



CLC Peace Constable Training - NOTES

- 1 The basic tenet of our programme is that we need to be completely apart from the statutory system but if we adopt similar principles of safety and care that they have developed over the years, we think it will both save us a lot of time and effort and also an opportunity to adopt what was considered as best practice. This will also help avoid criticism from the statutory system and it force as much as possible.
- 2 CLC Constables need to know about the statutory methods even if we as CLC Constables slightly deviate from them at times, to be considered as being well informed.
- 3 The subjects covered below should be divided into two categories,
 - Those we need to train and make sure the Constables are proficient in.
 - Those comments that they don't necessarily need to know verbatim but just need to be made aware of (e.g. the safe custody etc. for one thing, they will not be custody officers but may well make an arrest or, even more relevant, be arrested or a friend be arrested; in those circumstances it will be very useful to have some knowledge of the procedures.

Peace Constable Training Programme.

- 4 The optimal training period is a minimum of two days for both theory and practice and more involved specialist training could run into a third day on some courses once established.
- 5 For the practical part of the training to be effective it needs to be delivered in person and subject to direct trainee participation, there should be a combination of theory, metaphor and multiple hands-on practical exercises based on well-formed strategies.
- 6 The candidate needs to invest emotionally in the training and therefore should be committed to the training regime.
- 7 Ideally classes will be a minimum of 10 candidates with an optimum number of candidates being 30.
- 8 Candidates are asked to make their own arrangements for food accommodation and travel to and from the training venue for the duration of the training.
- 9 Initial training courses will be held in selected locations to establish the first group of Constables quickly. As the service becomes established and more trainers become available, other locations throughout the UK will be used for additional training courses in order to make the travel arrangements more convenient for candidates.



10 Once funding is established and following course graduation, a graduation certificate will be issued to each graduate Constable. CLC Constables will be provided with a basic uniform comprising of cargo style trousers, polo shirt with CLC Logo, Jacket with CLC Logo, a beret with badge and a Constable ID card.

Proposal

11 It is proposed that 'CLC Constables' are to be charged with the following areas of responsibility and should teach strategies for dealing with the following:

- Attend incidents where the rights of member/s are subject to intervention from bailiffs, council employees or police officers.
- When appropriate and lawful to do so, form a physical barrier to prevent the unlawful actions for the above.
- Observe any actions being taken against the member/s and ensure they are completely lawful as defined by the Declaration of the Common Law Court.
- To protect members and their property by any lawful means.
- To accurately record all incident details contemporaneously or as soon as practicable. Audio and video equipment to be used whenever possible. ***(Members of the public or the media do not need a permit to film or photograph in public places and police have no power to stop them filming or photographing incidents or police personnel. London Metropolitan Police Service, photography advice 14/12/2011).***
- To bear witness at court or any court sessions where justice is being decided.
- Service of lawful documentation on persons accused of offences and required to attend court or offer other forms of rectification.

12 The areas detailed speak for themselves and represent the basic ideology that any peacekeeping body should adhere to.

13 CLC Constables will be mandated to uphold our constitution, common laws and to keep the peace. CLC Constables will operate under an oath that is independent from the established authority of the Crown and Parliament.

14 CLC Constables will not under any circumstances interfere directly or indirectly with the lawful function of 'the police'. CLC Constables are to maintain a peaceful co-existence with police officers and only engage in dialogue to educate and inform.

15 CLC Constables will reserve the right to defend themselves by lawful means ***(Right to Bear Arms)*** as guaranteed by the declaration of the Bill of Rights 1689.



16 CLC Constables will be clad in a distinctive and appropriate uniformed manner. Each will be possessive of an identity card detailing the authority they act under i.e. the authority of the Common Law Court.

17 CLC Constables will exercise their lawful right to enforce an arrest against any person/s (specifically bailiffs and council employees) when police officers are either unwilling or unable to exercise their duty.

18 CLC Constables will operate in accordance with the CLC Constable Coordinator Panel, the Common Law and your inherent birth rights.

Additional Considerations

Recruitment Policy

19 The proposed recruitment policy may be counterproductive and potentially problematical. Areas to be scrutinised are:

- Lack of credibility if called to give evidence under the current judiciary when the background of the CLC Constable will become subject to advance disclosure.
- The potential for mainstream media to discredit CLC Constables if a volunteer has been previously convicted of serious crime. Especially offences of a violent, sexual or racial nature.
- The ease in which professional protagonists of no real political or moral commitment can become a CLC Constable. Thus, facilitating their personal agenda of instigating confrontation, violence and public disorder.

Litigation

20 It may be appropriate to explore the likelihood of the CLC Constable Co-ordinator Panel becoming the subject of civil litigation. It may be alleged that a CLC Constable who has behaved inappropriately has done so under the authority of the CLC Constable Coordinator Panel and as their agent or representative. This could lead to civil action being taken against the CLC Constable individually and or the CLC Constable Co-ordinator Panel.

21 Given the propensity police officers have for claiming damages (supported & funded by the Police Federation) it may be remiss to ignore this possibility. Given the nature of the CLC Constable profile I feel assured that the powers that be within the police services are more than capable of making spurious and politically motivated allegations.



Conclusion

22 We believe that the concept of CLC Constables is workable and proportionate. They will offer a high profile and a positive image to the people.

23 They will draw attention to, and publicly promote the aims and objectives of the Common Law Court and the CLC Constable Co-ordinator Panel.

24 The concept has substance and is easily presentable to prospective candidates via existing methodologies.

25 Training is not an issue as we are more than capable of authoring a comprehensive training regime. Suitably qualified persons are already established supporters of the concept and will be welcome additions to all aspects of the process.

CLC Constable Overview

Opportunity

26 The combination of the high-profile image of CLC Constables and the common law courts will only serve to enhance the reputation and credibility of the CLC Constable and its wider agenda.

27 The professionalism of the CLC Constables and robust evidencing protocols will undoubtedly result in convictions against the principal protagonists and will again serve as a springboard for those inside the organisations to question their loyalty.

28 Our ceaseless attrition and successes against the lawbreakers will grow in momentum, and slowly change will be achieved. With each change our strategies and policies can expand and the CLC Constable Coordinator Panel will become more empowered.

29 The opportunities are limitless; people will start to elect to have their cases of civil and contract disputes heard by the common law courts. Avoiding the unnecessary expenditures and self-serving purposes of the establishment judiciary.

Promotion & Recruitment

30 The concept and proposal have already been circulated via multiple sources and has received incredibly positive feedback. As stated, several ex-police officers, recently retired police officers and some serving police officers have committed to direct involvement. We already have an experienced disclosure officer in place to handle the security and continuity of evidence.

31 Additional methodologies are:

- Direct link from websites' home pages to dedicated CLC Constable site
- Opportunities for promotion via radio (two interviews already completed)



- Association with alternative media web sites, agreement to publish articles and links to dedicated CLC Constable site
- In negotiation with mainstream media contacts to obtain coverage
- Presentations at independently hosted events
- Specialist Transmedia broadcasts to multiple platforms identified as sympathetic to the cause.

32 Candidates will be able to submit applications for participation from the dedicated website or via direct email. A link to downloadable training materials will be sent to every candidate 2 weeks prior to their attendance at a training venue (where possible last minute bookings may have less time). Additional distance learning training materials will become available as the organisation progresses to enhanced responsibilities and objectives.

Eligibility

33 The precise details for eligibility have yet to be completely ratified, specifically in relation to volunteer's possessive of serious criminal conviction. Risk assessments for individuals will be made on a case by case scenario.

34 All UK citizens over the age of 18 are welcome regardless of sex, disability, ethnicity, religious belief or any other factor. It is stipulated that all volunteers are fluent in English and are capable of providing a written or video statement if disability issues impede writing ability.

Uniform

35 CLC Constables will be provided with a basic uniform comprising of cargo style trousers, polo shirt with CLC Logo, Jacket with CLC Logo, a cap with badge and a Constable ID card.

36 They will not carry any article intended for restraint, offensive or defensive weaponry or any article that may be construed as an adapted or intended offensive weapon, i.e. 6-cell torch.

Additional Information

37 The following areas of additional information are still subject to peer review and discussion and until agreed may be subject to change:

- Operational deployment to be no less than 5.
- One senior CLC Constable to be present at a ratio of no greater than 15/1.
- One dedicated video evidence Constable to be present at deployments between 5 & 10 CLC Constables, ratio to be maintained thereafter per establishment of 10's or part there of, i.e. 11- 20 PC's = 2 Video Operatives, etc.
- Provision and costing of video and audio equipment.
- Letters of information to every Chief Constable and Police Commissioner detailing common law rights and stating intend to exercise them and our right to film police officers in public areas.
- Location and funding of disclosure and evidence security venue.



- All CLC Constables to be bonded (insured) against claims for damage etc.
- Equipment costing and funding reflective jackets (Essential H&S requirement).



Outline of Training - Day One - Home Study

- 1 Introduction to the Principles:
 - Using an open book format, answer the CLC Test Paper Questions provided at the back of this training manual

- 2 Appreciation of Common Law and its positioning with Statute Law; Watch the following videos:
 - YouTube (<https://youtube.com/watch?v=ME7K6P7hlko&feature=share>) **Meet Your Strawman!**
 - YouTube (<https://youtube.com/watch?v=OEmq3IF7oS0&feature=share>) **How To Establish Your Rights As One Of Mankind**
Where have your rights been hiding? In the last place you'd ever think to look.
 - YouTube (<https://youtube.com/watch?v=BB0eKy7y6pg&feature=share>) **Why The 'Government' Can NEVER Take Away Your Rights**
Sir Stephen Laws says what??? "Human Rights laws should be suspended to safeguard the easing of lockdown." Well good! Good riddance to Human Rights
 - YouTube (<https://youtube.com/watch?v=A3yVmY3dABg&feature=share>) **What It Means To Be A Free Man/Woman**
The Emperor has no clothes. Time to stand up for yourself. For a full understanding of law common to i and the law for mankind which is gifted to us, we offer...
 - YouTube (https://youtube.com/watch?v=xK4_GegNnF8&feature=share) **How to EXERCISE YOUR RIGHTS during the LOCKDOWN**
Never before in history have our rights been so comprehensively attacked as they are being right now. When we don't exercise our rights, someone else will ex...

- 3 The Role of the Peace Constable:
 - In medieval law, a constable was a high functionary under the French and English kings. The importance and dignity of this position was second only to that of the monarch. The constable led the royal armies and was cognizant of all military matters, exercising both civil and military jurisdiction. It was also his duty to conserve the peace of the nation.
 - In English law, a constable was a public civil officer whose general duty was to maintain the peace within his district, although he was frequently charged with additional obligations. "High," "petty," and "special" constables formerly existed.



- Today, the police have since mostly assumed the functions of officers; however, they have become increasingly influenced by corporate entities. The term of office and removal therefrom are, these days, usually governed by statutory constitutions, rules and statutes. A basis for removal may reside in neglect of duty defined by those rules rather than any neglect of duty towards the people. We now even see various privately funded police, patrolling in uniforms and marked vehicles, paid to do the bidding of a small group of wealthy residents; as such they are acting as a paid employee of the few in total contrast to their original function as a protector of the people. Modern 'policing' by officers has resulted in government and even private directives, diverting the focus of a constable's service to the people in favour of serving the few with inequitable control.
- A true constable has the status of peace officer, an individual designated by the people to maintain the peace and arrest individuals guilty or suspected of crime. The CLC Constable must yield to the superior authority of a sheriff and the Common Law Court.
- Service of process—the delivering of a summons which informs an individual that he or she is a defendant in a lawsuit— this is an important function of a constable. Common Law confers the power to serve process. The CLC Constable executes the process of the Common Law Court.
- Miscellaneous duties assigned to CLC Constables include the custody of juries, attendance at criminal Court sessions, and the service of writs—Court orders requiring the performance of a specified act or giving authority to have it done.

4 Current situation and need for compliance with Best Practice guidelines to avoid arrest and charges of various natures being brought against CLC Constables.

5 A Peace Keeper approach, CL Constables are there to ensure rights are kept in line with the Common Law and as such that Police are operating true to their Constable's Oath:

English Oath Police

I do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will well and truly serve the Queen in the office of constable, with fairness, integrity, diligence and impartiality, upholding fundamental human rights and according equal respect to all people; and that I will, to the best of my power, cause the peace to be kept and preserved and prevent all offences against people and property; and that while I continue to hold the said office I will to the best of my skill and knowledge discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to law.

6 British Law; Common Law, Statute Law:

- Statutory Laws
- What is a Summary Offence?
- Examples of summary only offences include:



- Shoplifting (Section 22A (1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980)
 - Common assault (Section 39 Criminal Justice Act 1988)

 - Driving without insurance (Section 143 of the Road Traffic Act 1988)
 - Criminal damage, where the damage is worth less than £5000 (Section 22 of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980)
- What is an indictable offence?
 - Indictable offences include:
 - Murder (common law)
 - Manslaughter (common law)
 - Kidnapping (common law)
 - Rape (Section 1 Sexual Offences Act)
 - Robbery (Section 8(1) of the Theft Act 1968 Act)
 - Administering Poison or Wounding with the Intent to Murder (Section 11 Offences against the Person Act 1861)

 - Either way offences determined by level or severity of crime.

The Law and CLC Rank Structure

Rank Structure

All CLC Constables will be ultimately accountable to the CLC Constable Co-ordinator Panel and operate under their authority. The rank structure will remain simple with only three levels of authority.

- 1 Peace Constable.
- 2 Senior Peace Constable.
- 3 Area Co-ordinator.



Outline of Training - Day Two

1 The training materials will cover all areas of knowledge required to undertake the role of a CLC Constable. These include the following:

- Informative input (Common Law)
- Operational and procedural knowledge
- Statement writing, evidential rules and relevance,
- Types of evidence, points to prove (offence evidencing)
- Common law offences and rights (right to self-defence common law & Section 3 Criminal Law Act – Proportionality)
- Various aspects of statute law and powers of arrest (common and statute law).
- Conflict resolution.
- Tactical communications.

Conflict Management

2 There is no magic formula that can be applied to the management of conflict. There are several critical areas that will influence the likelihood of an agreeable and peaceful solution.

3 The following attributes are necessary:

- Rapport.
- Pace and Lead.
- Strict compliance with the law - and importantly - ***'Impartiality'***
- An ability to understand and accurately evaluate a situation.

Using questions

- To gain understanding.
- To maintain your individual safety and the safety of your fellows by using tactical communication skills.

4 Arrest Procedure:

- Record of arrest.
- Booking into custody.
- Placement of detainees.
- Necessity to detain.
- Detention not authorised.
- Actions.
- Risk assessment.
- Use of Force – Common Law and Statute Law.
- Police and Criminal Evidence Act – Section 3.
- Public Order Act Offences.
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5 Self Defence:

- Definitions.
- Offensive Weapon.
- Weapon of offence.

This is when an item is not an offensive weapon by definition but is used as a weapon. For example, picking up a rock, a plank of wood or a scaffold pole to use as a weapon makes it a weapon of offence. As these things are naturally, they are not offensive weapons per se, but they become weapons of offence if used as a weapon against a person.

- Offences Against the Person Act Offences.
- Resist Police and Designated Persons Offences.
- Police Reform Act 2002.
- Counter Terrorism Act – Police Powers.
- Rules of Evidence (Video presentation actual events).
- Chain of Custody.
- Conflict Resolution.
- Media Strategy.
- Health and Safety.

6 Another specific topic which needs to be tailored to suit what the CLC Constables need to know – huge subject but we can glean info from the HS Executive strategies that would apply to the area of work of the CLC Constables – a lot of it is common sense but we can use the HSE as a template for any situations a CLC Constable would deal with.



BEHAVIOURAL CHECKLIST PEACE CONSTABLES CLC

Day 1

Prior knowledge proved by completion of open book test paper to include the following:

Constructs+	1	2	3	4	5
Demonstrate Knowledge of:					
Summary Offences:					
Shoplifting (Section 22A(l) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980)					
Common assault (Section 39 Criminal Justice Act 1988)					
Driving without insurance (Section 143 of the Road Traffic Act 1988)					
Criminal damage, where the damage is worth less than £5000 (Section 22 of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980)					
Indictable Offences:					
Murder (common law)					
Manslaughter {common law}					
Kidnapping (common law)					
Rape (Section 1 Sexual Offences Act)					
Robbery {Section 8(1) of the Theft Act 1968 Act}					
Administering p oison or wounding with the Intent to m urder (Section 11 Offences against the Person Act 1861)					
Theft					
Assault					
Robbery					
Either Way Offences					
Operating					
Procedures					
Create and write a statement applying evidential and relevance rules					
Types of evidence, points to prove (offence evidencing)					
Common law offences and rights {right to self-defence common law & Section 3 Criminal Law Act - Proportionality)					
Various aspects of statute law and powers of arrest (common and statute law)					
Conflict resolution					
Tactical communications					
Health & Safety - Risk assessment fully complete					
Demonstrate the following:					
Conflict Resolution:					
Strict compliance with law					
The ability to understand and accurately evaluate a situation					



An ability to build personal relationships and educate					
Maintain your individual safety and the safety of your fellows by using tactical communication skills					
Arrest Procedure:					
Record of arrest					
Booking into custody					
Placement of detainees					
Necessity to detain					
Detention not authorised					
Active risk assessment					
Use of force - Common Law and Statute Law					
Police and Criminal Evidence Act – (Section 3)					
Public Order Act Offences					
Self Defence					
Offences Against the Person Act Offences					
Resist Police and Designated Persons Offences					
Police Reform Act 2002					
Counter Terrorism Act- Police Powers					
Rules of Evidence (Video presentation actual events)					
Chain of Custody					
Conflict Resolution					
Media Strategy					
Health and Safety					
Common Law Topics					
Bear witness at any court					
Demonstrate 4 E's					
The process of taking evidence					



Skills as Strategies

Trained Face to Face and Tested practically Day 2

Constructs	1	2	3	4	5
Attend the Following Incidents in defence of the public:					
Bailiffs					
Council Employees					
Police Officers					
Observe any actions and ensure the CLC is lawful					
Protect members property by lawful means					
Accurately record all situations					
Avoid any interference with lawful acts of police					
Co- exist with current police force					
Operate under independent oath from crown or parliament					
Uphold the constitution and keep the peace					
Defend self and bear arms when requested					
Wear a distinctive uniform and be accountable					
Carry an ID card for authority under CL					
Enforce an arrest any person/s					
Be accountable according to common law					
Undertake a criminal record check at enhanced level					
Follow lawful orders of the local commander					
Stand to defend rallies and protests					
Use CL language as taught					
Maintain stance as CLC					
Carry out the task to completion using CL					
Be prepared to stand at short notice as called by the co-ordinator					
Take feedback and integrate it					
Maintain a log of activity					



Training Structure and Timings - CLC Face to Face Training

Date/Time	Event	Remarks
	Delegates arrive in accommodation	Under own arrangements
Day 2		
0930hrs	Delegates meet at training venue	Introduction and confirmation of knowledge test
0945hrs	Open training	Set intentions and expectations
1100hrs	Break	
1115hrs	Training	Strategies Bailiffs, Council, Police
1230hrs	Lunch	
1315hrs	Training	Protect Protests, Quarantine
1530hrs	Break	
1545hrs	Training	Refine strategies
1800hrs	Training closes	
2000hrs	Training Overrun	Refine strategies/AOB

Note:

Resources required

- Flipchart or whiteboard.
- Projection screen.
- Projector.
- Sound system.
- Manual.
- Handouts.
- Video resources CLC Website.
- Pens and spare paper.



Example Strategy

How to avoid making joinder (a contract) with Police

The following is a basic script to help you with questions the police might ask you and answers in situations where they try to make joinder with you. It is important to note, we never really know exactly what they will say, so there is an element of thinking on your feet. This is a great place to start and for you to practice with.

POLICE: we've been directed to disperse the crowds now, so we are asking everyone to leave. Are you leaving?

Public: I wish to see your warrant card

POLICE: if you're not answering my questions then I'm assuming that you're leaving so are you leaving?

Public: I would like to see your warrant card

POLICE: right so if you're not going to leave, I'm going to have to issue you with a fine. It's your choice. You're going to get a fine if you don't leave. What are you going to do?

Public: I require to see your warrant card immediately under Section 90 of The Police Act 1996 which stipulates you MUST show it if a member of public requests it.

POLICE: You don't seem to understand what I'm saying. All I'm asking is for you to leave. Do you understand?

Public: Is there a lawful obligation on me to understand?

POLICE: You're being awkward here! What's your name? **Public:** Is there a lawful obligation on me to answer your question? OR

Am I obliged to answer your question?

POLICE: Are you going to leave? **Public:** Are you operating under your oath?

POLICE: If you're not going to leave then you're breaking the law and I can fine you. **Public:** What law have I broken?

POLICE: The Coronavirus Act 2020 clearly states that people must not gather in groups of more than 2 and there are clearly more than 2 people in this gathering.



Public: The Coronavirus Act is not actually law. As you stated it is an Act and an Act only has the force of law if I consent to it and I do not give consent to it. Therefore, I have not broken any law and you have no authority to issue me with a fine for a crime I haven't committed

POLICE: I don't know what you're talking about. There is no difference between an act and a law. You have broken the law, which is why we've been given the directive to fine or arrest people.

Public: An act is only law with the consent of the governed. I do not consent so I repeat that I have not broken any law.

POLICE: I don't know about that. As far as I'm concerned, you've broken the law and I'm here to uphold the law. So, either leave or I'm fining you. What's your name?

Public: if I've broken the law then what is my crime? And for a crime there has to be a victim. Show me the victim.

POLICE: The crime is breaking the Coronavirus Act 2020 and the victims could be the hundreds of people who could be infected by this virus.

Public: So, there are no victims you can show me? So how can you accuse me of a crime when there are no victims?



Complete a Strategy for Bailiffs with responses from the CLC

What is the purpose of this strategy?

Considerations specific to this are:

Court Documents
Role of Police if involved

Strategy is as follows:

Steps:





Complete a strategy for Protests

What is the purpose of this strategy?

Considerations specific to this are:

Strategy is as follows:

Steps:





Complete a strategy for protecting property

What is the purpose of this strategy?

Considerations specific to this are:

Strategy is as follows:

Steps:





Complete a strategy for Quarantine

What is the purpose of this strategy?

Considerations specific to this are:

Strategy is as follows:

Steps:



Complete a strategy for Hospital

What is the purpose of this strategy?

Considerations specific to this are:

Strategy is as follows:

Steps:





Feedback for Focus

For the unconscious mind within 5 minutes of the activity +ve IR's

What you did that went well was.....

.....

What would make it even better next time is

.....

And overall you are a/an

.....

..... **CLC**

CLC Test Paper Questions

1. What is the difference between a living man/woman and a legal fiction?
2. What is your common law name?
3. What is your fictitious name?
4. Can you claim ownership of the legal title attached to you? How?
5. Can you claim ownership of a child's legal title? How?
6. Can you transfer your property to the jurisdiction of the CLC? How?
7. When dealing with a Police Officer, what does joinder mean?
8. When a Policeman asks if you understand, what does he mean?
9. What is legalese?
10. What is the difference between the CLC and a Statutory Court?
11. What is the difference between Common Law and Statutory Law?
12. What is the difference between driving and travelling?

13. Are fines, parking tickets etc. enforceable?
14. Are regulations, statutes, and acts of parliament applicable to all?
15. Do regulations, statutes and acts of parliament apply to business owners?
16. Do you have to pay council tax?
17. What's the difference between a Constable and an Officer?
18. What is Article 61, can you use it?
19. What is Lawful Rebellion, how does it relate to common law?
20. Can social services remove your child? Why or Why Not?

Strategy: You are walking down the street and you are stopped by a police person write down the strategy you would use for avoiding creating joinder.

Strategy Continued:

