National Liberty Alliance

Monday Night Conference Call

January 28, 2019

Lead-In Song: Tortoise and the Hare

(3:18)

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(4:30)

Scripture Reading John 11 : 47- 57

(7:30)

I want to look a little bit at Jefferson tonight

Many historians claim that he is an enigma

I’d like to read some excerpts from the book that I’m writing

Also this will be in the course

I’m thinking of naming the book “Liberty Lost”

Let me read some excerpts from that book

Also I’m going to read some excerpts which I quote in the book and course out of Chapter 18 from a book called “The Real Thomas Jefferson” It’s Chapter 18 particularly concerning the slander of Thomas Jefferson

Let me read some of this stuff

(9:00)

Destructive statements such as Jefferson’s remarkable declaration was an enigma

out of the website I know I noted the website visionandvalues.org

we found the individual who wrote this Warren Throckmorton

This is what he wrote concerning Jefferson:

” Jefferson’s remarkable declaration was an enigma. He proclaimed that all men were created equal and possessed natural rights. However, as Jefferson wrote those words, he owned slaves whose natural rights were not respected nor protected.”

That’s an untrue statement We’re going to see that tonight

“Not long after he wrote the Declaration of Independence, his views on race became the basis for the movement to deport freed blacks to Africa or the West Indies.”

This may or may not be true but Jefferson had no part in that but it seems to infer that

“Jefferson bought and sold slaves throughout his adult life.”

Absolute lie He never bought a slave in his life

“He even sent bounty hunters after runaway slaves.”

Absolutely not true He never sent a bounty hunter after any slave I’m not aware of any slave that ever ran away

“Some Christian writers, such as David Barton, claim that Virginia law prevented Jefferson from freeing his slaves. However, this is not true”

Another lie this was true History records it very clearly

In “The Real Thomas Jefferson” Chapter 18 titled “A Season of Slander” and you can find this book at [www.nccs.net](http://www.nccs.net)

And it seems that every documentary and historian seems to regurgitate the lies that we’re going to look at a little bit tonight

In Chapter 18 “A Season of Slander” we read:

“The Republican administration, despite its popularity with the masses, was subjected to a steady barrage of criticism by the Federalist press throughout Jefferson’s two terms. The vilest attacks on the President himself, however, came from an unexpected source.

One of the victims of the Sedition Act who was pardoned by President Jefferson in 1801 was James Thomson Callender, a Republican journalist who had been an unrelenting critic of the Federalists during the last presidential campaign. But Callender wanted more than a pardon: later that year he plainly told James Madison, the new Secretary of State, that he hoped to be appointed postmaster in Richmond, Virginia.

When it became clear that he was not going to be offered any government post, the embittered Callender sought revenge by going to work for a Federalist newspaper in Richmond. In March 1802, he began publishing various charges against Republican leaders in Congress and certain members of the Cabinet. By autumn he was training his guns on the President.

Callender has been described as ‘the most unscrupulous scandalmonger of the day… a journalist who stopped at nothing and stooped to anything… He was not an investigative journalist; he never bothered to investigate anything. For him, the story especially if it reeked of scandal, was everything; truth, if it stood in his way, was summarily mowed down.’ True to his style, he fabricated a series of scandalous stories about Jefferson’s personal life, the ugliest of which charged him with having fathered several children by a mulatto slave at Monticello, a young woman named Sally Hemings. Although Callender had never gone near Jefferson’s estate, he alleged that this was common knowledge in the neighboring area. He included many lurid details of the supposed illicit relationship among the ‘entertaining facts’ he created for his readers, even inventing names of children whom ‘Dusky Sally’ had never borne.

Other Federalist editors took up these accusation with glee, and Callender’s stories spread like wildfire from one end of the country to the other – sometimes expanded and embellished by subsequent writers. The President was charged with other evils as well; the torrent of slander never seemed to let up. As one biographer has written, ‘He suffered open personal attacks which in severity and obscenity have rarely if ever been matched in presidential history in the United States.’

Like other men, Jefferson was sensitive to these false accusations. Years earlier he had written, ‘My great wish is to go on in a strict but silent performance of my duty, to avoid attracting notice, and to keep my name out of newspapers, because I find the pain of a little censure, even when it is unfounded, is more acute than the pleasure of much praise.’ Even before entering the presidency he felt he was being ‘used as the property of the newspaper, a fair mark for every man’s dirt.’ And now that he was subjected almost daily to fresh doses of venom from Federalist penmen, he sorely lamented ‘the malignant perversions of those who make every word from me a text for new misrepresentations and calumnies.’

Publicly, however, he made no response to these unscrupulous attacks. ‘I should have fancied myself half guilty,’ he said, ‘had I condescended to put pen to paper in refutation of their falsehoods, or drawn to them respect by any notice from myself.’ Nor did he use the channels of civil authority to silence his accusers. True to the declarations he had made in his inaugural address and elsewhere, he defended his countrymen’s right to a free press. The Baron Alexander von Humboldt, a famous German explorer and scientist, learned the depth of Jefferson’s commitment to this principle when he visited the city of Washington in the summer of 1804. Calling at the Executive Mansion one morning. Humboldt was invited to meet with the President in the Cabinet room.

As he sat by the table, among the newspapers that were scattered about he perceived one that was always filled with the most virulent abuse of Mr. Jefferson, calumnies the most offensive, personal as well as political. ‘Why are these libels allowed?’ asked the Baron, taking up the paper. ‘Why is not this libelous journal suppressed, or its editor at least fined and imprisoned?’

Mr. Jefferson smiled, saying ‘Put that paper in your pocket, Baron, and should you hear the reality of our liberty or the freedom of our press questioned in Europe, show this paper and tell where you found it.’

Jefferson’s grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, described the calm perspective with which the President viewed these slanders:

In speaking of the calumnies which his enemies had uttered against his public and private character with such unmitigated and untiring bitterness, he said that he had not considered them as abusing him; they had never known him. They had created an imaginary being clothed with odious attributes, to whom they had given his name; and it was against that creature of their imaginations they had leveled their anathemas.

Not only did Jefferson remain silent about the sensational accusations of James Callender and likeminded journalists, but he also instructed the members of his Cabinet to do the same.

The Federalist press continued its harassment throughout Jefferson’s presidency, but this unsavory effort lost much of its momentum after July 1803 – the month Callender drowned himself in the James River.

In a conversation with a nineteenth century biographer Henry Randall, Jefferson’s oldest grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph confirmed that others close to the family had already disclosed that Sally Hemings was actually the mistress of Jefferson’s nephew, Peter Carr, and the their connection was perfectly notorious at Monticello. “

That was quotes all of that that I just read was quotes out of the book “The Real Thomas Jefferson”

There’s more in there There’s some really great stories

(20:25)

This is in the book that I’m writing and also in the course

Picking up after that I wrote

It is impossible to research Jefferson and not see how he struggled at every opportunity in his career to legalize emancipation in Virginia and extinguish slavery in America. He also stated that America would suffer the consequences of that sin at some future time. And so we have .

Thomas Jefferson was born to a slave owning family. In 1767 at age 24 Jefferson inherited 5,000 acres of land and fifty-two slaves from his father. In 1774 Jefferson inherited two plantations and 135 more slaves from his father-in-law, John Wayles who had been directly involved in the importation of enslaved Africans into Virginia. This practice was not prohibited until 1778 by an act drafted by Jefferson himself. As chairman of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence Jefferson wrote a paragraph condemning slavery in his first draft of the declaration. He included this paragraph in his list of complaints against King George III

before the final version of the declaration was adopted this paragraph was deleted.

King George *III* has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating it's most sacred rights of life & liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. this piratical warfare, the opprobrium of **infidel**powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN king of Great Britain. determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought & sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce:

And Jefferson said

 I think not. my opinion has ever been that, until more can be done for them, we should endeavor, with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed & clothe them well, protect them from ill usage, require such reasonable labor only as is performed voluntarily by freemen, and be led by no repugnancies to abdicate them, and our duties to them

Thomas Jefferson 1814

Nothing would induce me to put my Negroes out of my own protection, Jefferson wrote in 1820. Like many of his contemporaries in Virginia, he held paternalistic views of his human property, feeling responsible for their welfare while doubting their ability to succeed in a free white world. He even advanced the suspicion, in his **Notes on the State of Virginia**, that blacks were inferior to whites. Jefferson had strong scruples against selling slaves, while freeing persons whose habits have been formed in slavery, he said, is like abandoning children.

So he was very concerned obviously about the way these people were raised

how they were controlled to think and perform and how they were slaves and suppressed

and uneducated And he knew that they wouldn’t be able to survive just to free them

You’d have to educate them before you could free them

Jefferson’s character had to be destroyed in order for the New World Order that was already entrenched in the creation of our government as early as 1776 to take a foothold and by 1792

Hamilton who already had strong ties to the foreign bankers was already advocating for a national bank at which time Jefferson saw Hamilton as a threat to liberty because he knew that a central bank would destroy America and it was likely that the foreign bankers, already chomping at the bit, started the aforesaid seasons of slander against Jefferson when he became president.

Jefferson said I believe that the bank institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies

If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children wake up homeless on the continent their Fathers conquered

The first act of Jefferson’s political career as noted earlier was an attempt to make it legal for slave owners in Virginia to emancipate their slaves

That bill was rejected as was the condemnation of slavery

in his original draft of the Declaration of Independence

His labor in this cause finally met with some success in 1778 when he introduced a bill in the Virginia House of Delegates to prevent the further importation of slaves into the state

The proposal was approved but he recognized that it only stopped the increase of the evil by importation leaving to future efforts it’s final eradication

It was Jefferson’s desire to open the way for this final eradication

the very next year when his committee submitted their proposal for the revision of Virginia’s legal code However he ascertained through conversations with his colleagues that the legislature was not yet prepared to consider such a progressive step

As he calculated another strategy The bill on the subject of slaves was a mere digest of the existing laws respecting them without any intimidation of the plan for future and general emancipation

It was thought better that this should be kept back and attempted only by way of amendment

whenever the bill should be brought on

But when the bill did come up for debate Jefferson was unable to get his amendment passed

It was found that the public’s mind would not yet bear the proposition

Yet the day is not distant when it must bear and adopt it he wrote or worse will follow

Nothing is more certainly written in the books of fate that these people are to be free

Jefferson would be heard from again on the issue of slavery

The vast area between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River had long been claimed by the several original states. But the recent session of these claims placed the area under the control of Congress In early 1784 Jefferson was appointed chairman of the committee to settle many land disputes which had risen and to prepare a plan for the government of this western region.

Jefferson himself drafted the report known to history as the Ordinance of 1784

According to one scholar the plan ranked second in importance only to the Declaration of Independence among Jefferson’s state papers This document together with preliminary drafts became the basis for the famous Northwest Ordinance of 1787 It provided for the creation of self governing territories that would eventually be admitted to the Union on terms of full equality with the original states It was a bold and brilliant concept One that would ultimately have a tremendous influence on the westward expansion of the United States.

But Congress rejected a very significant element in Jefferson’s report on the western territories.

He had included in the bill a clause barring slavery in any of these territories after the year 1800 a measure which might have adverted the Civil War. But this proposal was defeated by one vote Jefferson lamented The voice of a single individual would have prevented this abominable crime from spreading itself over the new country Thus we see the fate of millions unborn hanging on the tongue of one man And heaven was silent in that awful moment But it is to be hoped that it will not always be silent and that the **friends** to **the rights** of **human nature** will in the end prevail.

Yet he worried about what might take place before this victory for the rights of human nature could be secured Jefferson had actually advocated this idea eight years earlier

His proposed new Virginia Constitution contained a provision that any future colonies established from Virginia’s western domain would be free and independent of this colony and all the world

Jefferson went on to say I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just That His justice cannot sleep forever That considering numbers nature and natural means only, a revolution of th**e** wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events: that it may become probable by supernatural interference The Almighty has no attribute which **can** take side with us in such a contest.

Always an optimist in the end however Jefferson noted the next year the course of emancipation was gaining daily recruits from the influx into the office of young men grown and growing up These have sucked in the principles of liberty as it were with their mother’s milk and it is to them that I look with anxiety to turn the fate of **this** question.

That’s about all that I’m going to read right now

The bottom line

Jefferson never bought a slave never sold a slave never sent out people to hunt down runaway slaves There’s no record that any of his slaves ran away

Some of his slaves were interviewed and you can read about that in the book “The Real Thomas Jefferson” It seems that at every turn Jefferson tried to free the slaves

It was illegal for Thomas Jefferson to emancipate his slaves in Virginia

He could only sell them or keep them

And he decided to keep them and care for them up until his death

Every historian that speaks about Jefferson they all talk about him being an enigma

History is clear by his writings and his works his documents and papers that he endlessly worked to try to change the problem with slavery in this country in this whole nation

Not only Virginia but the entire United States

He wanted to end slavery here in America

(34:00)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The only announcements we have are the ones that we have been making

The need for grand jury administrators and so on

QUESTIONS

No questions this week

It’s important to get involved

People need to get educated

We need to get our message out

Hopefully in the next couple of weeks we will be organized enough that we can contact some different groups concerning the things that we’re doing here at National Liberty Alliance

and offer them the education so desperately needed

They lack an understanding on how our country works and how our republic operates

They lack an understanding on the powers and authorities that we have given to three branches of government

This course that we’ve put together anybody who hasn’t got into it yet they need to take this course It’s called Government by Consent

It’s going to run parallel with the book

The book will cover more things than’s in the course

Everybody should be taking this course Everybody should be preparing to have the necessary knowledge to fill the void that’s going to take place once things open up and we start to see that the swamp has been drained out quite a bit and people are being prosecuted

Some for treason by military courts

And some through our regular courts in the United States

Once that happens a lot of people will be leaving government

When these people are arrested there is going to be a power void and it needs to be filled by someone

We the People must take control of these positions

I’m talking about taking control of the political process

That’s the people’s job but people don’t know how to do that

They don’t understand how the process works

We here at National Liberty Alliance have a lot on our website concerning that

We intend on teaching it diligently

not until we get into the courts and take control of the judiciary

We’re looking for four administrators full time job paid position in every single county across the United States

That will fill about 15,000 positions

We need to fill those positions so we need about 15,000 people

We have a little over a thousand people who are ready to fill those positions

I trust that they are being educated

We need to make contact with a lot of these people who may have fallen asleep

This is the most important course

It’s a prerequisite

If you do not take that course you cannot become an administrator

It doesn’t make sense for an ignorant individual to take power and control

What are they going to do with it? Abuse the system more?

If they don’t have the knowledge and understanding of our republic of our Constitution or the way our government is structured the powers and authority given out what natural law is and the principles of natural law if they don’t know those things then they cannot hold that position

So that course is an absolute requirement

Anyone that is planning on becoming an administrator you can take that course

Anybody that wants to become an administrator if you go to the blue bar on the top of our website towards the right side you will see “Grand Jury” there will be a drop down box

So NationalLibertyAlliance.org

Highlight “Grand Jury”

You will see “Become a Grand Jury Administrator” click on that

If you want to become a grand jury administrator go to that page read the page

click on become a grand jury administrator click on that

It’s incumbent upon you then to take two courses

One is free It’s our Civics Course

You can find that on the blue bar Free Courses

You will see Free Civics Course

You need to take that It’s 120 hour course

That course needs to be taken

But you should also be taking the Government By Consent Course

And you can do them both at the same time

The Government by Consent Course is a very in depth course concerning the law the structure of our government the Constitution the way it was structured originally

looking at the House of Representatives then looking at the Senate the administration the courts and the power and authority the states and the People which are the ones who ordained and established the Constitution for them to understand the relationship that the people have above our government and that we cannot be bound in any way shape or form by what’s called positive law

If we are bound by positive law then we are subject to our government

to be not bound by positive law binds them down by the chains of the Constitution that We the People ordained and established puts us above them and them subject to us

Positive law is in the course

It will be in the book

Positive law is law written by men

Whenever legislators write law or write statutes some of it is law and some of it is code , regulations, statutes Some of it is law

Half of the titles are titles of law

We’ve given them the authority to write that law

Nowhere have we given the government the authority to write the penal code

If you look into USC 18 which is where the penal code is found you will find that that is under maritime law not under the law of the land

It’s the law of the sea

It could be argued that the penal code is applied towards that

The penal code has been applied as the law of the land

It didn’t start til 1970 where U S attorneys had the power and authority when legislators wrote how they can call for a grand jury

Prior to that they could not

These titles are written to control bureaucrats That’s lawful

They are under that law

They’ve been given additional power and authority above the rest of the people

They need to be held to higher standards and consequences should they abuse that power

John will look at the penal code a little closer

People are confused

and they teach things to other people that they don’t understand

A lot of people have good intentions but they don’t understand that they believe a lie or an error

They seem to think that there are two constitutions

One that was written in 1787 and one that was written in 1789

They think that the one that was written in 1787 was changed in 1789 which became the Constitution for the United States of America

That’s not true at all

It’s the same thing as the Constitution that we have

There’s nothing different in there

There is one difference and one difference only

In 1787 the Bill of Rights was not part of the Constitution

When they came together to make the decision and make the vote concerning the Constitution certain states refused to sign

We cover this in our course we cover this in our book

Certain states refused to sign unless they agreed upon a bill of rights

Twelve rights were proposed

Ten ended up being in the Bill of Rights

The other two weren’t necessary

It was already in place

The ten amendments were added

The Constitution of 1787 is no different than the one we got other than the Bill of Rights

There weren’t two different constitutions except that the Constitution of 1787 did not have the Bill of Rights attached

It was 1791 or 1792 when the Bill of Rights took effect

Some are of the opinion that it should have been We the States

When they came together they were We the People

Until we became a nation they became people in positions in government

They did hold certain positions during the interim between the Revolution and the creation of the nation in 1789

If it was We the States it would be a real big problem

because that would put the people in the position to be subject to the state

That’s a major problem

The Bill of Rights is part of the Constitution

It would be inserted at a later time as they debated the words

If we are subject to positive law then we are subject to those who create it

Unalienable rights are in danger of being turned into privileges

If the government gives us privileges then the government can take away our privileges

Unalienable rights puts us above the Constitution

If we don’t have an understanding of our history who we are if we don’t understand what our heritage truly is if we don’t understand what liberty truly is it is freedom from being subjects of our government

That’s why this education is so important

The power and the authority of the jury through nullification alone That should tell them everything. You have the power to deny the law

I understand how the judges are getting away with it in these civil cases and these criminal cases

where the judge says You just got to listen to what I got to say and you have to make your ruling according to the law as I interpret it

If someone is being brought under the law and half of these titles are law then the judge does get to interpret that law He gets to declare it and if there is any interpretation he has to look and see what the United States Supreme Court has said about it

It might be moot

Not determined yet

That’s what American Jurisprudence is all about

Judges are supposed to be trained in American Jurisprudence and are supposed to understand what these things mean

But when it comes to the law of the land there is no law to be decided by any judge

He’s just the traffic cop there

And it’s the people who decide the law

It is not We the States it is We the People

That’s the key that people must understand in order to exercise liberty is that they are above all positive law

Positive law they cannot be held to it unless they subscribe to it

If they participate in commercial activities then they got to subscribe to certain titles that apply law in those areas

If they’re a bureaucrat an elected individual an individual employed by the government

they’re under certain statutes that guide them

And if they break them then there is a consequence

We the People ordained and established the Constitution there can be no law against us except the law of the land

(1:05:32)

John had a question for Brent:

I was going through the Constitution if you go into Article 1 Section 2 Clause 2

When you get down to in that section in that clause and you get down to the representative and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states and so on and so forth that was changed by Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each state excluding Indians not taxed

Now up to that point I understand that

Let’s go on

But when the  right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the [male](https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/amendmentxix) inhabitants of such state, [being twenty-one years of age](https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/amendmentxxvi), and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

If we find something confusing in the Constitution we can go back to the Federalist Papers

and see what the debate and argument and conclusions were from the Founding Fathers

In the case here of this Amendment I don’t know how we could trace back on how they came up with this

Brent responded

It’s not something that has been litigated

In this case when you read “but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors…” from that point on on to Section 3 if you just separate that out and consider it by itself it is essentially a separate paragraph because it says but

Now we’re talking about a different subject

It bears reading a couple of times

“But when the  right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the [male](https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/amendmentxix) inhabitants of such state, [being twenty-one years of age](https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/amendmentxxvi), and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.”

In order to get a handle on this the first thing a fellow got to understand this amendment Fourteen if a fellow followed original intent it’s useless it doesn’t apply to anyone any more. It was put in here to be applied to free Negro slaves I’m using the language that they used at that time

All of those folks that were born slaves and then freed are dead and gone

Time has passed This doesn’t apply

However it has been used to apply to other things and that’s one of the greatest problems we have in constitutional law because this amendment confuses things

The only reason slavery existed in America was because England said that common law doesn’t apply in the American colonies

Slavery never by law existed with the sanction of law on the on the island called Britain

It existed but not with the sanction of law it was never lawful

They said it was lawful in the colonies

And they said that the common law doesn’t apply here

If common law doesn’t apply in the American colonies then slavery is lawful

That’s how it was justified and that’s how it got started

Slavery existed in America because of confusion

Then we fought with Britain we said that common law does apply in America

That’s why we had the war That’s why we separated

We fought a war then we were separated from Britain Now what do we do with all these slaves?

We had this terrible war then what do you do with the states that say you may have had a war but we’re not going to give these freed slaves any voting rights

We killed 300,000 of your boys and the slavery thing is not resolved

So they put this paragraph in here and it said that if anybody denied the right to vote that is a citizen of the United States denied the right to vote it talks about state and federal elections

if you’re 21 years of age and denied a right then we’re going to reduce your representation in the United States Congress

This paragraph is intended to be a way to punish the southern states who they knew the state legislature had the power as sovereign states to not let people vote

and they didn’t let the freed slaves vote

They said if you do that the Fourteenth Amendment says you get your representation in Congress reduced to that degree

It’s a threat to the southern states that won’t let the freed slaves vote they’re going to reduce their representation in Congress

The Fourteenth Amendment was passed in order to try to force the southern states bring the freed slaves into full rights with white men

Historians call it the Dormant Fourteenth Amendment

Dormant because nobody used it

From the time it was put in place until the 1950s at the earliest nothing was said about it

It was never used

There were civil rights acts that were passed They were never used either

Not until Eisenhower did anybody do anything to try to make any of this realization

By the 1950s the Fourteenth Amendment went into play

But by that time all the people that it applied to were dead and gone Then they tried to apply it to other things like people who want to act like they’re girls but they’re boys

and people who want to act like they’re boys but they’re girls

as though there’s a fundamental right to do such things

The confusion of the Fourteenth Amendment it’s a no-win situation

The particular paragraph that you cited has no use whatsoever

It doesn’t mean nothing any more

It never did really except to apply it to ex-slaves

(1:46:00)

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

Brent’s website is commonlawyer.com

My comments are my own

They may or may not necessarily be the views or opinions of National Liberty Alliance

We’re in the Constitution We’re going through it clause by clause

We’re up to the part of the Constitution that talks about the power of Congress to coin money We’re in Section 2 of Article 1 Section 8 Clause 5 Section 8 is all about the powers of Congress It’s probably the most well known part of the Constitution of the United States

It says that Congress has to power to coin money to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin and to fix the standard of weights and measures

This is all about money and fairness and not tampering with the value of things that are supposed to have value

Congress has handed it’s nondelegable duty to keep the value of money regular to the chief shareholders of the Federal Reserve Bank

(1:50:44)

It is popularly said that the Federal Reserve Bank is not federal and it has no reserves

Technically it’s not federal but on the other hand it controls the federal government and controls the whole country

In that sense it’s very federal

It’s called a reserve bank not because it has reserves it’s called a reserve bank because it follows the practice of not having reserves

What a reserve bank is is a bank that reserves a certain percentage of whatever money you deposit in the bank

You deposit $1,000 and the law under the federal reserve system here in America may say that the bank that you deposited $1,000 in has to reserve that means don’t loan out they can loan out $900 but they have to reserve $100 in there at all times

Let’s say you put in $1,000 They loan out $900 They keep $100

That’s the reserve that the law says that they have to keep 10 percent

That’s why it’s called a reserve bank because it’s required by law to reserve a little bit in there

That’s misleading

They loan out $900 for example and the law allows them to loan out that $900 out nine times at the same time

You’re not going to lose

Even if someone welshes on you you’re still going to make money

Reserve banking means that they keep a little bit back but they loan out what you put in several times at the same time that’s called fundamentally fraud

The Bible says that to loan money out with a surcharge is against the law

That’s called loaning money out with interest

That’s been against the law in the western world for hundreds and hundreds of years

It’s been called the scourge of all mankind

Congress has handed over it’s nondelegable duty to keep the value of money regular to the chief shareholders of the Federal Reserve Bank. And has forbidden by legislation any audits of this bank. And has granted absolute secrecy to the shareholders affairs.

There is no meaningful way to stop them

Congress won’t do anything

The courts have failed to call Congress to task for breach of it’s constitutional duty

As Ron Paul used to say it’s just a glorified counterfeiting ring

They’re printing money that doesn’t have any value It drives the good money from circulation

Congress prints dollar bills at taxpayers’ expense

The Federal Reserve Bank then buys these bills at printing cost

A hundred dollar bill cost the same as a one dollar bill because they cost the same to print

The Federal Reserve Bank buys these and they buy them with a privilege and that privilege is this Upon loaning out the number of dollars stated on the bill if it’s a hundred dollar bill they buy it for six cents and they loan out a hundred dollars

That bill becomes by fiat $100

The fed can loan out that same $100 bill at least seven times more at the same time

This is a counterfeiting cartel

According to the next clause of our United States Constitution it’s a crime

The next clause of our United States Constitution says

Congress has the power to provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States

(2:11:45)

John asked Brent: Maybe you can get us onto Randy’s program again?

Brent responded: That program got shut down Last time John and Gerard was on the show, that was the last show It was a whole other problem that had been going on for a long time.

Brent knows a fellow that is trying to buy that network

(2:13:30)

Caller 1 Miller from New Jersey

He wants to tell people about the guardianship case that his mother is going through

It’s still going on

My mother hired David Smith from Smith and Associates from Clifton , New Jersey back in February because the case wasn’t going well. He charged seven twenty five an hour and four fifty an hour for paralegal The judge made him lower his fees But then he gave himself a bonus I disqualified Judge Mary Beth Rogers back on October 29 because she wanted to throw me out of the house and had an emergency hearing the next day

When I filed papers in Trenton for the appeal that’s the state capital of New Jersey

The same day this new judge had a phone conference with all of the lawyers

His name is Jeffrey Jablonski He’s from Hudson County

Sometimes when I file papers it’s the chancery courts and sometimes it the surrogate courts

I think it’s technicalities which I don’t understand why they keep changing papers

Judge Jablonski had a hearing with all the lawyers on a Sunday afternoon

He saw things were being appealed and so forth

I wasn’t allowed in the hearing It was on the phone which is illegal

He said my mother is not the vulnerability issue is out the window because they were trying to say that she was under undo influence and vulnerable to me her son that’s out the window.

So then on another court order later on he said alleged vulnerable adult

Then he says he has no jurisdiction

He writes that in one of the orders I think that that was in November

I have no jurisdiction over the matter any more

Then he continues to hold court as he did last Thursday not last Thursday January 17

And then he kept going and he said OK there will be no guardianship we will have a conservatorship which is even worse

And then he had the agency that takes care of my mother he had the person from there go into the meeting after the hearing which I was at I believe it was November it was a Friday I believe it was the 30th then they had a hearing in the afternoon they went behind closed quarters with the woman from the agency to have a conservatorship and they would be involved in it They didn’t want me at the meeting They’ve been passing the guardianship case around from the surrogate Ragleaky so everybody can get a piece of the action

The guardian took three fifty grand out of the bank

Then the guardian was dismissed

Judge Jablonski told the guardian to give it in trust to my mother’s lawyer Mr. Smith from Clifton, New Jersey

My mother’s lawyer had about approximately two hundred seventy five thousand dollars in trust

Now he wants over three hundred thousand dollars because the judge ordered my mother to pay something to the tune of twenty four thousand some odd dollars in addition he ordered that last on January 17 actually the 18th

The hearing was the 17th

So we sent two hundred seventy five

Then he said I ordered Mr Smith to take the money for himself

Mr Smith wants over three hundred thousand all together

I believe that its five hundred twenty five thousand all together

And he wants to put a lien on my mother’s assets when she’s not here so that he can take that too

He hasn’t been doing what he’s supposed to do

He’s prolonging the case

Then they were going to have a trial

He said There will absolutely be a trial to see how this goes

There were no depositions

I didn’t show up for the December 4th hearing

He said case dismissed without prejudice

Dismissed with prejudice if I don’t follow the rules

It will be dismissed with prejudice if I follow the rules until January 18

There was no way I could follow the rules because the person from the services was here and did not dispute what the psychologist said

It was an evaluation that she outright lied

It was a fraudulent evaluation

Now we have it in the federal courts We have a case number

I called the prosecutor of Hudson County

I went to the prosecutor’s office so I’m getting in touch with the detective to catch them on fraudulent guardianship cases embezzlement

The detective called me We didn’t go into court for that yet

Have you ever looked into what the jurisdiction is concerning probate court?

I think that you can challenge jurisdiction

They have to have fiduciary authority

Where did they get fiduciary authority?

Family has authority over their family

The government has no authority to stick their fingers into things

Unless there is a debate among the siblings

At best they could try to solve that problem so that they could turn it back over to the family

They don’t want to do that

You need to check into jurisdiction

You should be able to challenge jurisdiction

You should be able to challenge them that they don’t have fiduciary authority

There is no claim here

What is the claim that brought you into probate court?

Who brought that claim?

My cousin brought it in

My brother did it My cousin was the attorney

My brother is older and lives about 50 miles away

You need to study the jurisdiction

Maybe you can challenge jurisdiction

Abuse is here

Rights are being violated

You have the ability to move this into a federal district court for cause

You can challenge jurisdiction maybe

You can go after them for lack of fiduciary authority

What role has your brother played in this thing?

He got protective service to come and evaluate my mother

He kept pressing the charge that she was incapacitated

On November 2nd in an order Judge Mary Beth Rogers said that she was not incapacitated

Adult Protective Services is playing a role here

Your mother has her mind about her and knows what she wants

There is the battle between Adult Protective Services which is really not protecting anyone but themselves and how they can get an income out of this

There’s money in this for them

They’re playing a role in the court and there’s a money flow

The family court system is a corrupt system

The probate court is right up there with them

There’s a money game going on with the Adult Protective Services

You need to pull this into federal court for violating due process

Go into federal court for cause

Bring up all these issues

She’s perfectly capable of making her own decisions

A big problem is finding a good lawyer that would be honest and work with you

He has to be an individual who understands how federal courts operate

If you move that case into federal court for cause then you’re challenging a constitutional issue

The Wherefore Clause at the end of the day is cease and desist and give me back all of my money

because you never had the power and authority to do all of these things

I want all these lawyers to give my mother her money back

There’s damages here There’s stress

His mother is 91 years old

The first hearing was November 2017

Two years of stress

You need to find a lawyer that’s honest and that’s hard to do

Move it into federal court for cause

You don’t have to argue the details

The only thing that you’re arguing is one thing the fact of the matter is that your mother has got her wit about her she has every right to make her decisions she has chosen you to assist her Anything other than that is none of the courts business You want damages

You want your mother to be restored

This is tough to do on your own

They’ll give you a hard time if you try to go in there pro se for your mother

You got to get a lawyer

Mr Smith was my mother’s lawyer who did a con job

They get lost in the money

It’s hard to find an honest lawyer

You got to find an honest lawyer

She had two court appointed lawyers and she hired her own lawyer and they wouldn’t let her get rid of the court appointed lawyers

They made her pay for the court appointed lawyers

Move it in to a federal court for cause

She had a lawyer that they accepted

He’s the one that took the two seventy five He was a fraud He’s the one that she wanted, Mr Smith, and he took five hundred thirty thousand dollars from her

Caller may know of a good lawyer

You’re going to move it into federal court so they don’t necessarily have to live in Jersey

As long as they have experience in the federal courts

You need to get a lawyer that has federal court experience and that would be honest

A good lawyer should be able to see they’re violating unalienable rights and I’m moving it into federal court for cause

Brent asked a question:

Does someone have conservatorship of your mother?

No they were trying to do that

They will try to get conservatorship and then take all of the property

If that happens one way to stop it is to apply for conservatorship yourself

Not that your mother needs it

But if they’re going to try to get it you can challenge it by trying to get it yourself in court

Conservatorship would be a state matter

A lot of times they will just say fill out these forms

You pay them a fee to get it started

At least you get to challenge them there

But if they move to do it I imagine you would rather have conservatorship than them

I have a restraining order that I filed in the municipal court to be in court on February 13th for seven people including the person from the services that sees my mother the judge the surrogate and the lawyers and so forth

They called me today on the phone a few times

They already violated it They know it’s filed

You got to find a good lawyer

You got to move this into federal court

Move on the state level for conservatorship

You seem to have all the evidence you need to take back control over this and get your money back

Inside your Wherefore Clause you can demand all your money back cease and desist

and damages

You just need a lawyer that’s going to do a good job for you

Someone told me to contact the Rutherford Institute

It’s a Christian organization and they may be able to help you

and if they can’t then they may be able to send you in a direction towards somebody

Find yourself someone who has a good reputation in the federal courts

That’s what you want to look for

Talk to the Rutherford Institute

(2:45:30)

Caller 2 Felicia from Florida

I understand what he’s been going through because I’ve been going through the same situation with a NASA astronaut strange children popped up after 8 years turned him against me

Once there’s money involved they come out of the woodwork

He could settle this quickly if he could get it into federal court

He needs a lawyer to get in there

He’s not going to get in pro se trying to represent his mother

He doesn’t have enough knowledge it’s really tough to navigate yourself around the federal court

The judges are very intimidating The lawyers could be a problem against you

Going in pro se is really tough

They are not going to let him represent his mother in court They’re not going to let him do it

Once the President signs an executive order it becomes law

Can that be changed?

It only becomes law if he’s got the authority to make the executive order on whatever it is he’s doing He’s got to have authority to do that

There is a title that deals with the President his power and so on

Depends on what it is

This President right now all of his executive orders all of the ones that I’ve seen so far is absolutely one hundred percent lawful

Some of the other presidents not so lawful at all

They can’t write law from the bench

NonJudicial Foreclosures because I see the grand jury is indicting all Trump’s people

when are we going to get around to

John responded Well that’s not necessarily true

That’s a very interesting thing that’s going to backfire on them

There are six individuals I think it is or eight that they’ve gone after that are somehow connected to Trump one way or another but nothing has anything to do with Russia nothing has anything to do with his campaign all of the things that they got all of these people is lying This is going to turn on them The case is being made right now Sarah his mouthpiece Sarah Sanders she made the point very clearly if these guys are being indicted for lying how much more so should all these other people Hillary Clinton They’ve all lied to Congress a lot of them lied to the FBI

There’s 60 or 70 thousand indictments that have gone through the process already

Some of them may have been executed already

There’s more coming

Have you been listening to the X22 Report ? Are you familiar with that?

No

Go to our website NationalLibertyAlliance.org

Click on Q

as you come down there are a few videos there and then you come to the X22 Report

Click on that and you’ll go to the website

It’s a YouTube website and you can start listening and then you’ll find what’s really going on

You’ll find other channels on our page under Q

These people are very well informed and they’ve been proven true

I’ve been listening to them for over a year now

What about the NonJudicial Foreclosures? How is that coming?

Why do they have NonJudicial Foreclosures?

A breach of contract is very simple

You make a sworn statement affidavit

You make your claim

And you file it and the other side if you owe them the money they can’t beat it

You can foreclose in three months six months get it done with

Why do they go through the NonJudicial Foreclosure

Doing a NonJudicial Foreclosure takes a minimum of two years

And if the person stays in the house and fights it you could be there four, five, six, seven years before they can get you out

Why are they doing that when that’s a lot harder or just go into court if they’re really owed the money.

There is no contract

Never was

They then sell them off to other individuals

Most of the people who buy them are lawyers

Lawyers buy this because it’s a nice income It’s a nice retirement plan

The mortgage on any house is stolen constantly over and over sold to someone else and again it rolls back it just goes on and on and on and on

Even if you pay for the house we know people who paid the mortgage they come in after them it’s been paid for they can prove it they still get stuck in this game

It’s a crime to begin with because they’re monetizing it

They’re monetizing the mortgages

That’s unlawful You can’t do that

They play games with the changing of the ownership and that takes years to do

And sometimes they’ll do this without you knowing about it

This is a major problem

We are indicting We’ve already done the indictments across the board We just have to file the papers now on a lot of these judges

The key thing is that you got to move it to federal court for cause

When you walk into a court and that court has taken jurisdiction over you and they don’t have jurisdiction or it’s a court that can’t give you due process once that’s the case as far as I’m concerned you go into that court one time and you got there under special conditions

It’s called special appearance You’re here to test the jurisdiction

So you challenge the jurisdiction You tell them that you can’t get any justice here because they can’t give you due process they don’t have jurisdiction

They usually don’t have personam jurisdiction

They have to have both subject matter jurisdiction and jurisdiction over the person

You have to have both jurisdictions

If they lack one then they can’t hear the case

Usually they don’t have personam jurisdiction

Once you go into the court and you challenge the jurisdiction and they continue to steamroll you they’re going to take your property at the end of the day

It takes them longer to deal with you if you keep going back to court

I say get out of that court immediately

You challenge jurisdiction

and you have to direct that to somebody

You don’t direct it to the judge

In the case of a NonJudicial Foreclosure

I don’t know if you can challenge jurisdiction that the other side would have to answer

If this was a situation where there was a prosecutor then the prosecutor would have to respond.

So if you go to the prosecutor and write a paper up and challenge jurisdiction and you make your case that they don’t have it they got to come back and make a case that they do have it and the judge has to make a ruling on that

It’s a setup and the judge is only a status quo judge then they’re going to say that they got jurisdiction At that point you then move it to federal court for cause

Caller has her case already with the grand jury the case that Judge Kahn supposedly closed out

Only the federal court can hear cases for causes on the Constitution

Regarding Judge Kahn we’re still filing papers

We already indicted him

He did that after he was indicted

We did paperwork on this

We informed him of his lack of authority

We informed the clerk of his lack of authority

He’s been indicted Nevertheless he or she the clerk doesn’t have the ability make any kind of decision other than to file a paper

We’ve already established that in the federal court

We just recently filed a paper in the federal court

It has not been returned to us

We also made copies to the federal justice department we made copies to the President of the United States and we also made copies to the Senate Chair and we’ll continue to do that

They’ve been keeping the papers

We’re there to be under the wing of the court

We’re letting everyone know what we’re doing

We want to be under the auspices of the court

And it’s required that the grand jury be under the auspices of the court

We’re still filing papers They’re still taking them

We’re moving towards the big case

All of this is the collection of evidence

I’ve seen an article that they’re getting ready to hear the 9 11 Twin Towers thing

There’s a lot of things in the background

We’re waiting on that too

That is going to empower us

We do have one case in New York City in the appellate court

We got one case under appeal through a panel

That’s our gun case

The gun case is still valid still open

We appealed it to a panel of judges for reconsideration

I’m sure they’re struggling with it

We also appealed another case down in New York City to the appellate court which is down in New York City

The opposition’s response has until March and then we have another opportunity to move from there and then a decision will be made

We looking for a decision on that case probably July or August or some time this summer.

What do you think about this government shutdown and this wall?

Trump is setting these people up

He’s gaining a lot of political steam because it doesn’t matter what the polls say

because the polls aren’t real He’s getting a lot of political steam from this

He’s getting a lot of Democrats turning a different direction

He really wanted to go past the thirty day limit

And he went past the thirty day limit by shutting them down

That’s why he reopened back up

He reopened back up for a couple of reasons

By reopening back up the people that were laid off about 60,000 people all together

were affected those people really only missed one paycheck and the next pay check was due and now they’re getting them now by him opening back the government allowed them to get a paycheck

He also because it went past thirty days he made an agreement with them he gave them three weeks so he opened the government back up for three weeks He’s been negotiating with the Democrats I presume in both houses Eight democrats in the Senate have been negotiating and they’re willing to go along with the wall He made an agreement with them I’m going to open the government back up and we’ll get things going but under the conditions that we agree we’re going to get a deal for the wall and we’ll negotiate the other stuff and he’s given a lot of stuff to them

The democrats are doing really bad on this because these are issues that they really wanted to get done and now they have the opportunity of getting them done A lot of people are going to be upset with them Why aren’t they making the deal Let’s go forward

In three weeks we need to get this negotiating done

We need the wall to take care of security

That’s how he opened up the government with the agreement that they’re going to have an agreement in three weeks

If not he can close the government down again

Now there’s a couple of things involved here

By him saying we can close the government back down again now that brings back to Pelosi

Pelosi can prevent this from coming to the floor

And she’s going to look really bad if she does that

He can close down the government again put the pressure on get the wall going reopen the government and then maybe he can still give to the democrat what they wanted

just in good gesture

Once the government shutdown went past thirty days it opened certain executive powers that he didn’t have that he’s now got

He can lay off thousands of people

He can go into every single agency and say I’m going to get rid of x amount of people

And in this process he can empty out a lot of the swamp by doing that

That’s another power that he just achieved the ability to get rid of a lot of the people in the Deep State by firing them because of a certain executive power that kicked in once the government was closed for thirty days

If all the people knew what we’re teaching in this course Government by Consent and the book that I’m writing what we’re teaching in those two areas right there should be eighth grade knowledge Everybody by the eighth grade should know this stuff and understand it

(3:23:20)

Caller 3 David New York

I have a foreclosure

There is no judge’s name

There’s no sales date

That’s the normal M O that they go by

They don’t want a judge in there

In New York you won’t even get a signature on it

That’s pretty much what I got

Try to call back next week and we can get some details on this

You want to move it to federal court as soon as possible

In order to move it to federal court you have to know how to do it

You need to get educated

So as you’re fighting this battle to keep things going and preventing them from doing things you need to get educated

As soon as you feel confident move it into federal court for cause

Is that mortgage note counterfeit? Nobody has the original any more

The whole thing was done on fraud

There is no contract

I would challenge jurisdiction

You haven’t seen any affidavits

You haven’t seen a contract

Therefore there’s no proof of claim

There is no fiduciary authority

They don’t have the jurisdiction

They don’t have the subject matter jurisdiction

They don’t have the personam jurisdiction

There is no affidavits of claim or fiduciary authority

There’s no contract

You should be arguing all those points in court while you’re learning how to move it into federal court

Once you get into court for the first time if you have the knowledge of how to move it into federal court for cause if you have that knowledge you go to court one time you give them one shot to show jurisdiction You’re there by special appearance You now bring everyone into the federal court

But you have to learn how to do that

In two or three months if you buckle down if you take the courses you will get this done

In our course we’re going to have paperwork on how to move and also show people how to move a case into federal court

The Civics Course is an important course also

Caller is considering contacting the sheriff

We have been trying to educate the sheriff

We sent them paperwork

We’ve given them orders from the court through the grand jury to obey the Constitution

We tried educating them through faxes

We put together a plan to send out the sheriffs books

Once this book is done the book is going to cover everything plus it’s going to cover a lot on the sheriff

Once the book is out there right now you want to try to get your sheriff to take the course if possible His deputies should take the course also Once the book is done I’m going to be pushing for everybody to give their sheriff the book as a gift

Maybe that’s a way we can finally educate our sheriffs

(3:31:13)

Caller 4 Daniel from Utah

Trump’s great-granduncle was an investor in Tesla and collect his papers after he died

Trump knows more than he can say or talk about

To try to get control of your mortgage Once your deed is filed in the county If you go and you sign on there accepted and sign your signature and date it That gives you more control over your property

What you’re saying is true but they’re going to deny it and ignore it

They’re going to say you’re a nut

They constructed a statutory prison for We the People

Some of it you can use against them

They’re going to say you’re crazy They’re going to ignore it

They want to shut you down

They know that most people don’t know what to do next

The judge tries to figure out what knowledge you got

They aren’t teaching us this stuff because they want to keep the slaves ignorant