National Liberty Alliance

Monday Night Conference Call

September 24, 2018

Lead-In Song: Eye in the Sky

(4-30-00)

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(5:34)

Scripture Reading : John 6 : 22 – 30

(7:16)

QUESTIONS

Question 1 If the NonJudicial cases don’t make it through the Article 3 court what are the steps one can take to make or file a NonJudicial Foreclosure on an individual level?

They seem to be bent on not giving us Article 3 courts We’re looking for courts of justice

Not where the judge sits in but where the people sit in

These NonJudicial Foreclosures ultimately take place in the lower courts

We do need to challenge them in the upper courts for not giving us due process and that’s where the challenge would be

It’s really going to take the pressure of the people

The paper we’re going to write we’re just going to have to push it forward and push for these courts of justice

It’s going to be awhile before we get the filing on this paper

It’s going to be quite lengthy

It’s going to cover quite a bit

The key of the law suit and we may want to discuss it a little more on who we’re going to sue

I was thinking about the appellate court on the level of the supreme court it’s in between the two and how we’re going to go about dealing with the appellate court

I haven’t had any personal experience in the appellate court on the federal level

It’s taking longer than we hoped

I’m finding it difficult to put together

Hopefully we will get it done shortly and we’ll file it It will take a little time to go through the system

and we’ll see where they go

We know what they’re doing with our New York case

It will be interesting to see if they do the same thing and just stall us out

The New York case which is a federal case in a federal court against the governor and the legislators here in New York concerning the gun laws particularly the latest events where they’re trying to take all of the control of even the permits for weapons away from the sheriff and give it to the state police which makes it a political situation

We’ve prepared the way We’ve done so many papers

We filed them all in the latest court where we have really opened up for the purpose of depositing information and depositing any kind of paperwork or an indictment that we might do up on the Northern District and we’re going to be filing this case again also in the Northern District

So they’ll be hit with two cases from us up there

This is going to be interesting to see how they’re going to handle that

On the New York case they’ve been dragging their feet since June 19th that they were supposed to answer They still haven’t done anything

As a matter of fact we should think about if we should write a letter and send it to the judge to find out what’s going on

We’re going to have to see how it goes

As far as getting a court of justice here in the United States anywhere I don’t know if it’s even possible any more

You need to get a court that doesn’t have a tainted jury

You have to go into a system where you’re not paying money

The moment you pay money they call it civil rights in those courts

They control the courts through statutes and not law

We’ve given them authority to write quite a bit of law

There are 54 Titles that they have written of law

27 of which has been turned into law and it’s called positive law which is law by man

Law by human

The courts that We the People belong into for any purpose really is courts of law which is common law courts

We’re going to see how things go

I’m hoping to get this case filed in the beginning or the middle of October

It will be November moving into December before we see how they respond

The federal government has sixty days to respond

So if we file it in midOctober by mid December they will be required to give us an answer or make their move for their Rule 12

Every time we look at this and see how they do things we learn a little more on how they operate

We learn a little more about things that they are going to hold up against us

We get a little more knowledgeable in those areas

If we make our case very strong particularly looking at Rule 8

Rule 8 lays out the necessary things that you must bring together to have a solid case in federal court

As long as we can put that up front they won’t be able to turn to us and say You don’t have a case because you failed to make a claim or something under Rule 12

We’re going to make that argument beforehand and make it part of the court case problem and part of the blockage of what these people are doing on how they use Rule 12 as a settle all to maintain the status quo and keep us out of the courts

It’s going to be interesting to see how it goes forward

Suing the judiciary they’re going to have a problem on how they’re going to deal with trying to place a judge at the head of the court

I think we need to discuss our strategies a little more before we actually make the filing

and see what position we might hold if they try to do something to control the court

It’s going to be interesting to see how it’s going to go forward

(16:00)

I think this was submitted by someone who had us file a NonJudicial Foreclosure and they lost their home

So you’re saying that there’s nothing they can do on an individual level at that point?

The foreclosure has taken place already

They can still file papers within what we’re doing and we can put it into the case in the place that we’re using as a depository which will be a lot of our evidence for this particular case that we will be filing new. And we will bring it to light

We want to get back to filing NonJudicial Foreclosures.

I’ve become too busy to get involved in it

Jim’s been trying to get ahold of me

He has a few that need to get filed

If your home has been foreclosed on already or it’s being foreclosed and especially if it’s been foreclosed we’ll definitely file some paperwork with an affidavit that you might do

to put it into the court It’s something that needs to be heard

This is the evidence of what we’re trying to bring together

The point that we’re trying to make is that the people cannot get justice in their courts

If you have the ability to file a federal case then you need to move it to federal court for cause

You can do that on your own

You can still file the paperwork with us

See where it goes with that

You have to be able to follow their procedures

You have to be careful of their Rule 12 trap

Read some of the paperwork that we will be putting together shortly out there for this filing against the judiciary how we’re going to deal with Rule 12 and bring the point up that we’ve structured our paperwork according to the requirements of Rule 8

Additionally there is another case that I’m involved with personal it’s in the federal court

going to the appellate court It’s the first one I’ve filed in the appellate court system

The procedure was a little different

The rules seemed very confusing

Now that I’ve done one and I see how this works maybe I will be able to write something out to make it easier for other people

They don’t want to make it easy for us

We should make a chart on filing court cases

And then the appellate process

On the federal level they charge you $505 to file an appeal on the federal level

They charge quite a bit of money

In the federal court alone it’s $400

You can move your case for free into federal court if you have an existing case on the state level

But if you did have to file It’s $400 to file a federal case

Another $500 to file your appeal if you’re going to do an appeal

Maybe on the appellate court is where we’re going to get justice

Our case is going to be a huge case

We’re covering such a magnitude of things

The key point is getting open a court of justice

and making sure that there is a process to get there without having to pay money

Once you pay the money you now move into a statutory process

We will not file this case using any US Codes or Titles

We will file it for only constitutional issues

We will make points for US 42 US 18

for criminal and civil procedures also

because we can make notes of those particular codes in our case

which is policies and procedures from them on how they need to behave

That particular title does not affect us

We are not going to be governed by that title

This is where it is key to read the papers

You need to read all the papers we filed in the federal court in the Northern District

particularly as a depository a place to store all of our paperwork and to place in position under the auspice of the court all of our indictments

That case is very important to look at to see how we put that together

Also look at our New York case where they’re stalling right now

and then the paperwork that we’re going to file now

and the response that we filed in our gun case here in the Northern District

The response that we filed on to the court against in opposition to their bringing in Rule 12 and applying that upon us

Filing this in the Northern District the sooner the better

It puts more pressure on them

This time we’re going against the federal judiciary

This is all brand new territory for all of us

It works within the common law process as far as We the People taking responsibility and taking control and taking back our courts and taking back our nation

Nobody has done what we’re doing

(27:52)

Question 2 Can you explain where in the body of the Constitution it says We the People are not to be taxed directly upon our income while describing the terms apportioned and unapportioned and any difference between the two that’s applicable?

Brent covered this last week or the week before

He was talking about the direct tax and that was found in Article 1 Section 9 Clause 4

It’s in Article 1 Section 2 Clause 3

In Article 1 Section 9 Clause 4 there is No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

And then it goes into the census and so on

The proportion is that the tax should be applied directly to the states not to the people.

It is percentage wise according to the people within the states in other words their representation and there would be a percentage breakdown like how many representatives they have in Congress and how they do that calculation which they don’t really use any more because the population has grown so great

I think something needs to be amended on that

We don’t want to talk to them about doing anything like that right now

A direct tax is a tax that is not directly laid upon you directly

but it’s laid upon you indirectly

You pay a tax that is attached to the product

It is passed on to the purchaser and they end up paying the tax

That kind of a tax would have to be done through the states

(32:00)

Brent expounded on the subject

From having looked at it from the earliest days onward the last eighty or ninety years over a hundred years since 1913 before the war between the Southern and Northern tiers of states this question about proportion of taxes has never been practically hammered out

But it seems clear that the Constitution says every state is responsible once the tax is laid directly It’s the state’s responsibility to produce that amount of money in proportion to their population in relationship with the rest of the states

That’s what the Constitution says

But it’s never been put to the hard test as to how it would play out

The Constitution says this crystal clear but it hasn’t been done that Congress is to be responsible for the collection of taxes It doesn’t say that the President is responsible

If the IRS is the tax collector then that means that the President is responsible because that’s the Executive Department all bureaucracies are under him

If Congressmen were to truly collect taxes it would really put a positive effect upon our country because as soon as a congressman started abusing people or congress started abusing people that collects the taxes they wouldn’t stay in office long because people would directly see that this is congress’s job to collect the taxes and they’re abusing people

Well right now the IRS is collecting taxes and abusing people

I’ve seen people commit suicide over the baloney the pulled upon them

It destroys families It destroys relationships It destroys the country

When you want to change that you go to Congress and congress says It wasn’t us It was the IRS guys We just pass the laws

The IRS guys say It’s not us It’s the IRS guys that says we’re suppose to do these things

And they keep passing it around

The President acts like he doesn’t have anything to do with anything

The truth of the matter is he’s responsible for all of it

The taxes that are direct mean that you can’t pass them on to somebody else

If they’re direct on you then those kind of taxes are proportioned according to population of the states

Wyoming doesn’t have a million people living there

California has upwards of 40 or 50 million people

In proportion if a tax is laid that is direct on people they can’t pass it along

Then the state of California and the state of Wyoming are to make sure that those taxes are collected and delivered to the federal government however they do it the federal government shouldn’t care as long as they get their money

and they’re to do it according to the proportion of the population of the state

If the state only has a million people or a million and a half like Idaho or Montana they got probably a million Alaska has less than a million as does Wyoming

they would pay less according to their population than California, New York, Illinois has 12 or 13 million people, Texas thirty million people

We’re not doing that

Is income tax a direct tax?

(36:31)

The Supreme Court of the United States said it was until about the time the Income Tax Amendment was added and that was about 1913

Then all of a sudden the court changed it’s tune

It said the income tax is not direct it does not have to be apportioned among the states

The IRS could come and individually hammer one person and send him to jail

The federal government has to go to the states That’s what the Constitution says

If we followed that simple principle then all of this abuse of the IRS would go away

John: Back on in the early part of the 20th century the Supreme Court rule did get it right as far as the Sixteenth Amendment was concerned really adding nothing new to the process it just put it back to where it belongs talking particularly about direct tax

Direct tax can be laid upon corporations and other commercial activities

But it cannot be laid upon the people

As far as the Supreme Court rulings very early on concerning the movement of the Sixteenth Amendment where they tried to get away with collecting income tax

The Supreme Court definitely did make good ruling for us

Maybe as time went on maybe they made some bad rulings

We’ve used some of these good rulings

They seem to ignore it they hold up the status quo

There are numerous things about the IRS and we’re going to cover those things in our court case. I think we’re going to cover some of this in the court case.

They don’t have the power and authority for a direct tax

Early on the Supreme Court agreed with that decision that they don’t have the power and authority and that the Sixteenth Amendment added nothing new.

They didn’t ratify the Thirteen Amendment

The Sixteenth Amendment was not ratified That’s the income tax one

The Seventeenth Amendment was not ratified They took away our Senators

The Thirteenth Amendment was never ratified

The Thirteenth Amendment disappeared

The original Thirteenth Amendment disappeared

One of the biggest problems and we do talk about this in the paper with the Seventeenth Amendment even though it hasn’t been ratified also the fact of the matter is it’s in contradiction to the balance of powers

It takes away their vote

The Senate or the State cannot lose their vote

And that’s in Article 5 of the Constitution where it says No state without it’s consent shall be deprived of it’s equal suffrage in the senate.

The word suffrage means vote equal vote in the senate

No state shall be deprived of that

If you deprive a state of their equal vote in the Senate if you’re able to deprive a state of that that state is no longer sovereign

They become enslaved to the federal government

They have no say no response no recourse to anything that the federal legislators do

It broke the balance of power

Our founding fathers spent a lot of time framing this out

and then with one stroke which isn’t even lawful by the Seventeenth Amendment they turned the whole balance of power up on it’s head

They destroyed the balance of power

(1:02:27)

Gerard added his comments

Gerard wanted to go over no new powers of taxation being entered by the Sixteenth Amendment

and there was a good reason that they came to that conclusion

Everything that they do they do through smoke and mirrors

We’re dumbed down

Title 26 of the tax code they purposely made it massive so that you couldn’t find anything in it or understand it

First of all the way the tax code is written it is constitutional

What they do is they expand it

The Supreme Court has ruled three times that they cannot expand the statute for the regulation and that’s exactly what they do to trick the people

If you’re dumb enough to go in there and live by that regulation that does not apply to you then they have a right to hold you to it

In the beginning of the tax code is subsection 83 which says that gross income is predicated on a W4 which is minus expenses Minus expenses means your labor you’re supposed to get fair market value which cancels that whole income out

It says proceeds above expenses which means that you’re making money on stocks or bonds

but not from the labor from your hands which is chargeable and write offable it’s a deduction that they’re not giving you

When you take your W2 and the W4 that your employer puts in where it says gross income they completely left out subsection 83 which says that you’re entitled to a fair market value of your labor

That cancels out all of your income

You have no taxable income at that point

Unless you’re taking your income and putting it into stocks and bonds that they have a right to tax then you have no taxable income

Therefore they have no right to tax you on it

They’re playing games

You’re really not liable for any income that you’re producing from the sweat of your brow

under fair market value it’s already deductable but they’re not deducting it

Who said that they can steal my labor?

They’re not giving you the price of your labor

You contracted with your employer to give him this much time for so much an hour

That’s an expense that they need to take off the top of your tax bill

If you got other income that’s coming in from stocks and bonds and real estate that you’re earning interest on and capital gains on property that is not the sweat of your brow They have the right to tax it

 (1:12:26)

Question 3

Why are the words "defacto" and "dejure"  both in Black's Law Dictionary but neither word is in Webster's 1828 nor Bouvier's Law Dictionary?

John: I don’t know why it wouldn’t be in the others It was put there because there’s a difference between the two

one is de facto One is de jure and it’s recognized in the courts and you can use that recognition of the meaning of those words

Most of these courts are defacto courts They’re operating as if they have authority and they do not have it

Doing the study I had done on the U S Titles I will post it soon It will be inside our case it becomes so clear

If they apply something upon you USC whatever usually it’s 18 Go see what the jurisdiction is Run the word “jurisdiction” do a word search and pop, pop, pop you’ll see jurisdiction and you’ll find out where the jurisdiction is

USC 18 is maritime law

They’ve only been getting away with this since 1949

Trump is moving the United Nations into a positive way as partners dealing with situations internationally but not to affect each one of our sovereignties as far as We the People of the United States and the sovereignty of people of other nations however they work out their government He’s really pushing it and seems to have taken control

If you haven’t seen this you got to go and look for it on YouTube See his address See U S Ambassador to the U N, Nikki Haley What a great job she did introducing the President of the United States When the President is talking you see the smiles coming across the faces of all of the people in that board You got Bolton back there You got Pompeo back there and numerous other people that you’ll recognize It is giving it to the Deep State giving it to the Powers That Were saying we’re going to take it and we’re going to make it good

I was impressed I couldn’t believe what I was hearing

And then of course the press conference after

You have to go and listen to that

The other thing of course is to see what he’s doing with the Federal Reserve

He’s appointed his own people He hasn’t appointed puppets

He’s taking control of the Federal Reserve

The Ron Paul movement was a good movement It was a big movement It was a constitutional focus But Ron Paul could never have accomplished what it took a Donald Trump to do He’s very unique I don’t know if there’s another person on the planet who has been groomed to take this position and be able to have the knowledge the ability the power the authority the guts and the belief in themselves to go forward and do what has to be done and to lead all the people behind him that assisted him to put him into that powerful position that We the People so desperately needed

We are in the right place at the right time

This is the right timing

It’s taken awhile to put this paper together because it has to be well constructed it has to be consistent and fluent it’s got to make sense as a whole we have to give a nice synopsis of what we’re talking about to lead in to what our case is about

We looking at 70 80 90 100 150 I don’t know how many pages

Lots of pages Lots of papers A lot of this stuff we had already written but to sew it together and bring in new issues that we haven’t developed or touched on before

to understand the law

We did a study on the law a while back all of the different courts

that is mentioned inside we used Black’s Law Fourth Edition and we came up with fifty or fifty-one different courts Each court has it’s own jurisdiction

Most of this stuff is statutory law It has not much to do with courts of justice

Article 1 of the Constitution Section 8 empowered Congress to do their law writing and apply in each one of these titles somewhere in Article 8 which we’ve done in this study that we’re putting together now it’s all pulled together what is the authority for each one of these different titles Almost all of this stuff has nothing to do with anything that We the People are doing It has to do with what they’re doing and to control them with these statutes policies and procedures with penalty

They’ve already contracted in to that administrative process

and accept the punishments applied within the legislature concerning whatever it is that they violate under those statutes It’s very well structured It’s all in place

It just needs to be expressed and explained in a fluent way bringing it all together to make it clear

We are going to win this process through knowledge

Knowledge is the power and authority of the people and without it there is nothing

Knowledge of the Constitution is the power and the authority of the sheriff

If only the sheriff could understand and realize the power and the authority that they have

But they’re afraid to interpret it

It means what it says

It’s plain language for plain people

This is what our Founding Fathers put together Very plain language for very plain people

There’s no legalese in there

An infamous crime is a crime that is given with a jail sentence

It’s a simple little book called The Constitution it fits in your pocket

Read it

Brent commented on the meaning of infamous crime: The meaning of the word “infamous” has mutated over time The category of “infamous crimes” is not the same crimes as it was at one time. People say infamous crimes are crimes of moral turpitude

You can punch “turpitude” into the computer That’s a synonym “moral turpitude” that’s cheating and lying and stuff like that

It depends on what court is talking and what they want to say is moral turpitude

A felony in one state may amount to stealing a candy bar

A felony in another state may not amount to that at all and the only felony that they got is grand theft auto Each state lists its felonies different

All crimes in all states are now statutory

There’s the criminal code and that defines the crime That has confused the definition of felony, misdemeanor, infamous, crimes of moral turpitude, and our common law, by the way, all these words like felony, and moral turpitude, and infamous those are all from our common law Our common law as the law of the city people say and the rest of the world is messy That’s why they don’t like it It doesn’t come out to an equal equation The trials are confusing There’s a fight going on There’s chaos in the courtroom

The jurisdiction of Congress to do what they want to do has nothing to do with court

The branches of government are separate They’re co-equal If Congress wants to throw somebody out of office they can do it

Whatever they want to define as a high crime and misdemeanor that ends the matter

The courts have no say in that as a matter of constitutional law under the Separation of Powers Doctrine

There is a constant confusion in common law of all of these terms

What is a high crime? What is a felony?

Traditionally a felony in common law was defined not by the abominableness of the act but it was define by how long the law said that you could go to jail and traditionally and this is still true in America any crime that is jailable potentially for over a year is a felony

(1:31:01)

That’s the standard definition of a felony

But then you got the infamous crimes Those are the crimes that are well-known

Rape, arson, murder, and larsony Those are the classic infamous crimes

Common law does not have hard fast definitions

Take for example get rid of all the statutes how would we know what crime is?

We’d go to the court cases and see how the judges have defined it

They repeat it and repeat it and repeat it over the decades What are the elements of burglary? We can learn that the elements of burglary in common law according to the opinions of the judges not according to legislation it always comes down to the standard definition Burglary is the breaking and entering of the dwelling house of another at night time with the intent to commit larceny or felony therein

To say something is infamous or to say something is a felony is not clearly defined in our country because we are a common law country we have 50 separate actually 51 the federal government is a separate sovereignty from the rest of the states

John: I’m going to look a little deeper into this 25th Amendment

I did do some research I’m going to look further into that

(1:34:06:

Question 4:

What is the status of the suit against the judicial? Has it been filed? I have limited access to the calls so if you could answer that early on in the call

Jan told the gal to check for the text that we put up a week later and she could go right to it then.

I know there are complexities but many of us made contributions after John said if we could get $5,000 it would be a couple of weeks and we would have it filed

It’s pretty concerning that indication of having the case quickly put in the court seem not to have been honored.

Also 20 books per sheriff seems to be a little over providing for some of our counties

I’m from Kansas

John responded: Let’s go first to the Sheriff Project.

We are far short and in between on collecting enough money

We got about $13,000 or $14,000 We haven’t collected much more than that

A lot of that came from two people Most of that came from two people

(1:35:29)

We have a long way to go for the Sheriffs Project

I am hoping that we will hit critical mass at some point and people will start to open their pocketbooks and start giving

There are a lot of people who are not giving

They can give but they don’t I don’t know why

The work we’re doing is very important

Going back to the first question:

One person in particular threw in a big donation and covered the $5,000 to cover the cost for that case to go into the court

We’re working on that

We’ve got a lot of things going on here

We got the New York case

I got an IRS case that I’m keeping on top of

We have the pressures of a lot of different other things

I’ve been ignoring Jim here in New York and he’s been working on the papers to be filed for NonJudicial Foreclosures

I got someone local that wants to do a habeas corpus

We have one or two habeas corpuses still hanging around that I got to talk to Jim about

Crystal’s paperwork I thought that we had filed but I wasn’t sure I did find her paperwork We did apply that We need to talk to Crystal to see where we can go to help her on that case

There’s a lot of stuff

The big problem is this Here’s the big problem We don’t have enough volunteers

We ask for people all the time to get involved Get educated Get ahold of Jan

There’s lots of things that can be done to grow this thing

We’re not getting enough volunteers

We’re not getting enough money

We have enough money to file the case We are filing the case

It’s not going to be filed until it’s perfected

I have a medical problem

It is pain that I has to deal with

I went on to a particular pharmaceutical that I didn’t find out until after I went on to it that it was a controlled substance

They tried to get me off of one controlled substance that I take very little of and they put me on something else and they didn’t tell me how dangerous it is I’m walking around almost hallucinating and driving and not even realizing that I’m stoned

I had to go to my pharmacist to find out how dangerous this was

So I had to come off of that

It took me a week and a half to clean out from that It took me over a week to detox

I was scratching like I was some kind of junkie

I am kind of cured from that now

That held me back a good week and a half or more

A lot of personal stress and people needing my help

Putting this case together there’s a lot involved in it Everything’s got to be perfected

I don’t know how many pages we’re going to end up having Less is better

I don’t know how many memorandums we’re going to use

After everything is all done and said it still has to be perfected numerous times over

The amount of time just going through reading it out loud with other people

fixing the English, fixing the punctuation, maybe changing a few words around, restructuring , clearing up a thought that wasn’t too well laid out or maybe it’s a half a though I thought I got a whole thought and paper and maybe only got half

There’s a lot of work to be done

People that think that we should be moving fast then we need more people to volunteer

We need more help

And if we don’t get it then we’re going to move at the snail’s pace

There’s another philosophy, strategy, belief : Everything is right on time

As late as we may think that we are As early as we may think we are we are neither we are right on time

We need more money We need more time We need more help

We just don’t have enough people working to help us out

We got about 70 pages of information kind of thrown together

We have to categorize it

Then after that we have o work on the synopsis

It gets back to articulating

If I could have two weeks of uninterrupted time

no phone calls, no other jobs that I would have to be involved with, or conversations, or meetings, if I could apply two weeks without any disruption I think I could accomplish it.

I have been working like the devil to try to get that time

Life has held me back

Activities has held me back

No matter where we go no matter what we say no matter where we are at we are right on time

We are exactly where we are meant to be

If we are doing God’s will and we are doing to the best of our ability what we believe is right and fix what errors we have as we move along then we are right on time

(1:45:06)

Gerard added some comments:

Gerard looked up a list of federal judges appointed by Donald Trump

Wikipedia has a good article on it

and it says that “ this is a comprehensive list of all [Article III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_Three_of_the_United_States_Constitution) and [Article IV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_Four_of_the_United_States_Constitution) United States federal judges appointed by Donald Trump during his [presidency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_of_Donald_Trump), as well as a partial list of [Article I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_One_of_the_United_States_Constitution) federal judicial appointments, excluding appointments to the [District of Columbia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/District_of_Columbia) judiciary. As of September 22, 2018, the [United States Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate) has confirmed 68 Article III judges nominated by [President Trump](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Trump), including 1 [Associate Justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associate_Justice_of_the_Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) of the [Supreme Court of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States), 26 judges for the [United States Courts of Appeals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Courts_of_Appeals), 41 judges for the [United States District Courts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_District_Courts), and 0 judges for the [United States Court of International Trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Court_of_International_Trade). There are currently 73 nominations to Article III courts awaiting Senate action, including 1 for the Supreme Court, 10 for the Courts of Appeals, 60 for the District Courts, and 2 for the Court of International Trade. There is currently one vacancy on the Supreme Court, 13 vacancies on the U.S. Courts of Appeals, 115 vacancies on the U.S. District Courts, 2 vacancies on the U.S. Court of International Trade, and 25 announced federal judicial vacancies that will occur before the end of Trump's first term (5 for the Courts of Appeals and 20 for District Courts). Trump has not made any [recess appointments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recess_appointment) to the federal courts. In terms of Article I courts, as of August 28, 2018, the Senate has confirmed 7 judges nominated by Trump, including 2 for the [United States Tax Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Tax_Court), 4 for the [United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Court_of_Appeals_for_Veterans_Claims), and 1 for the [United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Court_of_Appeals_for_the_Armed_Forces). There are currently 8 nominations to Article I courts awaiting Senate action, including 3 for the [United States Court of Federal Claims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Court_of_Federal_Claims), 4 for the Tax Court and 1 for the [United States Court of Military Commission Review](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Court_of_Military_Commission_Review). Trump designated [Susan G. Braden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susan_G._Braden) and [Margaret M. Sweeney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Margaret_M._Sweeney) as chief judges of the [Court of Federal Claims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Court_of_Federal_Claims). In terms of Article IV [territorial courts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_territorial_court), Trump has not made any appointments or elevated any judges to the position of chief judge.”

(2:00:46)

John wanted to make some points

We’ve had these papers done for some time

I thought we had them up online Someone requested them

I want to put them up online 13th 14th 16th and 17th Amendments

I will try to put them at an appropriate and obvious place

Two other things that I want to do

I don’t know how many people are following X22

If you’re following anything and you only have time to watch one thing

John strongly suggests X22

That is the one to listen to That is the one to follow

He comes up with two or three things a day

He does an interview two or three times a week

He does an interview with certain individuals fascinating stuff so informative

He does some heavy duty research

He gets the whole package together beautifully

If you really don’t have the time to spend no more than a hour a day X22 is the one to listen to

John is considering putting a page on just X 22 because that’s the following that you want to get. They’re already up there on our website

The other thing I’ve been following this guy Steve Bannon He articulates the problem so well He’s been in numerous debates numerous interviews

He picked up back in 2008 2010 particularly is when the Tea Party started to surge up

Prior to that it was the Ron Paul movement It morphed into the Tea Party movement He picked up on that back in 2010 He was involved in the campaign to elect Trump

He laid a lot of things out that helped Trump tremendously

He gave Trump some great advice

He was also a chief advisor to the President for eight months in the beginning of his administration

He’s a true patriot

His work is so important to know and understand to see how big this movement is

He claims that 2/3 of the population is in a movement to bring this nation back to it’s roots

It you want to understand what’s going on and how this game is played

he is really making way the path for what Trump is doing

And he articulates these things so well

His work is important to us as patriots

I may make a page just for him to understand his movement

And also X22 I might make a page just for that

If you don’t have time to listen to a lot of things listen to this one

He covers the Q statements on a daily basis

It makes it very comprehensive

(2:07:26)

Brent Winters is author of “Excellence of the Common Law

Brent’s website is commonlawyer.com

My name is Brent Allan Winters

My comments are my own They do not belong to anyone else but me

I take responsibility for them

They may or may not be the position the views or the principles of National Liberty Alliance

It is the instinct of people when they find themselves in a crisis to instinctively turn their eyes toward their origins and look there for a sign

History bears that out

We’re going through our Constitution of the United States

I went through the Declaration of ‘76

We’re in Article 1 Section 2 Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

It says this:

“Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, and three fifths of all other persons”

Amendment 14 modifies this simply because our common law and our Constitution which is a brief of common law government forbids slavery.

So this part of the clause talking about bound to service indentured servanthood for a term of years and free persons versus unfreed persons that’s no longer applicable

Let’s move on to the next section Section 2 Clause 4 of Article 1

“The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.”

Every ten years there’s supposed to be a census

It does not say as the bureaucrats shall direct by law or as the President shall direct by law or as the courts shall direct by law

It says that the Congress of the United States should take a census every ten years as they all those congressmen shall direct by law

And if that were followed that would do away with a whole lot of baloney that is on these census forms

Congress is to direct how the census is to be taken

It says that the number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand

but each state shall have at least one representative and until such enumeration shall be made the state of New Hampshire  shall be entitled to choose three It goes through the states and what they were at that time

This census clause empowers the general government in Washington DC to number the persons living in each state beginning with the year 1790

US marshals took the first census here in the United States in the year 1790

And then Congress enacted by legislation what’s called the Census Bureau in the year 1902

And the framers of our Constitution knew that a representative representation of more than thirty thousand persons was meaningless

However in 1929 Congress restricted the House of Representatives to 435 members

The purpose of tallying the population in each state is twofold

To determine the number of representatives each state will send to the Congress of the United States and to enable the burden of direct tax to be laid on each state in proportion to its population You can’t apportion federal tax according to the state’s population unless you take a census The reason for the census is to be able to tax the states according to their respective population

All the other questions that are asked on the census form are unconstitutional because the federal government has no power that the Constitution of the United States does not give to it specifically And the Constitution of the United States does not give explicitly to the federal government any authority to ask any questions other than how many people live in your house Anything beyond that is unlawful

The word “de jure” means of law De jure means of law

“De facto” means of fact

The reason that you didn’t find them in the 1828 Dictionary of Mr. Webster

the reason that they aren’t there a lot of words aren’t there is because when he put that dictionary together in 1828 his purpose was to establish a new language that was called American He wanted it to be a new dialect of English He took the definition for his words as close as he could tell them out of the King James Bible

Now he himself translated the Bible also No man could do all of the things that he tried to do and do a good job on all of them or do the best job that he could That man worked tirelessly to try to preserve this country He did so many things He tried to establish a language for America He wrote text books for all the school children in America

A dictionary And translated the Bible He claimed that he did it from the original tongues

The framers of our Constitution pictured a simple headcount of people in each state so that each states representatives in Congress would be fair for purposes of taxation

The Constitution never empowers government to collect more information than the number of persons in each household

De facto and De jure the reason that those words aren’t there is because they are Latin words.

Webster’s purpose for his dictionary was to establish an American language

He didn’t want any Latin words in the American language

Some things are de facto Some things are de jure

De jure means of law

Of law is that Congress is to direct the manner in which the census should be taken

De facto the fact of the matter is that’s not the way it’s done

That’s the difference between de jure and de facto

People come to me because some cop beat them up or some cop came into their home and tossed the place without a warrant busted the door down did something that is contrary to our Constitution They’ll say in frustration and confusion “They can’t do that”

De jure of law they’re not supposed to

De facto in fact that’s what they did

One means it’s lawful

The other means that this is the fact of the matter

We live in a world where the fact of the matter what really goes on what government employees do is more de facto than it is de jure

They’re doing a lot of unlawful things

Section 2 Clause 5

 “When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.”

It means that the governor if there is a vacancy is to issue a writ A writ is a command from a greater to a lesser Here we have a Writ of Election issued from a governor a greater

to a bureaucrat The Board of Elections to set it up and have an election

Section 2 Clause 6

“The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.”

This clause requires the House of Representatives to choose and seat a Speaker of the House.

It’s method of doing so is the House’s choice

Federal judges setting on the bench were never the Senate never confirmed their nomination by the President and they’re setting on the bench any way

because the Senate of the United States couldn’t even get it to the floor to vote on this fellow that the President had proposed to be a federal judge

Never got it to the floor to vote on it Never voted on it

He went ahead and seated himself as a federal judge and been there for years

I read the congressional record I know that to be a fact

The congressional record said they had no vote there never was a vote taken

Somebody just wrote in the records whoever was filling out the records said “affirm” This judge is affirmed That’s it Nobody can question that

No court can question it

The Constitution of the United States never tells the Congress how to conduct their inner workings

Just like courts have no jurisdiction in the United States to tell a church how to conduct it’s inner workings

Section 3 Clause 1

“The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. “

Now this clause requires that each state legislature pick it’s states two senators for Congress. That’s the way it used to be done.

Amendment Number 17 of our Constitution changes this clause requiring the voters of each state to choose their state senators for the federal congress by a majority thereby weakening the people’s stake in state legislature elections insighting senators to manipulate the people.

Senators used to over a hundred years ago they used to try to get voted into office

by being nice to state representatives and getting the support of the people

Section 3 Clause 2

Immediately after the senate shall be assembled in consequence

of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that onethird may be chosen every second Year;and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

The United States Senate by contrast to the United States House of Representatives is to be a more deliberative slow moving contemplative body of lawmakers

A United States Congressman stands for election every two years

A United States Congressman cannot afford to stop campaigning

A United States House of Representatives member can never stop campaigning if he wants to stay in office

Everything he does is calculated to be campaigning to get him back in office

Because he has to stand for election every two years he responds quickly to his district the voters

Whereas the Senate and the Senators are not so quick because their term lasts six years

They don’t have to worry about re-election every two years

The United States Senate is older you have to be thirty according to our Constitution to be a United States Senator

You only have to be twenty five to be a Unites States Congressman

Men slow down and become more deliberative by the time they’re thirty the slowing down process begins in earnest

If Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

That was meaningful in the day when state legislatures chose the United States Senators

Amendment 17 modifies this clause changing the method of filling empty Senate seats.

Section 3 Clause 3

“No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of Thirty Years, and been nine years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen”

Section 3 Clause 4

“The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.”

The Vice President of the United States chief role is the tie breaker of the votes of the United States Senate.

Section 3 Clause 5

“The Senate shall choose their officers and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.”

If the Vice President of the United States becomes the President of the United States then the Senate must choose a President pro tempore. That means a temporary President

The phrase President pro tempore means president for the time being

Temporary in the absence of the real President of the Senate

Which is the Vice President of the United States

The President pro tempore of the Senate is third in line in succession to the office of President

after the Speaker of the House of Representatives

If something happens to the President of the United States the Vice President is to take office in place of the President

If something happens to the Vice President then the Speaker of the House of Representatives is to become President of the United States

If the Speaker of the House if something happens to him then the President pro tempore of the Senate is to be President of the United States

Section 3 Clause 6

“The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.”

President Clinton was only the second president ever tried by the United States Senate tried under this clause to be thrown out of office. And he missed being thrown out of office by one vote. The only other setting president of the United States to be tried by the United States Senate to be thrown out of office was President Andrew Johnson

who was the Vice Present that took over after Abe Lincoln was shot to death

They tried to impeach him He was from Tennessee

And he thought like Lincoln he continued the policy of kindness towards the southern tiers of states after the war

The radicals in Congress didn’t like that and so they decided to throw him out of office

They tried it he was impeached by the House of Representatives and then they bound him over to be tried by the Senate and removed from office but they missed it by one vote just like Clinton’s impeachment missed by one vote

Gerard was having mic problems he had to unplug and reboot

(2:45:46)

CALLERS

Caller 1: Crystal

I went to court again

I put the paper together for final motion to dismiss

And when I went to the court today we have 7 or 8 people they wouldn’t call on me

She goes I told you not to come because we’re not going to do nothing with this case at all

And she said I have no jurisdiction I’m not authorized to do anything with it

The attorneys that wrote me the letter Nobody showed up

I did receive tonight when I got home three things from the appellate court

It was signed off by the assistant clerk

1938 There’s something going on with that letter

They have no jurisdiction

 The three judges they again I got my transcript back the one we wrote up to Jennings he’s the retired judge He recused himself

The other attorneys won’t even speak

These others they didn’t show up They sent me James Winkle and he didn’t show up today

She has the transcripts everything is in there

A few are following the same thing that I’m doing and they’re getting the same response

I think I’m getting pretty good progress

Gerard: The fact that you got a judge up there saying that she has no jurisdiction should end the case right there It needs to go to federal court whether they like it or not

They can’t give you remedy

John got your paperwork and he got an idea

We should talk in private

Crystal: The transcripts are very very helpful It’s what we’ve been doing over the years

Gerard: We got to make the right moves towards the end

You pushed it out so far and they’re looking bad

I think nobody wants to take responsibility

Crystal : Last week and today that court was always jammed packed there was only about six cases in there

Gerard: They want to do what they’re doing with nobody watching That’s what it is

Crystal: She was a new judge but she was very pleasant

Gerard : They probably schooled her

Crystal: I’m sure they did She’s not playing those people’s games neither Because some of those good ole boys attorneys She’s like This is the way I run my court

Gerard: I’m glad to hear that they’re waffling over your case That’s a good sign

Crystal: I got some more people coming in Every week I try to get five to seven people

 NLA NLA

Gerard: Thank you Crystal

Gerard: I want to take this moment to thank everybody that has contributed to my cause

I want to give a special thanks to Felicia

Everybody that has given I appreciate it all

Crystal: I heard you had an accident

Gerard: My place burnt down We put an appeal out for people to help

I’m thanking everyone who responded and sent such generous gifts to me

And I just want to take the time to say thank you

Crystal: When I get my pension I will send something

Gerard : I didn’t do it for that

Everybody has been very generous that has participated

I want to recognize all of them

Thanks again and God bless you