



Common Law Courts

Great Britain & International

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

10th September 2021

COURT INFORMATION

Issued to Michael Stott

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)

Case Docket No. 0002a: Crimes against the people.

BE ADVISED that you are publicly charged by the People with complicity in Crimes against the People and an ongoing Criminal Conspiracy.

If you wish to dispute the charges brought against you, you will be required to submit an Affidavit of Truth, which has been duly signed and witnessed to the Common Law Court on the following e-mail address: info@commonlawcourt.com and an additional hard copy will have to be sent to the Plaintiff by recorded delivery.

Any submission made must be received no later than seven (7) days after the receipt of the Writ of Common Law Court Summons. Any such submission to the Common Law Court will be acknowledged within twenty-four (24) hours by return e-mail. Failure to receive such an acknowledgement will mean that the Common Law Court has not received the submission and that it may not be relied upon in the Common Law Court.



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Pre-Trial Conference

Should the Defendant wish to settle the case prior to the trial, they have the opportunity to contact the named Plaintiff to set up a Pre-Trial Conference, this conference must take place and be concluded no later than two (2) days before the allocated court hearing.

If agreeable, the parties concerned will be able to meet up at a venue and location, to be agreed, they will be able to take with them one witness each for this meeting and should they wish to do so, either or both parties may record the meeting.

If an agreement or settlement is not achieved, the Common Law Court will convene at the allocated time and place and the parties will then be required to present their evidence, counter evidence, and statements to the Common Law Court.

The Hearing

In relation to the Common Law Court hearing, the Defendant is summoned to appear personally. All the participants in a Common Law Court must present their own case in all the Common Law Court proceedings, since to allow another to “re-present” them would constitute a surrender of their natural rights and sovereignty. This applies both to the plaintiffs and the defendants involved in any matter before the Common Law Court.

There are, accordingly, no professional lawyers or permanent presiding judges in a Common Law Court system.

There is no restriction on the power of a Common Law Court to access any individual, place or thing, nor any limitation on the duration or rights of the Common Law Court. The Common Law Court and its Sheriff can issue Public Summonses that are binding on any individual or institution, and enforceable by the Common Law Court Sheriff, who has an unrestricted right to bring them into the Common Law Court.

The verdict of the Common Law Court Jury is final and not subject to appeal, simply because a reasonable and non-coerced group of individuals can come to the truth of any matter, on the basis of the evidence alone, possessed as they are of an inherent knowledge of right and wrong. The truth is not mutable. A defendant is either innocent or guilty; the truth is not subject to revision or reconsideration, since then it is not true.



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However, if it can be proven beyond any doubt that the Common Law Court's verdict was made unlawfully, was unduly influenced, or occurred on the basis of incomplete or faulty evidence, a Common Law Sheriff can re-open and re-try the case with a new Jury and Common Law Court officers.

In the same way, the sentence of the Common Law Court is also final and is enforced not only by the Common Law Court Sheriff but by all individuals. For the Common Law arises from and is the direct responsibility of all people, as are all its procedures. The verdict really is a declaration of the people that they will govern themselves according to their own law and decisions.

There is no restriction on the power of a Common Law Jury to impose a sentence on any individual, group or institution. The Common Law Court Adjudicator or Sheriff has no power to alter, influence or direct the original verdict or sentence of the Common Law Jury – simply to advise the Common Law Jury on lawful procedure and points of law.

Issued 29th September 2021 under the authority of John Smith (Plaintiff).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Smith', is written over a horizontal line.

John Smith
Case Docket No. 0002a
Dundee, Scotland