



CAUSE OBLIGATION DUTY

When a claim is made upon most people, they make the mistake of taking the position of **defence** and argue over an **obligation**, which ultimately creates the **duty** to comply.

In almost all cases the **cause** of the **obligation** is either forgotten or not even considered; this is a fatal mistake.

However, before **cause** can even be considered, **position** and **jurisdiction** must be known.

Within both contract law and commerce, the position is known through a **label** or **legal title**, such as:

- UK citizen
- Resident
- Registered keeper
- Defendant

Jurisdiction is known through the **source** of the law.

- If you use your paperwork using your authority, it is your law, and therefore your jurisdiction.
- If you fill in a form issued by the state, you are operating in the state's jurisdiction.
- If you quote a code, regulation or rule you created, the jurisdiction is yours.
- If you quote a code, regulation or rule created by the state, it is the state's jurisdiction.

If both the **position** and **jurisdiction cannot** be determined, then the subject of the claim **cannot** be discussed and the claim must be withdrawn, or face a **counterclaim** backed by the **sword**.

If a **position** and **jurisdiction** are **suggested** then the nature of the **cause** must be provided to establish both **position** and **jurisdiction** before moving on to the **obligation**.

Cause

The **cause** that created the **obligation** can only be one of the following two reasons:

- Contract
- Trespass

Upon demand, the one making the claim must supply evidence of either cause, or the alleged obligation **cannot** be discussed.

When a summons to court is accepted, it should be for the purpose of hearing the claim asserted against you, thereby placing you in the position of **respondent**.

This means that you have **not** accepted any obligation, and are at court through **special appearance** solely to hear the claim and the evidence presented in support thereof.

Respondent: a position via special appearance to only hear the claim made against them and the evidence to support said claim.

A **respondent** does **not** defend their position; no **legal argument** is offered.

Note: you **cannot** defend a position that has not yet been determined or accepted.

Obligation

Before moving on to the obligation, the following conditions must be determined:

- The position of the one the claim has been made against.
- The jurisdiction in which the claim has been made.
- If the claim of obligation has been caused by either contract or trespass.

Once these conditions have been met and proof of claim determined, then duty may now be established.

If you are in court and have accepted both **cause** and **obligation**, then you have taken on the position of **defendant**, and have to defend why you are **not** duty bound to satisfy the obligation.

Defendant: a position via general appearance of one who has accepted both cause and obligation, and are now in court to defend why they have not carried out their duty.

A **defendant** has to defend their position; a **legal argument** is given.

Duty

Once **cause** and **obligation** have been established, **duty** refers to the moral or legal requirement to perform a specific action or uphold a certain commitment that satisfies the obligation.

This is usually done in some form of servitude, payment or even punishment such as imprisonment.

Note: within commerce a prison bond shall be created in your name and sold, whereby you are required to be locked up as collateral, until the bond is paid via your estate.

Duty is the action required to **satisfy** the **obligation**.

With these facts now known, an equation to depict this can now be put together:

P	Position	Label or Legal Title	
J	Jurisdiction	Source of law	
C	Cause	Contract or Trespass	Respondent
O	Obligation	Defended	Defendant

D **Duty**

Payment or Punishment

P - J / C : O : D

PJ/C:O:D

Slavery vs Indentured Servitude

Although slavery and indentured servitude may involve the exploitation of workers, and are often considered the same, this is not true, as there are significant differences between them.

- One is contractual.
- The other is not.

Slavery

Slavery is a system in which people are treated as property, owned by another person and considered chattel, and in some cases even branded by their master's mark.

They are forced to work against their will and were typically captured, or born into slavery, and are not free to leave their condition.

Slaves are often subjected to harsh treatment, including physical abuse, corporal and capital punishment, and are subject to the following:

- Lack of autonomy and freedom.
- Forced labour with no choice or compensation.
- No rights or protections as they cannot use their law.
- Involves physical punishment and even death.

Every slave has the right to their freedom, if they are willing to take it and fight for it.

Indentured Servitude

The word **indentured** comes from the **Medieval Latin** word **indentare**, which means **“to furnish with teeth”** and the **Old French** word **endenter** meaning **“to notch”**.

“To notch” refers to a 13th-century legal practice where contracts were written in duplicate on one parchment, then separated by a jagged-toothed line creating matching edges proving authenticity.

Indentured servitude is a system in which people would either **sign a contract** to work for a set period of time, or are **obligated** to work to repay some form of **debt**.

In the past, this would include an exchange for passage to a new country, food, shelter and clothing.

Although indentured servants are **not** owned by their employers or masters, they are **contractual workers** who are obligated to work for a fixed period of time.

The key characteristics of indentured servitude are as follows:

- Voluntary signing of a contract, or trespass requiring atonement.

- Fixed period of time stated within the contract.
- Servants or workers would receive some form of consideration.
- Servants are entitled to certain privileges within the contract and can even leave.

Most people today are living a life as an indentured servant without question, as they have the mind-set of a slave and are therefore unable to see their own freedom.

They do not realise or do not even care, that they are bound by contract that they accepted, which had no legitimacy to even begin with.

Before just wilfully accepting obligation, and fulfilling a duty, consider the cause first, or you are acting just like a slave and deserve your slavery.