National Liberty Alliance

Monday Night Conference Call

November 21, 2016

Opening Song: Time

Topic: Open Forum

Call-In Number: 712-770-4160 Participant Code: 385698

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

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Scripture Reading: 1 John 4: 7-21

We don’t have a particular topic except for the fact that we are preparing to go into the courts.

At the NationalLibertyAlliance.org website if you highlight “grand jury” and click on “docket” or just put in NationalLibertyAlliance.org/docket and you will see that we are preparing a case to go into court.

We have a couple of papers that are very close to being ready for corrections. Hopefully next week we will have one. Probably the one that we will read next week , which will probably be the most important one, which will be our paper to the President, the President-Elect.

We have never written anything to the President that is in the office right now because

we know it is not going to go anywhere.

We’ve addressed Congress, or we addressed the courts. We have even addressed the United States Supreme Court.

This is a case for redress of grievances.

We are not asking for it, we are telling them.

It is an unalienable right, we have the right to redress grievances.

We will talk about our grievance and we will fix them.

We want these people to start obeying the law.

We have four papers that will be going out.

We have two papers that are going to go to Congress.

We will do a little different on the Senate than we will on the Congress.

We will be sending to the both of them.

That is to the legislature.

We will be sending a paper to the United States Supreme Court.

They are responsible for the actions of the federal courts.

The federal courts have left their jurisdiction.

We will make it clear and known to the United States Supreme Court and it is their duty and their job to correct that problem and command through a habeas corpus that they start hearing cases within it’s proper jurisdiction and under the common law.

We are also going to send one to the President of the United States, the President-Elect , who is not in office yet. He has said quite a bit over the past months as he has been running for President.

And now we will hold his feet to the fire.

It will be friendly but demanding.

That is the paper that we will probably read next week.

We will also send a paper to all fifty governors.

We are covering all fifty governors and the three branches on a federal level.

We have sent some papers out to Oregon to go to the President-Elect a few months back. At that point in time he wasn’t elected yet but he was interested in what we are doing.

During the campaign Mr Trump knew about the land grab and these arrests.

He wanted to know the truth.

He sent a message to the campaign people in Oregon wanting at that time to set up some people to talk with at meetings.

NLA put together a packet of the letters we have written

Those papers pretty well tell the story of what happened.

NLA delivered the papers to the campaign people in Oregon.

Everything went to Mr Trump and the RNC

Pretty much all of the Republican Party knows what NLA is doing and the papers that we have written.

They took everything that NLA gave them and turned it into a book.

He has shown great interest in freeing these people that were illegally arrested. He also wants to stop this land grab.

We want to update what we have previously sent him.

He is still very interested. He knows about NLA

He knows who we are.

We may be able to work with him.

This is a great opportunity for NLA.

We are putting together a complete package of the work we have put together over the years.

We are also including the papers that we will be filing in the courts.

When we file the papers in the courts we are going to file the papers directly to the Congress.

The paper we send to Congress is not going to be sent to the Supreme Court or the governors.

But we will copy these papers to the President.

The papers we send to the governors will be directed to the governors.

We need money in order to do all this work.

The paper going to Congress is very close to being done.

Also to the President is pretty much almost done.

And to the Supreme Court is almost pretty much done.

The ones to the governors shouldn’t take too long.

We are going to send a copy of everything that we post in the case to the President.

We have about thirty or so habeas corpuses that have not been acted upon.

We are going to bring these into the case

Why do they think that they can bypass the law and not give people their due process?

A habeas corpus is a statutory process which really is a statutory way that we force the judges or courts to give the people due process.

Due process is already written in the Fifth Amendment.

It’s an unalienable right.

Every man has a right to face their accuser.

We the People need to be educated.

Anybody who wants to be educated in what we are doing , anybody that wants to become an administrator , those opportunities are coming up soon, if Trump wants to make America great again then he needs to fix the problem. To fix the problem is very simple, force these people to obey the law.

Give them orders to obey the law.

Send out orders to the marshals to obey the law.

And if they don’t know the law, here is where you can go to find out about the law.

Here is where you can learn about the law.

We will be needing four administrators for every county in America.

These are paid positions.

Anybody that wants to become an administrator, there are four for each county, needs to take our courses.

Nobody is going to become an administrator unless they have taken our two courses.

One is the Constitutional course and it is free.

The other is the Civics course and that is free.

Both of those courses need to be taken.

Also study all of the papers on the page, nationallibertyalliance.org/docket

Everything on the docket page is an education.

These papers explain and give us an insight on our Founding Documents, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and even the Magna Carta.

(23:43)

We have to become educated in order to take on the duties that we should be taking on.

We need to understand the common law, We need to understand the Constitution, We need to understand the powers and authorities that We the People gave to the servants that are in the three branches of government. We need to know when they are overstepping their authority.

KrisAnne Hall was going to make a connection with the Trump administration.

Possibly creating a new position called Department of Constitutional Education.

NLA is trying to make contact with her and support what she is doing and work with her on these things.

She left the country for two or three months.

It is up to the People to make sure that these legislators don’t make any laws that overstep the authority that we have given them.

The lawmaking we have given them is clearly defined in the Constitution.

And we never gave them any lawmaking abilities to make any law to control the behavior of We the People.

Any laws that they made in that area is null and void.

We the People need to get rid of the permits we think we need in order to carry a weapon.

Certain individuals should not be able to get a weapon and they should be listed in the computer.

These papers need to go out

We need money to do this.

Consider supporting us.

We need donations to cover the cost for filing these papers

There were not any e-mail questions.

(29:00)

Brent is author of Excellence of the Common Law

Brent’s website is commonlawyer.com

One fellow provided Brent with some good questions

From whom did Thomas Jefferson lift the phrase “the laws of nature and the laws of nature’s God” found in our Declaration of ’76? Was it Blackstone, or John Locke, or both?

All three, it was Blackstone, and John Locke, and both, plus more.

Tom Jefferson did lift from John Locke and put into our Declaration of ’76.

It was in Blackstone’s Commentary. Commentaries on the Laws of England. Popularly called Commentaries on the Common Law. But that is not really the title. It was Commentaries on the Laws of England. It is found in the first volume there.

Blackstone uses it and defines the laws of nature and the laws of nature’s God.

That phrase referring to the two volumes of God’s revelation of His will for man.

(31:09)

Two volumes. The first unwritten. In the nature of things. Observable.

It is the duty of our legislators to observe what is right and to legislate according to the common law.

The second volume are the laws of nature’s God.

Blackstone tells us that in his day that phrase signified the second volume of God’s revelation of His will for man called the Bible.

Blackstone also calls it revealed religion.

He calls that second volume, the Bible, revealed religion

In Blackstone’s Commentary , the Bible, as he refers to it, consists of sixty-six books.

39 books in the older testament and twenty-seven books in the newer testament.

There are 39 books in the older testament and three times nine equals twenty-seven.

It is a collection of inspired writings.

Blackstone excluded in those 66 **apocryphal writing**s, the Writings that are included in the Roman Catholic version of the Bible.

 Included in the King James version when it was originally published.

Those books have historical significance , they tell us a lot about history but they are not part of the laws of nature’s God written in the Bible.

“The laws of nature and the laws of nature’s God” did not get started with Blackstone.

Blackstone did not make that up. That was a popular phrase in his day.

It was part of the Scottish Enlightenment.

The Scottish Enlightenment produced things like Encyclopedia Britannica

It arose out of the Reformation and continued.

John Knox was one of the key figures.

He recognized the supreme authority of the laws of nature’s God written in the Bible.

We are just now experiencing the end of the Scottish Enlightenment which arose in the 1500s.

 Reached it’s apex in the 1800s.

The first publication of Encyclopedia Britannica was in the year of 17 and 76

The phrase ”the laws of nature and the laws of nature’s God” came from the Scottish Enlightenment.

It began with John Knox.

The other question this fellow has was: Is the militia subject to martial law?

Yes, when called out, that means subpoenaed, called out, and once the militiaman is mustered for duty, whether at the calling out of the governor or the calling out of the President of the United States, he is subject to the martial law.

The word martial means military.

Militia is related to the word martial. They are both Latin words.

Militia was originally in Anglo Saxon which is Old English: the fyrd.

Martial law is the law of military units.

There are four labels under which martial law legitimately exists.

The martial law as we know it today is the law of the Roman legions.

The law of the Empire and they called it imperial law. It has no jury. It has no due process.

Admiralty law is a form of martial law.

Administrative law which reached it’s apex during the days of Napoleon. It’s a French idea.

It should be limited very tightly. It is not.

It has come to control our entire country. Administrative law.

Martial law is a great danger under the label , the greatest danger to America, under the label administrative law.

During the Declaration of ’76 , when we separated from Britain, martial law was the greatest danger under the label of admiralty law.

It is still a great danger, admiralty law, in America.

And we can see that through the Army Corps of Engineers and their attempts to control all of the land of the United States.

And not only the navigatable waters and extending the admiralty jurisdiction to we now have control of the feds over rainwater. And you can’t have a rain barrel. You can’t build a pond any more.

The fellow from the Northwest is now suffering in jail because he built a pond to water his stock, his horses. That’s martial law.

Common law is the antithesis to martial law. The opposite, The great antagonist through history.

Martial law does have a valid use. And that is with military units.

Martial law is effective where somebody wants immediate obedience to orders.

That is why we call it the law of the city.

That is another label for martial law.

The law of the city, the civil law.

Civil is the Latin word for city.

People who govern cities, and they don’t want to put up with people , and they don’t have time for due process or they think that administratively, the word administrative law. Administrative law doesn’t have a jury. It is the law of command of the governor or the mayor or the executive of the President. It is just the law of command.

It is all right if you are fighting a war and the survival of the country is at stake and obedience to orders is immediate obedience is of utmost importance. If obedience to order is not immediate then death is a penalty.

(42:38)

The penalty is death or as the court martial may direct.

To understand the power of martial law , and read a good book , Herman Melville’s book, a short story called “Billy Budd , Sailor”. It’s all about martial law.

Billy Budd was executed, without intent to do anything wrong.

It doesn’t make any difference what your intent is.

It doesn’t make any difference if there is an injured party.

There can’t be a crime unless there is an injured party. That is true in common law.

In martial law that is not always true.

And that is the difference between the law of Rome, the law of the city, martial law, administrative law.

It is a strict liability kind of policy that governs it.

If you inadvertently cross a line , and that is what happened in Billy Budd , it’ a fascinating story and it doesn’t take long. Short book.

No we are not under martial law as Americans. At the point of muster then you come under martial law.

Now we will review the four militia clauses and the determent of the Dick Act of 1903, the Militia Act.

Our Constitution of the United States’ plan is simple. It has four militia clauses.

Each of these clauses bestow a different set of duties upon different jurisdictions of persons.

Four jurisdictions of persons. Four militia clauses.

Each clause of our Constitution puts a different duty on each different set of persons.

The first set of persons, the duty , the militia clause put a duty on is Congress.

The second set of persons is the government of the states.

The third set of persons is the Presidents of the United States

The fourth set of persons, it is a little different, it doesn’t put a duty on anybody, it is the only one of the four militia clauses that does not put a duty on anyone, delegates nothing, but simply recognizes and guarantees protection of a duty dropped on men from God. That is the Second Amendment.

It recognizes a duty and it protects that duty because that duty is a fundamental duty dropped upon men direct from God Himself.

And when duties are dropped direct from the Creator as our Declaration of ’76 puts it, upon the individual, we call those not rights but fundamental rights foundational rights and those rights those jurisdictions are beyond the reach of any government.

Why? Because God demands them of men.

And it is beyond government to block a man’s duty before God direct without any intermediator, intermediary. No government between him and God. No professor, no Pope, Supreme Court, no priesthood, no preacher, no nothing.

There are four militia clauses

The first militia clause delegates a duty from the People , the People, that is the militia itself to Congress

It says this:

Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union.

Second , to suppress insurrections. Third, to repel invasions. Execute the laws of the Union, that is federal law. Suppress insurrections. And repel invasions.

Those are the only three situations that the militia of the several states or any part of them may be called out.

(48:39)

Second, Congress has the power to provide for organizing , arming, and disciplining the militia

and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.

We have that today It is called the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

All military forces of the United States are under that Uniform Code of Military Justice.

When the militia of the several states or any part of them are duly summoned and mustered, upon mustering then that person comes under this martial law in the form of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

When our country started we had no martial law.

No code for our military.

The Continental Congress had nothing.

And so what the Congress did , they took the martial law code of the British army and enacted that code word for word for the Continental army of the United States.

They deleted all references to King George.

It was a good code.

And that is what George Washington wanted.

George Washington had served as an officer in the British army.

And he was very familiar with that code. He liked it . He was used to it.

The first militia clause has to do with power delegated to Congress.

The second militia clause has to do with power delegated to the states.

It says this:

This is our Constitution Article 1 Section 8 Clause 16 It says:

“Reserving to the states respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.”

Congress prescribes the discipline and the martial law, the code , and they give it to the states. But Congress has no power of enforcement over that. The states are to use it, and the governors of each state are to use that for the militia of the respective of his state of each of the respective states.

That’s the law of the land.

(52:16)

Every state militia, therefore, would be under the same martial law.

That’s the design of our Constitution.

But Congress is not given the power of enforcement.

Congress is given the power of writing the law and giving it to the governors to put into practice.

Congress, nor the President, neither one have the power to appoint the officers for the state militias each of them.

That’s too much power.

And our Constitution says that belongs to the states and the states can do it any way they want.

Most states would say the governor being commander in chief of that state’s militia that state’s governor would have power also to appoint officers or decide how it would be done.

The first militia clause delegates power to Congress to write up laws for the militia of the several states.

And to provide for the organizing, arming, and disciplining of the militia. And governing them.

The second militia clause has to do with the states.

The third militia clause has to do with that class of persons called Presidents of the United States.

It says this:

The President shall be commander in chief of the militia of the several states.

Here is the provision though:

when called into the actual service of the United States

The President of the United States has no power or no authority no right over the militia of the several states or any part of them or any person in them unless and until called into actual service.

There are two things that must happen before the President has jurisdiction over any member of the militia of the several states.

First he has to call them. Today we might say summons. He has to get his orders in the mail.

Sometimes we call that a subpoena.

Actual service means that you are mustered.

Two things have to happen. You have to be duly subpoenaed.

When the President has subpoenaed a fellow and he has answered the subpoena and somebody says, “So and so are your present?” And he says “Present” At the moment he says “Present” he is under martial law.

The Constitution, Article 2 Section 2 Clause 1 is the third militia clause and that delegates the duties

respecting the militia of the several states given to the President of the United States.

And then there is the fourth militia clause better known as the Second Amendment.

That militia clause, the only one, it delegates no duties.

It simply recognizes a duty, a fundamental right which is a duty of self preservation.

A duty to protect yourself, your family, and your neighbors, and your state from harm.

It says this:

“A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.”

“Right” is an old word that means duty. It is an old Anglo word. It is an old Germanic word that means duty. The duty of the People. The People means the militia.

That’s the four militia clauses. And that is what they mean.

And now we will talk about the Dick Act.

The Dick Act known also as the Militia Act of 1903.

There was a Militia Act of 1792 Congress tried to put in statutory form an enforcement to enforce the four militia clauses of our Constitution of the United States.

After the Spanish American War one of the veterans of that war a fellow a Congressman by the name of Charles Dick he said this didn’t work too well.

The militia units didn’t work musterable. Things weren’t efficient He came up with the idea to pass a new militia act. And Congress did so in 1903.

And what the Militia Act of 1903 did was put a lot more power in the hands of the federal government.

Power to buy equipment , power to buy arms, I do not say authority, I say power, because anything that is contrary to our Constitution is not authority.

The Dick Act said this:

There is an organized and an unorganized militia. The organized militia came to be known as the National Guard. And with the National Guard came also an oath not to support and defend the Constitution of any particular state but to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. It was a change to stress that.

The Constitution says that the President has the power to call out the militia or any part of it to do three things: repel invasions , put down insurrections, and enforce the laws of the United States.

(1:01:07)

The Dick Act put a tremendous amount of power in the federal government to train and equip militiamen. And once it did that then the federal government as they always do when they pay for things under the old idea that he who pays the fiddler calls the tune. The feds, they pay for the roads, they pay for the bridges, they pay for everything any more. They take in a lot more money than the state governments and then they want to shuffle it around, send it back, and charge us a broker’s fee for doing so. And then at the same time say “If you don’t do what we say then you don’t get the money.” And that is what they were doing with the Militia Act, “If you don’t do what we say then we are not going to pay you for training your National Guard Unit.”

It is the nature of politicians to give in to that kind of thing.

I wish they would say, “So what, we don’t care. We will take care of ourselves.”

That’s what happened with the Dick Act.

It was an act that put a tremendous amount of power in the federal government and it established something that was constitutionally unknown called the National Guard.

Our Constitution gives no authority to the federal government to do any of those things, to pay for any of those things.

Our federal governments are governments of limited jurisdiction, limited powers. And those powers are found in Article 3 and anything beyond that that is not listed in that list they don’t have the power to do.

The Dick Act was a backlash and continuation of the attitude that occurred in the tents of union officers and union minded people to crush the power of the states.

And because of it we are suffering today with power that comes from a distant place that doesn’t understand us and doesn’t care about us and wants to abuse us.

That’s the Dick Act.

The Dick Act of 1903 claimed to give power to the federal government to fund state militias in the form of what they called the National Guard and by so doing handed over control of the state militia, they claim it because they are paying for it.

It has perverted the balance of power that our Constitution gives us concerning the militia of the several states.

If you’re interested more in Brent’s expanded ideas of what the militia is suppose to be

according to what Brent has come up with studying over the years under our Constitution and the four militia clauses you can get the little book, it is about a hundred pages, not a big book, called “The Militia of the Several States, Our Constitution’s Answer to It’s Enemies Foreign and Domestic”.

You can get it at Amazon. Just type in Brent Allan Winters and all of his books will come up.

In the back of that is a good starting point for state militia legislation.

The states as a group of people, the Presidents as a group of people, and the Congress of the United States as a group of people have all ignored for 175 years the four militia clauses of our Constitution.

The only group of people that have not ignored it in America are the People of the United States themselves for they have remained armed. The people of the United States have remained armed.

They have done their duty.

Brent concluded

(1:12:22)

CALLERS

Caller 1: Zef from New York, Queens County

What was the name of Brent’s book?

“The Militia of the Several States, Our Constitution’s Answer to It’s Enemies Foreign and Domestic”.

The author is Brent Allan Winters

You can get it at Amazon.com You can also get it at commonlawyer.com

Caller 2: Cynthia from Massachusetts

I’m reading this article about administrative court systems. It’s at the website called ArmstrongEconomics.com A couple of years ago there was a ruling by a York district judge It was a 45 page ruling He issued an injunction halting administrative law proceedings against a man by the name of Charles Hill who was a businessman. Out of this ruling he said that administrative law is unlawful and that the SEC Security Exchange Commission Agency violated the appointment clause of the Constitution by subjecting this man, Hill, to proceedings before an administrative law judge. He ruled that administrative law is unlawful. Caller wonders if she is misreading. It sounds like this U S District judge out of Atlanta ruled administrative law as unlawful.

(1:16:18)

Administrative law has been ruled unconstitutional consistently until the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt . Roosevelt wanted to pass legislation and he wanted power or the people that controlled him wanted power. He would do anything that the bankers told him. And they wanted him to have the power to do what they want without having to ask Congress or any courts and so , that is what administrative law is by the way, administrative law is the executive doing whatever he wants. The IRS operates solely on administrative law. The tax courts are administrative law enforced.

During the day of Roosevelt , he wanted the federal government to have more power in the state, he wanted the power to do whatever he wanted whatever he was told to do. His problem was the Supreme Court was blocking his legislation. They said this is unconstitutional what you are trying to do. They did it over and over.

He said I will just pack the court with as many Supreme Court justices as I want until I get the majority that I want on the court.

Justice Jackson had been ruling against him and Justice Jackson switched and started ruling for him. That is referred to as the switch in time that saved nine.

And ever since then the states and the feds the federal government has gone like gangbusters, unstopped, coming on like horseradish with administrative law we are the most regulated statutory world country.

We have more statutes in our common law country than any civil law nation in the world.

More statutes and regulations.

Administrative law has no place in our country.

Caller 3 Fred from California

The militia, what jurisdiction does it operate under?

How does it play in with the Geneva Convention , with not using gas as a weapon, or how do the police use hollow points when it is a violation of international law on the battlefield?

(1:24:42)

When it comes to war, the only possible enforcement is the fellow with the most power.

It is nice when people do abide by the Geneva Convention but most of us have family members or maybe have personally experienced that in the real world when we encounter other nations abroad with our military forces that the Geneva Convention is violated consistently.

The militia of the several states, as a matter of law, when it is mustered into duty by the President of the United States, the militia or any part of them, are mustered, becomes a part of armed forces of the United States under the commander-in-chief, called the President, as such, such persons are subject to the law, if it is duly authorized , for example, the Geneva Convention. Any militiaman subpoenaed and mustered comes under the law of the United States, whatever that martial law is, including treaties. Treaties also have status of law, our Constitution says so, if they are duly , by due process, remember our common law is a law of process, not what should be done, but how it should be done. And that is how we differ from the law of the city.

That’s what the law of the land means, how things are to be done.

We are limited in how we can do it. Not what we are to do.

We don’t need permission to act, but we need to act a certain way when we choose to do something.

Regarding police use of hollow points: The police force are not subject to the Geneva Convention because they aren’t on the battlefield fighting against nations that are signatory to that convention.

What they do is domestic.

We the People permit this. Why don’t we stand up and stop it?

As a matter of law, police are not subject to the Geneva convention.

A police action is different than declaring war. In war you are supposed to be taking land. There are certain goals. The goal of war is not to kill, it is suppose to overwhelm them so that they give up.

So that they surrender.

Caller 4: Terry from New Jersey

(1:32:00)

Are any of you guys familiar with the Loigman case in the matter of Loigman, New Jersey?

Several years ago the grand jury was open to the public but it was quickly closed by opinion by the Supreme Court. This thing is just a bunch of twisted logic.

Caller read:

Regarding the Loigman case:

“The grand jury is a judicial investigative body serving the judicial function it is an arm of the court

not a law enforcement agency or alter ego of the prosecutor’s office. “

Caller has had false criminal charges filed against him in order to steal his father’s estate.

It is called: In the matter of the grand jury appearance request by Larry S. Loigman

Caller will forward this to the NLA leadership.

It is a complete contradiction of Williams

It’s a state case. New Jersey.

Most grand jury men don’t know what they are supposed to do.

We the People need to become the administration and teach the people coming in , to give them an orientation.

The prosecutor constantly controls the grand jury. And that is jury tampering.

And the judge always controls the trial jury.

The only one who has the power and authority to make a deal is the grand jury.

They can make an arrangement between the two parties , the injured party and the person that violated that injured party, they can make an arrangement that is agreeable to the two of them and not have to send it into the court and that should be done all the time.

But if they can’t get a confession from the individual that is guilty and an agreement between the two that this is what needs to be done to rectify the situation then it needs to go into the courts.

The grand jury is not there to decide the case, the grand jury decides if there is enough evidence for the case to be.

The grand jury is not a trial jury, it is just to decide if there is enough evidence.

John passed it over to Gerard

There is a story on the internet that some of the flag officers were watching the election for Trump.

When the numbers stopped coming in, the numbers stopped moving, they said that that was the point they called, this goes back to Bush they said throw the election, they said it is 96 percent counted and then they came back and said it was 86 percent counted. How do you miscount by ten percent? After five or six minutes it went back up to 99 percent.

They realized that they were watching this and that there was a hack that came out of the CIA office from Virginia and these flag officers called them up and said “You shut that thing off right now because we got planes in the air and we are going to bomb you.” That’s the story on Stu Web’s website. How they stopped Hillary from completely stealing the election.

Caller 5: Jan in Kansas

(1:47:00)

It seems counterproductive for KrisAnne to want to make another department

We could ask for a task force on Constitutional education.

That way they wouldn’t have an entire department

With a task force it can be studied, implemented and then disbanded so that the taxpayers don’t have to continue to pay for the same thing over and over.

The best thing that should be done is educate the people.

By the time our children are 15 or 16 years old they should understand what is going on in this nation and how government works. They should understand how the judicial process works.

They should know our Founding Fathers and all of the great quotes.

They should know about common law. They should be educated enough to be able to know what is constitutional and what isn’t.

Let us teach our children.

Go take the civics course. Take the Constitutional course. Get an education.

Understand that it boils down to two things

Jurisdiction and Due Process

It is terribly misguided for somebody that claims to be committed to the Constitution to say that she wants the federal government to fund the Department of Education for the Constitution.

That’s bad policy. It shows a great lack of discernment.

If you turn education over to the government, whether it’s state or federal, you’re going to get the government’s point of view as to the reason for every fact that they teach.

The Constitution gives no authority for the federal government to have anything to do with education.

When you give the government the power of education then they miseducate.

You are not going to get the right education from government.

Government funded and government controlled education is always going to be politically driven by people who want to retain power for the sake of retaining power.

Someone could have put words potentially in her mouth.

The President doesn’t have authority to create that position.

She knows that.

We really don’t know what she wants to do.

That may be something that she did not say.

NLA wants to connect with her because she is a powerful speaker and a powerful teacher.

Brent’s comments may or may not reflect the point of view of National Liberty Alliance.

Are they going to charge you $410 to file in Albany?

We are going there with money in our pocket just in case because we want to get the number one way or another.

Caller 6: Ollie

(2:04:05)

At prison they interfered with Joe’s legal mail.

They stole some of his legal mail.

He never got the rough draft of the transcript.

When we try to get help they are convinced that we are right wing extremists.

Our only chance is to get mainstream media involved.

The only way that this is going to be settled is that we need to get sworn affidavits.

We can only go after people that we have affidavits against.

If we don’t have a sworn affidavit against someone then we can’t go after them.

This thing that is going on with Robertson, we need people to write affidavits.

We’re dealing with subversion against the United States of America.

We’re dealing with high treason.

We have a federal government out of control.

We have a new administration coming in with an individual that understands somewhat these problems.

Part of our redress of grievances to the President to the administration to the new administration coming in this is what we want him to do we want him to order the BLM to stand down we want him to demilitarize them . All of this equipment that these federal agents have, and even

local law enforcement has, they should be turned over to the armory and given back to the people.

If Joe doesn’t get his attorney fired then they can do whatever they want.

We have one contact in the public defender’s office , he is the chief investigator, he is a personal friend of Joe Robertson. He said that they did receive a letter from Joe and we assume that it is the letter to Donahoe that he is fired, but nobody will tell us. It is all hush hush. It is all control.

He is not going to get anywhere without documentation. You must have documentation.

Someone needs to do an affidavit on this.

Nothing is going to happen unless people get the necessary documents to make it happen.

We can’t do a habeas corpus without affidavits.

If we’re going to go after these people, someone has to do an affidavits.

We got the cop that killed LaVoy Finicum , probably a couple of them, we don’t need to know their names, we will find out who they are. But we need to get everything together on this. We can’t do it without co-operation.

They have to understand jurisdiction, they have to understand due process, they have to understand the court that they are in.

Summary judgments are not constitutional in a court of law. But that is what they operate on.

If people don’t understand that these judges will make summary judgments.

You lose over and over and over again because the people don’t know.

It’s simple, you got to get documentation, you got to get it into a court of law and make sure that due process and proper jurisdiction is taken place.

They rob us through jurisdiction They rob us through due process People don’t get it.

Every habeas corpus we did was because people did not get due process

And even after we did the habeas corpus they still did not give them due process.

That’s a crime.

We need documentation.

They need to take our courses to understand what is going on here.

They have no clue what is going on.

All the paperwork that NLA writes is educational

We need one person that understands what took place concerning Joe Robertson that can be his next friend and write that affidavit for him.

He is in isolation right now.

(2:25:25)

Caller 7: New York David

In all of the local, county, and state offices the American flag now has a yellow fringe around it.

That is not the real American flag.

That is an admiralty flag.

It is a flag on a ship

They are taking us into jurisdictions unknown

Most people don’t know. Most judges don’t know

They don’t care and they don’t know

The people that it makes a difference to are the people that do know

You are dealing with the useful idiot.

Eventually that flag will go away but it is not a priority

They just think that it is a nice decoration.

There are only three colors in the flag.

It is not a major point right now

Pick your battles.

They are not educated

It is not affecting them one way or another

(2:34:20)

Caller 8: Jim from Pennsylvania

I want to try to give an example of our task of educating the people on grand juries.

In the book, “So Help Me God” by former Alabama Supreme Court Justice Roy Moore, he makes reference to a secret meeting that the county commissioners and judges had. And what they were saying was that the grand jury did not have jurisdiction to investigate the county budget.

That was funny considering U S v Williams.

We have a ways to go to educate

They must have something to hide

If they don’t want the boss to come in and look at the books, they must have something to hide.

A woman last week was having trouble in the courts. The woman who had her gas meter knocked over. She started going to the town board meetings and she wanted a line by line explanation of the police budget. And they said, “That’s not for the public to have.”

This gets back to ignorance. It’s our fault We need to get educated.

We need to understand what is going on

We need to know when they are breaking the law.

There is absolutely nothing that the government does that we shouldn’t have access to.

We own this nation. We wrote the law.

We should be able to walk into any government office under the authority of the grand jury , the grand jury can appoint anyone to go and send people over to investigate if they are doing investigations already. Just to make sure that everything is OK. That is our unalienable right.

That adds to the list of misinformation.

One place said the grand jury is the arm of the prosecutor, the judicial.

The other place said you are not allowed to look at the budget.

Another said you are not allowed to investigate any police shootings.

What does the grand jury do anyway?

I just wanted to share that with NLA, I laughed at first, but I think I will be crying about it.

Caller 9 Jeremiah California

In order to get enforcement of a grand jury information or report you have to have an attorney general also along side you to be able to process the claim into the court. When it comes to enforcement we need the private attorney general to come in and help out on the local level.

What we are going to be doing here is something a little different.

We don’t need people to be arrested once we make an indictment.

As long as we can get a courtroom and get a trial jury there and get him a trial that’s all we need to do because at the end of the trial, if there is a conviction, if it requires jail time, or if it requires some other kind of restitution, enforcement has to get behind it at that point in time.

Even at the county level enforcement is an issue.

There is a thing going on between the prosecutor and the judge

That’s why they didn’t get enforcement.

The grand jury says A B and C and the judge shakes his head to the prosecutor and the prosecutor winks his eye to the judge then they are not going to get enforcement.

Because they are protecting each other.

It is called corruption.

We need an educated administration.

We need people who are able to write the necessary papers for the grand jury.

We need people who want to become educated in those areas.

Jeremiah could help in some areas regarding administrative process.

Take the courses and sign up

Anybody who wants to become an administrator should take the courses

A private attorney general, they are appointed through the judiciary to do a job that needs to be done.

Usually there is corruption. They don’t want to give it to a prosecutor.

If a citizen brings in a case that they have been working on the judge can appoint that citizen a private attorney general to pursue the case. And he can draw a salary for doing that if it is for the good and general welfare of the people.

Every time we get involved with the attorney general, he is always against the people

But if you look at his website they call him the people’s attorney.

He is supposed to be protecting us.

But instead he is defending the politicians , he is defending the government, he is never protecting the people.

Caller 10 Crystal Connecticut

She had a horrible incident in her town and she witnessed it.

They have the title and the deed but they threw the family out of the house.

We contacted the attorney general

The marshal changed the paperwork from Saturday for the eviction which it is in bankruptcy but they overthrew that and changed it.

We will file the affidavits

The family is in a hotel right now.

It was devastating.

The marshals pulled the family out

In Connecticut they don’t have sheriffs , they created a position called marshals.

It was a mortgage foreclosure.

They did it outside of due process.

She is in bankruptcy court at the same time.

She should go to the bankruptcy judge.

The deed and title is in her name.

They have no authority to take it

The whole thing is that she did not get due process

Caller 11 Fred California

We the People only authorize Article 3 courts

They claim that there is no criminal court

There is only commercial violations with criminal penalties and fines

In common law there is just one court

There is not a criminal side or a civil side

If it calls itself a criminal court then it is not a court of record.

It is all unconstitutional, it is all unlawful, it’s conspiracy, it’s subversion against the Constitution, it’s subversion against We the People.

Closing Song: The Eagle Will Rise Again