National Liberty Alliance

Monday Night Conference Call

September 3, 2018

Doesn’t look like many are going to show up tonight

We only got a few people in the room

We will go into a Q & A so if anybody has any questions or comments

we can talk

Question or Comment 1:

Kelly from Ohio

She needs assistance with a federal habeas corpus

Is there anyone who can assist with that?

We were doing habeas corpuses and we’d like to go back to that but we need some volunteers to help We need someone who may have had a paralegal background

John has laid out the process for a habeas corpus

Our federal case going in this case is really very involved

We’re suing the judiciary

We’re suing the United States Supreme Court

We’re suing the Judiciary Committee in both the Senate and the Congress of the United States

and the BAR Association

Our intention is to be able to get a court of record and to maintain that court of record

I’d like to get back to habeas corpuses

Maybe in a couple of weeks and we get this case going and we get ahold of some people that got a paralegal background we could do this

Right now John is sweeping through USC 18 and he is finding all the way through this this has a special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States and they define it

in Subsection 7 of USC Title 18

Under Subsection 5 it defines the United States

The question is can we assist with habeas corpuses?

We’re going to do it from the standpoint of the Grand Jury

USC 18 is Law of the Sea and not Law of the Land

John also found some interesting things in USC 26

In Subsection 5 The United States Defined it says

“The term ‘United States’, as used in this title in a territorial sense, includes all places and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States except the Canal Zone”

In subsection 7 which is pretty lengthy I will give some highlighted points:

# “18 U.S. Code § 7 - Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States defined

The term “special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the [United States](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-2032517217-1912303260&term_occur=16&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7)”, as used in this title, includes:

**(1)**

The high seas

**(2)**

Any vessel registered, licensed, or enrolled under the laws of the [United States](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-2032517217-1912303260&term_occur=21&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7), and being on a voyage upon the waters of any of the Great Lakes, or any of the waters

**(3)**

Any lands reserved or acquired for the use of the [United States](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-2032517217-1912303260&term_occur=22&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7)

**(4)**

Any island, rock, or key containing deposits of guano

**(5)**

Any aircraft belonging in whole or in part to the [United States](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-2032517217-1912303260&term_occur=25&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7), or any citizen thereof

**(6)**

Any vehicle used or designed for flight or navigation in space

**(7)**

Any place outside the jurisdiction of any nation with respect to an [offense](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-1548815702-833647311&term_occur=9&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7) by or against a [national of the United States](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-503460309-1445563650&term_occur=1&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7).

**(8)**

To the extent permitted by international law, any foreign vessel during a voyage having a scheduled departure from or arrival in the [United States](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-2032517217-1912303260&term_occur=29&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7)

**(9)**With respect to [offenses](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-1548815702-833647311&term_occur=10&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7) committed by or against a [national of the United States](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-503460309-1445563650&term_occur=3&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7) as that term is used in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act—

**(A)**

the premises of [United States](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-2032517217-1912303260&term_occur=30&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7) diplomatic, consular, military or other [United States](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=18-USC-2032517217-1912303260&term_occur=31&term_src=title:18:part:I:chapter:1:section:7)Government missions or entities in foreign States”

There is another place where it says that US 18 is not law

It appears that US 18 is not the Law of the Land

Inside US 18 has the Penal Code

The Penal Code is not constitutional It’s not the Law of the Land

There are 54 USC Titles

One is reserved so there is actually 53

There’s 53 titles

Amongst them is USC 18 which seems to be maritime

USC 26 inside USC 26 it also says that USC 26 is not law

If the individual that is incarcerated was brought in under Title 18 which is the penal code then it’s null and void It’s not the Law of the Land They never received due process and it’s repugnant to the Constitution

Caller needs immediate assistance with a habeas corpus

John suggests that she talk to him in two weeks and we will see where we can go

The charges were unauthorized use of property and tampering with records

Her cousins are incarcerated

They are appealing their case

Their case is pertaining to adverse possession of property

They were in the process of adversely possessing the property

They filed a quiet title

The court didn’t have probable cause to bring the case

They had it in civil court It was converted

They went through trial None of their constitutional rights were allowed

They stripped them of their rights

They do that all the time They silence you They prevent evidence

Talk to John in two weeks

We will see where we are at at that point

John is totally focused in on getting the federal case together

And he is researching USC titles

The reason why we’re suing the United States Supreme Court is because it’s their job to oversee this They know what’s going on

They should have stopped this a long time ago

All these problems going on in the federal district courts they have a duty all that this is going on is subversion against the United States of America

They’re aware of it very much aware of it

We are working on this case

Try talking to us in a couple of weeks and we will see where it goes

(24:14)

Question or Comment 2:

Noble from Virginia

He has a possession charge

possession of marijuana

It will be October or November in the supreme court

He had less than a gram and it wasn’t on him

It was in his vehicle that he was walking up to

It was at a gas station He went inside the convenience store

And he came back

He walked his friend to her side

He said “I don’t contract with you”

They detained him

The cops don’t understand when you say you don’t contract with them

Next time you might want to be polite and see what they want

If they want to search the car say “No”

Unless they got reason then they can’t search the car

He said that he smelled marijuana and that was probable cause

It is ridiculous that people would be arrested for marijuana

Maybe if they were dealing it then that could be a questionable problem

If it were legalized then we would do away with all of the crime

and all of the problems with marijuana

We need to teach the children right from wrong

Give them morals and principles

It’s a state charge not a federal charge

How do I get my remedy?

I have a constitutional lawyer

They’re not charging flesh and blood they’re charging a male a person place or thing

I’m a man not a person

All the things that you’re going through is not going to work

Most of these people don’t understand what you’re talking about

Go into the constitution of your state and see if the county court is addressed as a court of record

You’re in a county court You need to find out if that is a court of record You will find that in your state constitution

If it is not a court of record You are making a special appearance

Caller said under duress non resident non alien appearing in such and such a name

John said Don’t get into all of that

A lot of people on the internet are teaching that and it is correct

They are correct in what they’re saying

But it’s not going to do anything for you and it’s going to agitate them more

Caller got put in contempt for it

You want to back off of that

If it turns out to be not a court of record in your state then you come to the court under special appearance to see what it’s about and to see if they have jurisdiction over you

You can challenge jurisdiction if it is not a court of record

You can challenge their subject matter jurisdiction

If they don’t release you then you move it into federal court for cause

For violating your right of due process

Find out if it is a court of record

You should be able to move this into federal court for cause

because they’re violating your right of due process

To move it into federal court you could use USC 42

You want to go to the constitution for your state you’re looking for a court of record

Read the cases that we have filed

That may help you

Move this to federal court for cause USC 42 really you’re moving it for violation of due process

The reason why you can move it for cause is because you were not in a court of record you did not receive a trial by jury

The Monday Night Calls are recorded and posted and will be available for you to review and take notes

Study our papers

Question or Comment 3

Caller from Florida

52:28

 Caller is going to read three lines which were omitted from the city ordinance

in respect to quasi judicial proceedings

Neither the federal rules of evidence nor the Florida evidence called code should apply but fundamental due process should be observed and govern said proceedings all the time.

The line that I read you is not any more in the hearings before the magistrate in the code enforcement proceedings.

Due process should be observed and govern said proceedings all the time is not there any more

They crossed it out It is not in the ordinance any more

Neither the federal rules of evidence nor the Florida evidence code should apply but fundamental due process shall be observed and govern said proceedings all the time

That was removed

It’s a city municipal court

Signed by mayor, clerk, and attorney

It’s an administrative court

The Fifth Amendment which is the right to due process was thrown out by a bunch of idiots

This is the ordinance called Quasi Judicial Proceedings

Caller called the Attorney General in Florida and he spoke with somebody presumably the attorney

The presumed attorney told me to go to the Ethics Commission of the State

So he started laughing and I said I’m reporting the crime because somebody on a very low level he abolished the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution

She said Why don’t you file a complaint with the Attorney General

So I did

He did not receive any e-mail yet

They’re not going to agree with you They’re not going to protect you

The whole process It’s all nisi prius

It’s a nisi prius court

What nisi prius means is unless first

You come into this court under special appearance just to see the validity of the court the jurisdiction of the court

You can ask by what authority they act

You already know it’s a nisi prius court

You deny the jurisdiction and if they don’t just leave you alone you move the whole thing into federal court for cause

Go for a special appearance

Make the denial

Let them know that they don’t have jurisdiction

Do not challenge jurisdiction

You don’t want them to decide anything

Deny them jurisdiction They don’t have it

You can ask them what is their jurisdiction

Ordinances aren’t really law

(1:03:00)

Question or Comment 4

DeAnnie from Maryland

Her brother was evicted out of Washington DC

He got beat up and had to be hospitalized

Caller inquired about affidavits

If you go to NationalLibertyAlliance.org and click on the Directory

You will get the National Leader, Jan

Jan will be able to tell you where you can find a sample for an affidavit

He can lead you to a sample habeas corpus

An affidavit rules the court

If they don’t rebut the affidavit then that affidavit is truth

You got to be careful with the landlord tenant court

It was a NonJudicial Foreclosure

You can move that into federal court for cause

Violation of your right to due process

You got a case where you can move it into federal court for cause

Caller has paperwork going through National Liberty Alliance concerning the NonJudicial Foreclosure

There are two NonJudicial Foreclosures that John needs to get to

Call Jim and tell Jim that you talked with me and tell Jim to give me a call concerning your case

We’ve opened a case for the purpose of filing a depository

Question or Comment 5

Marva from Georgia

(1:13:48)

Regarding a traffic ticket

What John does when he gets a ticket John files a paper

He files a paper with the court

He lets them know that they don’t have jurisdiction

Half the time his paper will make it go away

He does not hear back from them

The other half of the time it doesn’t work so well

He could then go in as special appearance and then go into federal court

He doesn’t have time for that so John will give them their hundred bucks or fifty or whatever they want

He puts them in a special file and then one day he may sue them all

When a cop stops John and he has been stopped many many times most of the time the cops let him go

John is very polite with them

Be polite with cops Don’t give them a hard time

When they give John a ticket he thanks them

If you give them a hard time it makes things worse

Then you deal with the ticket

You write a paper Let them know that they don’t have jurisdiction

Half the time that works for John

After a couple of weeks when John has more time he will try to put a sample letter up at the website.

Pay the fine and maybe one day you will sue them

Or you can move it into federal court for cause

You have to know what to do and how to do it

You got to get educated

John has a paper he files and fifty percent of the time he never hears back from the people any more

The other fifty percent John just pleads guilty and moves on

because he doesn’t have time

He puts all his evidence into a file

One day he may go after them

Jim called in to respond to what we were talking about:

(1:22:45)

Drop an e-mail to intake@NationalLibertyAlliance.org

He can send them the forms

She can also look at the NonJudicialForeclosures filed in our court docket

She can look at them and see what we do and examples of affidavits

On the blue bar go to Grand Jury then go to Court Docket

then click NonJudicialForeclosures