



## Arrest

### **Authority**

Before we can cover being arrested we need to understand authority.

It is a misconception that a policeman has authority. You have just been conditioned, from birth, to believe they have authority over you.

There is only one form of authority, and that's yours. For anyone to be able to force you to do something, you must first give them authority to do so.

This is either done through contract or a violation of someone's rights. Anything else is a crime.

A Policeman has no ability to even apply any form of authority or force onto you.

A Constable of Law can only act on due process; typically a warrant backed up an affidavit, but swears an oath to the queen, which is crown law.

### **Office of Constable**

In England and Wales those who decide to become police officers take an oath at the point of becoming a constable. The oath, or attestation, is set within the legislation of this country, and is as follows:

*“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.”*

### **Peace Constable**

A Peace Constable swears an oath to uphold common law, and protect your rights. They also must follow due process and still have no authority over you, unless you have committed a crime against another.

### **Police Creation**

The first recorded history of a police force comes from Ancient Rome, and was created by Caesar Augustus.

Called *Cohortes Urbanae*, which is Latin for *Urban Cohorts*, they were responsible for imposing the will or rule of the Emperor onto the citizens, from 63 BC – 14 AD.



The name *police* came from 1530's Middle French and the Greek word *polis*; meaning "the regulation and control of a community" which refers to the *policy* from "organized government, civil administration", which in turn dates back its origins to the Latin word *Politia*, meaning "civil administration."

Although the idea of Police date back thousands of years, and the name is derived from the title *Policy Enforcer*, the modern day UK police force was founded in 1829 when Sir Robert Peel, who was Home Secretary at the time, passed the Metropolitan Police Act.

Note: Sir Robert Peel was a freemason and by 1842 almost all Chief Inspectors were freemasons. By the early 1870's corruption was rife, with many detectives on the payroll of vicious gangs and swindlers.

The police of 1829 were founded as citizens in uniform and policed via consent: The police are the public - the public are the police. This is true today.

Sir Robert Peel quote: "The Police being the only members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence."

To allow Sir Robert Peel's police officers to enforce the law, they had to swear an oath of office to the crown.

Meaning a *Constable of Office* is an independent person, and not an employee. However a member of the police can join a union to enforce employees' rights.

Therefore a *Constable of Office* refers to the crown, hence the Queens motif displayed on all uniforms, and as Police departments are all registered business, a *Police Officer* is an employee, and displays the masonic checkerboard pattern.

Note: The Police can only deal with members of the public, as they are only public themselves.

## **Arrest**

For you to be arrested there must be a victim, and the name of the victim and the crime that you have been accused of must be known to you.

Only a Constable of Law can arrest you for breaking a law and committing a crime, not a Police officer.

A police officer can only detain, seize or apprehended a person who has committed an offence or violated policy.



## **Citizen's Arrest**

A citizen's arrest is an arrest made by a private citizen. Because the word citizen now has other connotation today, the word sovereign arrest would be better suited.

Sovereign arrest is a person who is not acting as a sworn law-enforcement official but is acting within common law.

In common law jurisdictions, the practice dates back to medieval England and the English common law, in which sheriffs encouraged ordinary people to help apprehend law breakers.

Today a living breathing man or woman can arrest another person, if they are a witness to a crime and have first-hand knowledge, however if you're going to do this then be ready to back up your claim with an affidavit, or a declaration of truth within a court of law.

Because the average person has not already sworn an oath to uphold the law the correct procedure would be as follows.

1. Tell the person you are placing them under arrest.
2. Give them notice of the crime they have committed.
3. Give them the name of the victim.
4. Notify them that you will swear an oath to this using an affidavit.

Note: If you arrest someone in this way you are now responsible for the claim.

## **Getting Arrested**

There are two ways to get arrested.

**Arrest Number 1:** By a constable of law who has probable cause.

They must have first-hand knowledge of the probable cause, they must tell you why you are being arrested, and they must tell you the name of the victim.

They are responsible for their actions if they get it wrong.

The victim must press charges or make the claim that you committed a crime against them, or the constable cannot act, as he does not have the authority to do so.

**Arrest Number 2:** By a constable of law, who will present you with a warrant, signed by a judge and backed up by a certified affidavit of the victim making the claim that you broke the law.

Anything else is kidnapping.



## **Jurisdiction**

Jurisdiction can be a complicated issue, when dealing with the legal system; however it is not when dealing with common law.

In simple terms within common law, equity law and democratic law, you just need to prove knowledge of, or show you have personnel knowledge or subject matter on the issue.

A true constable of the law, not restrained by crown law, would be able to uphold law regardless of the location of the person who has committed the crime.

Police work for corporations, and as all governments are also corporations, with their own separate policies, the police from one corporate jurisdiction cannot cross into another corporate jurisdiction.

This is easily shown within the United States of America, where the criminal needs to get across the state line.