Are you a Taxpayer?

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References

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Are you a Taxpayer?

• "... (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.

• “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
“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]
Cestui Que use = Roman Cult

• “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

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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
US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

❖ “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

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US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

“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]

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"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 Chapter three – Absence for Seven Years, in Sec. 252, 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."

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- 15 USC § 44 Definitions; “Corporation” “shall be deemed to include any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members, and has shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, and any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, without shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, except partnerships, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members.”

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Are you a Taxpayer?

• Do you think that the money you pay for taxes is used to pay for government services, like national defense, or the police?
Are you a Taxpayer?

- "100% of what is collected is absorbed solely by interest on the Federal Debt ... all individual income tax revenues are gone before one nickel is spent on the services taxpayers expect from government." Grace Commission report submitted to President Ronald Reagan - January 15, 1984
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Are you a Taxpayer?

• Do you think you have an obligation to pay taxes?
• Do you know what Income is?
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] Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189
Are you a Taxpayer?

• Are you a “person” as defined by statutes?
“(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)
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)
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. Includere, 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 6th Edition, page 763
Maxim of Law

“EJUSDEM GENERIS [Latin “of the same kind or class”] A canon of construction that when a general word or phrase follows a list of specifics, the general word or phrase will be interpreted to include only items of the same type as those listed. • For example, in the phrase horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, or any other farm animal, the general language “or any other farm animal” — despite its seeming breadth — would probably be held to include only four-legged, hoofed mammals typically found on farms, and thus would exclude chickens. — Cf. EXPRESSIO UNIUS EST EXCLUSIO ALTERIUS; NOSCITUR A SOCIIS; RULE OF RANK.” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition page 1568

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MR [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
FORT WORTH TX 76180

April 26, 1999

Dear MR [REDACTED]:

We cannot give you a Social Security card because:

MR [REDACTED] IS NOT RECEIVING FEDERAL AID OR GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE OF ANY KIND. THEREFORE, HE IS NOT REQUIRED TO HAVE A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.

If You Disagree

If you think you should get a Social Security number or card based on what you have given us, you can ask us to review your case. Someone who did not look at your first application will review it.

Please call, write or visit any Social Security office to ask for a review.
Contact Information

• Blog: http://sovereigntyinternational.wordpress.com
• Website - www.sovereigntyinternational.fyi
• Email - engineerwin@yahoo.com
• Youtube profiles – sovereignliving – Sovereignty International
• 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
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Are you a Tax Payer

• What are the Courts saying about Taxes?
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]
“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, Licenses, and Representation

“legislature expressly and clearly authorizes the imposition of a tax by a delegated body or individual, then the requirements of the principle of "no taxation without representation" will be met. [...] 73 The issue is therefore whether the principle of no taxation without representation is respected by the EQIA. In Eurig, supra, the requirements necessary to satisfy this principle were left [...] Whether the preamble may be relied on to import the principle of no taxation without representation into jurisdictions that have repealed s. 53 is best decided in a case directly” Ontario English Catholic Teachers Association v Ontario (Attorney General), 201 SCC 15 2001–1 SCR 470 – 2001-03-08.
“...Revolutions have been fought over taxation without representation.”
Whitbourne (Town) v. Whitbourne Cottage Developers Ltd., 2005 CanLII 51786 (NL-PC) – 2005-02-25 [emphasis added]
“the fundamental constitutional principle that there shall be no taxation without representation (see Birks, at c. 6; Hogg, at p. 55-16; and Hogg and Monahan, at pp. 246-47). [...] This principle of "no taxation without representation" is central to our conception of democracy and the rule of law. [...] This principle of "no taxation without representation" is central to our conception of democracy and the rule of law.”

Kingstreet Investments Ltd. V New Brunswick (Finance), 2007 SCC 1, [2007] 1 SCR 3 – 2007-01-11 [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 on Property

“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]
If they can take anything –
They can take it all!

“\textit{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)
“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)
"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),
“The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce....”

15 USC § 17
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Are you a Taxpayer?

• What are taxes?
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.
“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
US Citizen = Roman Cult = Slave

“For the very idea that one may be compelled to hold his life or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any free country where freedom prevails as being the essence of slavery itself.” Yick wo v Hopkins 118 U.S. 356

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“...it is evident that they [U.S. citizens] have not the political rights which are vested in citizens of the States. They are not constituents of any community in which is vested any sovereign power of government. Their position partakes more of the character of subjects than of citizens. They are subject to the laws of the United States [or Canada as applicable], but have no voice in its management. If they are allowed to make laws, the validity of these laws is derived from the sanction of a Government in which they are not represented. Mere citizenship they may have, but the political rights of citizens they cannot enjoy…” People v. De La Guerra,40 Cal. 311, 342 (A.D. 1870)
US Citizen = Subject = Slave

“[T]he term "citizen," in the United States, is analogous to the term "subject" in the common law.” State vs Manual 20 NC 122, 14 C.J.S. 4, p 430
US Citizen = Roman Cult = No Rights

❖ "Civil rights under the 14th amendment are for Federal citizens and not State Citizens; Federal citizens, as parents, have no right to the custody of their infant children except subject to the paramount right of the State." Wadleigh v. Newhall, Circuit Court N. Dist. Cal., Mar 13, 1905
“Finally it is to be noticed that the term subject is capable of a different and wider application, in which it includes all members of the body politic, whether they are citizens (i.e., subjects stricto sensu) or resident aliens. All such persons are subjects, all being subject to the power of the state and to its jurisdiction, and as owing to it, at least temporarily, fidelity and obedience.” John Salmond, Jurisprudence 133 (Glanville L. Williams ed., 10th ed. 1947). Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition
US Citizen = Roman Cult = Treason

"The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress." U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873)
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- Martial Law is here!
- D.I.Y. No Income Tax
- D.I.Y. Estoppel Certificates
- Everything is an Illusion
- Void Judgments
- D.I.Y. Kangaroo Courts 1, - 9
“Upon the other hand, the 14th Amendment, upon the subject of citizenship, Declares only that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside." Here there is a limitation to person born or naturalized in the United States, which is not extended to person born in any place "subject to their jurisdiction."” Downes v. Bidwell (1900) 182 U.S. 244, 249-251, 45 L.Ed. 1088, 1092
Citizenship Classes

"there is in our Political System, a government of each of the several states and a government of the United States. Each is distinct from the other and has citizens of its own." US vs. Cruikshank, 92 US 542,

"One may be a citizen of a State and yet not a citizen of the United States. Thomasson v State, 15 Ind. 449; Cory v Carter, 48 Ind. 327 (17 Am. R. 738); McCarthy v. Froelke, 63 Ind. 507; In Re Wehlitz, 16 Wis. 443." Mc Donel v State, 90 Ind. Rep. 320 at pg 323;

"There is a clear distinction between national citizenship and state citizenship." 256 P. 545, affirmed 278 US 123, Tashiro vs. Jordan
Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

• "Merely being native born within the territorial boundaries of the United States of America does not make such an inhabitant a Citizen of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the Fourteenth Amendment. “ Elk v. Wilkins, Neb (1884), 5s.ct.41,112 U.S. 99, 28 L. Ed. 643.

• "there is in our Political System, a government of each of the several states and a government of the United States. Each is distinct from the other and has citizens of its own." US vs. Cruikshank, 92 US 542,
"Such construction ignores the rights of a state in virtue of its sovereignty to confer citizenship within its own limits, where the rights incident to such a status are not of the citizenship mentioned in the federal Constitution. It does not follow that, because one has all the rights and privileges of a citizen of a state, he must be a citizen of the United States. Such a distinction has long been recognized in this County." See Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. (U.S.) 393, 15 L.Ed. 691; Mitchell v. Wells, 37 Miss. 235.
Citizenship Classes

“Instead this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship." Jones v. Temmer, 89 F. Supp 1226 (1993)

"Citizenship of the United States does not entitle citizens to privileges and immunities of Citizens of the State, since privileges of one are not the same as the other" Tashiro v. Jordan May 20, 1927, 255 P. 545 Cal. Supreme Court
Taxes

"Taxpayers are not State Citizens." Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10.
Taxes

"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]
Either King or Slave

- "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
State Citizens

“"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
Are you a Taxpayer?

- What is the nature of the contract?

- “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

- When you use their private money system, (Federal Reserve Notes), you take advantage of the privilege of discharging your debts with limited liability
Federal Reserve Notes

• “Sec. 15. As used in this Act the term “United States” means the Government of the United States...the term “currency of the United States” means currency which is legal tender in the United States, and includes United States notes,...Federal Reserve Notes...”

• “Sec. 16. The right to alter, amend or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved...”

• “Sec. 17. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.” Gold Reserve Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 337
Bank Notes = Consent

- “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 = Consent

"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)
Bank Notes = Consent

• “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
Are you a Taxpayer?

• Other References
• See the DIY No Income Taxes video
• See the DIY No Property Taxes video
• See the DIY No Sales Taxes video
• See the All State Taxes are for US Citizens video
• See the US Citizens are Slaves video
Are you a Taxpayer?

• Does it matter which state you are in?

• **NO!**
US Citizen = Roman Cult

“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. ... 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 ... (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" ....” 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 158-165

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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)
Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

• Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 1901. Dissenting opinion of Justice Marshall Harlan. “Two national governments exist, one to be maintained under the Constitution, with all its restrictions, the other to be maintained by Congress outside and independently of that instrument”

• Why do you think that Nancy Pelosi, as Speaker of the US House of Representatives says that they have to pass legislation so they can find out what it says?
Are you a Taxpayer?

- If you are a US citizen, you are a slave!
- If you are a State Citizen, you are the King!
- There is nothing in between!
- If you are a taxpayer, it is a contract – it is always a contract – they have to have your consent!
Statutes = Contract = Roman Cult
Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

• "But individuals, when acting as representatives of a collective group, cannot be said to be exercising their personal rights and duties, nor be entitled to their purely personal privileges. Rather they assume the rights, duties and privileges of the artificial entity or association of which they are agents or officers and they are bound by its obligations." Brasswell v. United States 487 U.S. 99 (1988) quoting, United States v. White 322 U.S. 694 (1944),

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Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT
= Roman Cult
Did you Give Up Your God Given Rights for some Satanic Privileges?

- “Whenever [the Uniform Commercial Code] creates a "presumption" with respect to a fact, or provides that a fact is "presumed," the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact unless and until evidence is introduced that supports a finding of its nonexistence.” UCC § 1-206

Presumptions [emphasis added]
“(a) In an action with respect to an instrument, the authenticity of, and authority to make, each signature on the instrument are admitted unless specifically denied in the pleadings. If the validity of a signature is denied in the pleadings, the burden of establishing validity is on the person claiming validity, but the signature is presumed to be authentic and authorized unless the action is to enforce the liability of the purported signer and the signer is dead or incompetent at the time of trial of the issue of validity of the signature.” Uniform Commercial Code § 3.308 Proof of Signatures and Status as Holder in Due Course [emphasis added]
Uniform Commercial Code = UNIDROIT = Roman Cult

• “The following rules apply in an action on a certificated security against the issuer:

• (1) Unless specifically denied in the pleadings, each signature on a security certificate or in a necessary indorsement is admitted.

• (2) If the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue, the burden of establishing effectiveness is on the party claiming under the signature, but the signature is presumed to be genuine or authorized.” Uniform Commercial Code § 8.114 Evidentiary Rules Concerning Certificated Securities [emphasis added]
Are you a Taxpayer?

- There are people who have found their criminal case listed at Fidelity Investments.
Roman Cult = Slavery

• “He [the prisoner] has as a consequence of his crime, not only forfeited his liberty but all his personal rights except those which the law in its humanity affords him. He is for the time being a slave of the state.” 62 Va. (21 Gratt.) 790, 796 (1871)

• “If a man be found stealing any of his brethren of the children of Israel, and maketh merchandise of him, or selleth him; then that thief shall die; and thou shalt put evil away from among you.” Deuteronomy 24:7
Are you a Taxpayer?

- Taxpayer = slave = US citizen
- US citizen = No rights
- If they can take a penny, they can take it all!
END New World Order with Global Non Compliance!

Fight with your wallet to hurt them where it counts.
This is the only voice they can hear loud & clear!

1. Do not borrow money from banks & stop using credit cards, cash only!
   Stop giving them your money.

2. Learn to barter for goods.
   Try not to use their money.

3. Shop Local Owned Stores!
   Keep your money circulating in your own home-town.

4. Avoid large corporate stores such as: WalMart, Costco, or any other Chinese import store.
   What is the cost of low low prices from China? Inflation! Pay now or pay later, it's up to you!

5. Grow as much food home as you can.
   Window gardens, patio gardens or one outside, do what you can.

   Use your local swap n shop, read classifieds, often are free.

7. Start a business producing real physical goods and sell locally.
   Be a productive member of society, start part-time and grow.

8. Recycle old items.
   Recycling an old item to a new purpose saves money, be creative.

9. Avoid fast food stores.
   Fast food is low in brain nutrition & usually corporate owned.

10. Get everyone you know involved,
    especially those in your own neighborhood! Share your garden & get to know your neighbors!
What can you do?

• Open Bank accounts with no SSN – See the DIY Open a Bank with No SSN video

• Put everybody who may have anything to do with you into estoppel – see the DIY Estoppel Certificates video