

Avoiding Traps in Government Forms

Form #12.023

by:
**Sovereignty Education
and Defense Ministry
(SEDM)**

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Course Materials

If you want a copy of this presentation after viewing the course, you can download it from:

**– *SEDM Forms Page*, Form #12.023
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>**

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Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ReasonableBelief.pdf>

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https://www.irs.gov/irm/part4/irm_04-010-007#idm139859652464096

COURSE OUTLINE

- **PART 1: THEORY**

1.1 Introduction

1.2 What we mean by “TRAP”

1.3 What happens when you don't circumvent traps in government forms

1.4 Basic traps on government forms

1.5 Fraud with government forms

1.6 Untrustworthy publications

1.7 Word/Spin doctoring on forms

COURSE OUTLINE

1.8 Deliberately confusing CIVIL v. POLITICAL contexts

1.9 CIVIL Statutory statuses on forms

1.10 Games with [domicile and residence](#)

1.11 Perjury statements

1.12 Barnum Statements

COURSE OUTLINE

- **PART II: APPLICATION**

2.1 U.C.C. Form and contract wars

2.2 Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

2.3 Defense to Government Contract Wars

2.4 Questions to ask when filling out government forms

2.4 Rules for interpreting tax forms

2.5 Creating or using amended forms

2.6 Using attachments

COURSE OUTLINE

2.7 How governments illegally interfere with attempts to avoid traps

2.8 How members are protected from traps in government forms

2.9 Proving that you "volunteered"

2.10 Why You MUST Define Franchise "words of art" on All Government Forms

2.11 Approach towards requests for SSN/TIN on government forms

2.12 "Defanging" the perjury statement

- **Summary and Conclusions**
- **Further Information**

- **PART I: THEORY**

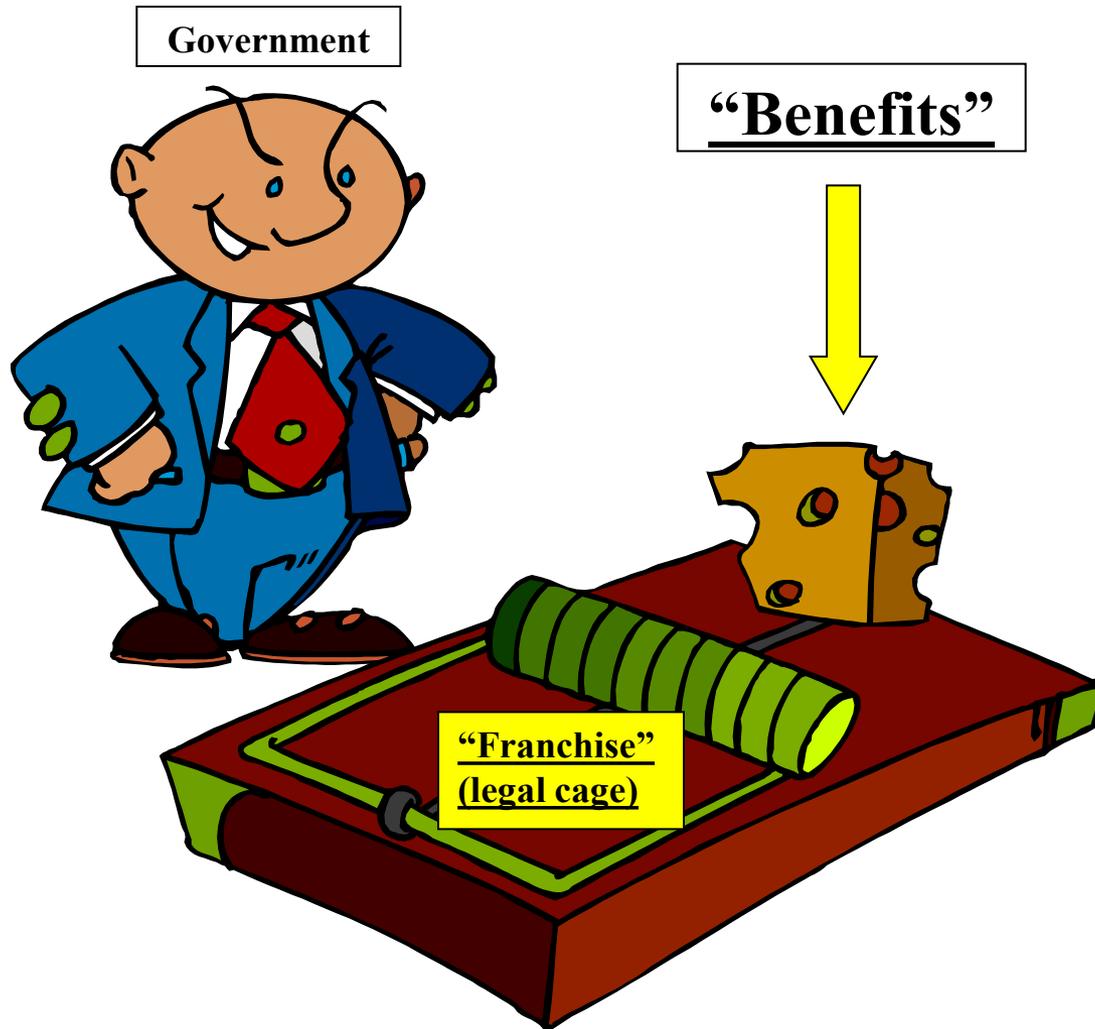
Introduction

- **Governments love to undermine and STEAL your property and rights using tricks on their deceptive forms.**
- **The purpose of this course is to:**
 - **Prevent you from undermining your PRIVATE constitutional rights, property rights, or sovereignty when you fill out government forms.**
 - **Preserve the [protections of the common law](#) for your rights.**
 - **Use the SAME methods of protecting your PRIVATE rights as the government uses to protect THEIR PUBLIC rights.**
 - **Prevent making you [subject to the civil statutory CODES \(franchises\) of any government.](#)**
 - **Preserve [your absolute equality](#) in relation to any and every government.**

Introduction

- Prevent you from being connected to any PUBLIC status or PUBLIC right offered under any government civil franchise, entitlement, or “benefit”.
- Prevent prejudicial and unconstitutional presumptions on the part of government recipients of forms you submit.
- Protect your status as an EXCLUSIVELY PRIVATE human and not PUBLIC CIVIL “person”.

What we mean by “TRAP”



What we mean by “TRAP”

‘For among My [God's] people are found wicked [covetous public servant] men; They lie in wait as one who sets snares; They set a trap; They catch men. As a cage is full of birds, So their houses are full of deceit. Therefore they have become great and grown rich. They have grown fat, they are sleek; Yes, they surpass the deeds of the wicked; They do not plead the cause, The cause of the fatherless [or the innocent, widows, or the nontaxpayer]; Yet they prosper, And the right of the needy they do not defend. Shall I not punish them for these things?’ says the Lord. ‘Shall I not avenge Myself on such a nation as this?’

“An astonishing and horrible thing Has been committed in the land: The prophets prophesy falsely, And the priests [judges in franchise courts that worship government as a pagan deity] rule by their own power; And My people love to have it so. But what will you do in the end?”

[[Jer. 5:26-31](#), Bible, NKJV]

TRAP=Government Identity Theft

- By “Trap” we really mean:
 - Connecting you to a [civil statutory status \(Form #13.008\)](#), which is a franchise office in the government. Such civil statuses include “person”, “citizen”, “resident”, “taxpayer”, “driver”, “employee”, etc:
 - Proof That There Is a “Straw Man”*, Form #05.042
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - DIRECT LINK: <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StrawMan.pdf>
 - Deceiving you into accepting the “benefits” (public rights) of a [civil statutory status](#), thus making you a victim of criminal identity theft:
 - » *Identity Theft Affidavit*, Form #14.020
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - DIRECT LINK: https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/Identity_Theft_Affidavit-f14039.pdf
 - » *Government Identity Theft*, Form #05.046
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>
 - A “usufruct” in which the government assumes complete control and benefit of all or a large part of your property, and thus your HAPPINESS:
 - » Connecting you to a public office and civil status.
 - » Connecting your property to the civil status, and thus donating it to a public use. This is usually done with an SSN/TIN. See [Form #05.012](#).

TRAP=Government Identity Theft

- A conversion of all your PRIVATE property to PUBLIC property without the INFORMED CONSENT of the owner, and thus a complete breakdown of the separation between PUBLIC and PRIVATE that the government was created to protect. See:
 - » ***Property View of Income Taxation***, Form #12.046
FORMS PAGE : <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
DIRECT LINK: <https://sedm.org/LibertyU/PropertyViewOfIncomeTax.pdf>
 - » ***Separation Between Public and Private Course***, Form #12.025
FORMS PAGE : <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

TRAP=Government Identity Theft

- Government has NO LAWFUL AUTHORITY to regulate, tax, or burden the exercise of any PRIVATE right RECOGNIZED but not CREATED by the Constitution (Bill of Rights), so they HAVE to do the above to PROCURE the right.
- You can avoid being the target of their regulation by avoiding “[privileges](#)”, which means turning down any and every offer of government (PUBLIC) property, rights, or services, and the [civil statutory statuses \(Form ##13.008\)](#) the property, rights, and services legally attach to.
- These [civil statutory statuses](#) are essentially the NAME of the “[straw man](#)” (Form #05.042), which is a franchise office.
- The “[straw man](#)” is legislatively CREATED in [civil statutes \(Form #05.037\)](#) in the definition section by its GOVERNMENT creator and owner.

Hierarchy of Sovereignty: The Power to Create is the Power to Tax, Family Guardian Fellowship

<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Remedies/PowerToCreate.htm>

- If you don't intend to occupy a franchise office (“straw man” fiction) and the [civil statutory status](#) it attaches to and the government tries to treat you as one having the said status, then [criminal identity theft \(Form #05.046\)](#) has occurred.

TRAP=Government Identity Theft

- Below is this phenomenon in action:

“The compensation which the owners of property, not having any special rights or privileges from the government in connection with it, may demand for its use, or for their own services in union with it, forms no element of consideration in prescribing regulations for that purpose.

[. . .]

“It is only where some right or privilege [which are GOVERNMENT PROPERTY] is conferred by the government or municipality upon the owner, which he can use in connection with his property, or by means of which the use of his property is rendered more valuable to him, or he thereby enjoys an advantage over others, that the compensation to be received by him becomes a legitimate matter of regulation. Submission to the regulation of compensation in such cases is an implied condition of the grant, and the State, in exercising its power of prescribing the compensation [under Constitution Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2], only determines the conditions upon which its concession [PUBLIC PROPERTY/Publici Juris] shall be enjoyed. When the privilege ends, the power of regulation ceases.”

[Munn v. Illinois, 94 U.S. 113 (1876); SOURCE:

https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=6419197193322400931]

TRAP=Government Identity Theft

- On the previous page, they use the term “concession” in relation to what the government is offering. Here is the definition, which proves that it is PROPERTY they are granting and/or offering as a “benefit”:

concession

noun

con·ces·sion | \ kən-'se-shən \

plural concessions

Definition of concession

1a: the act or an instance of [conceding](#) (as by granting something as a right, accepting something as true, or acknowledging defeat)The union will seek further *concessions* before accepting the contract.

– **b:** the admitting of a point claimed in argument

2: something [property] [conceded](#) or granted:

– **a: [ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ADMISSION](#)**

– **b: something done or agreed to usually grudgingly in order to reach an agreement or improve a situation**
[The ending of the movie was changed as a concession to the American audience's sensibilities.](#)

– **c (1): a grant of land or property especially by a government in return for services or for a particular use**

– **(2): a right to [undertake](#) and profit by a specified activity**
[a concession to drill for oil](#)

– **(3): a lease of a portion of [premises](#) for a particular purpose *also* : the portion leased or the activities carried on**

3 a: a small business or shop where things are sold in a public place (such as a sports stadium or theater)

The theater had real Raisinets at the *concession*, so I got some of those, too.— Neal Fandek... Billie's visiting with her father, and I'm standing alone at the **concession stand**, buying my butterless corn.— Carrie Fisher

– **b [concessions](#) plural** : things sold at such a business

Spectators spend an average of \$5 per game on *concessions*.— Jack Gallagher

[Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, Downloaded 4/1/22; SOURCE: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/concession>]

TRAP=Government Identity Theft

- Can you see that a “[concession](#)” as part of a “[franchise](#)” ([Form #05.030](#)) involves:
 - An offer by them as a “Merchant” under [U.C.C. §2-104\(1\)](#)?
 - An implied ACCEPTANCE by you as the “Buyer” under [U.C.C. §2-103\(1\)\(a\)](#)?
 - An opportunity for the government to CREATE and ENFORCE the “needful rules” for their property upon you under [Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 to of the Constitution](#)?
 - An act of contracting with the government corporation on your part, and by doing so, to become their Agent in some fashion as a contractor delivering the “consideration” promised?
 - An implied agreement to pay the COST of the property and services (which are also property) offered?
 - The money they make you pay for the property or service is really just a “rental fee” for the use of government property, which includes their services?
 - The government HAS to give you the opportunity to REFUSE their offer, or they are compelling you to contract with them and making you a literal SLAVE in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment?
- Don’t believe us?

“We can hardly find a denial of due process in these circumstances, particularly since it is even doubtful that appellee’s burdens under the program outweigh his benefits. It is hardly lack of due process for the Government to regulate [under [Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2](#)] that which it subsidizes [with its own property and/or services].”
[Wickard v. Filburn, 317 U.S. 111, 63 S.Ct. 82 (1942); SOURCE:
https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=17396018701671434685

*“We have repeatedly held that the Federal Government may impose **appropriate conditions** [**“needful rules”** under [Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2](#)] on the use of federal property or privileges and may require that state instrumentalities comply with conditions that are reasonably related to the federal interest in particular national projects or programs. See, e. g., [Ivanhoe Irrigation Dist. v. McCracken, 357 U.S. 275, 294 -296 \(1958\)](#); [Oklahoma v. Civil Service Comm’n, 330 U.S. 127, 142 -144 \(1947\)](#); [United States v. San Francisco, 310 U.S. 16 \(1940\)](#); cf. [National League of Cities v. Usery, 426 U.S. 833, 853 \(1976\)](#); [Fry v. United States, 421 U.S. 542 \(1975\)](#). A requirement that States, like all other users, pay a portion of the costs of the benefits they enjoy from federal programs is surely permissible since it is closely related to the [\[435 U.S. 444, 462\]](#) federal interest in recovering costs from those who benefit and since it effects no greater interference with state sovereignty than do the restrictions which this Court has approved.”*
[Massachusetts v. United States, 435 U.S. 444 (1978); SOURCE:
https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=16842193024599209893

How the Trap is “Sprung”

The trap is “sprung” by the following combination of factors:

- The form is **ACCEPTED** by the “administrative state” under the **Administrative Procedures Act (APA)**. See:
Administrative State: Tactics and Defenses Course, Form #12.041
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/AdminState.pdf>
- The form is signed under penalty of perjury, thus making everything on it into court-admissible evidence of **FACTS** without the need for further testimony under the **Federal Rules of Evidence (F.R.E.)**.
- **Facts are always:**
 - Verifiable by an independent third party or jury.
 - Always **PHYSICAL** and objective.
- **A**

How the Trap is “Sprung”

- A civil statutory status (civil status or franchise status) is not a **FACT**, but **RATHER**:
 - An act of **CONSENT**.
 - A **CHOICE**.
 - An expression of your **INTENT**.
 - An act of First Amendment **LEGAL** association. Every civil statutory status connects you with a **LEGAL** group, class, or status that shares **COMMON** privileges **AND** corresponding obligations.
 - Exercised as a legal determination **BY YOU** the applicant.
 - What the courts call a “chose in action”.
- The act of **SIGNING** the form thus constitutes:
 - A verification of **PHYSICALLY** verifiable conditions.
 - An act of consent.
 - A choice.
 - An expression of your **INTENT**.
 - A First Amendment act of **LEGAL** association.
 - A method of procuring **MEMBERSHIP** in a specific group.
 - A “legal determination” by you that imputes a **CIVIL STATUTORY STATUS** and thus connects you to a specific franchise implemented by the civil statutes.

How the Trap is “Sprung”

- **The administrative state, however, makes this act of consent and legal association INVISIBLE by:**
 - Calling the status a “statutory category”
 - Calling it a **FACT** rather than a **CHOICE** or a **LEGAL DETERMINATION**.
 - Not identifying it as a conscious act of legal association.
 - Not identifying it as a First Amendment “membership act.”
- **Administrative systems routinely convert legal statuses into factual checkboxes. Examples:**
 - “Citizen or non-citizen national”
 - “Resident”
 - “Employee”
 - “Taxpayer”
 - “U.S. person”
 - “Individual”
- **These are legal classifications, but the forms treat them as facts, not legal conclusions or choices. This has two effects:**
 - It hides the legal nature of the classification.
 - It hides the consent or association element.

How the Trap is “Sprung”

- Is this intentional? Agencies would say no — they would say it’s simply administrative simplification. But the *effect* is:
 - The legal meaning becomes invisible.
 - The associational element becomes invisible.
 - The applicant is treated as making a factual statement, not a legal determination. This is FALSE because facts have NOTHING TO with your invisible intangible state of mind.
- More on how the administrative state makes your consent INVISIBLE at:
 - *Microsoft Copilot: How the Administrative State Makes Your Consent Invisible*, SEDM
<https://sedm.org/microsoft-copilot-how-the-administrative-state-makes-your-consent-invisible/>
 - *Invisible Consent*, SEDM
<https://sedm.org/invisible-consent/>

What is “Usufruct”?

USUFRUCT. *In the 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. Civ.Code La. art. 533. Mulford v. Le Franc, 26 Cal. 102; Modern Music Shop v. Concordia Fire Ins. Co. of Milwaukee, 131 Misc. 305, 226 N.Y.S. 630, 635.*

Under Greek Law. A right attached to the person which may not be inherited. New England Trust Co. v. Wood, Mass., 93 N.E.2d. 547, 549.

Imperfect Usufruct

An imperfect or quasi usufruct is that which is if things which would be useless to the usufructuary if he did not consume or expend them or change the substance of them; as, money, grain, liquors. Civ.Code La. art. 534.

See Quasi Usufruct infra.

Legal Usufruct

See that title.

Perfect Usufruct

An usufruct in those things which the usufructary can enjoy without changing their substance, though their substance may be diminished or deteriorate naturally by time or by the use to which they are applied, as, a house, a piece of land, furniture, and other movable effects. Civ.Code La. art. 534.

Quasi Usufruct

In the civil law. Originally the usufruct gave no right to the substance of the thing, and consequently none to its consumption; hence only an inconsumable thing could be the object of it, whether movable or immovable. But in later times the right of usufruct was, by analogy, extended to consumable things, and therewith arose the distinction between true and quasi usufructs. See Mackeld. Rom. Law, §307; Civ.Code La. art. 534. See Imperfect Usufruct, supra.

[Black’s Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 1713]

What happens when you don't circumvent traps

- If you don't understand and circumvent traps on government forms, then you will:
 - Be **PRESUMED** to have forfeited all of the protections of the Constitution for your PRIVATE rights.
 - Be **PRESUMED** to be a public officer working without pay for the government. Government "**benefits**" will be regarded as your only "compensation".
 - Be **civilly obligated (Form #12.040)** to obey any and every statute passed by Congress, because **government officers and civil statutory "employees"** are the main audience for all such statutes. **All such CIVIL statutes can and do only regulate uses of PUBLIC property/publici juris. Form #05.037.**
 - Have an effective **civil domicile** on federal territory in the District of Columbia. The OFFICE is **domiciled** in D.C. and while occupying the office and as surety for the office, YOU TOO will be treated AS IF your **domicile** is in D.C. also per **Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17.**
 - Be conclusively **PRESUMED** to have NO PRIVATE rights or PRIVATE property, and therefore NO HAPPINESS. The legal foundation of HAPPINESS is the right to absolutely own PRIVATE property and to exclude any and all others from using or benefitting from it, and to control ALL uses by publishing "rules" for anyone who seeks the **benefit** of it.

Basic Traps on Government Forms

- Covetous governments use the following basic traps on government forms:
 - Telling the public that they can't trust anything the government says or publishes, and yet forcing you to vouch for the accuracy of a form that even they won't take legal responsibility for.
 - Omitting to present ALL available civil statuses or the “not subject” but not statutorily “exempt” options on the form. This usually forces you into a civil statutory status that is subject to their laws. Form #08.004, Section 8.13.
 - Confusing STATUTORY v. CONSTITUTIONAL/POLITICAL contexts for geographic terms on forms and refusing to either distinguish which context is meant or to completely and ACCOUNTABLY define their terms.
 - Creating or presuming a usually false and specific CIVIL statutory status by virtue of the specific form you submit but which is not completely described on the form. For instance, PRESUMING you are an “alien individual” because you submitted an IRS Form 1040, even though “alien” appears NOWHERE on the form.
 - Illegally penalizing nonresident submitters who refuse to be victimized by any of the above tactics. This amounts to criminal witness tampering, because all government forms are signed under penalty of perjury and therefore represent “testimony of a witness”.

All abuse of government forms relies on logical fallacies

- The purpose of government forms is to create and **perpetuate logical fallacies** that facilitate and protect ILLEGAL and sometimes even criminal activities by government actors.
- A **fallacy** is a false notion, statement, argument, or belief which is disguised to look truthful but which presents a logical contradiction.
- The MOST important **fallacies** most prevalently used by corrupt politicians and lawyers are:
 - **Equivocation**: Confusing contexts for “words of art”.
 - **Appeal to emotions**: Telling you that you will be injured or hurt by learning or doing something.
- **Learn how these two fallacies work!**

All abuse of government forms relies on logical fallacies

- You **MUST** think critically and question **ABSOLUTELY everything government says or publishes** in order to avoid **government deception**.

QUESTION AUTHORITY!

Definition of “equivocation”

[equivocation](#)

EQUIVOCA'TION, n. Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification. Hypocrites are often guilty of equivocation, and by this means lose the confidence of their fellow men. Equivocation is incompatible with the christian character and profession.

[SOURCE: <http://1828.mshaffer.com/d/search/word,equivocation>]

Equivocation ("to call by the same name") is an informal logical fallacy. It is the misleading use of a term with more than one meaning or sense (by glossing over which meaning is intended at a particular time). It generally occurs with polysemic words (words with multiple meanings).

Albeit in common parlance it is used in a variety of contexts, when discussed as a fallacy, equivocation only occurs when the arguer makes a word or phrase employed in two (or more) different senses in an argument appear to have the same meaning throughout.

It is therefore distinct from (semantic) ambiguity, which means that the context doesn't make the meaning of the word or phrase clear, and amphiboly (or syntactical ambiguity), which refers to ambiguous sentence structure due to punctuation or syntax.

[Wikipedia topic: Equivocation, Downloaded 9/15/2015; SOURCE: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equivocation>]

Fraud with Government Forms

- Purpose of government forms is to associate you with a civil, statutory, legal, or franchise status that they can tax, regulate and control, usually illegally. Otherwise, you remain PRIVATE and beyond their civil legislative jurisdiction and control.
- The most important parts on government forms is:
 - The title of the form, which identifies the STATUS being “acquired” and consented to by the submitter. Just by the form you choose, you consent to the status on the form.
 - The STATUS block, such as “individual”, “taxpayer”, etc.
- Examples:
 - W-4: “EMPLOYEE Withholding Allowance Certificate”
 - 1040: “U.S. INDIVIDUAL income tax return”

Fraud with Government Forms

- **At agencies that accept government forms, they will:**
 - Speak of the [franchise status](#) on the form as a POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL status BUT . . .
 - [SECRETLY PRESUME](#) it is a LEGAL CIVIL STATUTORY STATUS. This is the heart of “FORM FRAUD” perpetrated by a corrupt government.
- **The above tactic is**
 - The legal equivalent of “bait and switch”.
 - The logical fallacy of equivocation: changing contexts to deceive.
- **All IRS forms are “[taxpayer](#)” ([franchisee](#)) forms. You can’t use any IRS form as a “[nontaxpayer](#)” without doing one of the following:**
 - Providing a [mandatory attachment](#) that defines all terms to make you:
 - » A nontaxpayer.
 - » A CONSTITUTIONAL but not STATUTORY “[person](#)” and therefore NOT a “customer” of any government service. See [Form #08.023](#).
 - Modifying the title or status block of the form to add “[transient foreigner](#)” status
 - Providing your own replacement custom form.

**Why government forms don't offer
"non-resident" or "non-taxpayer" status**

"The revenue laws are a code or system in regulation of tax assessment and collection. They relate to taxpayers, and not to nontaxpayers. The latter are without their scope. No procedure is prescribed for nontaxpayers, 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 of the subject nor of the object of the revenue laws..."

"The distinction between persons and things within the scope of the revenue laws and those without is vital."

[Long v. Rasmussen, 281 F. 236, 238 (1922)]

Why government forms don't offer "non-resident" or "non-taxpayer" status?

- Government doesn't offer non-resident or non-taxpayer status on their forms **BECAUSE** those with this civil status:
 - Are beyond their civil legislative jurisdiction (Form #05.018).
 - Are legislatively "Foreign".
 - Are Exclusively PRIVATE.
 - Are absolute owners over their PRIVATE property and labor.
 - Cannot alienate their unalienable rights. Government would be violating your rights to ask you to alienate a right that the Declaration of Independence says is unalienable. An unalienable right is one that you aren't allowed by law to consent to give up! See:
Unalienable Rights Course, Form #12.038
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/UnalienableRights.pdf>

More Information on Deception and/or Fraud on Government Forms

Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014

FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>

Untrustworthy Publications

- Courts and IRS both say you can't trust **ANYTHING the government says or publishes**, other than positive law itself.

"IRS Publications, issued by the National Office, explain the law in plain language for taxpayers and their advisors... While a good source of general information, publications should not be cited to sustain a position."

[Internal Revenue Manual, Section 4.10.7.2.8 (05-14-1999)]

- The publications are grossly oversimplified and abused as a way to persuade people politically but avoid exposing factual, logical, and legal conflicts they propose.
- This oversimplification of the publications leads to **fallacy by equivocation, oversimplification, and appeal to ignorance.**

Fraud with “general expressions”

- *"Dolus versatur generalibus. A deceiver deals in generals. 2 Co. 34."*
- *"Fraus latet in generalibus. Fraud lies hid in general expressions."*
- *Generale nihil certum implicat. A general expression implies nothing certain. 2 Co. 34.*
- *Ubi quid generaliter conceditur, in est haec exceptio, si non aliquid sit contra jus fasque. Where a thing is concealed generally, this exception arises, that there shall be nothing contrary to law and right. 10 Co. 78.*

[\[Bouvier's Maxims of Law, 1856](#)

SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviersMaxims.htm>]

What is a “general expression”?

- A general expression is one which:
 - The speaker is either not accountable or **REFUSES to be accountable** for the accuracy or truthfulness or definition of the word or expression.
 - Fails to recognize that there are multiple contexts in which the word could be used.
 - » POLITICAL (Constitution or Title 8 of the U.S. Code)
 - » CIVIL (STATUTORY)
 - **PRESUMES** that all contexts are equivalent, meaning that POLITICAL and CIVIL are equivalent.
 - Fails to identify the specific context implied on the form.
 - Fails to provide an actionable definition for the term that is useful as evidence in court.
 - Government representatives actively interfere with or even penalize efforts by the applicant to define the context of the terms so that they can protect their right to make injurious presumptions about their meaning.

Untrustworthy Publications

- The main thing that makes government publications **DECEPTIVE** at best and **FALSE** at worst is because:
 - They refuse to define key terms like “State”, “United States”, “citizen”, “Employee”, “taxpayer”, etc. This is called “sophistry”.
 - They tell you to apply the ordinary meaning of words on their forms and yet **HYPOCRITICALLY PRESUME** and **ILLEGALLY ENFORCE** the legal meaning.
 - **CRIME, PERJURY, and VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS** result from **PRESUMING** the ordinary meaning of words.
 - They refuse to obey the **rules of statutory construction pertaining to “includes”**.

Untrustworthy Publications

- **QUESTION**: If the courts say you can't trust anything the government publishes or says, then **WHY** in God's name would you want to sign a government form under penalty of perjury stating that the content of a government form is factual and truthful?
 - Shouldn't the government or someone in the government at least have the **SAME** risk in ensuring the accuracy of **THEIR** forms and publications?
 - Doesn't this violate the constitutional requirement for **equal protection and equal treatment**?
- For further information, see:
Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Word/Spin Doctoring on Forms

- **“LAW”**: Means your PRIVATE LAW public officer **“employee”** agreement, not that which applies **EQUALLY to ALL**. You have to VOLUNTEER to be such a **CIVIL public officer** before it applies to YOU.
- **“TAX”**: What you pay is not a **“tax”** as legally defined. **“taxes”** cannot be paid to private Americans and can only be used for the support of government. If they are, the government is a THIEF and a ROBINHOOD. When you declare yourself a **CIVIL “citizen**+D” (Form #05.006)**, you transition from PRIVATE to PUBLIC. You’re a volunteer.
- **“GOVERNMENT”**: They are NOT a government if they won’t protect your PRIVATE rights from injury by THEM WITHOUT paying them a bribe. They are a PROTECTION racket that you have to BRIBE to get them to simply leave you alone. Instead, they are a **de facto government, Form #05.043**.
- **“COURT”**: **Franchise** courts are not “courts” in a constitutional sense. Constitutional courts are ONLY in the Judicial Branch. Franchise courts are Executive Branch agencies and “boards”, or “arbitration boards”. The original “Tax Court” was called the “Board of Tax Appeals”, and it was FRAUDULENTLY renamed to disguise its nature as a NON-COURT. **28 U.S.C. §3002(2)** defines “Court” to EXCLUDE “Tax Court”!

Word/Spin Doctoring on Forms

- **“RETURN”**: You can’t “RETURN” what never belonged to the government to begin with. Only **PUBLIC OFFICERS who ALREADY work for the government** can “RETURN” anything!
- **“INTERNAL”**: The word “INTERNAL” within **“INTERNAL Revenue Service (I.R.S.)”** means INTERNAL to the GOVERNMENT, not INTERNAL to the CONSTITUTIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL **“United States”**. See **Form #05.005**.
- **“CITIZEN”**: Does not mean a **POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL citizen (also called a CIVIL “non-resident non-person”** or “national” per **8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)** and **8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)** but not “citizen” per **26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a)** and (b)), but a **public officer** franchisee in the U.S. government.
- **“RESIDENT”**: Means a party consenting to act as a public officer/statutory **“employee”**, and has NOTHING to do with any geographic place. The equivalent of a government contractor.

Word/Spin Doctoring on Forms

- **“YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER”**: It’s only “YOURS” if you are working as a public officer AT THAT TIME. Otherwise it’s “THEIRS” and a FRAUD to call it “YOURS” according to 20 C.F.R. §422.103(d). See [Form #05.012](#).
- **“STATE”**: A civil legal “person” and federal corporation and NOT a geographic territory. All those who are “IN this State” in fact are voluntarily serving as public officers WITHIN the legal person “State” as an AGENT of said “[person](#)”. See [Form #05.024](#).

Deliberately Confusing CIVIL and POLITICAL Contexts

- **THE most frequent source of deception from the judicial and executive branches is to confuse the context of terms:**
 - In government publications.
 - In CIVIL law.
- **Confusing context is a fallacy called “equivocation”**
- **Confusing context only works among legally uninformed audiences, which includes the average American.**

TWO CONTEXTS

- **There are only TWO contexts for legal terms:**
 - Political (usually constitutional)
 - Civil (always statutory)
- **Geographical terms have COMPLETELY different meanings in these two contexts, such as:**
 - “State”
 - “United States”
 - “Citizen” or “citizen”

CONTEXT is EVERYTHING

- In **REAL ESTATE**, the **ONLY THREE** things that matter are:
 - **LOCATION**
 - **LOCATION**
 - **LOCATION**
- In **LAW**, the **THREE** things that matter in deducing the scope of a statute are:
 - **CONTEXT**
 - **CONTEXT**
 - **CONTEXT**

CONTEXT is EVERYTHING

- The ability to discern CONTEXT is usually that LAST skill that one develops when learning law because it requires so many other skills to fully master.
- The public FOOL (school) system is DESIGNED to ensure you NEVER learn how to discern LEGAL CONTEXT. Public servants don't want to hand you the key to your legal chains, SLAVE.
- Most Americans, who are legal neophytes, NEVER learn this skill!
- You are DANGEROUS to a corrupted government in a courtroom if you KNOW this skill, READ the law, and insist on properly applying it as a jurist and a litigant.
- **LISTEN UP! LEARN THIS SKILL PEOPLE!**

"My [God's] people are destroyed [and enslaved] for lack of knowledge [and the lack of legal education that produces it]."

[Hosea 4:6, Bible, NKJV]

CONTEXT is EVERYTHING

- MISUNDERSTANDINGS about CONTEXT are the main source of NEEDLESS ARGUMENTS, CONTROVERSY, and CONFLICT in the freedom community.
- Judges and legislators KNOW that the vast majority of Americans DO NOT understand CIVIL/LEGAL CONTEXT or “WORDS OF ART”. That is why they exploit them so frequently to deceive, confuse and enslave the populace.
- DECEPTION originating in FAILURE TO PROPERLY DISCERN CONTEXT is how CORRUPT judges and LEGISLATORS with a criminal financial conflict of interest pit freedom fighters against each other so they can never damage the government’s PLUNDER program. The ONLY way to prevent this tactic is to LEARN ABOUT CONTEXT and “WORDS OF ART”!
- If you want to learn how corrupt judges ABUSE CONTEXT and “WORDS OF ART” to deceive and enslave you, read:
 - Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Why You are a Political Citizen but Civil Non-Citizen, National, and Nonresident Alien, Form #05.006
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Why You **MUST** Learn **CONTEXT**

“Judicial verbicide is calculated to convert the Constitution into a worthless scrap of paper and to replace our government of laws with a judicial oligarchy.”

[Senator Sam Ervin, during Watergate hearing]

“When words lose their meaning, people will lose their liberty.”

[Confucius, 500 B.C.]

“The great enemy of clear language is insincerity. When there is a gap between one's real and one's declared aims, one turns as it were instinctively to long words and exhausted idioms, like a cuttlefish spurting out ink. “

[[George Orwell](#), "Politics and the English Language", 1946; English essayist, novelist, & satirist (1903 - 1950)]

"If a word has an infinite number of meanings [or even a SUBJECTIVE meaning], it has no meaning, and our reasoning with one another has been annihilated."

[Aristotle, *Metaphysica* Book IV]

TWO main LEGAL contexts

- **POLITICAL:**
 - Relates to the states of the Union and EXCLUDES federal territory and legislative jurisdiction of Congress over SOVEREIGN states of the Union
 - Defines “United States” as states of the Union
- **CIVIL:**
 - Relates to federal territory and EXCLUDES states of the Union.
 - Defines “United States” as federal territory not within any state of the Union
- A POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL “citizen of the United States” is a CIVIL STATUTORY “national” per 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21) and 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(22)(a) but not “citizen**+D of the United States⁴” per 26 C.F.R. 1.1-1(a) and (b). They are NOT the same CONTEXTS!

“United States” in the POLITICAL CONTEXT: U.S. CONSTITUTION

- **“State”** as used in the Constitution does not include federal territory:
 - **“. . .the members of the American confederacy only are the states contemplated in the Constitution [meaning that FEDERAL statutory “States” are EXCLUDED], . . . and excludes from the term the signification attached to it by writers on the law of nations.’ This case was followed in Barney v. Baltimore, 6 Wall. 280, 18 L.Ed. 825, and quite recently in Hooe v. Jamieson, 166 U.S. 395 , 41 L.Ed. 1049, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 596. The same rule was applied to citizens of territories in New Orleans v. Winter, 1 Wheat. 91, 4 L.Ed. 44, in which an attempt was made to distinguish a territory from the District of Columbia. But it was said that ‘neither of them is a state in the sense in which that term is used in the Constitution.’ [Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]**
- **Federal territory** is NOT within the CONSTITUTIONAL “United States”.
 - **“Indeed, the practical interpretation put by Congress upon the Constitution has been long continued and uniform to the effect [182 U.S. 244, 279] that the Constitution is applicable to territories acquired by purchase or conquest, only when and so far as Congress shall so direct.” [Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]**
 - **“We are therefore of opinion that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States[***] within the revenue clauses of the Constitution;” [Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]**

“United States” in the POLITICAL CONTEXT: U.S. CONSTITUTION

- **O’Donoghue v. United States**: Note the use of “not part of the United States **within THE meaning of the Constitution**”, implying that there is **ONLY ONE GEOGRAPHIC MEANING**, and that meaning excludes federal territory.

"As the only judicial power vested in Congress is to create courts whose judges shall hold their offices during good behavior, it necessarily follows that, if Congress authorizes the creation of courts and the appointment of judges for limited time, it must act independently of the Constitution upon territory which is not part of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution."

[O'Donoghue v. United States, 289 U.S. 516, 53 S.Ct. 740 (1933)]

- **Thirteenth Amendment**. Note “subject to THEIR jurisdiction” implies the **POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL** states and **NOT federal territory** or the CIVIL statutory “State” found in **4 U.S.C. §110(d)**:

“Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their [the POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL STATES and not the federal government] jurisdiction.”

“United States” in the POLITICAL CONTEXT: U.S. CONSTITUTION

- **“United States” can have TWO meanings in the CONSTITUTION: GEOGRAPHICAL or LEGAL**
- **The ONLY GEOGRAPHICAL meaning within the CONSTITUTION:**
 - Is states of the Union.
 - Excludes federal territory (for everything OTHER than Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, as pointed out in Downes v. Bidwell, [182 U.S. 244](#) (1901))
- **“United States” in a NON-GEOGRAPHICAL sense refers to the United States Corporation as a legal person, or what the U.S. Supreme Court calls the “body corporate”. Example are the following terms from Article 1:**
 - “Congress of the United States”
 - “Senate of the United States”
 - “President of the United States”
 - “Treasury of the United States”
 - “Office under the United States”

“United States” in the CIVIL CONTEXT: CIVIL STATUTES

- **Definition of “United States” in federal law for purposes of POLITICAL citizenship:**

8 U.S.C. [Sec. 1101. - Definitions](#)

(a)(38) The term "United States", except as otherwise specifically herein provided, when used in a geographical sense, means the [continental United States](#), Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

- **Definition of “continental United States” above:**

8 C.F.R. [Section 215.1: Definitions](#)

(f) The term continental United States means the District of Columbia and the several [States](#), except Alaska and Hawaii.

- **Definition of “States” in the above:**

[8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101\(a\)\(36\)](#): State [Aliens and Nationality]

The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

- **Substituting “States” definition (in red) into 8 C.F.R. §215.1:**

8 C.F.R. [Section 215.1: Definitions](#)

(f) The term continental United States means the District of Columbia and **the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands**, except Alaska and Hawaii.

“United States” in the CIVIL CONTEXT: CIVIL STATUTES

- The Rules of Statutory Construction FORBID adding anything to the statutes.
- Statutory definitions SUPERSEDE rather than ENLARGE ordinary definitions.
- Authorities:
 - **“When a statute includes an explicit definition, we must follow that definition, even if it varies from that term’s ordinary meaning.”** Meese v. Keene, 481 U.S. 465, 484-485 (1987) (“It is axiomatic that the statutory definition of the term excludes unstated meanings of that term”); Colautti v. Franklin, 439 U.S. at 392-393, n. 10 (“As a rule, `a definition which declares what a term “means” . . . excludes any meaning that is not stated”); Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Lenroot, 323 U.S. 490, 502 (1945); Fox v. Standard Oil Co. of N.J., 294 U.S. 87, 95-96 (1935) (Cardozo, J.); see also 2A N. Singer, Sutherland on Statutes and Statutory Construction § 47.07, p. 152, and n. 10 (5th ed. 1992) (collecting cases). That is to say, the statute, read “as a whole,” post at 998 [530 U.S. 943] (THOMAS, J., dissenting), leads the reader to a definition. That definition does not include the Attorney General’s restriction -- “the child up to the head.” Its words, “substantial portion,” indicate the contrary.”
[Stenberg v. Carhart, 530 U.S. 914 (2000)]
 - “Expressio unius est exclusio alterius. **A maxim of statutory interpretation meaning that the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another.** Burgin v. Forbes, 293 Ky. 456, 169 S.W.2d 321, 325; Newblock v. Bowles, 170 Okl. 487, 40 P.2d 1097, 1100. **Mention of one thing implies exclusion of another. When certain persons or things are specified in a law, contract, or will, an intention to exclude all others from its operation may be inferred.** Under this maxim, if statute specifies one exception to a general rule or assumes to specify the effects of a certain provision, other exceptions or effects are excluded.”
[Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 581]

Civil “statuses” on government forms

- All statuses under the [civil statutory law](#) are a public office, a public right, and what the courts call “publici juris”.
- A civil “status” is PROPERTY of the government grantor.
- They have a right to regulate the use of THEIR property. See [Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution](#).
- Examples of “[status](#)” include:
 - “[taxpayer](#)” under the tax code.
 - “driver” under the vehicle code.
 - “spouse” under the family code.
 - “[person](#)”, “[citizen](#)”, or “[resident](#)” under the civil statutory law.
- [Status under civil or franchise law](#) is equivalent to “[person](#)” under contract law.

Civil “statuses” on government forms

- You cannot INVOKE or USE a **“status” under the civil or franchise law** or pursue a “benefit” associated with the status without being SUBJECT to the civil law or franchise that CREATED that specific status.
- Pursuing a specific **civil status** by filling out a government application is the method of **effectively consenting** to the civil law or franchise that created the status.
- The first person to DEFINE every “status” or word on a government form UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY (as legal evidence) ALWAYS wins any commercial dispute.
- The government NEVER defines terms and refuses to take responsibility for ALL of their publications and STATUS definitions. Therefore:
 - YOU are the only one who can define the words on government forms.
 - Judges and attorneys are NOT “fact witnesses” who can supply such a definition.
 - Even government workers cannot define the meaning, because: 1. Seldom are they given delegated authority to do so; 2. The courts say you can’t trust ANYTHING they say ANYWAY, unless it is under penalty of perjury.

Civil “statuses” on government forms

- All franchises are contracts between the government grantor and the applicant.

“As a rule, franchises spring from contracts [or agreements] between the sovereign power and private citizens, made upon valuable considerations, for purposes of individual advantage as well as public benefit, and thus a franchise partakes of a double nature and character. So far as it affects or concerns the public, it is publici juris and is subject to governmental control. The legislature may prescribe the manner of granting it, to whom it may be granted, the conditions and terms upon which it may be held, and the duty of the grantee to the public in exercising it, and may also provide for its forfeiture upon the failure of the grantee to perform that duty. But when granted, it becomes the property of the grantee, and is a private right, subject only to the governmental control growing out of its other nature as publici juris.”

[Am.Jur.2d. Legal Encyclopedia, Franchises, §4: Generally]

How to prevent being associated with a civil “status”

- He who writes THE RULES or THE DEFINITIONS always wins in any dispute. See:
 - Oreilly Factor, April 8, 2015-John Piper of the Oklahoma Wesleyan University*
[Oreilly%20Factor,%20April%208,%202015-John%20Piper%20of%20the%20Oklahoma%20Wesleyan%20University](#)
- The GOVERNMENT writes “The Rules” regulating use of their property and services. These “rules” take the form of civil statutes and regulations published in the Federal Register. See [5 U.S.C. §553](#).
- When you fill out a government form, you are asking for government services and property:
 - The government is the “Merchant” under [U.C.C. §2-104](#)(1).
 - You are the “Buyer” under [U.C.C. §2-103](#)(1)(a).
- Government forms are [PRESUMED \(Form #05.017\)](#) to follow “the rules” above, BUT:
 - [Presumptions](#) violate [due process of law](#) (Form #05.045).
 - The courts have repeatedly held that YOU CANNOT TRUST anything the government says or prints on government forms or publications. See [Form #05.007](#).
 - Therefore, the terms of their “offer” of government services and property on government forms and publications or even verbally are NOT FACTUAL OR ACTIONABLE or ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE in court!
 - There is no factual or actionable connection between a SPECIFIC government form or terms on a form to a SPECIFIC [civil service](#) offered by a specific government, department, or agency.

How to prevent being associated with a civil “status”

- Our [Member Agreement, Form #01.001](#), REQUIRES that all members can only interact with civil governments as “Merchants” and NEVER “Buyers” under the U.C.C. **If you disobey this, you are GUARANTEED to get screwed** because they can write the rules ANY WAY THEY WANT! BEND OVER!
- Therefore YOU have an OBLIGATION to define all terms on the form to ensure that:
 - YOU are the only “Merchant”.
 - THE GOVERNMENT is the only “Buyer”.
 - The terms on the form flip the relationship to conform with the above and essentially FIRE the government as the “Merchant”. This is called a “counteroffer” under the U.C.C.
 - YOU and not THEM are the only one who can now “write rules” governing the relationship.
 - The definitions are factual and actionable because the form is filled out under penalty of perjury BY YOU. NO ONE from government EVER does this so they can NEVER produce factual and actionable evidence that would make their offer binding under the U.C.C.
 - You are outside the [territorial and legislative jurisdiction](#) of the grantor of the “benefit”.
- Below is how the above process works from links on our [Forms/Pubs opening page](#):
 - This Form is Your Form
<http://www.youtube.com/embed/b6-PRwhU7cg>
 - Mirror Image Rule
<http://www.youtube.com/embed/j8pgbZV757w>

How to prevent being associated with a civil “status”

- What is important is NOT the **“civil status” (Form #13.008)** you associate with yourself on a government form, but WHO gets to **FACTUALLY** and **ACTIONABLY DEFINE** what that **“civil status”** means or must be interpreted as in court:
 - NEVER allow a judge or government bureaucrat to define it AFTER THE FACT, and especially not with **presumptions**.
 - ALWAYS define the words on every form you hand any government so they can’t change it to benefit THEM instead of YOU. Every such form should be viewed as a potential CONTRACT to surrender your precious **unalienable rights (Form #12.038)**.
 - Always define terms on government forms in such a way that you are ALWAYS the “Merchant”.
- By doing the above, you unavoidably turn your form into a “counter-offer” under the U.C.C. of your own **ANTI-franchise franchise**. See:

Path to Freedom, Form #09.015, Sections 5.3 through 5.7

FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/PathToFreedom.pdf>

Further Information on “Civil Status”

- ***Civil Status (Important!)*** –in the Litigation Menu of our website
<https://sedm.org/litigation-main/civil-status/>
- ***Your Exclusive Right to Declare and Establish Your Civil Status, Form #13.008***
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- ***Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030, Sections 2.1, 16, 23***
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Games with “domicile” and “residence”

- Courts and lawyers frequently try to confuse “domicile” with “residence”.
- Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b) mandates that all civil statutory law used in civil litigation must derive ONLY from the civil domicile of the parties.
- Domicile is VOLUNTARY and cannot be coerced.
- You can’t have a domicile in more than one place at a time so you can’t:
 - Be a “person” or
 - Have ANY CIVIL statutory status
...under more than one government at a time.

Games with “domicile” and “residence”

- To circumvent the limitations imposed by domicile on government civil jurisdiction, recipients of forms falsely PRESUME that “reside” and “residence” implies domicile, even though on tax forms they DO NOT.
- Meaning of “resident”:
 - In most CIVIL statutory law: a government contractor participating in franchises.
 - Common law: A FOREIGN NATIONAL with a DOMICILE within the territory of the government to which the term relates.
- Example of who the REAL “resident” is that they are referring to on tax forms:

Games with “domicile” and “residence”

[“26 C.F.R. §301.7701-5 Domestic, foreign, resident, and nonresident persons.](#)

A domestic corporation is one organized or created in the United States, including only the States (and during the periods when not States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii), and the District of Columbia, or under the law of the United States or of any State or Territory. A foreign corporation is one which is not domestic. A domestic corporation is a resident corporation even though it does no business and owns no property in the United States. A foreign corporation engaged in trade or business within the United States is referred to in the regulations in this chapter as a resident foreign corporation, and a foreign corporation not engaged in trade or business within the United States, as a nonresident foreign corporation. A partnership engaged in trade or business within the United States is referred to in the regulations in this chapter as a resident partnership, and a partnership not engaged in trade or business within the United States, as a nonresident partnership. Whether a partnership is to be regarded as resident or nonresident is not determined by the nationality or residence of its members or by the place in which it was created or organized.

[Amended by T.D. 8813, Federal Register: February 2, 1999 (Volume 64, Number 21), Page 4967-4975]

Further information on domicile/residence

- 1. Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent, Form #05.002, Section**

FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>

- 2. You’re NOT a STATUTORY “resident” under the Internal Revenue Code, Family Guardian Fellowship**

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Citizenship/Resident.htm>

- 3. Affidavit of Domicile: Probate, Form #04.223-demonstrates how domicile affects tax liability**

FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/AffidavitOfDomicile-Probate.pdf>

Perjury Statements

- Perjury statements are the main method for illegally kidnapping people's identity and moving it to a legislatively foreign jurisdiction.
- Typical perjury statement for IRS Form 1040:
"Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge."
[IRS Forms 1040 and 1040NR jurat/perjury statement]
- What's WRONG with the above?

Perjury Statements

- **Problems with the perjury statement:**
 - **FALSELY** places your physical location on federal territory. Even the **NONRESIDENT ALIEN 1040NR** has this **SAME** problem!

[TITLE 28 > PART V > CHAPTER 115 > § 1746](#)

[§1746. Unsworn declarations under penalty of perjury](#)

Wherever, under any law of the United States or under any rule, regulation, order, or requirement made pursuant to law, any matter is required or permitted to be supported, evidenced, established, or proved by the sworn declaration, verification, certificate, statement, oath, or affidavit, in writing of the person making the same (other than a deposition, or an oath of office, or an oath required to be taken before a specified official other than a notary public), such matter may, with like force and effect, be supported, evidenced, established, or proved by the unsworn declaration, certificate, verification, or statement, in writing of such person which is subscribed by him, as true under penalty of perjury, and dated, in substantially the following form:

(1) If executed without the United States: “I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)”.

(2) If executed within the United States, its territories, possessions, or commonwealths: “I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)”.

- **Makes you subject to ALL civil statutory franchise “codes” of the respective government rather than limiting it to ONLY the perjury laws. This is a HUGE mistake!**

Avoiding Problems with Perjury Statements

- **The only way to remove the disabilities of the illegal use of perjury statements described here is to do one of the following:**
 1. **Modify the perjury statement:**
 - » **Add the following to the perjury statement after the phrase “Under penalties of perjury”**
“from WITHOUT the United States pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746(1)”
 - » **Define the phrase “under the laws” to mean “under ONLY the perjury laws and no OTHER laws”.**
 2. **Redefine the meaning of the ENTIRE perjury paragraph so that it isn’t changed and yet can’t invite a jurat penalty as follows:**

Perjury Statement Defense

“IRS frequently and illegally penalizes parties not subject to their jurisdiction such as ‘nontaxpayers’ who attempt to physically modify language on their forms. They may only lawfully administer penalties to public officers and not private persons, because the U.S. Supreme Court has held that the ability to regulate private conduct is ‘repugnant to the constitution’. I, as a private human and not statutory ‘person’ and a ‘nontaxpayer’ not subject to IRS penalties, am forced to create this attachment because I would be committing perjury if I signed the form as it is without making the perjury statement consistent with my circumstances as indicated in 28 U.S.C. §1746. Therefore, regardless of what the perjury statement says on your form, here is what I define the words in your perjury statement paragraph to mean:

“Under penalties of perjury from without the ‘United States’ pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746(1), I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. I declare that I am a ‘nontaxpayer’ not subject to the Internal Revenue Code, not domiciled in the ‘United States’, and not participating in a ‘trade or business’ and that it is a Constitutional tort to enforce the I.R.C. against me. I also declare that any attempt to use the content of this form to enforce any provision of the I.R.C. against me shall render everything on this form as religious and political statements and beliefs rather than facts which are not admissible as evidence pursuant to Fed.Rul.Ev. 610.

If you attempt to penalize me, you will be penalizing someone for refusing to commit perjury and will become an accessory to a conspiracy to commit perjury, suborn a witness, and criminally tamper with a witness.”

Perjury Statement Defense

- In addition, it helps to state near your signature “All rights reserved, [U.C.C. §1-308.](#)”

Barnum Statements

- **Definition:**

The Barnum effect, also called the Forer effect or, less commonly, the Barnum–Forer effect, is a common psychological phenomenon whereby individuals give high accuracy ratings to descriptions of their personality that supposedly are tailored specifically to them, yet which are in fact vague and general enough to apply to a wide range of people.^[1] This effect can provide a partial explanation for the widespread acceptance of some paranormal beliefs and practices, such as astrology, fortune telling, aura reading, and some types of personality tests.^[1]

These characterizations are often used by practitioners as a con-technique to convince victims that they are endowed with a paranormal gift. Because the assessment statements are so vague, people ascribe their own interpretation, thus the statement becomes "personal" to them. Also, individuals are more likely to accept negative assessments of themselves if they perceive the person presenting the assessment as a high-status professional.^[2]

Researcher Bertram Forer originally named it the "fallacy of personal validation".^[3] The term "Barnum effect" was coined in 1956 by psychologist Paul Meehl in his essay "Wanted – A Good Cookbook", because he relates the vague personality descriptions used in certain "pseudo-successful" psychological tests to those given by showman P. T. Barnum.^{[4][5]}

[. . .]

The Barnum effect is manifested in response to statements that are called "Barnum statements", meaning general characterizations attributed to an individual are perceived to be true of them, even though the statements are such generalizations, they could apply to almost anyone. Such techniques are used by fortune tellers, astrologers, and other practitioners [THE IRS!] to convince customers that they, the practitioners, are in fact endowed with a paranormal gift.^[6] The effect is a specific example of the so-called "acceptance phenomenon", which describes the general tendency of humans "to accept almost any bogus personality feedback".^[7] A related and more general phenomenon is that of subjective validation.^[8] Subjective validation occurs when two unrelated or even random events are perceived to be related because a belief, expectation, or hypothesis expects a relationship. For example, while reading a horoscope, people actively seek a correspondence between its contents and their perception of their personality.

[Wikipedia: Barnum Effect, Downloaded 3/10/22; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barnum_effect]

- **Barnum statements are frequently found on:**

- Government forms.
- Instructions for completing government forms.
- IRS, state, or property tax collection correspondence.

Barnum Statements

- **Barnum Statements originated with PT Barnum, the founder of Barnum and Bailey Circus, which is now defunct.**
- **Barnum Statements are now employed by just about EVERY government agency that interacts administratively with the public.**
- **A “Barnum Statement” in the context of government forms and correspondence:**
 - **Is usually a pronoun such as “YOU” or “YOUR”.**
 - **Can only be lawfully connected with a CIVIL STATUTORY party SUBJECT TO and LIABLE FOR [civil statutory obligations](#).**
 - **Is never defined or constrained or limited on the form or correspondence to the actual LIABLE parties in the statutes it implements, and thus creates the FALSE appearance that it is directed at EVERYONE and ANYONE who might receive the form or correspondence.**
 - **Never makes any attempt to produce evidence proving a causal connection between the actual [CIVIL STATUTORY fictional office](#) owing the duty and you as a private human being, who is the applicant or recipient.**
 - **Because no evidence is produced linking you to the civil public office that owes the duty:**
 - » **Does not satisfy the burden of proof required.**
 - » **Proceeds upon PRESUMPTION which is a violation of due process of law.**
 - **Ultimately results in the equivalent of a “con-game” and a scam.**

Barnum Statement Example: Passport Application

- **DS-11 Passport Application**

FEDERAL TAX LAW

Section 6039E of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6039E) and 22 U.S.C 2714a(f) require you to provide your Social Security number (SSN), if you have one, when you apply for or renew a U.S. passport. If you have never been issued a SSN, you must enter zeros in box #5 of this form. If you are residing abroad, you must also provide the name of the foreign country in which you are residing. The U.S. Department of State must provide your SSN and foreign residence information to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. If you fail to provide the information, your application may be denied and you are subject to a \$500 penalty enforced by the IRS. All questions on this matter should be referred to the nearest IRS office.

Your Social Security number will be provided to U.S. Department of Treasury, used in connection with debt collection and checked against lists of persons ineligible or potentially ineligible to receive a U.S. passport, among other authorized uses.

SOURCE: <https://eforms.state.gov/Forms/ds11.pdf>

- **What's wrong with the above picture?**
 - “requires YOU”
 - NO. It requires ONLY STATUTORY “[taxpayers](#)” who are “SUBJECT”.
 - NOT EVERYONE is a CIVIL statutory “[taxpayer](#)”, and certainly not all passport applicants. Why? See:
 - » *Your Rights as a “Non-Taxpayer”*, IRS Pub 1a, Form #08.008
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/NontaxpayerBOR.pdf>
 - » *Who are “Taxpayers” and Who Needs a “Taxpayer Identification Number”?*, Form #05.013
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/WhoAreTaxpayers.pdf>
 - Those who ARE human beings and “taxpayers” are ALL VOLUNTEERS!
See:
 - » *How State Nationals VOLUNTEER to Pay Income Tax*, Form #08.024
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/HowYouVolForIncomeTax.pdf>

Barnum Statement Example: Passport Application

- **How does the Department of State get away with this FRAUD LEGALLY?**
 - The courts have repeatedly held that you **CANNOT** rely on the accuracy of any government form, publication, or communication. See:
Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007, Section 7
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>
 - Thus, you have **NO REASONABLE BASIS TO BELIEVE** that **ANYTHING** on the form pertains to **YOU** the applicant or recipient of the form or communication. You just **MIGHT**, for instance:
 - » Be a **PRIVATE** human being not occupying a public office and thus not subject to the civil statutes. See [Form #05.037](#).
 - » Be **INELIGIBLE** for the thing being applied for! Example: Social Security. See [Form #06.001](#) for the reasons why.
 - » Be filling out the **WRONG** form! They might have a form that **DOES NOT UNCONSTITUTIONALLY PRESUME (Form #05.017)** the applicant is a public officer.
 - Those who are legally ignorant aren't usually aware of **ANY** of the above.
 - So if you can't trust anything on the form or anything they **SAY** for that matter as far as the courts are concerned, then you certainly can't trust the above **INSTRUCTION EITHER!**

Barnum Statement Example: Passport Application

- Thus, you must by default **PRESUME (Form #05.017)** that they:
 - » ARE NOT talking to a human being who has constitutional rights.
 - » ARE NOT talking to YOU PERSONALLY.
 - » Are talking to a corporate officer FICTION as the ONLY one they can impose civil statutory duties upon LAWFULLY without engaging in slavery, human trafficking, or identity theft. See **Form #05.042**.
- So indirectly, they are attempting to DECEIVE you into literally and unknowingly volunteering for a privileged public office called a CIVIL statutory “taxpayer”. See **Form #05.014**.
- Once you know that is what they are doing, you will realize you have a CHOICE if you are reading the law and standing up for your rights!
- Give‘em HELL!

Barnum Statement Example: Passport Application

- **So how might one respond to this CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD and Confidence GAME?:**
 - You can ask them for proof signed under penalty of perjury that you are **LAWFULLY** occupying a public office called a “taxpayer” without your consent.
 - They may respond by saying “we can’t make legal conclusions”.
 - You can say:
 - » “Then neither can I by **PRESUMING** that anything about obligations on the form has anything to do with me personally.”
 - » “But you **DID** make a legal conclusion by using the word ‘you’ on the form instructions. You **CONCLUDED** that the **APPLICANT** and the party mentioned in the statutes are the **SAME THING!** Why change your policy now, unless of course you were **LYING** by using the word ‘you’? Is that the case?”
 - You can tell them under penalty of perjury in the attachment to the application that you are **NOT** appearing as a public officer, but a private human, and therefore “you” cannot mean the applicant or any constitutionally protected human being.
 - You can show them that [26 U.S.C. §6039E](#) and [22 U.S.C. §2714a\(f\)](#) have no implementing regulations and thus, can only pertain to people **INSIDE** the government per [5 U.S.C. §553\(a\)](#) and [26 C.F.R. §601.702\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#). See [Form #05.032](#).
 - You can explain that the Thirteenth Amendment forbids involuntary servitude and that you don’t volunteer to become surety for public debts through income taxation in exchange for literally a **PIECE OF GODDAMM PAPER** that they made you pay **IN FULL FOR** so you could exercise your [unalienable right \(Form #10.002\)](#) to travel and conduct commerce.

Barnum Statement Example: Passport Application

- **NOW do you see why you HAVE to learn the law? These people will get away with MURDER if you are legally ignorant in dealing with them and don't know how to assert and defend your PRIVATE rights.**
- **More on SCAMS during the passport application process described above at:**
 - **USA Passport Application Attachment, Form #06.007**
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - **Getting a USA Passport as a “state national”, Form #10.012**
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Responding to Barnum Statements Dealing with Property Tax Collection Notice

I have done extensive research and have come to some determinations and conclusions which are presented below.

I have neither seen, nor been presented with, any evidence that a parcel number ([REDACTED]), legal description ([REDACTED]), or postal address ([REDACTED]) actually serve to cognize or recognize any physical Property which they purport to attach to.

Therefore, absent any proof or evidence being presented to the contrary, it is hereby declared that the parcel number ([REDACTED]), legal description ([REDACTED] or derivatives thereof), and postal address ([REDACTED]) are to be marked obsolete and inactive and account closed in your records, as well as the downstream users of these numbers or descriptions, such as the Assessor, Auditor, and Treasurer.

I have neither seen, nor been presented with, any evidence that the physical Property is actually 'within', 'situated', 'status', or 'having situs' in any county. There seems to have arisen a presumption of an 'effective connection' or 'contractual nexus' being made by the prior Holder in Due Course of the physical Property recording a Warranty Deed and utilizing a county parcel number, in effect, requesting to be 'treated as if' or 'deemed' to be within the county, creating a presumptive 'taxable situs' by the Assessor.

Therefore, this presumption is hereby rebutted, and absent any proof being presented to the contrary, shall stand as fact.

I have neither seen, nor been presented with, any evidence that the physical Property 'tangible taxable property' nor actually 'within', 'situated in', or having any actual 'taxable situs' 'in this state', 'in the state', 'within this state', or 'within the state'.

The physical Property has since changed hands and since there is no law requiring recording private documents, this shall serve as notice that if the county desires to continue to 'assess' their own parcel number, legal description, etc. that it shall be solely responsible for any 'tax notice charges' it assesses, without any presumed or implied attachment ability to the physical Property.

If you disagree with this determination, please notify me within 30 days of the date of this letter, with your evidence to support a rebuttal of my position. I specifically request that you remain silent on everything you agree with per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(b)(6).

Please acknowledge this communication and let me know when this has been completed.

Barnum Statements By Courts: Police Protection

- The police have a **DUTY** to **PROTECT** the public.
- If you call the police and they don't show up and you get hurt and take them to court for dereliction of duty in providing **PROTECTION**, here is what the courts have effectively ruled:

"The government is in the protection business and of course the police have a duty to respond to emergency calls or else people get hurt. But **OF COURSE** that duty is owed to **THE COLLECTIVE**, and not to any **SPECIFIC** individual person such as yourself. See:

<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Crime/Articles/PoliceProtection.htm>

Further, we call their obligation to do so as 'compact' as if to make you believe its legally defined as a **CONTRACT**. But of course it's **NOT** a 'contract' because it is a **UNILATERAL** civil obligation and therefore an adhesion contract. Contracts that are legally enforceable require **MUTUAL** obligation and **MUTAL** consideration, and **YOU** (the **PRESUMED** "taxpayer" **PEON** and literal **SLAVE** and [compelled public officer FICTION, Form #05.042](#)) are the **ONLY** one with either a court-enforceable [CIVIL STATUTORY OBLIGATION](#) to pay for the protection or who has to provide **CONSIDERATION** in the form of 'taxes'."

- Here is how we describe the above "raw deal":

Barnum Statements By Courts: Police Protection

“Consequently, the “protection contract” is unenforceable as a duty upon you because it imposes no reciprocal duty upon the government. On the one hand, the government throws people in jail for failing to pay for protection in the form of “taxes”, while on the other hand, it refuses to prosecute police officers for failing to provide the protection that was paid for, even though their willful or negligent refusal to protect us could have far more injurious and immediate effects than simply failing to pay for protection. This is a violation of the equal protection of the laws. If it is a crime to not pay for protection, then it ought to equally be a crime to not provide it! Who would want to live in a country or be part of a “state” that would condone such hypocrisy? That is why we advocate “divorcing the state”. It is precisely this type of hypocrisy that explains why prominent authorities will tell you that taxes are not “contractual”: because the courts treat it like a contract and a criminal matter to not pay taxes for “taxpayers”, but refuse to hold public servants equally liable for their half of the bargain, which is protection”

[Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent, Form #05.002, Section 8; <https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>]

- Here is how GOD describes this PROTECTION RACKET SCAM offered by [Babylon the Harlot corporate de facto government \(Form #05.043\)](#):

*For thus says the LORD: “ You have sold yourselves for nothing,
And you shall be redeemed without money.”*

[Isaiah 52:3, Bible, NKJV]

- **PART II: APPLICATION**

U.C.C. form and contract wars

- The [Uniform Commercial Code \(U.C.C.\)](#) universally governs all commercial interactions both domestically and internationally.
- Government forms are the method you **CONTRACT** with the government and thereby [CONSENT](#) to give it **CIVIL** jurisdiction that it would **NOT** otherwise have.
- Watch the following legal education videos for how forms are used to entrap you under the [Uniform Commercial Code \(U.C.C.\)](#):
 - [This Form is Your Form](#)- how forms are used to do battle in contracting
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b6-PRwhU7cg>
 - [Mirror Image Rule](#)- how the offer and acceptance must be mirrors of each other or are **INVALID**
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j8pgbZV757w>

U.C.C. form and contract wars

- Every attempt to fill out government forms is an **ACCEPTANCE** of a **GOVERNMENT** offer under the [Uniform Commercial Code \(UCC\)](#)
- The **OFFEROR** is called the “Merchant” under [U.C.C. §2-104\(1\)](#)
- The person filling out the form is the “Buyer” under [U.C.C. §2-103\(1\)\(a\)](#).
- The "Goods" at [U.C.C. §2-105](#) in question in contracting with the government under U.C.C. are the **PUBLIC** property (in the form of public right/privilege/benefit or private one) offered by the government as Merchant with legal strings attached.

U.C.C. form and contract wars

- **The language of the offer and acceptance MUST be the same. Therefore:**
 1. **Filling out the form and signing it without qualifications or attachments constitutes an “acceptance” and an act of contracting with the government as the original Merchant.**
 2. **Modifying the original government form, defining terms on the form, or qualifying it with an attachment or additional information constitutes a “counter-offer” on your part.**
 3. **The government saying they can’t accept your unmodified form is equivalent of DENYING YOUR UNQUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE of their original offer.**
 4. **The government saying they can’t accept your MODIFIED form is the equivalent of DENYING YOUR QUALIFIED COUNTEROFFER.**
- **If you make a counter-offer you MUST define the terms on the original form or attachment and the precise METHOD of acceptance of your counteroffer in order to:**
 - **Satisfy the Mirror Image Rule and. . .**
 - **Give reasonable and unambiguous notice of terms and conditions so that they cannot be challenged by the government later as an invalid or incomplete acceptance on their part.**

Voiding U.C.C. Contracts

- **A contract under the U.C.C. is considered VOIDABLE but not necessarily VOID if:**
 - **There was duress compelling you to apply or consent. Duress means that illegal compulsion or force is being applied to the Buyer.**
 - **There was no consideration. Government “benefits” are not real consideration because they have no legal obligation to actually pay them in the case of Social Security.**
 - **The contract was unconscionable or an adhesion contract. The “benefits” are so lopsided, for instance, that your acceptance is merely evidence of duress.**
 - **The contract proposed that you to do that which is ILLEGAL. For instance, it proposed to TREAT you as a public officer without lawfully electing or appointing you to public office, and hence proposed the crime of impersonating a public officer in violation of [18 U.S.C. §912](#).**

Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

- The U.S. Supreme Court has identified the income tax as “quasi-contractual”.

“Even if the judgment is deemed to be colored by the nature of the obligation whose validity it establishes, and we are free to re-examine it, and, if we find it to be based on an obligation penal in character, to refuse to enforce it outside the state where rendered, see Wisconsin v. Pelican Insurance Co., [127 U.S. 265](#), 292, et seq. 8 S.Ct. 1370, compare Fauntleroy v. Lum, [210 U.S. 230](#), 28 S.Ct. 641, still the obligation to pay taxes is not penal. It is a statutory liability, quasi contractual in nature, enforceable, if there is no exclusive statutory remedy, in the civil courts by the common-law action of debt or indebitatus assumpsit. United States v. Chamberlin, [219 U.S. 250](#), 31 S.Ct. 155; Price v. United States, [269 U.S. 492](#), 46 S.Ct. 180; Dollar Savings Bank v. United States, 19 Wall. 227; and see Stockwell v. United States, 13 Wall. 531, 542; Meredith v. United States, 13 Pet. 486, 493. This was the rule established in the English courts before the Declaration of Independence. Attorney General v. Weeks, Bunbury's Exch. Rep. 223; Attorney General v. Jewers and Batty, Bunbury's Exch. Rep. 225; Attorney General v. Hatton, Bunbury's Exch. Rep. [296 U.S. 268, 272] 262; Attorney General v. ___, 2 Ans.Rep. 558; see Comyn's Digest (Title 'Dett,' A, 9); 1 Chitty on Pleading, 123; cf. Attorney General v. Sewell, 4 M.&W. 77. “

[Milwaukee v. White, [296 U.S. 268](#) (1935)]

Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

- A quasi-contract is defined as follows:

"Quasi contract. An obligation which law creates in absence of agreement; it is invoked by courts where there is unjust enrichment. Andrews v. O'Grady, 44 Misc.2d. 28, 252 N.Y.S.2d. 814, 817. Sometimes referred to as implied-in-law contracts (as a legal fiction) to distinguish them from implied-in-fact contracts (voluntary agreements inferred from the parties' conduct). Function of "quasi-contract" is to raise obligation in law where in fact the parties made no promise, and it is not based on apparent intention of the parties. Fink v. Goodson-Todman Enterprises, Limited, 9 C.A.3d. 996, 88 Cal.Rptr. 679, 690. See also Contract."

[Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 1245]

- The implication is that:
 - If you ask the government for property that costs money to deliver, you **IMPLICITLY consent (Form #05.003)** to a contract with them to PAY for the thing you asked for an amount THEY and not YOU determine.
 - Filling out an APPLICATION for a BENEFIT or SERVICE is the usually method of ASKING for things that cost money to deliver.
 - They don't have to TELL you up front how much it costs or warn you about the price. Instead, they can charge whatever THEY want for the service WITHOUT your consent. A BLANK CHECK!

Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

- They can also bundle any and every obligation they want with the obligation to PAY for the service you asked for. This is called “weaponization of the government”. See:

SEDM Disclaimer, Section 4.30: Weaponization of Government

<https://sedm.org/disclaimer.htm#4.30>. Weaponization of government

- **Quasi-Contracts include what is called “Quantum Meruit”.**
Below is a definition:

- **Quantum Meruit:** The Latin term *quantum meruit*, translates to “as much as he has earned,” and refers to the actual value of services rendered. The legal theory of *quantum meruit* holds that a person should not be obliged to pay, nor should the other party receive, more than the value of the services exchanged. This concept may be used as an equitable remedy in a civil lawsuit, often where the transaction for goods or services was done without a written contract specifying the amount due. To explore this concept, consider the following quantum meruit definition.

- **Definition of Quantum Meruit**

Pronounced

kwahn-tuhm mare-ooH-it

Noun

1. Payment for the value of goods or services as partial fulfillment of a contract, or when there is no contract specifying a price in the transaction.

Origin

Latin *quantum meruit* (as much as is deserved)

Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

Use of Quantum Meruit

Many situations exist in which people receive services from someone else, often on an unexpected basis, without signing a contract for payment, or without first obtaining a price for those services, although a reasonable person would know that payment is expected. Examples of these situations include receipt of care by an emergency room physician, legal services without signing a fee agreement, or obtaining spur-of-the moment services of the neighbor's gardener. In such situations there can be no doubt that the individual deserves to be paid for services rendered, but it is not uncommon for disputes to arise over the actual amount billed after the fact.

Acceptance of Services

A formal, written agreement is not required for a contractual relationship to exist. When one individual provides services to another, who has either requested those services, or freely accepted them, knowing they are not performed free of charge, a contract is seen to exist. In the event the person receiving services refuses or fails to pay, the provider of services may file a civil lawsuit seeking payment.

The **plaintiff** (provider) would need to show the court that the **defendant** (receiver) requested the services, or that he had an opportunity to decline the services if he did not want to pay for them. The rendering of services without giving the defendant an opportunity to decline does not generally **constitute** acceptance under the theory of *quantum meruit*.

[Legaldictionary.com, Downloaded 10/24/24; SOURCE:
<https://legaldictionary.net/quantum-meruit/>]

Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

- **To recover under the doctrine of quantum meruit, a plaintiff must establish that:**
 1. Valuable services and/or materials were furnished [by the government, also called PUBLIC property].
 2. To the party sought to be charged (or taxed).
 3. Which were accepted by the party sought to be charged [e.g. an “election”], and
 4. Under such circumstances as [reasonably notified the recipient \[Form #05.022\]](#) that the plaintiff, in performing, expected to be paid by the recipient. Id. [by, for instance, asking for an SSN license to track the transaction]
- **In effect, if you asked for government services knowing they cost money to deliver, then you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that you:**
 - Didn’t ask for the services OR
 - You didn’t RECEIVE the services or benefits. This is called a “failure of consideration”.
- **More on Quasi-Contracts at:**

***[A Treatise of Law on Quasi-Contracts](#)*, William Keener, 1893**

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/A Treatise on the Law of Quasi contracts/-2s9AAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Treatise_on_the_Law_of_Quasi_contracts/-2s9AAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover)

Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

- **The above book says the following:**

“This treatment of Quasi-Contracts is , in the opinion of the writer, not only unscientific , and therefore theoretically wrong, but is also destructive of clear thinking, and therefore vicious in practice.

It needs no argument to establish the proposition that it is not scientific to treat as one and the same thing, an obligation that exists in every case because of the assent of the defendant, and an obligation that not only does not depend in any case upon his assent, but in many cases exists not withstanding his dissent. And yet with this wide difference between simple contracts and quasi-contracts , the latter are generally treated today as a species of simple contract.

Equally objectionable in principle, though perhaps not so misleading in practice, is the classification of such quasi-contracts as cannot by any possibility be treated as simple contracts , as contracts of record .”

[A Treatise of Law on Quasi-Contracts, William Keener, 1893, pp. 3-4

https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Treatise_on_the_Law_of_Quasi_contracts/-2s9AAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover

Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

- We can therefore see that by declaring income tax “quasi-contractual” in *Milwaukee v. White*, [296 U.S. 268](#) (1935), the U.S. Supreme Court has based it upon something **COMPLETELY** unjust because:
 - Government has to provide an EXPLICIT constitutionally required **“reasonable notice”** ([Form #05.022](#)) that they expect to be paid when you ask for something.
 - They have to give you an opportunity on every form asking for the service the ability to decline to accept the offer to provide the service. In the case of income tax, declining the offer of the PRIVILEGES of “U.S. person” status is done by filing a DIFFERENT tax form, the 1040-NR instead of the 1040, but they HIDE the ability of American Nationals to make this “de-election”. See:
 - Nonresident Alien Position*, Form #12.045
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/NRA.pdf>
 - They typically bundle so many other things with the offer that are invisible to most people that the result is that the GOVERNMENT is “unjustly enriched” because you end up paying WAY more for things you don’t want that are “bundled” with what you DO want. See:
 - SEDM Disclaimer*, Section 4.30: Weaponization of Government
https://sedm.org/disclaimer.htm#4.30.Weaponization_of_government

Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

– They often interfere with demands on your part to UNBUNDLE the things you don't want, and thus HELP them be UNJUSTLY ENRICHED. For instance:

- » Social Security “wages” and income tax “wages” are bundled TOGETHER.
- » If you want to participate in Social Security but NOT income tax, they won't let you. The DEFINITIONS in the Internal Revenue Code don't permit it! See:

- [26 U.S.C. §3121](#)
- [26 U.S.C. §3401\(a\)](#)
- [The Rowan Cos. v. United States, 452 U.S. 247, 255-56 \(1981\)](#)

“In view of this sequence of consistency, the plain language of the statutes is strong evidence that Congress intended “wages ” to mean the same thing under FICA, FUTA, and income-tax withholding.

[. . .]

According to the Senate Report, “[t]hese exceptions [for income-tax withholding] are identical with the exceptions extended to such services for Social Security tax purposes and are intended to receive the same construction and have the same scope.” S. Rep. No. 1631, supra, at 166.”

- [United States v. Quality Stores, Inc., 572 U.S. 141, 142 \(2014\)](#)

“That § 3402(o) does not narrow FICA's “wages” definition is also consistent with the major principle of Rowan Cos. v. United States, 452 U.S. 247, 101 S. Ct. 2288, 68 L. Ed. 2d 814: that simplicity of administration and consistency of statutory interpretation instruct that the meaning of “wages” should be in general the same for income-tax withholding and for FICA calculations. Pp. 149-156, 134 S. Ct. 1395, 188 L. Ed. 2d, at 421-425.”

More on the above at:

[How to File Returns](#), Form #09.074, Section 14.8

<https://sedm.org/product/filing-returns-form-09-074/>

Rules of Equity: Quasi-Contracts and Quantum Meruit

- **The remedy for this UNJUST ENRICHMENT on their part in BUNDLING income tax and Social Security is to:**
 - Emulate their behavior by using a QUASI-CONTRACT against THEM. See:
Using the Laws of Property to Respond to a Federal or State Tax Collection Notice, Form #14.015
<https://sedm.org/using-the-laws-of-property-to-respond-to-a-federal-or-state-tax-collection-notice/>
 - Insist that they are engaging in “weaponization of government” as defined earlier because they are abusing monopolistic powers to enslave you.
- **If you would like to learn how to invoke the Rules of Common Law and Equity to challenge income taxation and to enforce your own “quasi-contract” against the government, see:**
*Hot Issues: Common Law and Equity Litigation** (Member Subscriptions)*
<https://sedm.org/common-law-litigation/>
- **For a SAMPLE “quasi-contract” you can use against government in equity to PREVENT “weaponization of government” in any scenario, see:**
Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement, Form #06.027
<https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf>

Defenses to Government Contract Wars

1. Always avoid filling out government forms. Every such form:

- Is an acceptance of a franchise contract or agreement offered by government.**
- Represents a surrender of PRIVATE property and PRIVATE rights in exchange for PUBLIC privileges and property.**
- Removes you from the protections of the Constitution and makes the franchise contract the EXCLUSIVE remedy for injuries by the government offeror.**

Defenses to Government Contract Wars

- 2. If compelled to submit government forms or acquire a civil “status” under a specific franchise:**
 - Indicate duress in the application.
 - Identify the specific source of duress.
 - Identify the rights affected by the demand as a THEFT.
 - Include a criminal complaint against the source of the duress.
 - Demand that the government reject your application and identify you as:
 - » NOT ELIGIBLE.
 - » NOT WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION and not having any civil statutory status subject to their civil statutory franchise codes WITHOUT your consent.
 - Identify a failure to respond as an “acceptance” and agreement to the previous step.
- 3. If you didn’t follow Item 2 above and have an unqualified application on file, send in the information identified SEPARATELY and after the fact to the government OFFEROR.**

Defenses to Government Contract Wars

4. The hardest thing in defending yourself from compelled U.C.C. contracting is to prove **duress** exists and is real.
- Requires study of the criminal laws and codes.
 - Requires you to have legally admissible evidence that you notified the government of the duress and that they refused to act in defense of your rights. This prevents the defense of “plausible deniability”.
 - Evidence is strongest when government receives a criminal complaint and fails to act. Their failure to act makes the government and the party receiving the complaint:
 - » Guilty until proven innocent. It mandates that they break their silence and speak on the matter, rather than ignoring your complaint.
 - » An “accessory after the fact” if they fail to act. [18 U.S.C. §3](#).
 - » Guilty of misprision of felony if they fail to act. [18 U.S.C. §4](#).
 - » A party with “evil intent” or “mens rea”. This is how to make what they are doing criminal.
 - Duress should be documented and reported BEFORE or immediately AFTER the compelled form is submitted. Don’t wait till the last minute to document it because it compromises your standing to sue for damages.
 - For an example affidavit of duress, see:
 - » [Affidavit of Duress: Illegal Tax Enforcement by De Facto Officers](#), Form #02.005 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - » Identity Theft Affidavit, Form #14.020 https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/Identity_Theft_Affidavit-f14039.pdf

Defenses: Compelled Applications

- **When contracting with the GOVERNMENT by filling out government forms, ALWAYS:**
 - Ensure that you are identified by the government as **NOT ELIGIBLE** as a **BUYER**.
 - Ensure that you are a **MERCHANT** in relation to them, and that the thing you are offering is a **LOAN** and not **GIFT** or **SALE** of your **PRIVATE, EXCLUSIVELY OWNED** property.
 - Ensure that the person you are “selling” or “loaning” your **PRIVATE** property to is the government as **BUYER** and not **MERCHANT**.
 - Ensure that everything you give the government should be a **LOAN** and not a **GIFT**. That loan should have extensive “rules” or “strings” that attach. We call these strings an “[Anti-franchise franchise](#)”.
 - Define in advance how **YOUR ACCEPTANCE** is acquired so they don’t throw you into acceptance through default or inaction.
 - Define in advance **HOW GOVERNMENT ACCEPTANCE** occurs:
 - » Define **THEIR** method of signaling acceptance so that nearly everything they do, including ignoring the correspondence, should constitute an “acceptance” because that is how **THEY** try to rope **YOU** in.
 - » State in the application or an attachment that any attempt to reject the application is a statement by the **GOVERNMENT OFFEROR** that
 - **YOU**, the original “**BUYER**” are **NOT ELIGIBLE**.
 - They **DO NOT AND CANNOT ACCEPT** your offer.
 - You do not have any statutory status over which they have jurisdiction over and are therefore foreign, nonresident, and alien in relation to them.

Defenses to Government Contract Wars

- **Example U.C.C. Form War defenses:**
 - Reserve all rights under [U.C.C. § 1-308](#).
 - Define all terms on the government form as:
 - » NOT having the civil statutory meaning under any state or federal law. This completely removes you from their franchise contract.
 - » Having the meaning that ONLY YOU and not THEY define.
 - Use the [Tax Form Attachment, Form #04.201](#) to attach to EVERY tax form you fill out and write near the signature on the ORIGINAL government form:

“False, fraudulent, and perjurious (perjury is government) if the attachment, ___ pages, is removed or redacted in any way.”
 - Define the “[civil status](#)” at the top of the form (e.g. “nonresident alien”, “driver”, etc) as being an EXCLUSIVELY PRIVATE nonresident party protected by the CONSTITUTION and not subject to any government civil law. For instance, on the W-4, define “[EMPLOYEE](#)” as:

NOT the “employee” defined in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(c\)](#), not subject to federal civil statutory codes, and offering their services as a MERCHANT and not BUYER for LOAN with equivalent compensation.
 - When litigating in federal court, attach the following to all initial complaints and responses. It defines all terms to completely remove [statutory civil jurisdiction](#) of the dispute and FORCE it to be litigated ONLY under the Constitution or the [Common law](#):
 - » [Federal Pleading/Motion/Petition Attachment, Litigation Tool #01.002](#)
 - » [Rules of Presumption and Statutory Interpretation, Litigation Tool #01.006](#)

Defenses to Government Contract Wars

- **The only way to prevent YOUR acceptance to THEIR offer is to:**
 - **Tell them that you WANT them to say you are “NOT ELIGIBLE” and that a refusal to accept the form constitutes a statement that you are NOT ELIGIBLE.**
 - **Attach a MANDATORY counter offer and qualify the original offer upon acceptance of the counter-offer.**
 - **Re-define the terms on the form to turn the form into a counteroffer. This can be done on the form or in an attachment.**

Questions to ask when filling out government forms

- When examining government forms, you should ask yourself and the government recipient:
 - What is the **CONTEXT**: CIVIL v. POLITICAL? It can ONLY be ONE and not BOTH.
 - What are the “words of art” used on the form? (e.g. “[United States](#)”, “[State](#)”, “[employee](#)”, “[trade or business](#)”, etc.)
 - What is the MEANING of each word of art?
 - Is a PRIVATE human who is a [NONRESIDENT and NOT a statutory “person”](#) available as a status option?
 - How can I acquire any [civil statutory STATUS](#) to which public rights attach without my [consent](#)? Isn’t that THEFT and eminent domain?
 - How can I fill out the form without making a “legal conclusion” about my “civil status” under your statutes that I don’t want to make and which ultimately will injure my constitutional rights by exchanging PRIVATE RIGHTS for PUBLIC PRIVILEGES?
 - Will you sign your answers under penalty of perjury so they are useful as evidence if there is later a court dispute over the meaning?

Questions to ask when filling out government forms

- WHICH of the **FOUR “United States”** do they mean in each context it is used? Usually they mean the GOVERNMENT and not a geographic place because they want to make you a public officer volunteer.
- Why should I trust a government publication or even a statement from a government worker that the courts and the IRS says you CANNOT RELY on and can be PENALIZED for relying on for the answer to any of the above questions?
- How can an entire title of code, **Title 26**, which is merely a **PRESUMPTION** and not legal evidence of ANYTHING (per **1 U.S.C. §204** notes) form a **REASONABLE basis for the answer to any of the above questions?**
- If you are at all confused about the answers to the above questions, then:
 - The form is “void for vagueness” and amounts essentially to a “blank check” for some corrupt administrator or judge to self-servingly **PRESUME** whatever they want the meaning to be. See:
Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.017
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - The **civil statutes (Form #05.037)** implementing the form are UNENFORCEABLE because they fail to give constitutionally required “reasonable notice” of what is required. See:
Requirement for Reasonable Notice, Form #05.022
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Rules for Interpreting Tax Forms

1. Government forms ALMOST ALWAYS imply the LEGAL/STATUTORY rather than POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL status of the party in the context of all franchises, including income taxes and Social Security. The only exception that we are aware of is possibly the [U.S. Passport \(Form #06.007\)](#).
2. "Alien" on government forms means a POLITICAL alien and a national born in a foreign country OTHER than the "United States**" or states of the Union. If this word is preceded by "nonresident", then it is no longer ONLY a foreign national.
3. The Internal Revenue Code does NOT define the term "[nonresident alien](#)". The closest thing to a definition is that found in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#), which defines what it ISN'T, but NOT what it IS. If you look on [IRS Form W-8BEN \(Form #04.202\)](#), Block 3, you can see that there are many different types of entities that can be "nonresident aliens", none of which are EXPRESSLY included in the definition at [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#). It is therefore IMPOSSIBLE to conclude based on any vague definition in the Internal Revenue Code that a specific person IS or IS NOT a "nonresident alien."
4. On tax forms, the term "nonresident alien" is NOT a subset of the term "alien", but rather a SUPERSET. It includes both FOREIGN nationals domiciled in a foreign country and also persons in Constitutional states of the Union. A "national of the United States**", for instance, although NOT an "alien" under [Title 8](#) of the U.S. Code, is a "foreign person" under [Title 26](#) of the U.S. Code. Therefore, a "[nonresident alien](#)" is a "word of art" designed to confuse people, and the fact that it uses the word "alien" doesn't mean it IS an "alien". This is covered in:

[Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid](#), Form #08.004, Section 6.7

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Creating or Using Amended Forms

- Nearly all government forms presume the submitter is agreeing as a BUYER (under the U.C.C.) to ACCEPT some civil franchise STATUS or BENEFIT, and therefore implicitly CONSENTS to all the statutes and regulations that implement the “benefit”.
- Even the word “benefit” is a FRAUD, because it does not constitute “consideration” cognizable under contract law. See:
 - *The Government “Benefits” Scam*, Form #05.040
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - *Why the Government is the Only Real Beneficiary of All Government Franchises*, Form #05.051
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- When filling out government forms, it is CRUCIAL to do one or more of the following:
 - Include a MANDATORY attachment that is SIGNED by you which defines all terms and reserves all rights.
 - Indicated on the form that the form is FALSE and FRAUDULENT WITHOUT the attachment and how many pages the attachment is.
 - Use a custom amended/replacement form designed to do all that an attachment would do.
 - If they won’t accept the attachment, return home, mail it separately with a proof of service, and wait a few days, and then go back in and fill out the form so that one way or another, it gets included.
 - Reserve all rights in the application, U.C.C. §1-308.

Creating or Using Amended Forms

- **Amended forms replace the government's form and should remove all the traps on the form, such as:**
 - **Confusion between STATUTORY and CONSTITUTIONAL/POLITICAL contexts.**
 - **Confusion of context for geographical words.**
 - **Words of art.**
 - **Missing definitions.**
 - **Status declarations.**
 - **False perjury statements.**
 - **Declarations of domicile or residence within the jurisdiction of the government accepting the form.**

Using Attachments

- Attachments are useful primarily to add definitions to forms that use terms that are undefined.
- Governments like to avoid responsibility for attachments by “conveniently” losing them, throwing them away, destroying them, or separating them from the forms they are attached to.
- To prevent them from separating important attachments, it is important to:
 - Mail everything using our [Certificate of Service, Form #01.002](#) so that you can prove EXACTLY what was sent.
NOTE: We DO NOT recommend using Certified Mail cards ALONE because they don’t prove WHAT was sent and aren’t instantly admissible as evidence in court without foundational testimony. The Certificate of Service, however IS instantly admissible WITHOUT foundational testimony because it is notarized.
 - Put the following phrase near the signature line:
“Not valid, perjurious, false, and fraudulent if not accompanied by attachment:
_____, containing ___ pages. Initial:_____”

Statement for Attachment Explaining Why You Must Define Terms on the Form

- As we have repeatedly said, you **MUST** define all key “[words of art](#)” on the form to keep you out of their territorial jurisdiction and prevent you from becoming a “buyer” of any government [civil service](#).
- On the next page is a statement you can use on a form attachment which explains **WHY** you must define all terms and taking yourself out of [civil statutory jurisdiction \(Form #05.037\)](#).

Form or Attachment Statement to Preserve Sovereignty

1. I am not here to procure ANY government service or privilege or [civil status](#) which will affect my rights after this transaction is complete and paid for in full by me. The only “service” I want is justice itself, which is the right to be left alone and NOT “serviced” by you after I leave this office or complete this transaction. Justice is NOT a privilege, but a RIGHT recognized by the Constitution. That means DELETING all your records of me after this transaction is complete, not sharing those records with ANYONE, and simply leaving me alone and NEVER contacting me again or sending me any collection notices or letters or threatening correspondence.

2. It is NOT MY JOB to satisfy YOUR burden of proof as the moving party asserting enforcement authority by declaring or assigning myself any [civil statutory status](#) in my interactions with you. That is YOUR job.

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/BurdenOfProof.pdf>

3. Until YOU satisfy your burden of proving that I am CONSENSUALLY serving as a public officer called a civil statutory “person”, “taxpayer”, “citizen”, “resident”, “employee”, etc., I am entitled to the innocent until proven guilty presumption, which means that I am NOT SUBJECT to any of your civil statutes and NOT a civil statutory “taxpayer”, but rather a “nontaxpayer” and a civil statutory “non-person”. Such statutes can only lawfully regulate PUBLIC conduct of public officers on official business anyway and are slavery and an unconstitutional taking of property if enforced against private, constitutionally protected parties such as myself.

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf>

4. The courts have repeatedly held that the public should NEVER rely on anything anyone in government says or prints on government forms and publications. Thus, the ENTIRE content of any forms I submitted are UNTRUSTWORTHY and no admissible as legal evidence. Further, whenever I interact with anyone in the government in court, if I ask them a question they always object before the judge with statements like:

‘Objection: Calls for a legal conclusion’

I therefore deserve the same [EQUAL treatment](#) as anyone in government by not being compelled to “make legal determinations” relating to your right to covet and STEAL my private property.

*“A private person [such as ME] cannot make constitutions or laws, nor can he with authority construe them[meaning make “legal determinations”], nor can he administer or execute them.”
[United States v. Harris, 106 U.S. 629, 1 S.Ct. 601, 27 L.Ed. 290 (1883)]*

Form or Attachment Statement to Preserve Sovereignty

5. As such, to AVOID making ‘legal conclusions’ about whether I am subject to your civil statutes or have a civil status within them that would make me subject, I am therefore defining the terms on this form to EXCLUDE any relationship to any STATUTE published by any and every government. All such civil statutory statuses are public property (publici juris) and I cannot have or use or benefit from public property as a private human and ONLY a ‘Merchant’ in relation to governments in all interactions. It is also outside my delegation of authority order in this instance, the Holy Bible, to contract or act as a Buyer in relation to any and every government and to be anything other than a Merchant:

Delegation of Authority Order From God to Christians, Form #13.007

<https://sedm.org/Forms/13-SelfFamilyChurchGovnce/DelOfAuthority.pdf>

6. The net effect of this attachment is that:

6.1 You admit that I am NOT in possession, use, custody, control, or “benefit” of any government property as part of this transaction or after it is complete.

6.2 There is therefore no lawful authority that might authorize you to “make needful rules” respecting said property after this transaction is complete or I leave this office.

6.3 If you approach me after this immediate transaction is complete or leave this office for any reason, I as the owner of myself and my private property have a right to “make all needful rules” respecting said property and charge you for all services rendered to you in disturbing my domestic tranquility. Those rules that you implicitly consent to by NOT leaving me alone are documented in:

Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement, Form #06.027

<https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf>

Example Form Attachments

- **Example form attachments you can use to avoid incriminating yourself or associating yourself with a civil statutory status:**
 - ***Tax Form Attachment***, Form #04.201-prevents you from being presumed to be a statutory “taxpayer”
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - ***USA Passport Application Attachment***, Form #06.007 –prevents being associated with any privilege or statutory citizen status
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - ***Government Application/Form Attachment***, Form #06.032
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - ***Privacy Agreement***, Form #06.014 –keeps your information out of the public record
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

How governments ILLEGALLY interfere with circumventing form traps

- **Those who use the techniques described in this presentation to prevent or circumvent all of the traps on government forms may encounter subtle but illegal resistance from recipients of the form.**
- **The most prevalent response to efforts to circumvent all traps is to either:**
 - 1. Simply IGNORE the form presented and force you to keep sending it until they process it. Do not even acknowledge receipt, say it got lost, and refuse to identify who is responsible at the other end.**
 - 2. Tell you they can't accept the form as completed but refuse to discuss EXACTLY WHY.**
- **Item 1 above is the most common approach, so they can evade legal accountability for rejection and protect their anonymity in the process.**

Evasion Tactics: Refusing Forms

- **Example:**
 - You submit a withholding form to a bank.
 - The bank clerk calls a lawyer on the other end.
 - When you ask the name and contact information for the lawyer, they refuse to provide.
 - The **LAWYER**, rather than the **CLERK**, is the one who says they can't accept the form.
 - The clerk says he/she isn't responsible so you don't have a **SPECIFIC** belly button at the bank to sue for violation of rights in denying the application and thereby **CRIMINALLY** tampering with you, the protected witness submitting the form.

Evasion Tactics: Ignoring Forms

- **Example:**
 - You submit a withholding form to a bank.
 - The bank clerk examines the form, says it is “questionable”, and forwards it to a lawyer at the bank.
 - When you ask the name and contact information for the lawyer, they refuse to provide it. We call this a “Risk Management Honeypot”.
 - The clerk says they will get back to you later.
 - If you receive any response at all, it will be an anonymous letter not signed by a specific person with no contact information for that person which rejects the application but gives no legal basis for the rejection. They don’t give a legal basis because they **KNOW** you are right and would admit so if they explained why.
 - The clerk says he/she isn’t responsible so you don’t have a **SPECIFIC** belly button at the bank to sue for violation of rights in denying the application and thereby **CRIMINALLY** tampering with you, the protected witness submitting the form.

Responding to ignored or refused forms

- **Suggested response.**
 - Video record the entire interchange on your smart phone camera or MP3 audio recorder.
 - Demand the contact details and WORK address of the SPECIFIC person who claimed the form was NOT acceptable. Ensure that they take responsibility for the legality of their handling.
 - Demand their rejection in writing and have the rejecting party sign the writing. Scratch something up if they won't do it for you.
 - Bring witnesses to witness the illegal activity by the bank.
 - Ask the following questions:
 - » If the rejection is a matter of POLICY or a SPECIFIC LAW?
 - » If they say it is POLICY, remind them that no policy supersedes the CRIMINAL laws, and that a CRIME will result if you submit the form the way they want you to.
 - » If they say it is LAW, ask:
 - What specific LAW mandates the conduct prescribed?
 - What makes them think you are SUBJECT to the specific law quoted as a nonresident in relation to the [CIVIL STATUTORY "United States"](#)?

Legal remedies for ignored or rejected forms

- **Legal remedies to deal with ignoring or rejecting the form:**
 - **Use the following as legal evidence:**
 - » Video recording you made of the rejection at the bank as legal evidence.
 - » The signed rejection response you obtained at the bank.
 - **Sue:**
 - » The bank instead of a specific individual at the bank if they refused to identify who rejected it.
 - » The specific rejecting party if that party identified themselves in a written response.
 - **Sue for civil damages under the common law in connection with:**
 - » Taking without just compensation, where the property “taken” are all the public rights associated with the civil status they are forcing onto you by forcing you to declare a status you don’t have or don’t want on the form.
 - » Criminally tampering with a witness. [18 U.S.C. §1512](#).
 - » Impersonating a public officer, which is what you end up being if you fill it out the way THEY want it filled out. [18 U.S.C. §912](#).
 - » Impersonating a CIVIL STATUTORY “U.S. citizen”. [18 U.S.C. §911](#).
 - **REMEMBER:**
 - » Everyone collecting tax withholding forms is a public officer or “withholding officer” per [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(16\)](#) who is therefore bound to obey the constitution just like a full time government employee while acting as said agent.
 - » Banks cannot, as a matter of “policy”, perpetuate a “crime”, WITH or WITHOUT your consent and you have standing to sue for damages resulting from crimes.

How members are protected from traps in forms

- Our members are protected from MOST of the traps found on government forms simply by following our [Path to Freedom, Form #09.015](#), process.
- By following or [Path to Freedom, Form #09.015](#), Section 2 process, those becoming members generate court admissible evidence in their administrative record which is “incorporated by reference” to all past, present, and future correspondence with the government. This can prevent most of the abuses listed here and even stop a criminal prosecution if the user is educated thoroughly.
- In particular, the following form includes the [Tax Form Attachment, Form #04.201](#), as well as extensive definitions in section 8 that prevent most of the problems documented here. It therefore represents a “safety net” for all forms that you didn’t include attachments or modifications for:

Identity Theft Affidavit, Form #14.020

FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

DIRECT LINK: [https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/Identity Theft Affidavit-f14039.pdf](https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/Identity%20Theft%20Affidavit-f14039.pdf)

Proving that you "volunteered"

- Because the goal of all government forms is to recruit you into a public office, then this places the burden of proof on the government that you **LAWFULLY OCCUPY** such an office.
- To investigate if or how that office was lawfully created or is being lawfully exercised, see:
Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online, Form #10.004, Cites by Topic: Appointments (OFFSITE LINK)-Family Guardian Fellowship
<https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/appointment.htm>
- To our knowledge, **NO CIVIL STATUTE** outside of [Title 5 of the U.S. Code](#) can or does lawfully **CREATE** new public offices. All such authority can only be exercised under [Title 5 of the U.S. Code](#).
- We have found **NO** authority so far to contradict this information.

Our Search for **WHETHER** You Can **EVEN** Lawfully Volunteer

1. Anyone who owes a DUTY to the government is a public officer.

*"The term office' has no legal or technical meaning attached to it, distinct from its ordinary acceptations. An office is a public charge or employment; but, as every employment is not an office, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between employments which are and those which are not offices.... A public officer is one who has some duty to perform concerning the public; and he is not the less a public officer when his duty is confined to narrow limits, because it is the duty, and the nature of that duty, which makes him a public officer, and not the extent of his authority.' 7 Bac. Abr. 280; Carth. 479.... Where an employment or duty is a continuing [***65] one, which is defined by rules prescribed by law and not by contract, such a charge or employment is an office, and the person who performs it is an officer.... The powers vested in the government of the state of Mississippi are either legislative, judicial, or executive; and these respective branches of power have been committed to separate bodies of magistracy.... Whether an office has been created by the constitution itself, or by statute,... the incumbent, as a component member of one of the bodies of the magistracy, is vested with a portion of the power of the government.... The words civil office under the state'... import an office in which is reposed some portion of the sovereign power of the state, and of necessity having some connection with the legislative, judicial, or executive departments of the government.... The local and limited power and duties of the levee commissioner can have no effect in determining the question whether his office is not an office under the state. A member of the board of county police, or a justice of the peace, is as much an officer under the state as the executive, the heads of department, or a member of the judiciary. The powers attached [***66] to the office of levee commissioner evidently pertain to the executive branch of the government. Clothed with a portion of the power vested in that department, the commissioner, in the discharge of his proper functions, exercises as clearly sovereign power as the governor or a sheriff." Shelby v. Alcorn, 36 Miss. 273, 288-290, 292. The constitution provided that "no senator [*233] or representative" should, during his term, "be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state," which had been created during his legislative term. The object of the clause was manifest, and the office of levee commissioner was held to be within the mischief which the prohibition was intended to prevent.*

[Ricker's Petition, 66 N.H. 207 (1890)]

"Public office. The right, authority, and duty created and conferred by law, by which for a given period, either fixed by law or enduring at the pleasure of the creating power, an individual is invested with some portion of the sovereign functions of government for the benefit of the public. Walker v. Rich, 79 Cal.App. 139, 249 P. 56, 58. An agency for the state, the duties of which involve in their performance the exercise of some portion of the sovereign power, either great or small. Yaselli v. Goff, C.C.A., 12 F.2d. 396, 403, 56 A.L.R. 1239; Lacey v. State, 13 Ala.App. 212, 68 So. 706, 710; Curtin v. State, 61 Cal.App. 377, 214 P. 1030, 1035; Shelmadine v. City of Elkhart, 75 Ind.App. 493, 129 N.E. 878. State ex rel. Colorado River Commission v. Frohmiller, 46 Ariz. 413, 52 P.2d. 483, 486. Where, by virtue of law, a person is clothed, not as an incidental or transient authority, but for such time as de- notes duration and continuance, with Independent power to control the property of the public, or with public functions to be exercised in the supposed interest of the people, the service to be compensated by a stated yearly salary, and the occupant having a designation or title, the position so created is a public office. State v. Brennan, 49 Ohio. St. 33, 29 N.E. 593.

[Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 1235]

Our Search for WHETHER You Can EVEN Lawfully Volunteer (cont)

- 2. Per the above definition of "public office", anyone in charge of ANY of the "property of the public" is PRESUMED to BE a "public officer". Such property is listed in [5 U.S.C. §553\(a\)\(2\)](#). More at:**

Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

- 3. We have found NO delegated constitutional authority for whether Congress may use its control or authority over federal property to in effect CREATE new public offices or to recognize those in custody of said property as LAWFUL public officers. Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 comes closest. See:**

Why the Federal Income Tax is a Privilege Tax Upon Government Property, Form #04.404
<https://sedm.org/product/why-the-federal-income-tax-is-a-privilege-tax-on-government-property-form-04-404/>

- 4. The place to find that "duty" owed by a public officer in a civil statute is the place where a specific civil status is made "liable FOR", not "liable TO". That civil status can be such things as "person", "taxpayer", "citizen", "resident", etc. See:**

Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status, Form #13.008
<https://sedm.org/Forms/13-SelfFamilyChurchGovnce/RightToDeclStatus.pdf>

- 5. In the Internal Revenue Code, liability for tax of "citizens" and "residents" and "nonresident aliens" is established in the REGULATIONS, not in the STATUTES. See [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(a\)](#).**

- 6. In the above regulation, the parties are identified as "LIABLE TO" not "liable FOR". Thus they must be volunteers. This is PROVEN in:**

How State Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax, Form #08.024
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/HowYouVolForIncomeTax.pdf>

Our Search for WHETHER You Can EVEN Lawfully Volunteer (cont)

- 7.** Since the liability is established in the regulations and not the statute, and the statute does NOT impose an express liability, then the only way the regulation can be is if it is limited to public officers working in the Treasury Department for the Secretary of the Treasury. See [5 U.S.C. §301](#), which says the head of governmental departments can ONLY make regulations for people in their own department, and NOT the general public or people in OTHER departments.
- 8.** We have found NO provision anywhere in federal law or in [Title 5 of the U.S. Code](#) dealing with officers of the government where people are allowed to just unilaterally ELECT themselves into public office. That is a crime, in fact, under [18 U.S.C. §912](#).
- 9.** To say that you are "IN the United States**" as a corporation while you have not been lawfully appointed, for all intents and purposes, is equivalent to the crime of impersonating a public officer as mentioned in the previous step.
- 10.** Any use of the word "election" in the Internal Revenue Code to pursue a civil statutory "privilege" must therefore deal with EXISTING public offices, not those unlawfully created by people impersonating public offices called CIVIL STATUTORY "citizens", "residents", "persons", "taxpayers", "employees", etc
- 11.** Public officers MUST serve in a SPECIFIC branch of the government. There is NO SUCH THING as someone who serves in OTHER than the Legislative, Executive, or Judicial branches. There ARE no other branches.
- 12.** Most public offices are served within the Executive Branch and most departments of the Government are part of the Executive Branch, including the Treasury Department.
- 13.** For a history of the organization of the Department of the Treasury, see the following:
[History of the Treasury Department Organization](#), Family Guardian Website
<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Research/TreasOrgHist/TreasOrgHist.htm>

Our Search for *WHETHER* You Can *EVEN* Lawfully Volunteer (cont)

14. It is also worth noting that the IRS has NO LEGAL AUTHORITY TO EVEN EXIST! It was never lawfully created and is NOT in the Executive Branch! In fact, it is a private debt collector for the Federal Reserve used to regulate the supply of FIAT currency. We are SUPPOSED to be a "society of law and NOT men". Where there is no law, there can BE no "men" within the government doing ANY job directly or indirectly that supports the government, and certainly not within one of the three authorized branches of the government. The IRS is NOT in the Treasury Department and has NO authority to even exist under Title 31 of the U.S. Code. For the remarkable truth on this subject, see;

Origins and Authority of the Internal Revenue Service, Form #05.005
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/OrigAuthIRS.pdf>

15. A government that wants to deceive people will try to make the VOLUNTEERING process essentially INVISIBLE and INFORMAL. We call this "invisible consent". If they ever created court admissible evidence that you are a volunteer, then people would immediately QUIT their position as volunteers. Therefore, the process of volunteering MUST be "invisible" and silent. See:

Requirement For Consent, Form #05.003, Section 9.4
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Consent.pdf>

16. Efforts to HIDE the process of volunteering consist in legal deception surrounding:

16.1 The meaning of the civil statutory statuses of "person", "taxpayer", "citizen", and "resident". See:

IRS Fraud and Deception About the Statutory Word "Person", Form #08.023
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/IRSPerson.pdf>

16.2 The meaning of geographical terms "United States" and "State". See:

Foundations of Freedom, Form #12.021, Video 4: Willful Government Deception and Propaganda
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hPwMfa_oD-w

16.3 The meaning of citizenship terms "citizen", "resident", and "U.S. citizen". See:

Why You Are a Political Citizen but Civil Non-Citizen, National, and Nonresident Alien, Form #05.006
<https://famguardian.org/Publications/WhyANational/WhyANational.pdf>

The above methods of deception are further documented in:

Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>

Our Search for WHETHER You Can EVEN Lawfully Volunteer (cont)

- 17.** The practical legal effect of ASSUMING that someone is a public officer who never expressly gave their consent is called "identity theft". See:

Government Identity Theft, Form #05.046

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>

- 18.** The most frequent methods for people to involuntarily be in effect "elected" into public office is the filing of false information returns. [26 U.S.C. § 6041\(a\)](#) requires that these information returns can only be filed against those lawfully engaged in a "trade or business", which is defined [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) as "the functions of a public office". Thus, these information returns are being abused to UNLAWFULLY created NEW public offices. If you don't dispute these usually false information returns, then you will be treated AS IF you are a public officer. See:

Correcting Erroneous Information Returns, Form #04.001

<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/0-CorrErrInfoRtns/CorrErrInfoRtns.pdf>

Our Search for WHETHER You Can EVEN Lawfully Volunteer (cont)

More on how the above VOLUNTEERING process works for a public office called **CIVIL STATUTORY "citizen", "resident"**, "nonresident alien INDIVIDUAL" and "**taxpayer**" and how to prove you are a volunteer can be found at:

- 1. How State Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax***, Form #08.024 (OFFSITE LINK)-SEDM
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/HowYouVolForIncomeTax.pdf>
- 2. How You Voluntarily Surrender Your Constitutional/Private Rights to Become a Privileged Government "Straw Man"/Public Officer***, SEDM
<https://famguardian.org/how-you-voluntarily-surrender-your-constitutional-private-rights-to-become-a-privileged-government-straw-man-public-officer/>
- 3. Why Your Government is Either a Thief or You Are a "Public Officer" for Income Tax Purposes***, Form #05.008 (OFFSITE LINK) –SEDM
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/WhyThiefOrPubOfficer.pdf>
- 4. Challenge to Income Tax Enforcement Authority Within Constitutional States of the Union***, Form #05.052 (OFFSITE LINK) – SEDM
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-Memlaw/ChallengeToIRSEnforcementAuth.pdf>
- 5. Challenging Jurisdiction Workbook***, Form #09.082
<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/ChalJurWorkbook.pdf>

Why You MUST Define Franchise “words of art” on All Government Forms

- Throughout our site, we say you should NEVER produce evidence that you consent to acquire a franchise privilege, “benefit”, or [civil status](#). This includes but is not limited to:
 1. “taxpayer”
 2. “person”
 3. “resident”
 4. “citizen”
 5. “United States”
 6. “State”
 7. “individual”
- The problem is, if you have had money unlawfully withheld as a nontaxpayer, you MUST fill out a tax return in order to get it back, and thereby BY DEFAULT refer to yourself as a privileged [“taxpayer”](#) on the tax return form. How does one get out of doing this? Some options include:
 1. Saying what you are NOT, such as a STATUTORY [“taxpayer”](#). This puts you into the unfortunate position of proving a NEGATIVE, which is nearly impossible.
 2. Not defining terms on the form and letting the recipient PRESUME whatever definition they want. This is dangerous, because they will always PRESUME it has its CIVIL statutory meaning, and thus that you are enfranchised.
 3. Using your own form that doesn’t invoke the CIVIL statutory terms, which is usually rejected or ignored and thus you don’t get the refund.

Why You MUST Define Franchise “words of art” on All Government Forms

- **None of the above ever really work. The solution lies in doing what LOOKS the same as what everyone else does but actually accomplishes the goal of getting your money back without acquiring a privileged civil status of CIVIL STATUTORY “taxpayer”. The way you do this much more successfully is the following:**
 - 1. Use the standard form 1040NR.**
 - 2. Include a MANDATORY attachment referenced in the address block of the form that includes the address and can’t be separated.**
 - 3. Define franchise terms on the form such as “taxpayer” as follows:**

“Taxpayer” means someone protected by the constitution and not subject to any civil statute, and who is asking for a return of UNLAWFULLY withheld and incorrectly reported earnings that are and always have been absolutely owned and thus controlled by me. This definition applies to ALL filings with the IRS, past, present, and future, regardless if attached or not.”
 - 4. Using small print in the attachment so they are unlikely to read it but it still applies (just like THEIR forms and publications do).**
 - 5. If they don’t like the definition, it still applies even on a future refiling, because it defines all FUTURE meanings of the term on every filing with the government, even if not explicitly attached.**
- **In the attachment, use the following language relating to the perjury statement.**

Approach towards requests for SSN/TIN on government forms

- **SSNs and TINs are commonly asked for by most federal and state agencies, identification applications, and financial institutions and especially in the context of “benefits”.**

Examples:

- **Social Security Administration Form SS-5: Application for Social Security Card**
<https://www.ssa.gov/forms/ss-5.pdf>
- **Veterans Administration Form 10-10EZ: Application for Health Benefits**
https://www.va.gov/vaforms/medical/pdf/VA_Form_10-10EZ.pdf
- **IRS Form SS-4: Application for Employer Identification Number**
<https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fss4.pdf>
- **IRS Form 1040: U.S. Individual Income Tax**
<https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f1040.pdf>
- **Department of Defense Form 108: Application for Retired Pay**
<https://www.mynavyhr.navy.mil/Career-Management/Reserve-Personnel-Mgmt/Forms-for-Download/>
- **Department of Defense Form 2656: Data for Payment of Retired Personnel**
<https://www.mynavyhr.navy.mil/Career-Management/Reserve-Personnel-Mgmt/Forms-for-Download/>
- **Department of State Form DS-11: Application for U.S. Passport**
https://eforms.state.gov/Forms/ds11_pdf.PDF

Approach towards requests for SSN/TIN on government forms

- **Withholding forms**
 - » **Form W-4 Employee's Withholding Certificate**
<https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw4.pdf>
 - » **Form W-8BEN: Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals)**
<https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw8ben.pdf>
 - » **Form W-9: Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification**
<https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw9.pdf>
- **Bank account applications**
- **State driver license applications**

Approach towards requests for SSN/TIN on government forms

- The nature of the SSN as a franchise mark and government property is examined ad nauseum in:
About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #05.012
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/AboutSSNsAndTINs.pdf>
- The CIVIL STATUTORY SSN franchise mark is government property.
 - Use of it in connection with private property constitutes a voluntary conversion of the property from PRIVATE to PUBLIC and invites regulation.
 - There is no way we know of to control the GOVERNMENT'S property. Any attempt to do so is STEALING. Use of UCC Redemption to take ownership of the CIVIL STATUTORY SSN is futile because you can't control what doesn't belong to you.
- They can only regulate the use of THEIR OWN PUBLIC property.
 - It's only their property if they created it. See:
Hierarchy of Sovereignty: The Power to Create is the Power to Tax, Family Guardian Fellowship
<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Remedies/PowerToCreate.htm>
 - They only created it if it's a CIVIL STATUTORY number.

Approach towards requests for SSN/TIN on government forms

- **REMEMBER**: When terms like Social Security Number (SSN) or Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) are used on forms:
 - You as the only witness signing them under penalty of perjury are the only one who can define what the terms mean.
 - Governments are **NEVER** responsible for the accuracy of their forms or even the definitions of the terms on the form. See:
[Federal Courts and the IRS' Own IRM Say the IRS is NOT RESPONSIBLE for Its Actions or Its Words or For Following Its Own Written Procedures!-\(HOT!\)the reason they LIE is because they aren't held responsible for telling the truth and its so profitable to lie](#)
<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Articles/IRSNotResponsible.htm>
 - Executive Branch personnel receiving the forms are not fact witnesses and have no delegated authority to define the terms on the form.
 - If you **DON'T** define the terms on the forms, they can **INTERPRET** the terms to mean **ANYTHING THEY WANT! DON'T ALLOW THIS!** You're handing them a **BLANK CHECK!**
 - You therefore have a **DUTY** to define all terms on government forms in a way that benefits **ONLY** you and even injures them if you can.

Approach towards requests for SSN/TIN on government forms

- **REMEDY:**

- Government agencies often call these numbers “YOUR NUMBER” on application forms.
- “YOUR” implies OWNERSHIP. They are saying YOU ARE THE OWNER.
- As the OWNER of the number, you can use it to control THEM and all USES by them of the number. OWNERSHIP always includes CONTROL.
- As long as terms on all forms you submit are defined to NOT be a STATUTORY number but a PRIVATELY issued number that is a license to all those who intend to use your identity for commercial purposes, then it can't have any civil statutory consequences/obligations to you.
- If you change the CONTEXT to not be STATUTORY but PRIVATE, then you created it and you can control them with it, even if it has the same name. Changing or confusing contexts is their FAVORITE tactic of sophistry, so you have to use it AGAINST THEM.

- **THEIR RESPONSE:** There are only two rational ways they can respond to the above tactic:

- They can say its not YOUR number. Your response should be to say that you can't provide anything that isn't your property so the number doesn't belong on the application.
- They can say they won't accept the application, but they need delegated authority to be able to do so and they have none. Thus, they are behaving in an arbitrary or discriminatory fashion you can sue them for.

Approach towards requests for SSN/TIN on government forms

- **Qualifying all uses of Social Security Number and SSN to exclude STATUTORY uses makes it a private number you can use to control anyone who wants to use it for commercial purposes against you. That is the approach that all the following forms on our site take (and others not mentioned):**
 - ***Identity Theft Affidavit***, Form #14.020
https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/Identity_Theft_Affidavit-f14039.pdf
 - ***W-8SUB***, Form #04.231-use with financial institutions and withholding
<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/W-8SUB.pdf>
 - ***Why It is Illegal to Request or Use a Taxpayer Identification Number***, Form #04.205
<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/WhyTINIllegal.pdf>
 - ***USA Passport Application Attachment***, Form #06.007** (Bookstore)
<https://sedm.org/product/usa-passport-application-attachment-form-06-007/>
 - ***Veterans Administration Benefit Application***, Form #06.041
<https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/10-10EZ-fillable-Amended.pdf>
 - ***DOD Retirement Pay Request Letter***, Form #04.227** (Member Subscriptions)
<https://sedm.org/product/dod-retirement-pay-request-letter-form-04-227/>
 - ***Know Your Customer (KYC) Disclosure and Legal Notice and Demand to Obey law***, Form #09.084
<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/KYCDisclosure.pdf>

Approach towards requests for SSN/TIN on government forms

- For a humorous and educational example of how to handle requests for an SSN/TIN at an IRS audit in which they also often ask you to complete and sign government forms, see:

About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #05.012, Section 21.6

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/AboutSSNsAndTINs.pdf>

- **Taxability of VA and Military Benefits**

- **VA health benefits:**

- » Are a reimbursement for damage to yourself as your own property. They are not profit.
- » VA uses to SSN only to verify eligibility to receive free health care. They pull income data from the IRS but submit nothing to them.

- **Military retirement:**

- » **Covered in:**

Policy Document: Retirement and Pensions, Form #08.028

<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/RetirementAndPensions.pdf>

- » Is a reimbursement for personal labor, which also is not taxable if it is your own as a human being rather than that of an office that Uncle LOANED you called “taxpayer”, “citizen”, “resident”, etc.. See:

Proof that Involuntary Income Taxes on Your Labor are Slavery, Form #05.055

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ProofIncomeTaxLaborSlavery.pdf>

- » Our guidance on filing tax returns shows how to get a refund of all withheld earnings in connection with military retirement in recognition of the above. See:

- *How to File Returns*, Form #09.074** (Member Subscriptions)

<https://sedm.org/product/filing-returns-form-09-074/>

- *Procedure to File Returns*, Form #09.075** (Member Subscriptions)

<https://sedm.org/product/procedure-to-file-tax-returns-form-09-075/>

“Defanging” the perjury statement

- **As we said previously:**
 - Courts and government agencies universally agree that you can’t trust anything **ANYONE** in the government says, prints, or writes unless it is signed under penalty of perjury.
 - Government is **NOT** accountable for the accuracy of their forms and publications.
 - For this reason, **ALL** government forms are untrustworthy, including **EVERYTHING THAT** comes **PREPRINTED** on them.
- **BUT, if you submit a government form, most of them come with a perjury statement **MAKING** the **ENTIRE** form, including what the government **PREPRINTED** on the form not only accurate, but admissible as evidence in a court of law!**
- **How, then, do we **AVOID** the problem of making **FALSE STATEMENTS** preprinted on government forms **TRUSTWORTHY** and **EVIDENCE**?**
- **ANSWER: See the next page for a good disclaimer that accomplishes this:**

“Defanging” the perjury statement

“CONTEXT OF TERMS AND STATEMENTS PREPRINTED ON ALL GOVERNMENT FORMS, INCLUDING THIS ONE:

- 1. Courts and the IRM have repeatedly held that you can’t trust anything printed on a government form or anything any government employee tells you.**

“IRS Publications explain the law in plain language for taxpayers and their advisors. They typically highlight changes in the law, provide examples illustrating IRS positions, and include worksheets. Publications are nonbinding on the IRS and do not necessarily cover all positions for a given issue. While a good source of general information, publications should not be cited to sustain a position.”

[I.R.M. 4.10.7.2.7; https://www.irs.gov/irm/part4/irm_04-010-007]

- 2. None of the terms PREPRINTED on any attached GOVERNMENT SUPPLIED forms therefore:**

- 1. Are to be construed or interpreted by the RECIPIENT in a CIVIL STATUTORY context.**
- 2. Are to be used to enforce any CIVIL STATUTORY or CRIMINAL obligation upon the SUBMITTER.**
- 3. Are to be used in any act of “election”, political association, or consent in any form which might give rise to rights on the part of the Recipient.**

All RIGHTS RESERVED: U.C.C. §1-308; <https://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/1/1-308>.

- 3. The perjury statement on any attached government form(s) verifies ONLY information ADDED to the form, and not information PREPRINTED on the form by the government. If the government isn’t accountable for preprinted information, then under the concept of equal protection and equal treatment, neither can I be, and it would be STUPID of me to surrender my equality in relation to any government in court, since it would in effect create an unconstitutional civil religion in violation of the First Amendment to do so.**

“Defanging” the perjury statement

- **This statement does not INVALIDATE or limit the perjury statement, but merely controls the SPECIFIC information that is verified under penalty of perjury on the PREPRINTED form and USE and legal CONTEXT of the information provided. As you probably know, CONTEXT of words is EVERYTHING in the legal field: POLITICAL v. CIVIL.**
- **The authority for these provisions arises from the fact that:**
 - **By submitting government forms, I am:**
 - » **GRANTING a “remedy”, “recourse”, and/or “right” of some kind to the Recipient against ME, all of which STARTED OUT as my “PROPERTY” in a legal sense.**
 - » **Making the information vulnerable to UNAUTHORIZED or INJURIOUS uses by the Recipients.**
 - » **Documenting receipt of property by the government that doesn’t belong to them that was ILLEGALLY withheld and/or reported. As such, they are TRUSTEES over the property until they return it to me.**

“One who gains a thing by fraud, accident, mistake, undue influence, the violation of a trust, or other wrongful act, is, unless he or she has some other and better right thereto, an involuntary trustee of the thing gained, for the benefit of the person who would otherwise have had it.”
[California Civil Code, Section 2224]
 - » **Until my STOLEN or mistakenly paid property received by you unlawfully and absent my consent is “returned”, I retain the right to make “all needful rules” over such property just as the government does with Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution. I have an EQUAL right to make such rules.**
 - » **Because I do not consent to a civil status such as “taxpayer” that might IMPAIR my ability to make rules for my absolutely owned private property, you may not INTERFERE with its management and control by invalidating this petition to have the STOLEN property “returned” as a private, constitutionally protected party who has waived not rights in exchange for civil statutory REMEDIES. Only COMMON LAW equitable remedies are acceptable for the return of this property.**

“Defanging” the perjury statement

- **As the Creator and owner of this government Property interest, I have a right to place conditions (qualifications) upon its use, just like the government recipient similarly does with its STATUTES and FORMS.**

“These general rules are well settled: (1) That the United States, when it creates rights in individuals against itself, is under no obligation to provide a remedy through the courts. United States ex rel. Dunlap v. Black, 128 U.S. 40; Ex parte Atocha, 17 Wall. 439; Gordon v. United States, 7 Wall. 188, 195; De Groot v. United States, 5 Wall. 419, 431-433; Comegys v. Vasse, 1 Pet. 193, 212. (2) That, where a statute creates a right and provides a special remedy, that remedy is exclusive. Wilder Manufacturing Co. v. Corn Products Co., 236 U.S. 165, 174-175; Arnson v. Murphy, 109 U.S. 238; Barnet v. National Bank, 98 U.S. 555, 558; Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank v. Dearing, 91 U.S. 29, 35. Still, the fact that the right and the remedy are thus intertwined might not, if the provision stood alone, require us to hold that the remedy expressly given excludes a right of review by the Court of Claims, where the decision of the special tribunal involved no disputed question of fact and the denial of compensation was rested wholly upon the construction of the act. See Medbury v. United States, 173 U.S. 492, 198; Parish v. MacVeagh, 214 U.S. 124; McLean v. United States, 226 U.S. 374; United States v. Laughlin, 249 U.S. 440.”

[\[United States v. Babcock, 250 U.S. 328 \(1919\)\]](#)

- **Under the concept of [equal protection and equal treatment \(Form #05.033\)](#), I have the same right as the government to control the rights and remedies provided by this submission to prevent dishonesty, inequality, or irresponsibility by the government.**
- **The U.S. Supreme Court agreed with these assertions when it held:**

“The State in such cases exercises no greater right than an individual may exercise over the use of his own property when leased or loaned to others. The conditions upon which the privilege shall be enjoyed being stated or implied in the legislation authorizing its grant, no right is, of course, impaired by their enforcement. The recipient of the privilege, in effect, stipulates to comply with the conditions. It matters not how limited the privilege conferred, its acceptance implies an assent to the regulation of its use and the compensation for it.”

[\[Munn v. Illinois, 94 U.S. 113 \(1876\)\]](#)

Why You MUST Define Franchise “words of art” on All Government Forms

- **The restrictions on perjury statements and information on the forms you submit comes from the following:**
 1. ***Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement***, Form #06.027, Section 6.1
<https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf>
 2. ***Avoiding Traps in Government Forms***, Form #12.023, Section 2.12
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/AvoidingTrapsGovForms.pdf>

Why You **MUST** Define Franchise “words of art” on All Government Forms

- By taking the above approach to the perjury statement:
 1. You prevent them from PRESUMING the CIVIL STATUTORY context for the term.
 2. You prevent having to argue or debate with them about the meaning of terms. If they do, they are interfering with your First Amendment right to communicate and the right to define the meaning of the communications that is part of it.
 3. You protect your PRIVATE status and the protections of the constitution that enforce it.
 4. You relieve yourself from the burden of proving a negative, which is that you are NOT a civil statutory “taxpayer”.
 5. You do NOT manifest consent to acquire a [civil status](#) that would cause a conversion of the owner from PRIVATE to PUBLIC.
 6. You LOOK like everyone else (by using the SAME forms OTHERS use) without actually BEING like everyone else.
 7. You FORCE the CREATOR of the civil franchise status to take PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY for the OWNERSHIP they claim to have and the right to use it as their SOURCE of control over you. The CREATOR is always the OWNER, and you can’t OWN anything without taking RESPONSIBILITY for it. OWNERSHIP and RESPONSIBILITY always go together and should NEVER be separated or INJUSTICE will prevail. [Click here](#) (<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Remedies/PowerToCreate.htm>) for details.
 8. You make it IMPOSSIBLE for them to make YOU responsible for THEIR creations, offices, and property. Thus, you avoid becoming SURETY for anything, because the Bible FORBIDS surety in Prov. 6:1, Prov. 11:15, Prov. 17:18, Prov. 20:16, Prov. 22:26, Prov. 27:13.
 9. They can’t argue with you or change your definition, because THEY say on their website and the courts agree that you can’t trust ANYTHING they say, print, or write. See: [Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability](#), Form #05.007 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ReasonableBelief.pdf>
 10. Therefore, you HAVE to do it this way, because you can’t trust THEIR definition, and you need a legally actionable DEFINITION of the terms before anything on the form becomes legally actionable. in court in the case of a dispute. Presumptions about the meaning of terms in court are a violation of due process of law and make the judge unconstitutionally into a “legislator”.

Why You MUST Define Franchise “words of art” on All Government Forms

- **A 1040NR tax return form attachment that does the above is listed below:**

***1040NR Attachment*, Form #09.077**

<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/1040NR-Attachment.pdf>

- **Another form that accomplishes the above for ANY tax form is the following:**

***Tax Form Attachment*, Form #04.201**

<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/TaxFormAtt.pdf>

- **REMEMBER: The CREATOR of a thing is always the OWNER.**
<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Remedies/PowerToCreate.htm>
- **When you are creating a form, you are the owner and creator of the terms on the form and by submitting it, you are in fact CREATING rights against yourself. Here is what the U.S. Supreme Court says about those who CREATE rights against themselves, which includes you:**

Why You *MUST* Define Franchise “words of art” on All Government Forms

“These general rules are well settled:

(1) That the United States, when it creates rights in individuals against itself, is under no obligation to provide a remedy through the courts. United States ex rel. Dunlap v. Black, 128 U.S. 40; Ex parte Atocha, 17 Wall. 439; Gordon v. United States, 7 Wall. 188, 195; De Groot v. United States, 5 Wall. 419, 431-433; Comegys v. Vasse, 1 Pet. 193, 212.

(2) That, where a statute creates a right and provides a special remedy, that remedy is exclusive. Wilder Manufacturing Co. v. Corn Products Co., 236 U.S. 165, 174-175; Arnson v. Murphy, 109 U.S. 238; Barnet v. National Bank, 98 U.S. 555, 558; Farmers’ & Mechanics’ National Bank v. Dearing, 91 U.S. 29, 35.

Still, the fact that the right and the remedy are thus intertwined might not, if the provision stood alone, require us to hold that the remedy expressly given excludes a right of review by the Court of Claims, where the decision of the special tribunal involved no disputed question of fact and the denial of compensation was rested wholly upon the construction of the act. See Medbury v. United States, 173 U.S. 492, 198; Parish v. MacVeagh, 214 U.S. 124; McLean v. United States, 226 U.S. 374; United States v. Laughlin, 249 U.S. 440. “

[\[United States v. Babcock, 250 U.S. 328 \(1919\)\]](#)

Why You MUST Define Franchise “words of art” on All Government Forms

- **As the CREATOR of the rights against yourself resulting from the perjury statement you sign on a government form, you have a right to LIMIT those rights with the definitions you provide as the original OWNER of those rights, just like when Uncle Sam uses the same technique in the process of LEGISLATIVELY creating rights against itself. No one can LIMIT those rights by redefining the terms and if they DO, they are STEALING, because RIGHTS are property. See:**

Authorities on Rights as PROPERTY, SEDM

<https://sedm.org/authorities-on-rights-as-property/>

- **This information about defining terms on all government forms is also available separately from:**

On Why You MUST Define Franchise “words of art” on all Government Forms and How to Do It, SEDM Blog

<https://sedm.org/on-why-you-must-define-franchise-words-of-art-on-all-government-forms-and-how-to-do-it/>

Summary and Conclusions

- Government forms abuse logical fallacies and “words of art” to deceive, confuse, and intimidate the average American.
- The most prevalent logical fallacy used on just about EVERY government form is “equivocation”.
 - Learn what this means!
 - The purpose of the equivocation is to kidnap your legal identity OUT of the protections of the constitution and place it under civil statutes that function as voluntary franchises. [Form #05.037](#).
- Government forms are designed as snares to trap the innocent and the legally ignorant and enslave them to the government as an uncompensated [government public officer](#) or civil statutory “[employee](#)”.
- There is no more important skill than to understand:
 - Law generally.
 - Your true [civil “status”](#) in relation to every kind of government.
 - Legal “[words of art](#)”
 - How “[words of art](#)” are abused to [deceive and ensnare you](#) into perpetual government servitude and slavery.
 - How language on government forms is abused to ILLEGALLY create [government jurisdiction](#) that would not otherwise exist.
 - How to counter the most common tactics abused to deceive you by corrupt and covetous governments on government forms.

Further Information

- **Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud**, Form #05.014-how legal terms are abused to deceive you on government forms
FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
DIRECT LINK: <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>
- **Government Identity Theft**, Form #05.046-shows how words are abused on forms to kidnap your legal identity and transport it to the “District of Criminals”
FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>
- **Citizenship Status v. Tax Status**, Form #10.011-describes how citizenship terms are abused to deceive applicants
DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm>

Further Information

- **Foundations of Freedom, Video 4: Willful Government Deception and Propaganda**, Form #12.021-Shows how legal language is abused by judges and in the law to deceive you
SLIDES: <http://sedm.org/LibertyU/FoundOfFreedom-Slides.pdf>
VIDEO: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DvnTL_Z5asc
- **Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability**, Form #05.007-proves you can't trust any government form or publication and that most of what you THINK you know about taxation is really just a belief and not a fact
FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ReasonableBelief.pdf>
- **Separation Between Public and Private**, Form #12.025-shows how abuse of “words of art” and equivocation on government forms is used to deceive you into converting PRIVATE to PUBLIC and therefore STEAL from you.
FORMS PAGE : <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

Further Information

- **Why You are a Political Citizen but Civil Non-Citizen, National, and Nonresident Alien**, Form #05.006-proves that state citizens are CIVIL STATUTORY “**non-resident non-persons**” in relation to the national government. Section 14 talks about how to describe your citizenship on government forms and correspondence.

FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/WhyANational.pdf>

- **Why Penalties are Illegal for Anything but Government Franchisees, Employees, Contractors, and Agents**, Form #05.010-proves they can't penalize a PRIVATE human and can only penalize their own officers and agents

FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>