



Common Law Courts

Great Britain & International

McLAGGAN HOUSE, 1 WURZBURG COURT, DUNDEE, DD1 2FB

10th October 2021

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

In the matter of

The People (represented by John Smith), c/o 74 Strathmore Street, Dundee, DD5 2NZ

(Plaintiffs)

v

Michael Stott, c/o 1 Poppyfields Way, Brackley, NN13 6GA

Donna-Lee Andrews, c/o trainingcoordination@protonmail.com

(Defendants)

I, John Smith on behalf of the people, submit my statement of claim against the above Defendants. The Defendants have unlawfully targeted the people and have used fraud to do so, this is a crime against the people and under common law. The Defendants have established their criminal and unlawful behaviour, in relation to the people and have failed to act honourably.

Dispute

The charges issued against the Defendants have been raised because of their fraudulent behaviour, the crime of uttering, obtaining money through deception and allows individuals to impersonate a constable.

The Defendants are also guilty of targeting the Plaintiffs to cause them harm, loss and injury and to defraud them. The Defendants, as with all men and women are subject to common law and are held accountable for their actions in their personal and private capacity.



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Alleged Wrong

The Defendants while committing crimes against the people have caused them harm, loss and injury.

The following list, although not exhaustive outlines some of the various crimes committed:

1. Although requiring approval from the CLC Panel for any issues relating to the training, none were obtained, and they continued to train unlawfully.
2. All constable training was to be done on behalf of the CLC Peace Service, constables were to be appointed as CLC Constables and would operate under the authority and jurisdiction of the Common Law Court.

The Defendants were knowingly running the training under the Guardians 300, confirming the trainers were working for the Guardians 300 and that money obtained, fraudulently was paid directly to the personal account of a Defendant.

3. The Defendants were knowingly using the training materials from the CLC Constable training without consent and were also failing to comply with the requirements for CLC Constables.
4. Despite the fact that all CLC Constables were required to complete their birth declaration on the CLC website, the Defendants were accepting individuals who had not done so and were training them.

This was a blatant breach of the CLC Constable requirements which confirmed that the Defendants were knowingly committing crimes against the people.

5. The CLC Constable training was set up as a two-day course, no permission was obtained to split it into separate courses.
6. No permission was obtained to charge a fee for training, no agreement was made regarding the income received and no permission was granted to allow these payments to be paid into a personal account for one of the Defendants.
7. The Defendants were involved with the set-up of a new website for Guardians 300 while actively training for the CLC Peace Service.

According to the trainers conducting the training, this was done so under the banner of Guardians 300, not the CLC Peace Service.



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8. Paperwork issued to the applicants stated that confirmation of their position would be given when completing the training. No confirmation was given, no details were taken to follow up (i.e., addresses) and applicants received no further updates.
9. The Defendants failed to confirm appointment of constables with the relevant paperwork.
10. The Defendants failed to obtain the relevant information to process the individuals.
11. The Defendants confirmed that they had unlawfully allowed an infiltrator to access the information that they held.
12. The Defendants had obtained limited information for the training but unlawfully refused to pass it on to the CLC Commissioners, this happened on numerous occasions despite repeated requests.
13. The Defendants cut short the training course for trainers by one third, from four and a half days to three, this was done without consent.
14. While cutting the course short without permission, the Defendants while running such a course decided to take another course on the second day, leaving the applicants with only paperwork to study.

The Defendants continued to take money for these courses despite failing to train adequately.

15. The Defendants have allowed one of their previous trainers to commit fraud while addressing statutory police officers. No action has been taken against this individual, the fraud has been allowed to stand and the impact could have had serious consequences for the CLC Peace Service and the Common Law Court.
16. When called to discuss these issues, the Defendant set up a meeting after selecting a suitable date, but he failed to attend.

The Defendant then called afterwards to arrange a zoom meeting to discuss matters but again failed to attend, no notice was given for their no show.

17. The Defendant issued a video message during which he blatantly lied when confirming that the Common Law Court and the Pursuer could not keep up with the speed of the roll out for constables.

The roll out for constables had nothing to do with the Pursuer or the Common Law Court as the Defendant had full control for the timetable for training courses and the requirement to comply with the relevant paperwork.



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18. The Common Law Court was unable to issue appropriate certification as the Defendant had failed to obtain the information, relevant photos and completed paperwork.

In addition to the criminal and fraudulent behaviour by the Defendants, they are also guilty of ignoring the authority of the people.

The Defendants are responsible for committing crimes against the people under common law, statutory law the United Nations Charter on Human Rights 1948.

Remedy Sought

An order is required to confirm that the Defendants are guilty of committing fraud, criminal behaviour, unlawful behaviour, and crimes against the people.

A further order is required to confirm that the Defendants should return all money to applicants that have paid and attended the courses run, as this had been obtained fraudulently.

It should also be confirmed that failure to comply with these orders would be a criminal offence and a crime against the people.

By operation of law, this request is necessary to provide a lawful remedy.

Signed _____

Date 29th September 2021

Case Docket Number: SOC 0040

Dundee, Scotland