3 'No Trespass' signs. Place one on your gate or entrance to the property, a second at a location they are forced to walk past, and a third on your front door.

I would also have no trespass signs inside your clothing on your body, in your wallet and handbag. They seem to think they can search through anything without a warrant.

THE STEPS TO FOLLOW

2. Establish your rights

- ASK: "Do you have a warrant?" The executing officer named on the warrant who signed, must be present otherwise it is not valid.
- STATE: "You are trespassing on my time, you are trespassing on my property, you are trespassing on my peace."
- ASK: "Did you see my trespass notice?"

Remember the Rule of 3 – state this 3 times. You are looking for silence or acknowledgment.

- STATE: "You are trespassing, you will need to leave."
Notice number 1
- STATE: "I do not consent to you being on my property, leave now before I call the federal police."
Notice number 2
- STATE: "I command you to leave my property right now." **3rd and final notice**

Repeat 3 times.

- STATE: "Goodbye. Have a good day."

If they say they are arresting you – for what cause? – and note whether it is a legal lawful reason.

3. Establish your position

- ASK: "Under what authority do you make these claims?" Again they will quote acts and legislation.
- ASK: "Do we agree I am a living man/woman?" If they refuse to answer or mumble, ask again "Can you answer my question?"

Repeat 3 times.

Remember the Rule of 3. After 3 and it's not rebutted then it's considered accepted.

You tell them they have accepted you're a living man/woman after 3rd time no answer.

Additional questions to ask if they persist with their questions or stated legislation:

- ASK: "Can you show me from your legislation where it pertains to a living man/woman?"
- ASK: "Do you have any evidence that your claimed source of authority applies to me a living man/woman?"

If it's not going well and you are feeling threatened then call it as "duress" and comply.

Understanding Common Law

THE HIERARCHY OF LAW & COMMON LAW

To understand your rights you need to understand that the structure of law is a lot more complex than we have been led to believe. Most are familiar with the terms civil and criminal, and beyond that it is so confusing we tend to switch off. This information is also heavily diluted within law degrees so most legal professionals have heard of it, but don't understand it.

For the purpose of this document, below is a simple diagram setting out the layers from the highest authority in law to the lowest. This document specifically relates to Common Law.

Hierarchy of Authority

Creator
Man/Woman (*living*)
Government (*company*)
Entities (*dead*)

1. For now the important element is to realise that when using common law you take the position of “a living man or woman” and therefore you sit higher in the hierarchy of authority than government. They know this and most of us don’t (lower ranking police officers are mostly not in the loop on this one). This position is obtained by the words you use. Once you realise you will always deal with them from this higher position. You will technically be in charge and therefore in control.
2. The second important element is to understand the term “entity” which for now will be presented in a very simple format. Technically it means you are not living (dead) and is a legal requirement for the formation of a contract. We are tricked into the dead entity when we are registered at birth.

SHORT NOTE:

- **Authority**, control, influence denote a power or right to direct the actions or thoughts of others.
- **Company** - most commonly refers to a business. If you research all of our government departments you will find they are now all registered businesses. (Look on the Security Exchange Commission site in Washington DC). Remember the goal of a business is to make money!
- **Entity** an organization (as a business or governmental unit) that has a legal identity which is separate from those of its members.

The legal system as we know it deals almost exclusively in contract law. They send you a fine and you pay it because you believe you have to. You believe you have broken a rule they created, because you believe they have authority over you. Stop and think, are you a bad person for staying 5 minutes over your allocated parking time? Do you need to be punished?

We have been led to believe we deserve to be punished when in fact parking is a right not a privilege. Once you are able to fully understand this you will realise you don’t need to pay, they trick you. The reality is their acts and legislation, which they create within their parliament (a registered company), is merely a tool to create contracts with the public. Once you agree to a contract you are obliged to honour it. As our legislation becomes more and more draconian and fines become the normal, we as the public falsely believe we have done something wrong and are obliged to pay.

COMPONENTS OF A CONTRACT

1. **An offer**
2. **Consideration of the offer**
3. **Mutual acceptance of the offer**

This is where it gets a bit more complex. A contract can only occur between 2 “dead entities” or between 2 “living beings”. The “dead” cannot contract with the “living”. To obtain this state of being the government departments have all transitioned to become their own “registered companies”. The individuals within that company structure are technically living, but as a “company” they can offer a contract.

To convert us to the necessary form they give us a birth certificate with a registration number. This birth certificate is then used to provide our identification throughout life. What it actually does is create a legal duplicate of us on paper. Our identity becomes that piece of paper which makes us a dead entity. Contracts are made with the dead entity not the living man or woman (it is done using the rules of grammar which were removed from the school curriculum in 1966 - Sue Smith vs SUE SMITH). It’s very clever, complex and a topic on it’s own. It’s what is known as “The Strawman” and can be individually researched.

Given the complexity of this topic it is important to learn as much as you can because you will be challenged in an attempt to separate those that are informed from those that are reading off a document such as this.

First and foremost you are working under a maxim in law, a guiding principle that states you must do no harm to your fellow man. This system is not to be used for criminal activities, drink driving or driving dangerously, because if you breach that maxim you are not covered by common law.

RULES OF PLAY

There are rules to each police encounter that will protect you if you stick to them.

1. **Silence is acquiescence**, meaning if you don’t reply or acknowledge the event then it is taken you accept guilt. The same goes for the party offering the contract, when you ask them for information.
2. **You have the right to remain silent**. In saying that you need to state it aloud and on the record, then stop talking. When you’re nervous you will feel the impulse to keep defending yourself. Don’t! Phrase it as a question “Do I have the right to remain silent?” You need their answer.

Silence is acquiescence.

3. **Under common law if something is stated/information requested 3 times and not acknowledged, or rebutted, then it stands in law**. If the police do not answer it is accepted as fact. “Do you acknowledge I am a living man/woman?” *Said 3 times.*

4. Do not answer a question but instead respond with your own question.

i.e. "Are you aware you just ran a red light?" This is actually an offer to contract and your natural instinct will be to defend yourself by making an excuse. You have just accepted the contract because you did not deny it first and foremost. Your reply should be. "Where is your proof?"

This takes practice, confidence and knowledge, but you can start small and build.

5. We need to establish your identity because a contract cannot be formed with a living soul. Say to the constable "Do you agree I am a living (insert man or woman)?"

Looking for that rebuttal or agreement. Ask until they agree or a total of 3 times. After 3 times it is considered a fact.

6. You do not need to provide identification unless you have committed a crime. This takes confidence! By providing your licence you are providing identification which was created using your birth certificate.

This makes you a 'dead entity'. If you feel you need to show it then hold it up against the window so they can see it. You do not have to hand it to them. They will bully and intimidate you so be prepared.

If it is too difficult then state quite clearly "I am providing this under duress". It holds power!

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Most importantly they use a different dictionary to us (Blacks Law Dictionary), so their words have a different meaning. They say "driving" which means you were 'driving for commercial gain' or 'working'. We use the term 'travelling', which is moving from point A to B with no monetary gain. Under travelling we have not committed an offence even if we travel faster than they say we can. This extends to words like 'car' versus 'vehicle' versus 'automobile'. It's complex but once you learn the rules very easy to implement.
2. They are more commonly asking, "Are you a 'sovereign citizen'?" This is very important and if you're struggling the word "No" can be used. This term has terrorist connotations and it's very important you do not in any way indicate 'yes'. Answer a question with a question and ask them the same thing. Within the complexity of law it is impossible to be both a sovereign and a citizen.

Be prepared to make mistakes, that is how we learn!