



# All State Tax is for US Citizens / cestui que Trusts

by **Sovereignty International** (a trust)

C/O 6340 Lake Worth Blvd., #437

Fort Worth, Texas

ZIP CODE EXEMPT

engineerwin@yahoo.com

Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@GoogleGroups.com

Administrating-Your-Public-Servants@YahooGroups.com

<https://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>

[www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi](http://www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi)

# Excise Taxes – privilege taxes

- ❖ Excise taxes – privilege tax
- ❖ EXCISE excise, n. A tax imposed on the manufacture, sale, or use of goods (such as a cigarette tax), or on an occupation or activity (such as a license tax or an attorney occupation fee). — Also termed excise tax. Cf. income tax, property tax under TAX. [Cases: Taxation 1201.1.]” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition, page 1703

# Taxes

- ❖ “2. The requirement of payment for such licenses is only a mode of imposing taxes on the licensed business, and the prohibition, under penalties, against carrying on the business without license is only a mode of enforcing the payment of such taxes.
- ❖ 5. The recognition by the acts of Congress of the power and right of the states to tax, control, or regulate any business carried on within its limits is entirely consistent with an intention on the part of Congress to tax such business for national purposes.”  
License Tax Cases 72 U.S. (5 Wall.) 462 (1866)

# Filing Fees are Licenses

- ❖ **“License, contracts, is a right given by some competent authority to do an act, which without such authority would be illegal. The instrument or writing which secures this right is also called a license. Vide Ayl.Parerg. 353; 15 Vin.Ab 92; Ang. Wat. Co. 61, 85. A license is express or implied. An express license is one in which in direct terms authorizes the performance of a certain act; as a license to keep a tavern by public authority. An implied license is one which though not expressly given, may be presumed from the acts of the party having the right to give it.”**  
Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1843 Edition, Volume 2, page 53  
[emphasis added]

# Taxes & Representation

❖ “If it were true that, according to the spirit of our Constitution, the power of taxation must be limited by the right of representation, whence is derived the right to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, within this District? If the principles of liberty and of our Constitution forbid the raising of revenue from those who are not represented, do not these principles forbid the raising it by duties, imposts, and excises, as well as by a direct tax?”

Longborough v Blake 18 U.S. 317 (1820), [emphasis added],

# Taxes

- ❖ **The government can ONLY tax it's own property**
- ❖ **"In other words, Dominion legislation, even though it deals with Dominion property . . ."**  
Reference Re: Employment and Social Insurance Act, 1935, [1937] 1 D.L.R. 684, Privy Council

# Taxes

- ❖ **“The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States”** US Constitution, Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 [emphasis added]

# Taxes in Commerce ONLY

- ❖ **“The taxing power, being in its nature unlimited over the subjects within its control, would enable the state governments to destroy the above-mentioned rights...”** Crandall v Nevada 73 U. S. 35 (1867)
- ❖ **If they can take a penny, they can take it all**

# Taxes in Commerce ONLY

❖ “All subjects over which the sovereign power of the state extends are objects of taxation, but those over which it does not extend are exempt from taxation. This proposition may also be pronounced as self-evident. The sovereignty of the state extends to everything which exists by its authority or its permission.” *McCullough v Maryland*, 17 U.S. [4 Wheat] 316 (1819). [emphasis added]

# Taxes in Commerce ONLY

❖ **“Whereas taxation by the Parliament...for the purpose of raising a revenue...has been found by experience to occasion great uneasiness and disorders,...That from and after the passing of this Act the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any duty, tax or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty’s colonies, provinces, or plantations, in North America..., except such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce...” An Act to Impose Taxes in Commerce ONLY, George III CAP 12 (1778)**



Yale Law School

LILLIAN GOLDMAN LAW LIBRARY

in memory of Sol Goldman

THE AVALON PROJECT *Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy*

Search Avalon

[Avalon Home](#)[Document Collections](#)[Ancient  
4000bce - 399](#)[Medieval  
400 - 1399](#)[15<sup>th</sup> Century  
1400 - 1499](#)[16<sup>th</sup> Century  
1500 - 1599](#)[17<sup>th</sup> Century  
1600 - 1699](#)[18<sup>th</sup> Century  
1700 - 1799](#)[19<sup>th</sup> Century  
1800 - 1899](#)[20<sup>th</sup> Century  
1900 - 1999](#)[21<sup>st</sup> Century  
2000 -](#)

## British-American Diplomacy The Paris Peace Treaty of September 30, 1783

[See the Discussion of the Treaty in Jefferson's Autobiography](#)

[Art 1](#)[Art 2](#)[Art 3](#)[Art 4](#)[Art 5](#)[Art 6](#)[Art 7](#)[Art 8](#)[Art 9](#)[Art 10](#)

### The Definitive Treaty of Peace 1783

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the Holy Roman Empire etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse, between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation by the [Provisional Articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782](#), by the commissioners empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the [Crown of Great Britain and the said United States](#), but which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the Provisional Articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esqr., member of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the said United States on their part, John Adams, Esqr., late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esqr., late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esqr., late president of Congress and chief justice of the state of New York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

# The Roman Cult = The Crown

- King George signed the Definitive Treaty of Peace of 1783 as the King of England and France
- King George signed the definitive Treaty of Peace of 1783 as Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire and the United States of America
- King George financed both sides of the War of Independence with Roman Cult money
- King George with cooperation of Roman Cult Jesuits deliberately created the circumstances for the War of Independence

# Income = Corporate Profits

❖ "...it becomes essential to distinguish between what is and what is not "income," according to truth and substance without regard to form. Congress cannot, by any definition it may adopt, conclude the matter, since it cannot by legislation, alter the Constitution, from which it derives its power to legislate, and which within those limitations alone, that power can be unlawfully exercised... Derived -- from -- capital -- the -- gain -- derived -- from -- capital, etc. Here we have the essential matter -- not gain accruing to capital, not a growth or increment of value in the investment; but a gain, a profit, something of exchangeable value ... severed from the capital however invested or employed, and coming in, being "derived," that is received or drawn by the recipient for his separate use, benefit and disposal -- that is the income derived from property. Nothing else answers the description...."

[emphasis is in the original] ©Common Law Copyright 2011 Eisher v Macomber, 252 U.S. 189

# US citizen = Taxpayer

- “Slater's protestations to the effect that he derives no benefit from the United States government have no bearing on his legal obligation to pay income taxes. *Cook v. Tait*, 265 U.S. 47, 44 S.Ct. 444, 68 L.Ed. 895 (1924); *Benitez Rexach v. United States*, 390 F.2d 631, (1st Circ.), *cert. denied* 393 U.S. 833, 89 S.Ct. 103, 21 L.Ed.2d 103 (1968). Unless the defendant can establish that he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS possesses authority to attempt to determine his federal tax liability. UNITED STATES of America v. William M. SLATER (1982) (D. Delaware) 545 F.Supp 179, 182. [emphasis added]

12 Stat. 292, Chap XLV, August 5, 1861

- **“An Act to provide increased Revenue from imports, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes;**
- **Be at enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled”**

12 Stat. 296, Chap XLV, August 5, 1861

- **“Sec. 9 . And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of assessing the above tax and collecting the same, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to divide, respectively, the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient collection districts, and to nominate and, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint an assessor and a collector for each such district, who shall be freeholders and resident within the same:”**

12 Stat. 296, Chap XLV, August 5, 1861

- “Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That before any such collector shall enter upon the duties of his office he shall execute a bond for such amount as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to be approved as sufficient by the Solicitor of the Treasury, containing the condition that said collector shall justly and faithfully account for to the United States, and pay over,…”

12 Stat. 309, Chap XLV, August 5, 1861

- “Sec. 49 . And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of January next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, whether such income is derived from any kind of property, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, a tax of three per centum on the amount of such excess of such income above eight hundred dollars” - Repealed

# 12 Stat. 310, Chap XLV, August 5, 1861

- “Sec. 51...And the several collectors and assistants ....may, if they find no property to satisfy the taxes assessed upon any person ..., and which such person neglects to pay.... shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to examine under oath the person assessed under this act or any other person, and may sell at public auction, ....any stock, bonds, or choses in action, belonging to said person, ...; and in case he refuses to testify, the said several collectors and assistants shall have power to arrest such person and commit him to prison, to be held in custody until the same shall be paid, with interest thereon,... And the place of custody shall in all cases be the same provided by law for the custody of persons committed for any cause by the authority of the United States, and the warrant of the collector, ...shall be sufficient authority to the proper officer for receiving and keeping such person in custody until the amount of said tax and interest, and all fees and the expense of such custody, shall have been fully paid and discharged; ...” Repealed

# 12 Stat. 432, Chap CXIX, July 1, 1862

- **“An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt.**
- **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That, for the purpose of superintending the collection of internal duties, stamp duties, licenses, or taxes imposed by this act, or which may be hereafter imposed, and of assessing the same, an office is hereby created in the Treasury Department to be called the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue”**

12 Stat. 433, 434, Chap CXIX, July 1, 1862

- **“Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That before any such collector shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall execute a bond for such amount as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with not less than five sureties to be approved as sufficient by the Solicitor of the Treasury, containing the condition that said collector shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law, and shall justly and faithfully account...”**

# 12 Stat. 435, Chap CXIX, July 1, 1862

- **“SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, tax, or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a written list when required, as aforesaid, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any license, as aforesaid,....”**

12 Stat. 443, Chap CXIX, July 1, 1862

- **“Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That each and every collector, his deputy, who shall exercise or be guilty of any extortion or wilful oppression, under color of this act, or shall knowingly demand other or greater sums than shall be authorized by this act, shall be liable to pay a sum not exceeding double the amount of damages accruing to the party injured, to be recovered by and for the use of the party injured, with costs of suit, and shall be dismissed from office, and be disqualified from holding such office thereafter ; and each and every collector, or his deputies, shall give receipts for all sums by them collected and retained in pursuance of this act..”**

12 Stat. 472, Chap CXIX, July 1, 1862

- “SALARIES AND PAY OF OFFICERS AND PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PASSPORTS.
- Sec. 86 . And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including senators and representatives and delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, a duty of three per centum on the excess above the said six hundred dollars ...” [Emphasis added]

**12 Stat. 473, Chap CXIX, July 1, 1862**

- **“INCOME DUTY.**
- **SEC. 89. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of modifying and reenacting, as hereinafter provided, so much of an act, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as relates to income tax ; that is to say, sections forty-nine, fifty, (except so much thereof as relates to the selection and appointment of depositaries,) and fifty-one, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.”**

# 12 Stat. 472, Chap CXIX, July 1, 1862

- “Sec. 90. And be it further enacted, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually, upon the annual gains, profits, or income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, ... if such annual gains, profits, or income exceed the sum of ... ; if said income exceeds the sum of ... and upon the annual on gains profits or income rent, and dividends accruing upon any property, securities, and stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, ...., and not in the employment of the government of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty ...”

[Emphasis added]

**12 Stat. 487, Chap CXIX, July 1, 1862**

- **“Sec. 118. And be it further enacted, That whenever by this act any license, duty, or tax of any description has been imposed on any corporate body, or property of any incorporated company, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prescribe and determine in what district such tax shall be assessed and collected, and to what officer thereof the official notices required in that behalf shall be given, and of whom payment of such tax shall be demanded.”**
- **This is why you get IRS letters from all over the USA**

# History

- A Person is ONLY a fictitious entity
- **"Chap. LXXI. - An Act prescribing the form of the enacting and resolving Clauses of Acts and Resolutions of Congress, and Rules of construction therefore."** which was approved on Feb 25, 1871, in Volume 16, Forty-First Congress, Session III, under Sec. 2., at 16 Stat. 431
- **"And be it further enacted that in all Acts hereinafter passed...; and the word "person" may extend and be applied to bodies politic and corporate..."**

# Arizona Statutes

- **“An Act Concerning the Construction of Statutes”** which was Approved on January 2, 1852 by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, Second Session, which was begun and held on the first day of December in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, that says;
- ***“Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:***
- **Section 1.** That is the construction of the Statutes of this Territory, the following rules shall be observed...
- **Sixth. The word “person” may be extended to bodies politic and corporate.** [emphasis added]

# Arizona Statutes

- **“Chap. LVI. – An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes.”**, which was Approved February 24, 1863 by the Thirty-Seventh Congress, Session III, at 12 Stat. 664, which says;
- **“...together with all legislative enactments of the Territory of New Mexico not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby extended to and continued in force in the said Territory of Arizona...”** at 12 Stat. 665

# Person

- **“(a) When used in this title, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof—**
- **(1) Person**
- **The term “person” shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, company or corporation.” 26 USC § 7701. Definitions**

# Color of Law

**“the words “person” and “whoever” include corporations, companies, associations, firms, partnerships, societies, and joint stock companies, as well as individuals;”**

1 USC § 1

# Color of Law

**“Person” means an individual, firm, partnership, association, or corporation.”**  
Texas Transportation Code Section 541.001  
(4)

**“Person” includes corporation, organization, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, and any other legal entity.”** Texas Government Code 311.005 (2)

# Include

- ***“Include’ or the participial form thereof, is defined ‘to comprise within’; ‘to hold’; ‘to contain’; ‘enclosed’; ‘comprised’; ‘comprehend’; ‘embrace’; ‘involve’.”*** Montello Salt v. Utah 221 US 455
- **“Include 1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut includes the kernel; a pearl is included in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use inclose.] 2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain.”** American Dictionary of The English Language, Noah Webster, 1828
- **“Include. (Lat. Inclaudere, to shut in, keep within.) To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve. Premier Products Co. v. Cameron, 240 Or. 123, 400 P.2d 227, 228.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 763

# State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- **“INTERNATIONAL LAW RULE: Adopted for areas under Federal legislative jurisdiction” “Federalizes State civil law, including common law.--The rule serves to federalize not only the statutory but the common law of a State. Kniffen v. Hercules Powder Co., 164 Kan. 196, 188 P.2d 980 (1948); Kaufman v. Hopper, 220 N.Y. 184, 115 N.E. 470 (1917), see also 151 App. Div. 28, 135 N.Y.Supp. 363 (1912), aff'd., 163 App. Div. 863, 146 N. Y. Supp. 1096 (1914); Norfolk & P.B.L.R. v. Parker,...”** Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 158

# State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- **STATE AND FEDERAL VENUE DISCUSSED: The civil laws effective in an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction are Federal law, notwithstanding their derivation from State laws, and a cause arising under such laws may be brought in or removed to a Federal district court under sections 24 or 28 of the former Judicial Code (now sections 1331 and 1441 of title 28, United States Code), giving jurisdiction to such courts of civil actions arising under the "**\* \* \* laws \* \* \*** of the United States" where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$3,000, exclusive of interest and costs."** Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 165 [emphasis added]

# US Citizens = No Article 3

- **"We therefore decline to overrule the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall: We hold that the District of Columbia is not a state within Article 3 of the Constitution. In other words cases between citizens of the District and those of the states were not included of the catalogue of controversies over which the Congress could give jurisdiction to the federal courts by virtue of Article 3. In other words Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over citizens of Washington District of Columbia and through their plenary power nationally covers those citizens even when in one of the several states as though the district expands for the purpose of regulating its citizens wherever they go throughout the states in union" National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948)**

# State Law = Federal Law

- “In other words, when State *martial law* is imposed within the State to enforce National *martial law*, Congress has no reason to exercise its *martial law* powers.
- If a State has conformed to the new *Order*, there is no need for Congress to intervene. And if a ... Citizen has not obtained the standing of a former slave by petitioning Congress for admittance to venue and jurisdiction of the Fourteenth Amendment (*i.e. statutory character of "person"*), then Congress has no power over that individual under this Clause (*Amend. 14, Sec. 5*)” Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court

# Color of Law

**"In this state" and "WITHIN THIS STATE" "IN THIS STATE" and "WITHIN THIS STATE" includes all federal areas lying within the exterior boundaries of the state." RCW (Revised Code of Washington) 82.04.200**

# Color of Law

- **"In this state" means within the exterior limits of Texas and includes all territory within these limits ceded to or owned by the United States.** Texas Tax Code Section 151.004 'In This State'

# Tax Payers

- **"Persons who are not taxpayers are not within the system and can obtain no benefit by following the procedures prescribed for taxpayers, such as the filing of claims for refunds."**Economy Plumbing and Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d 585 (Ct. Cl. 1972)
- **"The revenue laws are a code or a system in regulation of tax assessment and collection. They relate to taxpayers, and not to non-taxpayers. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers, and no attempt is made to annul any of their rights and remedies in due course of law. With them Congress does not assume to deal, and they are neither the subject nor the object of the revenue laws."**Long v. Rasmussen, 281 F. 236, at 238

# What happened?

- “Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”
- “The Legal Estate to be in Cestui Que Use” Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec. 1617, at 31 Stat. 1432
- “A “*citizen of the United States*” is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the *PCT (Public Charitable Trust)*, the constructive, *cestui que trust* of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc.” Congressional Record, June 13 1967, pp. 15641-15646
- “. . . (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust to be recognized in the field of this court's prerogative jurisdiction . . .” In Re Bolens (1912), 135 N.W. 164

# US citizen = cestui que trust = Roman Cult

- **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”** which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at 2, where it says;
- **“And be it further enacted, That in the interpretation and construction of said code the following rules shall be observed namely:...**
- **“Third. The word “person” shall be held to apply to partnerships and corporations, ...”, [emphasis added]**
- and they can presume that you are dead at Chapter three – Absence for Seven Years, in Sec. 252, 253, at 31 Stat. 1230, where it says;
- **“SEC. 252. PRESUMPTION OF DEATH. - If any person shall leave his domicile without any known intention of changing the same, and shall not return or be heard from for seven years from the time of his so leaving, he shall be presumed to be dead, in any case wherein his death shall come in question, unless proof be made that he was alive within that time.”**

# US Citizens

- ***"...it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. .... A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing."*** Ex Parte Frank Knowles, 5 Cal. Rep. 300

# US Citizen

- **“the term “individual” means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.” 5 USC § 552a(a)(2)**
- **“(13) the term “Federal personnel” means officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits).” 5 USC § 552a.(a)(13)**

# Intermediate Summary


- Income Taxes were originated by an Act of Congress in 1861 for US citizens
- State Statutes are actually US Statutes
- If you used, (or the BAAL priests in the so-called Courts can presume that you used) Federal Reserve Notes, to pay for anything, then it is NOT paid for.

# Advertisement

- Don't forget to subscribe to this channel
- Don't forget to click the bell next to the subscribe button so that you are notified when there is a new upload



sovereignliving

✓ Subscribed  5,500

Home Videos Playlists Channels Discussion About 

What to watch next






**D.I.Y. Dealing with Student Loans - It is an Alleged...**  
by sovereignliving  
657 views 1 week ago

**Social Security Number = Badge of Slavery - It is a...**  
by sovereignliving  
192 views 6 hours ago

**Rights of Children = United**

Featured Channels

-  **Mark Passio**  
Subscribe
-  **StormCloudsGather...**  
Subscribe
-  **X22Report**  
Subscribed



# Federal Reserve Note = IOU

- 12 USC § 411 - Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve bank.

# Federal Reserve Notes

- **“There is a distinction between a debt discharged and one paid. When discharged, the debt still exists, though divested of its character as a legal obligation during the operation of the discharge.” Stanek v. White (1927), 172 Minn. 390, 215 N.W. 781.**

# Federal Reserve Notes

- **“Federal Reserve Bank notes, and other notes constituting a part of common currency of country, are recognized as good tender for money, unless specially objected to.”**

MacLeod v. Hoover (1925), 159 La. 244, 105 S. 305.

# Dollar

- **“Dollar. The legal currency of the United States”; State v Downs, 148 Ind 324, 327; “the unit of money consisting of one hundred cents. The aggregate of specific coins which add up to one dollar.” 36 Am Juris. 1st Money § 8. “In the absence of qualifying words, it cannot mean promissory notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt.” 36 AM Juris. 1st Money § 8.**

# Bank Notes

- "Bank notes constitute a large and convenient part of the currency of our country, and by common consent, serve to a great extent all the purposes of coin. In themselves they are not money, for they are not a legal tender; and yet they are a good tender, unless specifically objected to as being notes merely, and not money. Miller v. Race, 1 Burr. 457; Bank of United States v. Bank of Georgia, 10 Wheat 333; Handy v. Dobbin, 12 Johns. 220; Wright v. Reed, 3 Term R. 554. They subserve the purposes of money in the ordinary business of life, by the mutual consent (express or implied) of the parties to a contract, and not by the binding force of any common usage; for the party to whom they may be tendered has an undoubted right to refuse accepting them as money." Vick v. Howard, 136 S.E. 101; 116 S.E. 465, 468 (March 15, 1923)

# What is Money?

- **“BANK NOTE, contracts. A bank note resembles a common promissory note, (q. v.) issued by a bank or corporation authorized to act as a bank. It is in fact a promissory note, but such notes are not, for many purposes, to be considered as mere securities for money; but are treated as money, in the ordinary course and transactions of business, by the general consent of mankind...”** Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

Federal Reserve Notes = IOUs

**"The forced loans of 1862 and 1863, in the form of legal tender notes, were vital forces in the struggle for national supremacy. They formed a part of the public debt of the United States, ..."**

Julliard v. Greenman, 110 US 432.

# What is Money?

- **“At common law only gold and silver were a legal tender. (2 Inst. 577.)”**  
McClarín v. Nesbit, 2 Nott & McC. (11 S.C.L.) 519 (1820),

# Usufruct

- **“USUFRUCT, civil law. The right of enjoying a thing, the property of which is vested in another, and to draw from the same all the profit, utility and advantage which it may produce, provided it be without altering the substance of the thing.”**  
Bouvier’s Law Dictionary 1856 Edition p 1198
- A usufruct is a type of a trust
- Prior to 1900 a trust was called a “use” which is short for usufruct

# Cestui Que Trust

- “Yet still it was found difficult to set bounds to ecclesiastical ingenuity; for when they were driven out of all their former holds, they devised a new method of conveyance, by which the lands were granted, not to themselves directly, but to nominal feoffees *to the use* of the religious houses; thus distinguishing between the *possession* and the *use*, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the lands remained in the nominal feoffee, who was held by the courts of equity (then under the direction of the clergy) to be bound in conscience to account to his *cestui que use* for the rents and emoluments of the estate: and it is to these inventions that our practitioners are indebted for the introduction of uses and trusts, the foundation of modern conveyancing.” Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 edition, Volume 2 under the definition of Mortmain

# Advertisement

- ❖ Announcing a subscription based Youtube channel called Sovereignty International
- ❖ The recommended cost of the subscription is currently US\$1.99 because it avoids the advertising ONLY
- ❖ The ONLY power that the N.W.O. satanists have over us is through fraud and deception, and my agenda is to expose it for all our benefit
- ❖ For that reason there will be very little exclusive material on that channel
- ❖ Currently publishing 6 videos a week
- ❖ [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCokSQqXw1y2\\_2hAtJxUcoNw](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCokSQqXw1y2_2hAtJxUcoNw)



- Home
- My channel
- Trending
- Subscriptions
- History
- Watch Later
- Get YouTube Red



Sovereignty International

Paid channel  
\$1.99/month  
First 14 days free • No advertising  
[Start free trial](#)

SUBSCRIPTIONS

[Add channels](#)

- Home
- Videos
- Playlists
- Channels
- About

# Ecclesiastical Court = Admiralty

- **“Citation, (Citatio) A Summons to appear, applied particularly to Process in the Spiritual Court. The Ecclesiastical Courts proceed according to the Course of the Civil and Canon Laws, by Citation, Libel, &c..”, Tomlin’s Law Dictionary, 1835, Volume 1 [emphasis added],**
- **“Citation. This is also the name of the process used in the English ecclesiastical, probate, and divorce courts to call the defendant or respondent before them. 3 Bl. Comm. 100. 3 Steph. Comm. 720.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 2nd Edition, at page 202

# Taxes

**“Tax - an impost; a tribute imposed on the subject; an excise; tallage. In public law, taxation signifies the system for raising money for public purposes by compelling the payment by individuals of sums of money called taxes.**

**Some general principles of taxation have been said to be: 1) The subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation. Smith Wealth of Nat., c. 2; 5 Mill, Pol. Econ., cc. 2, 3).” The Dictionary of English Law, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., London, 1959.**

# ZIP Codes

- ❖ **“As we have said, the Federal Personal Income Tax is Collected under a Military Venue within a Martial-Law jurisdiction. Federal Reserve Notes are Military Scrip circulated within a Military Venue. The problem is the people don't understand how the entire United States is covered by a Military Venue.... Under the Social Security Act, there was brought into existence Ten Federal Regional Areas. These ten federal regional areas are the same as a military base. It is not unconstitutional to circulate "military scrip" on a military base as the base is considered to be a military venue. "Military scrip" cannot circulate in the civil jurisdiction of the several States. To get around this Constitutional bar, the Congress (via the Social Security Act), created Ten Military Venues, called Federal Regional Areas. “Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court**

# Zip Codes

- ❖ **“The problem the Congress realized was, while Congress could restructure the Government agencies into these Federal Regional Areas, the people could not be identified to be within this Military Venue but by their own consent. The solution was to create another Military Venue which would trick the people to voluntarily accept recognition that they are within a Military Venue. Congress solved this problem by creating the ZIP CODE. The "zip code" divides the United States into Ten Military Venues called "National Areas." ” Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court**

# ZIP Codes

❖ **“When a Citizen receives mail from an agency of the federal government (such as the I.R.S.), in the return address of the federal agency is the district within the regional area the letter is sent from, and on the address of the "Citizen" it was sent to is the national area [ZIP] in which he received the correspondence from the I.R.S.. In other words, the correspondence was sent from one of the federal regional areas [military venue] to one of the National Areas [another military venue]. "Taxing Districts" are established within one of the Federal Regional Areas, which places the collection of taxes under a martial law jurisdiction.”**Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court

# Non Taxpayers

- ❖ **"Taxpayers are not State Citizens."** Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10.
- ❖ **"State citizens are the only ones living under free government, whose rights are incapable of impairment by legislation or judicial decision."** Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U.S. 97, 1908
- ❖ **"State Citizenship is a vested substantial property right, and the State has no power to divest or impair these rights."** Favot v. Kingsbury, (1929) 98 Cal. App. 284, 276 P. 1083

# Non Taxpayers

- ❖ **"The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure, absent contract." see, Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, "...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent."** CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70, [emphasis added]

# Non Taxpayers

- **“The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government.”** City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944
- **"The people or sovereign are not bound by general word in statutes, restrictive of prerogative right, title or interest, unless expressly named. Acts of limitation do not bind the King or the people. The people have been ceded all the rights of the King, the former sovereign,.."** People v Herkimer, 4 Cowen (NY) 345, 348 (1825)

# Non Taxpayers

- **"...at the revolution the Sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country... the citizens of America are equal as fellow citizens, and as joint tenants in the sovereignty." Chisholm v Georgia, 2 Dall. 440, at pg 471**
- **"People of a state are entitled to all rights, which formerly belong to the King by his prerogative." Lansing v Smith, (1829) 4 Wendell 9,20 (NY)**

# Non Taxpayers

- **"It will be admitted on all hands that with the exception of the powers granted to the states and the federal government, through the Constitutions, the people of the several states are unconditionally sovereign within their respective states." Ohio L. Ins. & T. Co. v. Debolt, 16 How. 416, 14 L.Ed. 997**
- **"A Sovereign is exempt from suit, not because of any formal conception or obsolete theory, but on the logical and practical ground that there can be no legal Right as against the authority that makes the law on which the Right depends." Kawananakoa v. Polyblank, 205 U.S. 349, 353, 27 S. Ct. 526, 527, 51 L. Ed. 834 (1907)**

# Taxes in Commerce ONLY

- ❖ **"The individual, unlike the corporation, cannot be taxed for the mere privilege of existing. The corporation is an artificial entity which owes its existence and charter powers to the state; but the individuals' rights to live and own property are natural rights for the enjoyment of which an excise cannot be imposed."** Redfield v. Fisher, 292 P. 813, 135 Or. 180, 294 P.461, 73 A.L.R. 721 (1931),

# Taxes in Commerce ONLY

❖ **“The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce....”**

**15 USC § 17**

# Fraud = Lies = Satanism = Cowards

- Because (almost) everything is done these days with commercial paper (legal tender), the Roman Cult's courts "presume" that commercial paper was used.
- The cestui que trust originates with the Roman Cult
- It is the Roman Cult that is stealing everything they can get their hands on
- The Roman Cult is trying to start WWII to reduce the population – too many “useless eaters”
- Everything they do is a fraud – quit participating in their fraud, lies, and satanism

# Satanists = Cowards

- **“Once a fraud, always a fraud.”** 13 Vin. Abr. 539.
- **“Things invalid from the beginning cannot be made valid by subsequent act.”** Trayner, Max. 482. Maxims of Law, Black’s Law Dictionary 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 1862
- **“A thing void in the beginning does not become valid by lapse of time.”** 1 S. & R. 58. Maxims of Law, Black’s Law Dictionary 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 1866
- **Time cannot render valid an act void in its origin.** Dig. 50, 17, 29; Broom, Max. 178, Maxims of Law, Black’s Law Dictionary 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 1862

# Satanists = Cowards

- **“Ex dolo malo non oritur action. Out of fraud no action arises. Cowper, 343; Broom’s Max. 349.”** Bouvier’s Maxims of Law, 1856,
- and any act by any government official to conceal the fraud becomes an act of fraud;
- **“fraus est celare fraudem. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. 1 Vern. 270.”** Bouvier’s Maxims of Law 1856
- and fraud is inexcusable and unpardonable;
- **“Fraus et dolus nemini patrocinari debent. Fraud and deceit should excuse no man. 3 Co. 78.”** Bouvier’s Maxims of Law 1856

# Satanists = Cowards

- and any fraud amounts to injustice;
- **“Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant. Fraud and justice never dwell together.”** Maxims of Law, Black’s Law Dictionary, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, page 1832
- **“Quod alias bonum et justum est, si per vim vei fraudem petatur, malum et injustum efficitur. What is otherwise good and just, if sought by force or fraud, becomes bad and unjust. 3 Co. 78.”** Bouvier’s Maxims of Law, 1856

# Basics

- If you provided a Social Security Number, then you provided evidence/information against yourself that;
  - You are a US citizen
  - You are involved in interstate commerce
  - You are NOT entitled to an Article 3 Court
  - You are NOT entitled to access to the first 8 Amendments to the Constitution
  - You are a taxpayer
- I do NOT have a Social Security Number

# Protecting Property

- Watch my Asset Protection video
- If nothing is in the name of their cestui que trust, then there is nothing for them to steal
- Due to issues of fraudulent conveyance, the sooner you do something the better.

# Advertisement - Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves 1, 2, & 3
- Churchianity series
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1, 2, & 3
- DIY How NOT to Volunteer for the Selective Service
- Martial Law is here!
- DIY No Income Tax
- DIY No Sales Tax
- DIY Traffic Stop 1 & 2
- DIY Free Mail 1 & 2
- DIY Kangaroo Courts 1, 2, 3, & 4

# Another Way – Accepted for Value

- The Dissolve your Debt Manual procedure = A4V
- With A4V – you are saying that
  - you know they have no authority
  - You know that there is no money in their system
  - You will allow them to set off the so-called debt against the cestui que trust account – it is a gift
- It is claimed that The Dissolve your Debt Manual can be used to set off alleged debts to banksters, for taxes of all kinds, and for utilities
- Sometimes (usually) you are dealing with thieves and they try to get you to set it off several times by sending additional invoices



**NEVER GIVE UP**

# Summary

- **Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants**
- **I have Youtube videos that are videos of Private Information Shares that show these and other court citations that are available for a donation**
- **Donations to support this work are appreciated. I prefer gold or silver coin, but as an extremely less desirable alternative I can accept IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes, Paypal gifts, checks, money orders, etc) send me an email for particulars**

# Contact Information

- My Blog is;
  - <http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com>
- Website - [www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi](http://www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi)
- Email - [engineerwin@yahoo.com](mailto:engineerwin@yahoo.com)
- Youtube profile - [sovereignliving](#)
- Facebook
  - Community Page – Deleted due to Censorship
  - Private Group – Sovereignty International - being deleted
- Yahoo Private Group – [Administrating-Your-Public-Servants](#)
- Google Private Group – [Administrating-Your-Public-Servants](#)