National Liberty Alliance

Monday Night Conference Call

December 5, 2016

Opening Song: Lord Is It Mine?

Topic: Redress of Grievances Congress

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

Questions can be e-mailed to [questions@nationallibertyalliance.org](mailto:questions@nationallibertyalliance.org)

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Scripture Reading: James 2: 14-26

Go to NationalLibertyAlliance.org

Click on “Grand Jury”

then “docket  
then “Redress of Grievances Congress”

(25:00)

The paper begins as follows

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FORTHE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF

NEW YORK

Jurisdiction: Court of Record, under the rules of Common Law

We the People

- Against -

U.S. Congress, Speaker of the House Paul Ryan,

Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, et al

Respondents

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

“We the People of the United States of America, under the power and authority of the Sureties of the Peace, hereinafter the Grand Jury, whereas Unified Common Law Grand Juries arose out of We the People in each of the Fifty States which came together to form a Unified United States Common Law Grand Jury. This

was done in an effort to subdue subversion against the United States of America from enemies both foreign and domestic within our governments. This court of record, proceeding according to the common law for REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES which is our unalienable right we ordained and expressed in writing as the “Bill of Rights” ratified on December 15, 1791, ‘...in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of federal government powers...’

We the People established: Amendment I ‘Congress shall make no law respecting the right of the people to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.’

We the People therefore Command Congress, hereinafter Respondents, to give

a verified accounting of your stewardship by responding to this Redress of

Grievances, by both U.S. Mail and fax.

You are elected Senators and Representatives that have a legal and moral duty to speak directly to us unfiltered. Being a steward with vested Constitutional authorities, you DO NOT have the right to remain silent or a right to an attorney concerning questions of your vested actions. “

Corrections

(43:55)

page 8 : 4 “ g. Only Congress can declare war.”

Should add “Admit or deny”

John made a note to make 12 a and b more clear.

12 a. Most State Supreme Courts in the Nation deny the Courts of Record (Common Law) a/k/a Law of the Land. What does Congress plan to do to guarantee our Republican form of government?

12 b. All village, town and city courts deny due process of law and are actually administrative courts that do not have the power to fine or incarcerate. What does Congress plan to do to guarantee our Republican form of government?

(49:50)

Page 13

Number (3) “instead of Insuring Domestic Tranquility, they have abolished the militia and closed our armories”

John may reword that.

The paper ends with the following:

Wherefore, We the People demand that Congress stop all their unconstitutional actions,

stop blindly approving BAR legislation into laws that are destroying our American way of

life. Cut off funding of all unconstitutional activities. Congress is to review all past congressional actions and attach to them ‘by what authority congress acted upon’. If Congress is unable to trace authority back to the People, said acts should be made void. On all future acts, Congress is to trace authority back to the People and clearly state at the beginning of these acts by what authority. Congress needs to restructure how decisions on proposed legislation should proceed. No single individual or small dominant group in Congress should have the power to quell dissent or prevent motions from going forward. Congress is to acknowledge that ‘No State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate’ and support any State exercising their Sovereign

Right to lawfully nullify the unratified, unconstitutional repugnant Seventeenth Amendment and their Sovereign Right to send two Senators appointed by the Governor and approved by the State Legislature to Washington for its equal suffrage. ‘

Any judge [elected official] who does not comply with his oath to the Constitution of the United States wars against that Constitution and engages in acts in violation of the supreme law of the land. The judge is engaged in acts of treason.’- Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958)

Congress is hereby fully informed, by this redress of grievances, that there are enemies both foreign and domestic advocating the overthrow of our Government embedded in all

three branches of government and that all representatives in congress supporting unconstitutional legislation supporting the overthrow of our Constitution in violation of 18 USC §2385 will be brought before the Grand Jury for potential indictment. “

(1:03:22)

Hopefully we will be getting this out next week.

We will probably get all of these papers out next week.

We will be on the radio, Truth, Honor, and Integrity, this Thursday at 9:00 P M EST

We will simulcast this radio program interview in place of our regular scheduled meeting on COS

This Thursday instead of the COS meeting we will be on the radio, we will be simulcasting .

After the program which is only an hour long for our portion we will then open up for an open forum. There will be an open Q and A after the program.

We are preparing to file in the court, hopefully next week.

This week we will finish our paperwork and next week we will be filing.

We need more money.

We want to get this word out as much as we can

We are going to do some YouTube messages

We need to get people involved

At the beginning of the first YouTube we will stress the point that if people expect to be ignorant and free, it is not going to happen.

The power of the pen, the power of the light of truth, all of this is important.

NLA is still continuing to build jury administrations.

Anybody who wants to become an administrator for the grand jury , four people in every county, it is a paid position, once we get on to the other side.

Four people from each county is required

Anybody who is interested should take the NLA tests, we have the Constitutional course, and the Civics course. Check the box if you are interested in becoming an administrator.

Sign up for both Take the civics course first because you can complete it on one Saturday, six to eight hours. The other course takes 120 or 130 hours.

We are also building Committees of Safety.

NLA is a facilitator of knowledge, a facilitator of education

That education is the Constitution and how our government works and how the courts work.

Jan gave Karl the e-mail QUESTION

QUESTION:

If you can, can you define a court of record and also explain where the lawful definition can be found? I need to have it as evidence in a suit that we are bringing against the state for not providing a court of record. The state constitution requires the state to have a court of record but they do in suits of equity only.

(1:10:00)

NLA has a Memorandum of Law.

We updated it and prepared it for this case coming up

You can go to Black’s Law you can go to Bouvier’s and look up court of record.

A court of record is the process of common law with a jury, trial by jury.

If there is no jury then it is not a court of record.

A court of record is a court that the tribunal is the People, which is the trial jury.

Any other court is not a court of record.

Only a court heard by the People and decided by the People as the Tribunal is a court of record.

We do get into that definition in detail and also give a lot of references to these things in the Memorandum of Law which will be posted this week up on this page, we have updated that Memorandum. So it will be up here.

(1:13:27)

Brent Winters is the author of “Excellence of the Common Law”.

His website is commonlawyer.com

If Brent is having problems signing in as an administrator, he should get ahold of Jan.

You can find Jan under the directory.

Brent began by saying:

The only remedy for lawlessness is true law.

We have been talking about the militia of the several states.

The four militia clauses of the Constitution

The militia clauses don’t establish the militia of the several states. They recognize it.

(1:19:34)

The Dick Act of 1903 says the militia is in two parts. The organized and unorganized.

It is said in the Second Amendment, the fourth militia clause, all the militia is regular.

If a militia isn’t regular then it is not doing it’s job.

The word regular means that the militia is to be ready at all times.

That’s why the Second Amendment says that we have the right, the duty, to keep and carry a weapon. That means keep it on your person.

And we can’t have a regular militia, according to the Second Amendment, unless the weapon is on your person.

The Second Amendment is our tool, and the other militia clauses with it, which have been ignored for 175 years, the Second Amendment is our Constitution’s answer to these enemies, the enemies among us, and of course foreign, but they’re all the same, they are foreign enemies because they are in league, it’s no secret, the Clinton Foundation was supported primarily by money from Islamic countries who want to destroy the United States.

The advantages of our militia of the several states if it were followed the way the Constitution lays it out:

first, the militia of the several states does away with the temptation of politicians to plan and promote war to gain the power that they desire.

War makes kings and kings make war which in turn empowers the king more making kings more powerful and then make more war and the cycle doesn’t stop until a country spins out of control spending money and letting blood on both sides.

(1:30:12)

The militia of the several states is the answer

The militia of the several states produces a generation by generation ongoing experience of commonness among militiamen.

God gives us specific directions concerning the militia of the several states.

A law, a procedure of how to conduct war according to His rules.

Our Constitution requires Congress formal declaration of war before going to war.

A declaration of war identifies an enemy.

Without a declaration of war then you have no clear definition of your enemy.

If you have no clear definition of your enemy then how can you convict people of treason in war because you got to convict them of aiding and comforting the enemy.

If Congress doesn’t define the enemy then who defines the enemy if you’re charged with treason?

Our Constitution requires that formal declaration.

Declarations of War are justified in three circumstances:

First benefit: a critical national interest is under clear immanent and immediate threat

those threatening that interest are clearly identifiable foe

Once war is declared then that foe must be marked for immediate speedy and conclusive defeat We must be willing to destroy as quickly as possible the declared enemies ability to resist

and take possession and occupy and control the land that that enemy possesses or controls.

Two things must be done in war and must be done as quickly as possible:

Destroy the indentified enemy’s means to resist and occupy the land that that enemy controls

These are the rules that God gives us for war in His Word.

The militia of the several states , the armed people, are a check on the President’s war power.

Second benefit of the militia of the several states: The militia gives every family a real stake and meaningful responsibility in their township, in their county, their state and their nation. Young men will look forward to that responsibility, It becomes a rite to manhood.

If there is anything we are missing, young men have no passage into manhood.

The militia gives every man and boy a meaningful part among his kin , whether older or younger, and establishes a continuity between the older men who have been active in the militia and been through that experience and the younger men.

The militia is one of the two duties , militia duty is one of the two duties , of the people.

The second duty is jury duty.

Those two duties of the people , we call it the militia, our Constitution calls it the People, the phrase was lifted out of the Older Testament Hebrew, those two duties are parallel of the oath that our Constitution requires every office holder in the United States to take.

It is an oath to defend and support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign , armed defense, that’s militia duty, and all enemies domestic, that’s jury duty, and the willingness to take cases to court to defend the law of the land.

(1:45:00)

Brent concluded

Brent said the what he has talked about may or may not be consistent with the convictions and conclusions of NLA

Gerard took over the call.

Gerard opened the que up.

CALLERS

Caller 1: Charles from New Jersey

(1:50:31)

Charles has paperwork prepared and he is not sure where to send it.

He is filing for Middlesex County Grand Jury

He is supposed to file it with his county clerk.

You’re constituting your common law county

NLA has step-by-step instructions at the website.

2:07:07

Caller 2 New York Mike

Dealing with a friend of his in traffic court.

Last April he got a ticket for going through a traffic red light.

We immediately remanded it into the federal court and gave notice to the lower court and then continued to proceed, they would not accept any proof of the remand and they went through with the trial. They found him guilty and threw him in jail for about 30 days. It is still in the federal court and they have not done anything with it.

Traffic court is a good place to practice but I would never get myself thrown into jail over it.

For running a stop sign. You got to pick your battles.

When it looks like you’re going to go to jail and be held in contempt , I would pay the fine and then you can come back and sue them later.

Caller’s friend did pay the fine.

It was for refusing to identify himself and give the officer his driver’s license at the time of the stop light.

They got that information eventually because he paid the ticket.

They got him for obstruction of governmental justice.

Never raise it to the point where they are going to throw you in jail.

He did 30 days

Now he has a record.

There are a lot of other places where you can exercise your rights without going to jail.

It would be better if he did a Committee of Safety in his town and got people together.

I would never go to jail over a traffic ticket.

You got to educate yourself.

(2:28:25)

Caller 3 California Diane

Caller was listening to John read the paper.

Is there any mention of forced vaccinations?

We did bring in forced vaccinations in the original paper that we sent them.

(2:30:36)

It was in the Quo Warranto, it was in the second paper.

It’s an issue that we enjoined in our case.

In 1863 when Lincoln declared a state of martial law

He suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus in 1861 through General Orders 100 or the Lieber Code

After Lincoln’s death after the Civil War the General Order 100 was never repealed.

Peace was never officially declared to end martial law.

Americans have been under a perpetual state of war with the United States under martial law and occupation ever since.

There was never a declaration of peace from that time.

It’s all unconstitutional

Martial law is for when you’ve defeated a country and you’re taking them over.

It should never have been what he did.

He could have used the militia

The war didn’t have to happen.

The fact that he didn’t declare a declaration of war doesn’t mean anything.

There is no such thing as making a permanent declaration of war because somebody didn’t sign a particular piece of paper then we are going to keep fighting and don’t have any rights is ridiculous.

They don’t have that authority.

The Lieber Codes says that if there is no act of hostility within so many miles of you and it also says that if there is peace for two years

You have rights under the Constitution unless there is active fighting going on.

If there is no active fighting going on within 30 or 50 miles of you if the court is open that is the measurement that Brent gave us as long as the court is open then we are not under martial law.

(2:35:57)

What determines martial law is the fact that the courts are closed and you can’t get justice through your judges and so then therefore you are under a military admiralty law

We are not under that. Our courts are open.

I will not give credibility to that fiction because it’s a lie.

(2:41:38)

Caller 4 California Jeremiah

His question is about discretion

The judges’ use of discretion to admit evidence or to let immunity or privileges go do you think that that is a viable claim that people need to be making that claim?

The discretion that a judge exercises is a common law attribute.

What has been happening as of late every officer of any law carries a certain discretion.

They want to take it away from us

They want to take it away from the judges.

A police officer has to exercise discretion.

He doesn’t have to write a ticket every time.

He can use his discretion based on the circumstances.

They teach him that if the law is broken then you have to write the ticket.

They want them to be very statutory and they don’t want them to exercise discretion.

There is a woman that does common law in Ohio . Her first name is Maddie. She sued Ohio because they told her that the right to demurrer was no longer there.

She sued in the Supreme Court and won.

Caller 5 California April

Title 28 Section 1361 says U S District Court has a duty requiring a public employee to perform a duty owed to a plaintiff

Defenders of the Constitution are considered terrorists. How is that going to affect us?

Caller said that “Defenders of the Constitution are considered terrorists” is on the first page of the NLA website.

Groups like the Southern Poverty Law Institute they don’t have any authority whatsoever.

They don’t have any credentials.

They put documents out for police and make a list of terrorists organizations

Her son’s case is in Virginia and that is supposed to be a common law state

Caller has been reviewing their constitution.

They are violating it.

Fighting her son’s case should she do a habeas corpus?

Her son is incarcerated for 73 years for two crimes he didn’t do

He was railroaded

Habeas Corpus is designed to get him out of jail

They are going to stonewall it.

You should do a habeas corpus anyway.

Habeas corpus is a federal level because it is a violation of due process

If they railroaded him then he has lots of reasons to go to federal court for due process violations

Caller has proof She knows she has a good case going

Go to federal court

Learn the ropes

You are going to have to study