National Liberty Alliance

Monday Night Conference Call

May 30, 2016

Topic: Militia Part 5

Questions can be e-mailed to questions@nationallibertyalliance.org

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Scripture Reading: Matthew 5: 1-12 and 38 - 48

Brent will be speaking about militia

Brent is author of the book Excellence of the Common Law

and his website is commonlawyer.com

Today unfortunately we will have to lead with some unfortunate attacks upon National Liberty Alliance and the way the leadership of National Liberty Alliance upon myself and others and the way that things are going . And one of the individuals, we had to call him up. His name is Daniel Sutton. And some others have been contacting National Liberty Alliance people who have filed a habeas corpus and has made various accusations that NLA has not been properly filing these things or filing them at all. So they made some accusations against NLA. We offered Daniel the opportunity to come on tonight on the Monday Night Call to be the first speaker right after the Scripture reading and to explain himself but he has declined. Daniel and others are claiming that National Liberty Alliance has not been filing habeas corpuses. To date, National Liberty Alliance has filed about 28 habeas corpuses. And proof of those filings can be found at nationallibertyalliance. org/filedepot click on number ten Habeas Corpus certified and you will find the front pages of all the habeas corpuses we have sent with the certified tickets and numbers. You can take those numbers and put them up at the USPS site and go to the certified page where you put the number in and it will tell you where it was sent from, who received it, what date, and what time . It is clearly not true and we have not been doing these things. We have had problems and attacks in the past . People trying to take down National Liberty Alliance. Stopping us from doing the things that we are doing.

nationallibertyalliance.org/filedepot click on number ten certified and click the download arrows to the right of each one

This week National Liberty Alliance has sent out 18 other documents on behalf of other petitioners . And we have also filed 14 documents approximately, in all 94 federal district courts.

We are very active in filing papers in the courts

And this is the pressure that we are putting on them that they need to obey the law.

Daniel and others are claiming that because we did not pay the fee then technically the habeas corpuses have not been filed. This is not true at all.

Because habeas corpuses fall under existing criminal cases which already have a case in progress. They already have their number.

Habeas Corpus has to go into a federal court because it is a due process claim.

So whatever court you are in they have that number already in process.

Once you move it into the federal court for case, violation of your right to due process, want to prove that these people have a valid claim that there are sworn affidavits against you, so you take it into the federal court. The federal court will give it it’s own number because they have numbers for every case that they have so that they can file and find these cases. We also, as the Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury have our own number. And we have connected all of our cases together with our numbers. Anything we file, we file under a particular number.

No fee is required as far as opening up and getting an index number.

Linda Palmer, who was the secretary at National Liberty Alliance , has taken positions contrary to that of National Liberty Alliance and has refused to comply with National Liberty Alliance’s positions. Her contradictory information has caused confusion and discord between National Liberty Alliance leadership and other liberty group entities. And because of these differences, these are irreconcilable differences. NLA leadership has decided to relieve her of her secretarial duties. Linda remains as a National Liberty Alliance member.

We don’t require all our members to agree with everything that we do.

But anyone who is in the leadership role must comply to the principles and the positions that National Liberty Alliance holds. Once they decide that they can no longer do that and refuses to do that then chaos comes around and we can’t continue. We had to ask her to leave.

She was a very valuable individual working with us at National Liberty Alliance.

NLA is going to send a certified letter out to Daniel Sutton.

We will file that letter.

Therefore, due to circumstances, NLA is sad to report that we are suspending the filing of all habeas corpuses until further notice.

NLA works on a shoestring budget. We are always struggling for money.

We have a tremendous amount of information. We wrote courses. We wrote books. We have posted it all up and it is all for free.

NLA depends on donations to keep us going.

NLA has seven national leaders

We look to them as advisors.

(18 min)

John passed it on to Gerard

Gerard wanted to mention the importance of the committees of safety.

Each Committee of Safety has to be designed for it’s community.

This is a Shemitah Year. It is a Jubilee of Jubilees. In the Bible that was debt forgiveness.

The people who helped to do false flag things will be thrown under the bus.

Gerard understood conspiracies all of his life and was usually able to recognize false flags.

Some who finally become aware of these false flags will go into shock.

They will go through the grief process.

That will make us vulnerable.

We need to control that and use that to empower us to never let a government ever again get into a position to run us around like that, to pull that kind of fraud off.

What stops it is the common law grand jury.

(27 min)

Gerard concluded

John continued

There is a constitutional chain of command

The chief administrator, the chief peace officer of the county is the sheriff.

He has the power and authority of posse commutates

The sheriff is the top cop. He is the constitutional officer

They have to answer to him

No where in the Constitution does such authority under a national emergency fall into the hands of the federal government. It falls into the hands of the people across America.

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Take it back to the Declaration of 76 and it says in there that Parliament , or King George, that really means that he is a member, not a member but he is part of Parliament, he lends parliament his sovereignty and parliament is then sovereign.

It says what George was doing , he was emperor in America, king in England, big difference.

One of their grievances was that they had established , England had established, the Canon Law in the neighboring province with the intension , the plan, the scheme, extending that foreign Canon Law into these colonies.

And what that was referring to , they didn’t use the word Canon Law in the Declaration but that complaint was referring to what they called the Quebec Act of Parliament. The Quebec Act established Canon Law in Quebec.

And the reason they were willing to do that was because Quebec was occupied by Frenchmen.

And French men are Roman Catholic

Quebec is a Roman Catholic province.

Because Quebec is a Roman Catholic province some people left there and went down by way of the Great Lakes and Illinois River, down the Mississippi to the swamplands of Louisiana and established

Canon Law down there. And that is why Louisiana is the only state in the United States that is not common law jurisdiction

The only civil law, and Canon Law is just another label for the law of the city, the civil law.

The only two jurisdictions in North America that are civil law are Quebec and Louisiana.

(34:55)

The reason King George wanted to extend Roman Civil Law which is the Canon Law of the Roman Church into the lower colonies was because he wanted to shut out the idea that these are common law jurisdictions.

The War for Separation was 100 percent about the common law

They wanted trial by jury which is one of the chief features of common law.

There are four militia clauses of our Constitution.

The last of those militia clauses, the foundational clause is the Second Amendment

The Second Amendment is the foundation of the structure that is part of our Constitution and it is the way things are to be done in America but haven’t been for about 175 years.

(38:09)

We have ignored the militia clauses entirely.

If we would have allowed gold and silver as legal tender in America that would have solved a lot of our problems

On the other hand if we put those four militia clauses into use so that the Second Amendment would have the powerful meaning that it is intended to have

The first militia clause of our Constitution is found in Article 1 Section 8 Clauses 15 and 16

The first militia clause of our Constitution gives Congress authority to provide a standing rule to govern the President as he decides whether or not to call forth any of the militia of the several states and to provide regulations to govern a militiaman but only when that militiaman is mustered into the service of the United States.

A militiaman is an able bodied man that is able to carry a weapon into battle.

He could be called out by the governor of his state

(40:14)

Or he could be called out by the President of the United States

Whoever calls him first.

Congress has neither direct or final power to force anyone to follow these rules and regulations that the first militia clause gives congress the authority to promulgate

Congress has the authority to legislate law

Congress has no authority whatsoever to enforce any of it’s legislation.

That is called the separation of powers.

Congress has a duty to provide regulations to govern the militiamen of the several states when mustered into the service of the United States

The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions to provide for the organizing, arming, and disciplining of the militia and for governing such part of them as might be employed in the service of the United States.

This first of the four militia clauses empowers Congress alone to set standards and rules for governing when, on what conditions, and how the President shall call forth the militia for service

And Congress’s power to do this is nondelegable.

That means that you can’t delegate it to somebody else.

Congress cannot delegate their power to set the rules and conditions governing the militia

No President of the United States has the right to decide by his own standard or lack thereof whether an invasion or a local insurrection , an uprising warrants his calling up of the militia

43:57

Congress gives the President the standard he is to use to decide whether or not he is to call out the militia to do one of three things.

Suppress insurrections

Repel invasions

Execute the laws of the Union

Now if Congress neglects to provide this standard , and it has for about 175 years, Congress, it’s members, have failed their sworn duty to our Constitution.

Congress’ duty to provide a standard for when and how to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions needs to be cast in a standing order so that in an emergency caused by any one of these three threatening events the President can act using Congress’s standard with necessary dispatch

The militia of the several states is not the National Guard

The National Guard is constitutionally unknown.

As with the Anglo Saxon king’s authority over in Britain centuries ago their authority over what they called the fyrd , that’s what they called the militia, the fyrd, the President of the United States is the sole judge using the standard Congress has provided of whether any of the three exigencies our Constitution lists requires him to call out any state militia or any part thereof.

In the past, even our federal courts have claimed authority of our Constitution to call out the militia to enforce their writs against the President of the United States.

Supreme Court Justice Taney while sitting as a federal district judge never doubted the courts authority to have federal marshals call out the state militia to enforce the writ of habeas corpus against the United States Army. Now whether or not this was constitutional, that he believed this and tried to do it, no one has ever said and no court has ever wrestled with it

Taney pondered and said the ability of the local militia to enforce the writ given the power of the

army regulars at that time, it was during the war between the northern and southern tiers of the states, and he thought that’s what needed to be done because it was a matter of habeas corpus or writ of habeas corpus and the jailer which happened to be a general officer of the United States Army

refused to comply with the petition for habeas corpus and deliver the prisoner he was holding before the court. And the court’s marshal, that is U S marshal, said the chief justice had the right to summon the posse commutates which is the local state militiamen.

He said he did have the right to aid him and seize him and bring him before the court the party he had named in the writ. A certain General Cadwalader.

And who would, when so brought, be liable for punishment by the court as a general would be liable for punishment by fine and imprisonment for contempt of court

(49:11)

But whereas in this case, the power refusing obedience was notoriously superior, Justice Taney said that the power of the U S army was notoriously superior to any power the marshal could command in the local militia, he excused the United States marshal from doing anything more than he had done.

A related common law and constitutional duty to the militiamen duty is the duty of a juryman.

A juryman in common law anciently was a special empanelling of men drawn from the militia called out under oath to investigate a public matter and render a presentment, or an indictment if a grand jury, or to hear evidence in a trial and render a verdict.

Trial jury or petit jury

That is the first militia clause. The power of Congress to do the things it’s suppose to do to set standards considering what should be done What the President should do in case of an emergency .

The second militia clause reserves to each state alone exclusive power to choose and appoint officers for it’s own militia and exclusive right to train and discipline it’s own militiamen. The federal government, the national government, the general government sitting in Washington DC has no jurisdiction to train and discipline militiamen. The second militia clause is careful to say that these powers to train and discipline the militia are not granted but reserved to each state because each state already has these powers by virtue of our common law and has never given them to any other. Simply put, because the national government has never had these powers it is impossible that it can grant them to the states.

One cannot impart what one does not possess.

If you don’t have it then you can’t give it away.

The federal government never had it.

The second militia clause says this:

Reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to discipline prescribed by Congress

The militia in colonial America said our Supreme Court, recently, in 2008, the militia in colonial America consisted of a subset of the people male, the Supreme Court continues, able bodied and within a certain age range although the militia consists of all able bodied men

The federally organized militia , the court continues, may consist of a subset of them called forth to a local place to meet a local threat

That case is DC verses Heller 554 US 570 2008

Our Constitution allots concurrent authority, that means the President and the governor of each state, over the militia of each of the states

The militia clauses empower Congress to enact rules for the organizing, arming, disciplining of the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States

The states retain the authority to appoint officers and to impose the training that Congress has set forth. Only the states have that authority to impose the training Congress has set forth.

In 1792 Congress passed the Militia Act of 1792 it’s first legislation concerning this matter of the militia.

It said this:

Every free able bodied white male citizen of the respective states resident therein

who is or shall be of age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as is herein after excepted) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia, by the Captain or Commanding Officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this Act. And it shall at all time hereafter be the duty of every such Captain or Commanding Officer of a company, to enroll every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of 18 years, or being at the age of 18 years, and under the age of 45 years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall without delay notify such citizen of the said enrollment, by the proper non-commissioned Officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved.

That every citizen, so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder-horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service, except, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack.

Later Congress’ Militia Act of 1903 said the common law militia is always in one of two postures: it is either unorganized embracing all able bodied males between the ages of 17 and 45 and then it excepted armed force regulars, certain officials and others according to 10 USC Section 311

They were excepted from service for various reasons

If you were able bodied between the ages of 17 and 45 and you could not find an exception in the law, when they called you out then you better show up or face the penalty

Brent left off at this point and John opened it up for questions.

(1 hr 3 min)

CALLERS

(1 hr 11 min)

Caller 1: Ann from New Mexico

On FaceBook there is a lot about Obama bringing in Muslims and taking over our country

Brent responded that the Governors, the Attorney Generals of the States, the Sheriffs are very important.

These folks are responsive and they are beginning to see

People don’t have the respect they did have, just out of good order. It’s not there any more.

The story of Chief Fin: Chief Aviation Ordinanceman Fin The first recipient of a medal of honor when World War II began.

(1:12:25)

He worked at a school there teaching young sailors how to operate a 50 caliber machine guns on airplanes. He was an air gunner.

It was on a Sunday morning and Chief Fin heard rifle fire and machine gun fire and a racket and someone came to his door and banged on his door and said you got to get down to the airfield right away.

Pearl Harbor was on one side and he was at the airfield on the other side.

In order for the Jap planes to get to Pearl Harbor they came right over that airfield on the other side and through a pass there in the mountains , they didn’t come in from the ocean. As they came over the other airfield they bombed. When they got to the airfield there was chaos. His boys that were in his class were there. Some of them had duty that day. They were trying to wrestle guns out of airplanes while they were burning. He took one of the guns, a 50 caliber machine gun, and he set it up on a pipe, on a stand that he used to set the gun on when he instructed the students. He set one of the guns up and he began shooting at these planes as they flew over. He said later that he always taught his students that you could never hit a fighterplane from the ground with a 50 caliber machine gun because they run 350 miles an hour and so you just can’t hit them.

And he started firing at these planes

And he fired at them all of the time for two hours.

He was pierced with bullets and shrapnel 21 times

He said later he himself said he never hit one plane never scored one hit

He certainly didn’t knock any planes out of the sky

But he received a medal of honor and the reason he received the medal of honor was not because he devastated the enemy. He did no devastation to the enemy.

But he received it because he was faithful to his duty.

Faithful to his post.

He lived to be about 102.

God does not bless brains

He does not bless people being clever.

He blesses faithfulness.

Say no when people tell you to be part of their perversions and their sicknesses.

(1:15:45)

Caller asked if we should be calling our governor and attorney general to get Obama out of there before he causes more damage.

Brent responded: No, the first thing that you should do , if you have children in school, get them out. That is the first thing that you should do.

Now if you don’t have children in school, you don’t need to be calling the governor and telling him to get Obama out. NO. That is not the answer either. That is Congress’s job and they clearly are not going to do that. The only way to get his out is through impeachment.

That is not going to happen.

No. You just call the state governors and tell them to stand fast and follow the law.

They are saying we are not going to give you any more money if you don’t let boys and girls shower together. That is what they are saying right now. Twelve states have said NO

They need to say No we are not going to follow your lawless directives.

And we don’t care about the money

They want the money and they want to disobey the directive too.

They are wasting their time because the federal courts have proven that they support this madness. Just say NO

We have to say no to lawlessness

The remedy to lawlessness is law.

The minority makes the difference. It is never the majority.

The majority is probably always wrong.

It is the minority that makes the difference.

That is what the Bible teaches.

It is the Remnant.

If anything good happens it is because you just say no I am not going along with this

I am not going along with this madness

Getting rid of the fellow in the White House is not going to do it.

The state officials in the state level, the sheriffs, the attorney generals of the state, the governors, the legislators calmly but firmly say no we are not part of the madness

We are the state of whatever and we do it this way here and we don’t want your money.

And that means that sheriffs don’t take the money, the millions of dollars that they take to house federal prisoners

If sheriffs didn’t take the millions of dollars they do take to house federal prisoners then the feds would have no control over the sheriffs The federal prisons wouldn’t be full

The state officials locally and the county officials need to say no

No we are not going to issue marriage licenses to men who want to get married

Don’t tell Congress to get rid of the President. Just say NO

John added that the ultimate NO is Jury Nullification.

Caller 2: North Carolina no response

Caller 3: Debbie Ohio

This is a scenario:

The President is lawless

The President gives lawless orders to the militia

What does the militia do then?

That is why the militia is called the militia of the several states

That is why the governors have concurrent power

If the governors are sharp and see something coming then they will call the militia first.

It is whoever calls the militia first then they have power over them.

The officers of the militia are not appointed by the President as in the military

The state appoints the militia officers

It is not a federal militia

Unlawful orders are no orders at all

The militiamen understand that.

Gerard added that the COS (committees of safety) can call them out too

Caller 4 Fred from California

How do you prosecute a governor for treason when he doesn’t back up the Constitution?

Brent responded that the first thing that you got to determine is “what is treason?”

(1:23:22)

Our Constitution makes a point of defining treason

Treason against the state of California is a different matter entirely

Each of the states has it’s own standard for treason

The one for the Constitution of the United States is : giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Then you have to ask who is the enemy?

The enemy is whoever Congress declares war against.

Congress has the power to declare the enemy and define the enemy.

That’s why the United States hasn’t declared war since World War II
That way nobody who is responsible for these wars can be prosecuted for treason.

Caller said that America declared war on the people of America, that is not the Patriot Act, but it goes back to the war powers act and trading with the enemy , at that point in time, they called us the enemy. So since we are the enemy , maybe we should start our own militia.

Brent said you don’t have to start your own militia you already got your own militia and you may be a member But as far as what I am talking about treason it is important that we recognize that the United States Constitution has defined treason

Being lawless is not treason

There is no country in the world that doesn’t have capital punishment for treason.

Treason has always been deemed as the highest of high crimes.

Treason is worthy of death

Treason can relegate a person’s country over to the enemy in total destruction.

(1:27:49)

Caller 5: Jeremiah from California

The governor is responsible for state actions.

Local actions translate to state actions because they are counties and arms of the state at a local level

Therefore the governor should be reported on by the grand jury and at least investigated based on case law People v Superior Court of Santa Barbara County 1975

A grand jury is not a completely freewheeling entity separate and distinct from the judicial branch. The grand jury serves as an integral part of the court system subject to the court’s general supervision. However the grand jury enjoys full independence when investigating and reporting on activities of local government.

We rely on judge made law because judge made law is the common law especially when we refer back to the common law of the king’s courts which was made by the royal justices from the mass of customary law of the realm and became the common law of England.

The Tenth Amendment of the Constitution provides that powers not enumerated delegated to the United States or prohibited to them by the states are reserved by the states and by the people.

 John asked the caller if he said that there is no grand jury on the federal level.

Called did not intend on that.

Caller reiterated According to case law People v Superior Court of Santa Barbara County 1975: the grand jury enjoys full independence when investigating and reporting on activities of local government. Which the governor of the state is responsible for

John said that a grand jury is required for an indictment

Brent added that judge made law is not the common law

Sometimes the judges are wrong

That is not the common law

The common law is that which persists

Anything that is not consonant and consistent with the Word of God written is not part of our common law.

There has never been a time when the tenants of Christianity as the Bible teaches them have not been at the foundation of our common law.

Today it is taught that the judges are everything and that their pronouncements are the common law. That is false.

We follow precedent in our common law tradition for a very important reason.

Because it brings order and there is wisdom in the judges wresting with case by case

Caller 6: Debbie from Ohio

Our government is actually a corporation.

What effect does that have on the militia?

Brent responded that it shouldn’t have any effect.

Government in America has always been viewed as a corporation.

That is nothing new.

There are many things including the United States government and state governments and even county governments that the law views as corporations even though they have no corporation papers and no bylaws and never really incorporated themselves. That is done because of legal necessity. The problem is that it makes things appear to be a faceless bureaucracy .

The welfare system isn’t broke

The people are just evil that are in it.

People are evil Not things

Guns are not evil Guns are just things. They don’t have minds, wills , or emotions

Things are not evil

Bureaucracies are not evil

The system is not evil

Marijuana is not evil

It is the people that abuse drugs that are evil.

Governments are not evil

Men are evil

Caller 7 Carla from Florida

Is the ecclesiastical law still effective or null and void?

If using an EDP Ecclesiastical Depot would be instrumental or effective within the courts.

No if you said this is Ecclesiastical Law and you were trying to use it, I doubt if you would get anywhere.

The Ecclesiastical Law and Canon Law are pretty much the same thing.

The Ecclesiastical Law of England was the Canon Law

In the Puritan colonies they didn’t even allow equity

It was all common law

In Massachusetts they used only the Bible

They took the statutes right out of the Bible

They didn’t want Canon Law because Canon Law was the Code of Justinian

There is one country in the world that takes the Canon Law just as it is and makes it the law of their country.

The country of Ethiopia takes the Canon Law and makes it the law of their country.

The law that Hitler operated under and the law that Nazi Germany and the law all the communist countries have operated under were operating under the Code of Justinian.

That code gives absolute unappealable power in one man or a combination of men

The Church of Rome is not the people that go to church

Their doctrine says that the Church of Rome is the priesthood.

Fundamentally in America we see today four forms of the law of the city, the Code of Justinian:

1) We have it in our military The law of the city is for absolute control You need absolute control of military men in the field. We have the Uniform Code of Justice.

 We have military law.

 2) We have admiralty law. Obedience to order is necessary. You need immediate obedience.

 3) You have the Canon law of the church. That is a prominent one in the world today.

1. Our own common law country is called courts of equity

Brent will be back next week

Gerard took over

(1 hr 45 min)

Caller 8: British Columbia

How can he do something in Vancouver Columbia to support NLA?

There is a lot of common law in Canada.

Caller is alone and has no support and could be put in jail.

He knows people who tried to do things in common law and they put them in jail and threw away the keys

Every government gets overhanded

You should start a COS (Committee of Safety)

Get support in your community

He is just across the border from Washington State He would like to meet up with them for direction.

If they are having meetings you could certainly go over there.

Also use the NLA site to take our courses.

Look at meetup.com and look at liberty groups there

Look to the meetup groups and see if there is anyone around locally and then you can start a Committee of Safety

You don’t want to go into court alone It is very intimidating

Caller 9: Michigan Jan

Brent was not able to locate my contact information request

Could John skype his phone number to caller

John told caller to drop his phone number into John’s skype and John will drop it into Brent’s skype Then Brent will be able to get ahold of you

The chief judge in Michigan dismissed his case that is misfiled with the miscellaneous number

Gerard said that that’s interesting we should look at that and see what they did.

One of the things that they haven’t been doing is that they haven’t been responding

These guys are ready to put a monetary judgment on the caller.

Caller 10: Kansas Jan

Why is the NLA not filing Writs of Habeas Corpus any more?

Caller understands that there was a problem with somebody making accusations.

They are not accepting them and they are not putting them in and they are considering this stuff a threat to the court under the NDAA so we have to push the ones in that we have but we don’t want any more until we resolve it.

We don’t have the manpower right now to do all of these things.

We need someone with the ability to prepare them

Another factor is money

We don’t ask people for money to do them

We request a donation to help offset the cost

We have never charged for anything

The fact that they are ignoring habeas corpuses is frightening because it is a violation of due process. It is the essence of freedom

If you don’t have due process and you don’t have the authority and the power of habeas corpus then you might as well throw the entire Bill of Rights out because without due process you don’t have anything.

Caller referred to an article from May 4th in the Intercept Gutting Habeas Corpus. It is an eleven page article.

It is a matter of reaching critical mass before anything can be done.

NLA has had successes where people have been released from prison.

When we get to the other side all of these habeas corpuses will automatically become effective.

Caller 11: Female caller wanted to ask a general question

She went to court regarding a camera traffic ticket

She disputed the validity of the camera

The judge introduced a camera technician’s report on behalf of the state

She objected to the judge acting as a witness, lawyer , and judge

The technician’s report was alleged to be certified and it was not notarized

He did not dismiss the ticket

She brought in previous decisions that showed when the technician’s report is not notarized then it is invalid

She appealed the decision and lost

Where can she file a complaint about this lawlessness?

Article 78 is like a Mandamus

You could pay it and it would be over

You could fight it if you want to fight it

Don’t get yourself in jail over it.

These courts are evil and you are looking for justice

They Bible says why do you go into their courts looking for justice?

The only other thing you could do is you could put it into judicial complaint because obviously he did not follow the law

They could still try to throw you in jail if they hold you in contempt.

You are in an evil court with evil people doing evil things.

You could sue the judge personally.

You have to know how to fight it in court You have to know how to file the papers

(2:14)

Caller 12: Harley from Vermont

Last summer they had a people’s grand jury in England over a foreclosure.

They couldn’t enforce it

They don’t have sheriffs

It is a Universal Community Trust

In Canada they lost their national bank around 1970

Rocco Galati fought a hard battle with them and is still fighting

Brent said that if you put us back on real money , that’s half the battle.

They cancelled out his Supreme Court appeal They dismissed his case

He has 6 youtube video Earth Geek on YouTube

He wants to put this in the public eye He will talk about jury nullification

John has a side note for the previous caller with the camera traffic ticket

John went to google and put in license plate spray and he came up with a license plate camera blocker

Gerard cautioned Harley that they do arrest people who talk about jury nullification

John’s advice was good: to use Supreme Court rulings

If you put it in a paper then they can’t get you for contempt of court.

Your entire battle in court should always be on paper

If you lost your home and property then the key thing here is due process

The key thing is to get to the other side Once we get to the other side then people will be able to get their restitution and get their justice

Caller 13: North Carolina Derrick

Title 28 in the US Codes the only jurisdiction referred to the United States District courts is civil. They have no criminal jurisdiction.

The only criminal jurisdiction that the caller found was Title 50 which is War and Defense.

Title 28 Section 1331

It gives jurisdiction to civil cases under the Constitution the laws and treaties

There is no criminal jurisdiction on the federal level

In all of Title 28 there is no jurisdiction given to district courts for criminal jurisdiction.

Article 3 section 1

The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made…

We don’t give any merit to the fiction

Caller 14: Maryland Jeff and Don

Caller has several federal cases pending

He does represent himself

Caller talked about the fraud

We never gave them the authority

They violated the Constitution

The Preamble lays out the purpose of government

We the people of the United States, 1) in order to form a more perfect union, 2) establish justice, 3) insure domestic tranquility, 4) provide for the common defense, 5) promote the general welfare, and 6) secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Everything that government does they have to be fulfilling one of the six points