
Living In The Private

Educate Yourself, Ask Questions, Verify Everything

Rebut the Presumption

The presumption of “joinder” to the “artificial person” NAME causes living men and women to unwittingly become the “surety” for the corporate debt of YOURNATION (INC.) in a global system of debt-money bondage.

All *legal person actors* operate on *assumptions and presumptions*, whether they are serving an incorporated government, a known corporation, or an “administrative court”. When presenting claims (presentments) in commerce, face-to-face or by post, they make the “presumption” that you are “acting” in “joinder” to the “artificial person” NAME. Jurisdiction is attached to the NAME, so when you **rebut the presumption** they have no jurisdiction and cannot proceed. Any further action is fraudulent.

Presumption n. a rule of law which permits a court to assume a fact is true until such time as there is a preponderance (greater weight) of evidence which disproves or outweighs (rebutts) the presumption. Each presumption is based upon a particular set of apparent facts paired with established laws, logic, reasoning or individual rights. A presumption is rebuttable in that it can be refuted by factual evidence. One can present facts to persuade the judge that the presumption is not true.

To rebut the presumption it is only necessary to verify the facts.

When a legal person actor presents an alleged claim by post, you should respond within three (3) working days, following a legal/lawful written process of “conditional acceptance” upon verification of the alleged claim. See [Conditional Acceptance](#).

When a legal person actor presents an alleged claim face-to-face, it is important to remain calm, polite, and reasonable, because *legal person actors*, especially those who are your *public servants*, are routinely trained to expect submission and compliance.

Here are some examples of rebuttal verbiage following a process of identification, verification, and declaration. Such a complete process is seldom necessary. These steps may be used in part as appropriate:

1/ Identify with whom you deal

“Who are you?” Get their full name, job title, public ID details, and their full address for registered/signature required mail. If a court is involved, get their insurance bond number with which you can potentially make a claim for damages. You have the right to make a video, a voice recording, or take notes.

2/ Confirm whom they seek

“Who is the claim against?” Unless they are seeking a living man or woman for an alleged crime against a potential or actual injured party, there is no valid claim. Remember that as a man or woman in your living private capacity, you are not a dead legal fiction NAME, nor should you answer to such a thing.

3/ Verify the injured party

“Who is the injured party?” There can be no valid claim against you as a living man or woman unless another living man or woman has been injured (harmed) by you and is willing to come forward to verify their claim against you, under penalty of perjury, accepting their full commercial liability. Who are they? Where are they? What is their injury?

4/ Decline their contract offer

“I don't consent to your contract offer.” Every claim presented by a *legal person actor* to a living man or woman is an offer of contract into legal fiction commerce through “joinder” to the legal fiction NAME.

5/ Declare your living standing

“For and on the record, I am a living man/woman, and that is my only capacity in this matter. I reserve all my rights waiving none, including my right to remain silent, without prejudice.” This declares your living standing, avoids the presumption of consent by silent acquiescence, and prevents anything from you, written or verbal, from being used against you in court.

6/ Invoke their Oath of Office

“I accept your Oath of Office and bind you to it. I remind you of your fiduciary duty, and I extend to you my sovereign immunity while you carry out my orders.” (Now politely issue whatever orders provide a remedy.) This is for your Public Servant Trustees, including any Officer of the Law, whether on the highway or in the courtroom, when they are breaching their fiduciary duty by causing you harm. This is especially powerful when directed at a Judge.

7/ Serve a Notice

“For and on the record, I, a living man/woman, hereby serve Notice that if you do not now provide me with 'articulable probable cause' that I am a party to a crime against a

potential or actual living victim, you agree that in fact you do not have standing in this matter, and that you are liable in your private capacity, under penalty of perjury, accepting your full commercial liability, for any false claims made against me, and any resulting damages, whatsoever.” You may wish to have such a Notice handy in a notebook, to read, or you may wish to physically serve a printed Notice, perhaps on a card.

Here are some additional strategies and notes:

Stop their jurisdiction

“Can you show me the evidence of your jurisdiction over me, a private man/woman?” Also, you can say or write: “As the Director and Beneficiary of my legal person/corporation/trust, I give you 21 days to respond in writing providing proof of claim as to your legal or lawful jurisdiction over me, failing which you will become liable for any damages I may suffer.” A simple jurisdictional challenge swiftly removes the presumption of jurisdiction, which must now be legally/lawfully evidenced. If there is no contract, or no verified claim by an injured party, there is NO jurisdiction, end of story. See [Jurisdiction is the Key](#).

Where is the contract?

“Where is the contract in this matter?” If there is no contract signed by the parties, binding them to the terms of the contract, there is *no commerce to transact*, and no jurisdiction. Some legal actor is making a contract offer. This is a matter of *form* (legal fictions) in the Admiralty Maritime jurisdiction, the international Law of the Sea.

Who is the injured party?

“Who is the injured party with a claim against me, a man/woman?” If there is no injured party willing to come forward to verify their claim against you, under penalty of perjury, accepting their full commercial liability, there is *no crime to investigate*, and no jurisdiction. This is a matter of *substance* (lawful facts) in the Common Law jurisdiction, the national Law of the Land.

Discover the truth

“According to your Oath of Office, are you telling me the complete truth?” This is for Public Servants when they are making a false claim. Any non-disclosure/omission of the relevant facts will be intentional deceit and will make them liable for damages. Your evidence can include a video, a voice recording, and/or a first-hand witness.

Brief Traffic Stop

“Is this a criminal investigation?”

If the answer is “No” you have established that the officer is not serving as a “Peace Officer” investigating, with “articulable probable cause”, an alleged crime against a potential or actual living injured party. You can now say:

“I wish to leave. Am I free to go?”

If the answer is “No” you have established that the officer is attempting a “detention/seizure/arrest”, without “articulable probable cause”. If the “detention/seizure/arrest” continues, you can calmly repeat: “I wish to leave. Am I free to go?”

A One-Liner

“I do not accept this offer to contract, and I do not consent to these proceedings.”

Two sentences

“I don't consent to your contract offer and these proceedings. I waive the benefit/privilege, and I reserve all my rights without prejudice.”

Appoint a Trustee

“I, a man/woman, Holder in Right of the offices of Beneficiary and Executor, for the YOUR NAME TRUST, hereby appoint (their name) in his/her public capacity to the office of Trustee for said trust to make full settlement and closure of the account.” For your Public Servant Trustees, when you wish to settle and close an account. This rebuts the presumption that you are in “joinder” to the YOUR NAME TRUST (i.e. MR JOHN DOE TRUST) as Trustee (liable). As a man/woman, you are lawfully re-appointing one of your Public Servant Trustees, and instructing them to perform a specific fiduciary duty.

Conditional Acceptance

Accept any claim against you only on condition that verification is made in writing, and “signed” by the claimant, “under penalty of perjury”, accepting their “full commercial liability”. The claimant always bears the burden of proof. Never make a claim as that places the burden of proof on you.

Burden the claimant

“Does a man/woman need a license for that?” “Will you put that in writing and sign it?” Always place the burden where it belongs, on the claimant, never on yourself.

Argument

Never argue as that establishes a disputed contract negotiation in “joinder”. By entering into a dispute you are consenting to negotiate a settlement in their jurisdiction where you are accepting liability and can only mitigate the amount. Ultimately, your dispute can then be taken to an “administrative court”, which is a “dispute resolution service” for consenting parties in legal fiction commerce.

Under Duress

If forced to “sign” a contract (any document), or to do anything against your free will, declare “Under Duress”. “You have threatened me so to protect myself I will autograph

'Under Duress'." This is a last resort. Nothing signed or autographed under duress is valid in court.

Stay on Point

Remember that you will “stand under” their jurisdiction invoking “joinder” if you agree to anything at all, such as let them into your house. And if you provide a “first name” and a “last name” like a corporation, that will be heard as “joinder”. Shut up. Stay on point.

A Claim of Right

Any living man/woman can make a written “Claim of Right” as evidence of their living standing. Such a claim can include evidence of life such as a thumbprint, witnessed in a living jurisdiction by a Justice of the Peace. This “rebutts the presumption” that you are in “joinder” to a dead legal “person” NAME, and according to the Cestui Que Vie Act 1666, section IV, 'If the supposed dead Man proves to be alive, then the Title is revested.' In short, all your Rights and Properties are restored.

Obviously, a “Claim of Right” should be made known. It can be published anywhere, or served to any official, such as an Attorney-General with instructions to correct your status/standing in all governmental matters. But do not expect others to immediately acknowledge your living standing - the important thing is that YOU KNOW WHO/WHAT YOU ARE. Here is an example of a “Notice of Claim of Right”:

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None of the above is legal or lawful advice. As a sovereign, you are **responsible for your life and deeds**.

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