

GetExempt.com

Get exempt from income taxes LEGALLY.

This packet is for clients or anyone interested in obtaining an exempt status with the IRS so you never have to pay Federal income tax again.

Please read the following information to become better educated on the subject of income tax exemption and why you should keep your hard earned money. Don't put this off or you will keep on paying.

Deceptive IRS Code Words

Learn to Decipher the Internal Revenue Code and IRS Publications

The Internal Revenue Code (IRC) is a masterpiece of deception designed to mislead Citizens into believing that individuals are subject to federal income tax. The Code was written by attorneys for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and contains a series of directory statutes using the word "shall", with provisions that are requirements for corporations, but not for individuals. Even members of Congress are generally unaware of the deceptive legal meanings of certain terms that are consistently used in the IRC. These terms have legal definitions for use in the IRC that are very different from the general understanding of the meaning of the words.

Lack of knowledge of these legal definitions causes misunderstanding by uninformed Citizens who are confused as to the correct interpretation of both the IRC and the true meaning of the tricky wording in IRS instructional publications and news articles. However, when you understand the legal definitions of these terms, the deception is easily recognized and the limited application of the Code becomes clear. This understanding will help

you to see that filing income tax forms and paying income taxes must be voluntary acts for most Americans because the United States Constitution forbids the federal government to impose any tax directly upon individuals.

INCOME

Most people mistakenly believe all moneys they receive, such as wages, salaries, and tips, are "income". However, for years, IRS publication #525, entitled "Taxable and Nontaxable Income", has acknowledged that wages and salaries are *not* "income".

Publication #525 states: "Wages and salaries are the main *source* of income for most people." In the court decision of *Graves vs People of the State of New York ex rel O'Keefe*, 59 S.Ct. 595 (1939), the United States Supreme Court ruled that a source of income is not income, and the source is not subject to income tax. In that decision, the Court stated: "A tax on income is not economically or legally a tax on its source." However, wages, salaries, commissions, and tips (sources) are considered to be "income" for an individual when he lists them as "income" on an IRS tax return form. When he signs the tax form under penalty of perjury, he has made a voluntary oath that his wages, salary, commissions, and tips listed on the return are "income" and that he is subject to the tax.

In the still standing decision of *Brushaber vs Union Pacific Railroad Company*, 240 U.S. 1, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the federal income tax is an excise tax under the Sixteenth Amendment (the income tax amendment). The Court explained that *the income tax cannot be imposed as a direct tax (a tax on individuals or on property)* because the United States Constitution still requires that all direct taxes must be apportioned among the States. "Apportioned" means that a direct tax is laid upon the State

governments in proportion to each State's population. The Court ruled that income tax can be constitutional only as an indirect (excise) tax -- that is, a tax on profits earned by corporations or privileges granted by government. In other words, said the Supreme Court, in order for there to be "income", there *must* be profits or gains received in the exercise of a privilege granted by government. As an example, a lawyer is granted the government privilege of being an officer of the government court when he represents clients in litigation.

At law, labor is property. In fact, the Supreme Court has identified labor as man's most precious property. Therefore, the exchange of one's labor for wages or salary (which are also property) is considered by law to be an exchange of properties of equal value in which there is *no* gain or profit. Such a property exchange of equal value cannot be taxed because there is no profit or gain. Also, one who works in an ordinary occupation is not a recipient of any privilege granted by government, because he is merely exercising his constitutionally guaranteed right to work and earn an living. Courts have repeatedly ruled that no tax may be placed upon the exercise of rights. Their reasoning was sensible. If the exercise of rights could be taxed, government could destroy them by excessive rates of taxation.

Items that the law includes in "income" are described in Code sections listed under the title of "Items Specifically Included in Gross Income", which covers Sections 71 through 86. Nowhere in these sections and nowhere else in the Code is there any mention of wages, salaries, commissions, or tips as being "income". For example, to deceive and intimidate waitresses into declaring their tips to be income is a double fraud. First, tips are gifts, not wages. According to the IRC, gifts are not subject to income tax. In fact,

even if tips were considered to be wages, they would still not be "income" and would not be subject to an income (excise) tax unless one enters them as "income" on a tax return form.

PERSON

People generally consider the term "person" to mean an individual only. But, IRC Section 7701, entitled "Definitions", includes a corporation, a trust, an estate, a partnership, an association, or company as being a "person". All of these legal entities are "persons" at law, so it is legally correct but very misleading when the federal income (excise) tax on corporations is described by the deceptive title of "Personal Income Tax". This misleading description leads most people to believe that it means a tax on individuals.

The legal term "person" has an even more restricted definition when used in IRC Chapter 75, which contains all the criminal penalties in the Code. In Section 7343 of that Chapter, a "person" subject to criminal penalties is defined as:

... [A]n officer or employee of a corporation, or a member or employee of a partnership, who, as such officer, employee or member, is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs.

An individual who is not in such a capacity is not defined as a "person" subject to criminal penalties. Unprivileged individuals, who do not impose the income (excise) tax upon themselves by filing returns, are not subject to the tax and they are not "persons" who can lawfully be subjected to criminal charges for not filing a return or not paying income tax.

Sections of the Code relating to the requirements for filing returns, keeping records, and disclosing information state that those sections apply to "every person liable" or "any person made liable". These descriptions mean "any person who is liable for the tax".

They do not state or mean that all persons are liable. The only persons liable are those "persons" (legal entities such as corporations) who owe an income (excise) tax, and are therefore subject to the requirements of the IRC. If you substitute the word "corporation" for the term "person" (a corporation is a person at law) when reading the Code or other articles and publications relating to income tax, the true meaning of the Code becomes more apparent.

A TAX PAYER IS NOT A "TAXPAYER"

The deceptive term "taxpayer" is a legal term created by combining the words "tax" and "payer". The general understanding of the term's meaning is different from its legal definition in the IRC.

Section 7701(a)(14) gives the legal definition of the term "taxpayer" in relation to income tax. It states: "The term 'taxpayer' means any person subject to any internal revenue tax." (All internal revenue taxes are excise taxes.) Note that the section does not say that all persons are "taxpayers" subject to internal revenue tax.

Corporations are "taxpayers", for they are "persons" subject to an internal revenue (excise) tax.

The term "taxpayer" is used extensively throughout the IRC, in IRS publications, news articles, and instructional literature as a verbal trap to make uninformed Citizens believe that all individuals are subject to federal income tax and to the requirements of the IRC. These materials state that "taxpayers" are required to file returns, keep records, supply information, etc. Such statements are technically correct, because "taxpayers" are those legal "persons" previously described that are subject to an excise tax, but unprivileged individuals are not "taxpayers" within the meaning of the IRC.

The confusion about the meaning of the term leads most people to mistakenly assume that they are "taxpayers" because they pay

other taxes such as sales taxes and real estate taxes. Those people are tax payers, not "taxpayers" as defined in the IRC. When they read articles and publications related to income tax, describing the legal requirements for "taxpayers", they erroneously believe that the term applies to them as individuals. It is very important to understand that the IRC requirements apply to IRC-defined "taxpayers" only, and not to unprivileged individuals. Corporations and other government-privileged legal entities are "taxpayers under the Internal Revenue Code"; unprivileged individuals are not, unless they voluntarily file income tax returns showing they owe taxes, thus legally placing themselves in the classification of "taxpayers". Because of its legal definition, the term "taxpayer" should never be used in relation to income tax, except to describe those legal entities subject to a federal excise tax.

"SHALL" means "MAY"

In general use, the word "shall" is a word of command with a mandatory meaning. In the IRC, "shall" is a directory word that has a mandatory meaning when applied to corporations. The IRC contains a series of directory statutes using the word "shall" in describing the actions called for in those sections of the law. The provisions of these directory statutes are requirements for corporations, because corporations are created by government and, consequently, are subject to government direction and control. Since corporations are granted the privilege to exist and operate by government-issued charters, they do not have the constitutionally guaranteed rights of individuals. This government-granted privilege legally obligates corporations to make a "return" of profits and gains earned in the exercise of their privileged operations when directed to do so by law. This is why the tax form is called a "return".

However, directory words in the Code merely imply that individuals are required to perform certain acts, but directory words are not requirements for individuals when a mandatory interpretation of the directory words would conflict with the constitutionally guaranteed rights of individuals. Courts have repeatedly ruled that in statutes, when a mandatory meaning of the word "shall" would create a constitutional conflict, "shall" must be defined as meaning "may". The following are quotes from a few of these decisions. In the decision of Cairo & Fulton R.R. Co. vs Hecht, 95 U.S. 170, the U.S. Supreme Court stated:

As against the government the word "shall" when used in statutes, is to be construed as "may," unless a contrary intention is manifest.

In the decision of George Williams College vs Village of Williams Bay, 7 N.W.2d 891, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin stated:

"Shall" in a statute may be construed to mean "may" in order to avoid constitutional doubt.

In the decision of Gow vs Consolidated Coppermines Corp., 165 Atlantic 136, the court stated:

If necessary to avoid unconstitutionality of a statute, "shall" will be deemed equivalent to "may"

Sections 6001 and 6011 of the IRC are cited in the Privacy Act notice in the IRS 1040 instruction booklet in order to lead individuals to believe they are required to perform services for tax collectors. Note the use of the word "shall" in the following sections of the Code:

Section 6001 states:

Every person liable for any tax imposed by this title, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records, render such statements, make such returns, and comply with such rules and requirements as the Secretary may from time to time prescribe.

Section 6011 states:

When required by regulations prescribed by the Secretary any person made liable for any tax imposed by this title, or for the collection thereof, shall make a return or statement according to the forms and regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

Note that Sections 6001 and 6011 apply to "every person liable" and "any person made liable", but not to "individuals". However, ***there is no section of the IRC that makes individuals liable for payment of income tax*** because any law imposing a federal tax on individuals would be unconstitutional, for it would violate the taxing limitations in the U.S. Constitution which prohibit direct taxation of individuals by the federal government. People are often confused when reading the Code because, under Subtitle A, Chapter 1, which covers income taxes, Part 1 of Subchapter A has the misleading title of "Tax on Individuals". The title is misleading because Part 1 imposes the tax on "income", but contains no requirement for individuals to pay it. But an individual becomes a "person liable" for the tax when he files an income tax form, thereby swearing that he is liable for (owes) the tax.

The Privacy Act notice in the instruction booklet for IRS Form 1040 also shows that disclosure of information by individuals is not required. The notice states:

Our legal right to ask for information is Internal Revenue Code sections 6001 and 6011 and their regulations.

The IRS does not say that those sections require individuals to submit the information; those sections only give the IRS the authority to ask for it.

Section 6012 states:

Returns with respect to income taxes under Subtitle A shall be made by the following: (1)(A) Every individual having for the taxable year gross which equals or exceeds the exemption amount"

Subsections (2) through (6) list corporations, estates, trusts, partnerships, and certain political organizations as also being subject to this section.

Any requirements compelling unprivileged individuals to keep records, make returns and statements, or to involuntarily perform any other services for tax collectors, would be violations of constitutionally guaranteed rights.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution forbids compelling individuals to perform services involuntarily. The Amendment states:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

The Fourth Amendment in the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution states that the people's right to privacy of their papers shall not be violated by government. To compel individuals to disclose information taken from their papers would violate this right.

The Fifth Amendment in the Bill of Rights protects the right of individuals not to be required to be witnesses against themselves. To compel individuals to disclose information by submitting statements or information on a tax return form, all of which could be used against them in criminal prosecutions, would violate their Fifth Amendment right.

These examples show some constitutional conflicts that would result from defining the word "shall" as meaning "is required to". Thus, "shall" in the above mentioned statutes must be interpreted as meaning "may". Consequently, for individuals, keeping records, making statements, and making returns are clearly voluntary actions that are not required by law.

"HAVING" INCOME

According to the wording of Section 6012 previously discussed, it is a directory statute which pertains to the filing of income tax returns, and applies only to those individuals "having income". Since the word "having" has no deceptive legal definition in the Code, its legal meaning is the same as its customary meaning in general use. Although dictionaries define the word "have" as meaning "possess" or "hold in one's possession", the IRS fraudulently misinterprets "having income" as meaning "receiving gross receipts" when applying Section 6012 to individuals.

To better understand the meaning of "having income", consider this example: If during one year a corporation receives ten million dollars (gross receipts) from the sales of its products, and has expense items of nine million dollars, the corporation has a profit (income) of one million dollars. When tax liabilities are determined at the end of the year, the corporation has (possesses) an increase in its assets (a gain) of one million dollars. But, if the corporation's expenses equaled its gross receipts, it would then have (possess) no profit or gain (income) and it would owe no income tax.

Now, consider another example: If during one year an individual receives fifteen thousand dollars in wages (gross receipts) from the sale of his labor, and has expenses of fifteen thousand dollars to sustain himself and his family, he then has (possesses) no increase in assets. Although he has (possesses) nothing more than he had at the beginning of the year, IRS agents consider him as "having income" of fifteen thousand dollars. IRS agents ignore the fact that his wages were not income according to their own publications!

"MUST" means "MAY"

Most people have never studied the IRC and their understanding of the law is generally based on hearsay, newspaper articles and IRS instructional materials. These instructions make frequent use of the

deceptive word "must" in describing the things that the IRS wants you to do, because "must" is a forceful word that people mistakenly believe to mean "are required". Very few people realize that "must" is a directory word similar to "shall" and that, in IRS instructions to the public, it means "may", the same as the word "shall".

In the legal definition of the word "must" in Black's Law Dictionary, it states:

... [I]t is often used in a merely directory sense, and consequently is a synonym for the word "may" not only in the permissive sense of that word, but also in the mandatory sense which it sometimes has.

Because of the constitutional conflicts explained earlier in this article, the word "must", similar to the word "shall", cannot have a mandatory meaning for individuals. It therefore means "may" when used in IRS instruction publications.

The IRS instructions for Form 1040 state that you "must" file a return if you have certain amounts of income. IRS withholding instructions state that employers "must" withhold money from paychecks for income tax, "must" withhold social security tax (an income tax also), and "must" send to the IRS any W-4 withholding statement claiming exemption from withholding, if the wages are expected to usually exceed \$200 per week. An understanding of the legal meaning of the word "must" exposes the deception by the IRS and makes it clear that the actions called for are voluntary actions for individuals that are not required by law. If these actions were required by law, the instructions would not use the word "must", but would say that the actions were "required".

FREE SOVEREIGN CITIZENS

Prior to the American Revolution, the American colonists were subjects of the English Kings and were subject to their orders and edicts. But, according to the Declaration of Independence and the

United States Constitution, the Citizens of our country are free sovereign individuals. They are not subjects of government, nor are they subject to mandatory direction or control by the federal government. Except for duties such as military draft and jury duty, the federal government has no authority to require unprivileged individuals to perform services for government.

There is no section in the IRC requiring individuals to pay income tax or file income tax returns, because the federal government has no constitutional authority to impose any tax directly upon individuals or to require them involuntarily to keep records, make statements, make returns, or perform any acts for the convenience of federal tax collectors. But, if an individual files a return, his voluntary action of signing the form, thereby swearing under penalty of perjury that he owes the tax, is an acknowledgement under oath that he is subject to the tax (a "taxpayer") and is therefore subject to the directory statutes of the IRC.

The Relevant Chronological History of the income tax.

- 26 **1861 – Income tax first appears in American law as an income DUTY (see The Income Duty of 1861), and a Federal Employee Agreement “ Kickback” (see The Federal Employment “ Kickback”) I’ m sure you are aware that duties are imposed on foreign imports, not domestic productivity, and as such, this tax did not affect U.S. citizens domestic income, ONLY foreigners and Federal employees (“ transferees”). The Federal Judges become the first “ tax protesters” by refusing to submit to the tax for 70 years until 1932.**
2. **1898 – In Pollock v. Farmers Loan & Trust Co. (1898) the Supreme Court strikes down an Act of Congress that attempted to expand the application of the income tax and impose it on the interest and dividends from funds on deposit at**

U.S. banks, ruling that the tax was UNCONSTITUTIONAL because it was a direct tax without apportionment, as required by Article 1 for all direct taxes (Referenced Sections of the Constitution).

3. 1913 – The 16th Amendment is passed and allegedly ratified by 3/4ths of the States, although to this day, the Federal government still will not produce or release for examination the ratification documents supposedly received from the states.

4. 1916 – The Brushaber v. Union Pacific R.R. Co. (1916) decision rules that the 16th amendment IS constitutional because it is NOT a direct tax, but rather, is an INDIRECT EXCISE tax, which does not have to be apportioned. The Court refers the reader to Flint v. Stone Tracy Co. (1911) for the definition of what an excise tax is. This ruling means that the 16th Amendment has no legal effect except to move the income tax from the indirect category of duty to the INDIRECT category of EXCISE. In Flint vs. Stone Tracy the Court ruled that excise taxes are:

**“ taxes on the manufacture, consumption and sale of commodities within the country,
on licenses to pursue certain occupations,
and on corporate privileges.”**

Given this fact, how would income tax be applied to income NOT derived from these three defined excise activities ? Treasury Decision 2313 was issued by the commissioner of the IRS as a result of this Supreme Court decision. It clearly states that non-resident aliens are liable for the tax, and that the income of those nonresident aliens is to be reported on Form 1040. It does NOT say “ citizens” or “ all persons” because it was properly understood that citizens are not subject to the tax unless they are engaging in PRIVILEGED activities. Citizens have a RIGHT TO WORK, and our rights cannot be taxed. In fact, this Treasury Decision explicitly references an exemption (for citizens, at Sec. 6654. Failure to

Pay Estimated Tax, Exceptions), as paragraph C, that nonresident aliens cannot claim.

5. 1916 – Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co. (1916) the Court rules that the 16th Amendment

“ CONFERS NO NEW POWERS OF TAXATION”

upon Congress. It does not create a new authority to tax citizens directly without apportionment (because it is an indirect tax), according to the Supreme Court itself. So if it was unconstitutional to tax the interest and dividends (of citizens) before the 16th (according to Pollock), and no new powers to tax are created by the 16th, how can the income tax be constitutionally imposed today on those sources when Pollock has never been overturned or reversed ?

6. 1918 – The 75 year Canadian Tax treaty is signed and Section 213 (Section 22(a) in the 1939 Code – now Section 61) are added to the USC, defining the sources of taxable income from Federal and Canadian sources, subject to the income tax under the Federal “ kickback” arrangement and the foreign tax treaty with Canada (see The Proper Application). Income earned in a foreign country under a tax treaty is privileged income, and therefore, is subject to the income tax under the Brushaber decision. The Federal government has authority over its OWN employment agreements.

7. 1918 – 1935 The income tax is properly collected, not from all U.S. citizens, but only from those who enjoy income from privileged or licensed activities, as determined by the Supreme Court in Brushaber, and from Federal employees as a “ kickback” on their “ employment” agreement per the language of 4 U.S.C. 111 ...; Income Tax The income tax is also properly collected from foreigners earning money in the U.S., from any source, per the instructions issued in Treasury Decision 2313.

1935 – Social Security begins (Subtitle C – Employment taxes) and those who voluntarily take a number and provide it to an employer voluntarily subject their wages to tax. This begins the withholding of tax from U.S. citizens, but not for income tax purposes (under Subtitle A), just for Social Security (Subtitle C). The W-4 (or its predecessor) provides a legal authority for the withholding of employment tax from the citizen by the EMPLOYER. The use of W-4s originates under Sec. 3402. Income Tax Collected at Source, subsection (p) – Voluntary Withholding Agreements. This Form becomes the legal basis and ONLY legal authority in the U.S. Code under which the withholding of tax from U.S. citizens is authorized. Social security taxes are now withheld from wages.

1939 – Involvement in World War II begins and there is suddenly lots of new money for the government (and debt for the People), provided by the very same bankers who just 2 years earlier supposedly did not have a penny to loan to farmers and businesses for peace, but suddenly had unlimited billions for a war the America people did not even want to be in.

1942 – The Victory tax is imposed and it is withheld from citizens' wages along with the Social Security taxes. (This tax was probably unconstitutionally direct but no one challenged it.)

1944 – Present. The victory tax is repealed and the authority to withhold (federal income) tax expires with it, but the withholding of tax continues after Form W-4 is modified to include a voluntary request to "claim a number of deductions". This of course relates to income tax, NOT Social Security (or employment taxes under Subtitle C). The W-4 is now a voluntary withholding agreement that covers BOTH Employment taxes AND Income taxes, which are withheld at the voluntary request (on the W-4) made by the employee. However, under the law, ONLY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, AS "TRANSFEREES", ARE REQUIRED TO MAKE A "RETURN OF INCOME" (KICKBACK) to the Treasury as a result of their "employment". (read IRS HUMBUG – The BEST book on the Market !) The

W-2 is to be accepted by the IRS as a SUBSTITUTE FORM 1040 (see Form W-2 Can Substitute For A Form 1040 !!).

What is this income tax? Who has to pay it? Who is the IRS?

Many believe that they are required to pay an “income tax” to a branch of the United States government called “The Internal Revenue Service”. The origins and history of the IRS shows just how in error these beliefs are. Not only is there no law that requires most Americans to file an individual tax return, but the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) wasn’t even created by an act of Congress!

Article I, Section 2, Clause 3, of the Constitution of the United States of America, in pertinent part, provides that:

“ . . . direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons . . . three-fifths of all other Persons.”

In 1894, Congress passed a law which purportedly imposed a “direct income tax” on the Citizens of the several States within this Union, but failed to make any provision for apportionment, as required by Article I, Section 2, Clause 3, of the Constitution of the United States of America. In the case of *Pollack vs. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.*, US (1895), the U.S. Supreme Court struck the law down, as being unconstitutional, because it failed to make any provision for apportionment, as required by Article I, Section 2, Clause 3.

Thereafter, Congress passed the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which was

“ declared” to have been ratified in 1913. The Sixteenth Amendment provides that:

“The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.”

The Constitutionality of the Sixteenth Amendment was challenged in the case of *Brushaber vs. Union Pacific R.R. Co.*, 240 US 1 (1916). The U.S. Supreme Court acknowledged the apparent conflict between Article I, Section 2, Clause 3, of the Constitution, which required all direct taxes to be apportioned, and the Sixteenth Amendment, which appeared to eliminate the apportionment requirement. The Court pointed out that the Sixteenth Amendment did not repeal Article I, Section 2, Clause 3, but noted that it was under a duty to uphold the Sixteenth Amendment, if it could be interpreted in such a way so as to eliminate the conflict. The Court did hold the Amendment constitutional, but only because it interpreted the Amendment as applying only to “indirect taxes” or “excise taxes”, and not to “direct taxes”. *Brushaber* and other cases that followed, stated that the Sixteenth Amendment did not give Congress any new or additional taxing powers that it did not already have, but merely put into written form the state of the law as it previously existed.

Congress did not pass any other law intended to impose a direct tax on income until 1939, when the Public Salary Tax Act of 1939 was passed. The Public Salary Tax Act, Section 1, (which is now designated as 26 USC 1) imposed a tax upon the income of federal employees, U.S. citizens, and non-resident aliens. The term “ United States” is defined in 26 USC 7701(9), as:

“ When used in a geographical sense, the term ‘ United States’ means only the states and the District of Columbia. Section 7701(10) defines the term “ States” as follows: “ The term ‘ States’ shall be construed to include the District of Columbia when necessary to carry out the

purpose of this title" . It is always necessary to construe the term " States" as including the District of Columbia, because Congress did not include the **fifty (50) states**, nor the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or American Samoa. The Public Salary Tax Act of 1939 did not apply to Citizens of the forty-eight (48) States (now the fifty (50) States). After Pearl Harbor was bombed by Japan on December 7, 1941, Congress declared war, and passed the Victory Tax Act of 1942, in order to raise money to support an Army. This was done in accordance with Article I, Section 8, Clause 12, of the Constitution of the United States of America, which provides:

“The Congress shall have Power . . . To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;”

In 1942, for the first time in the history of this country, the Bureau of Internal Revenue sent out 1040 Form to the general public in the forty-eight States. This was done even though the Victory Tax Act of 1942 only applied to citizens and residents of the District of Columbia, and non-resident aliens.

Most people thought that the Victory Tax Act required everyone to file a tax return and pay tax on " income" , so they voluntarily filed a Form 1040 in 1942, 1943 and 1944. On May 29, 1944, Congress repealed the Victory Tax Act of 1942, but the news media did not publicize that fact. In 1945, the Bureau of Internal Revenue decided to mass mail 1040 Forms to the general public, just to see what would happen. Why not? The vast majority of the people had voluntarily file tax returns before. Since the public believed that the Victory Tax Act was mandatory in the then forty-eight (48) States, and did not know that it had been repealed, they filled out the 1040 Forms and mailed them in, along with their checks. The Bureau of Internal Revenue was ecstatic and committed itself to continue perpetrating the fraud on the Citizens of the forty-eight (48) States. So, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has continued to send out Form 1040' s each and every year since.

Don' t be fooled. The " Internal Revenue Code" was first enacted in 1939 and was called the " Public Salary Tax Act of 1939" . Since that time, the name of the Public Salary Tax Act was changed to the " Internal Revenue Code" , which was amended in 1953 and 1987. However, the amendments did not change the fact that it only applies to the District of Columbia and the federal territories and possessions.

There is no provision in the Internal Revenue Code that imposes a direct income tax on the Citizens of the fifty (50) States, nor a requirement to file an income tax return, unless employed by the Federal Government. If you are a Citizen of Florida, a Republic, or any other state, and not a Federal Employee, nor a citizen or resident of the District of Columbia, you are not required by law to file a U.S. Individual Income Tax Return.

Form 1040

26 CFR 602.101, contains a cross-reference table, showing that the only form authorized for use in filing a " U.S. Individual Income Tax return" is assigned OMB Number 1545-0067. That number only appears on Form 2555, entitled " Foreign Earned Income" , and states that it is to

be attached to a Form 1040. Form 1040 is assigned OMB Number 1545-0074, and is only authorized to be used for reporting various types of "credits" to be set off against the "Foreign Earned Income" reported on Form 2555. If you did not have any "Foreign Earned Income" during a year, you cannot file a Form 2555 without committing perjury. If you did not need to claim any tax credits during the year, there is no need or requirement to file a Form 1040.

Form 941

The definition of "Withholding Agent" contained in 26 USC 7701(16), which provides: Section 1441 is entitled "Withholding of tax on nonresident aliens" . Section 1442 is entitled "Withholding tax on foreign corporations" . Section 1443 is entitled "Foreign tax-exempt organizations" . Section 1461 is entitled "Liability for withheld tax" and provides that:

"Every person required to deduct and withhold any tax under this chapter is hereby made liable for such tax and is hereby indemnified against the claims and demands of any person for the amount of any payments made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter."

26 USC, Chapter 24, Collection of Income Tax At Source, Withholding From Wages, Section 3401, Definitions, states:

"(a) Wages.

For purposes of this chapter, the term "wages" means all remuneration (other than fees paid to a public official) for services performed by an employee for his employer,

. . . .

" © Employee.

For purposes of this chapter, the term "employee" includes an officer, employee, or elected official of the United States, a State, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing. The term "employee" also includes an officer of a corporation."

" (d) Employer.

For purposes of the chapter, the term "employer" means the person for whom an individual performs or performed any service, of whatever nature, as the employee of such person, . . ."

If you have never applied for appointment, nor have been appointed, as a "Withholding Agent", and have never been required to withhold "wages", pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1441, 1442 or 1443. Nor if you have never paid any "wages" to a "foreign alien" or "foreign corporation", you would not be liable for any wages withheld from nonresident aliens or foreign corporations under the provisions of Section 1461, of the Internal Revenue Code, therefore, you would not be required to file a Form 941.

**The Authority of the Internal Revenue Service
to operate within the fifty (50) States**

The Bureau of Internal Revenue and the alleged Internal Revenue Service were not created by any Act of Congress. These are not organizations or agencies of the Department of the Treasury, or of the federal government. They appear to be operated through pure trusts administered by the Secretary of the Treasury (the Trustee). The Settler of the trusts and the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries are unknown. According to the law governing trusts, that information does not have to be revealed. You will not find the Bureau of Internal Revenue, or the Internal Revenue Service, or the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms listed in 31 USC, Chapter 3, as an authorized agency of the Department of the Treasury.

The Philippine Customs Administrative Act was passed by the Philippine Commission between 1900 and 1902, which created Trust Fund #1, the Philippine special fund (customs duties) (31 USC 1321). The Act was administered under the general supervision and control of the Secretary of Finance and Justice. The Philippine Commission passed another Act known as the Internal Revenue Law of Nineteen Hundred and Four. This Act created the "Bureau of Internal Revenue" and the federal government's second trust fund, Trust Fund #2, the Philippine special fund (internal revenue). Article 1, Section 1, of the Act provides that: "There shall be established a Bureau of Internal Revenue, the chief officer of which Bureau shall be known as the Collector of Internal Revenue. He shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and shall receive a salary at the rate of eight thousand pesos per annum. The Bureau of Internal Revenue shall belong to the Department of Finance and Justice."

At some unknown date, before 1940, another Bureau of Internal Revenue was established in Puerto Rico, along with Trust fund #62 Puerto Rico (Internal Revenue). These two Bureaus are the only Bureaus of Internal Revenue which have ever existed, one in the Philippines and the other in Puerto Rico. In 1953, the United States relinquished its control over the Philippines. The Federal Alcohol Administration Act of 1935 was declared unconstitutional in 1935, and the operation was then transferred off shore to Puerto Rico. 27 CFR 250.1 1 provides the following definitions:

"Revenue Agent. Any duly authorized commonwealth Internal Revenue Agent of the Department of the Treasury of Puerto Rico."

" **Secretary.** The Secretary of the Treasury of Puerto Rico.

" **Secretary or his delegate.** The Secretary or any officer or employee of the Department of the Treasury of Puerto Rico duly authorized by the Secretary to perform the function mentioned or described in this part."

In the absence of any other definition describing revenue officers and agents, Secretary, or the Department of the Treasury, the definitions above are uniformly applicable to all IRS and BATF departments, functions and personnel.

Through Reorganization Plan No 3 of 1940, the federal Alcohol Administration and the offices of the Administrator were abolished and their functions were thereafter administered under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury through the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Department of the Treasury. On July 9, 1953, the Secretary of the Treasury, G. K. Humphrey, created the Internal Revenue Service with the stroke of a pen, by issuing Treasury Order 150-06, without the approval of Congress. On June 6, 1972, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Charles E. Walker signed Treasury Order Number 120-01, which established the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, pursuant to his authority conferred under Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950. This was also done without the authority of Congress.

Based upon all of the foregoing citations, it is obvious that all Revenue Agents and Officers work as employees of the Department of the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The Internal Revenue Service does not have any jurisdiction or authority over a Sovereign Citizen of Florida, a Republic, or any other state or commonwealth, to enforce the inapplicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, with which the IRS may contend that you are required to comply. The "Internal Revenue Service" has no legal jurisdiction in Florida or any of the other forty-nine (49) States. Everything the Internal Revenue Service does, assumes a self-appointed, self-serving authority and pseudo jurisdiction, under color of law, to conduct an administrative proceeding against anyone. The IRS is perpetrating the greatest income tax fraud on the Citizens that this country has ever seen.

What is Income? Is it taxable?

Various Court statements about TAXABLE INCOME:

Stapler v U.S., 21 F Supp 737 AT 739 "Income within the meaning of the Sixteenth Amendment and the Revenue Act, means 'gain'... and in such connection 'Gain' means profit...proceeding from property, severed from capital, however invested or employed, and coming in, received, or drawn by the taxpayer, for his separate use, benefit and disposal... Income is not a wage or compensation for any type of labor."

* Oliver v. Halstead 86 S.E. Rep 2nd 85e9 "There is a clear distinction between `profit' and `wages', or a compensation for labor. Compensation for labor (wages) cannot be regarded as profit within the meaning of the law. The word `profit', as ordinarily used, means the gain made upon any business or investment -- a different thing altogether from the mere compensation for labor."

* Helvering v Edison Bros. Stores, 133 F2d 575 "The Treasury cannot by interpretive regulations, make income of that which is not income within the meaning of the revenue acts of Congress, nor can Congress, without apportionment, tax as income that which is not income within the meaning of the 16th Amendment."

* Flora v U.S., 362 US 145, never overruled "... the government can collect the tax from a district court suitor by exercising it's power of distraint... but we cannot believe that compelling resort to this extraordinary procedure is either wise or in accord with congressional intent. Our system of taxation is based upon VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT AND PAYMENT , NOT UPON DISTRAINT" [Footnote 43] If the government is forced to use these remedies(distraint) on a large scale, it will affect adversely the taxpayers willingness to perform under our VOLUNTARY assessment system.

* Evens v Gore, 253 U.S. 245. US Supreme court, never overruled "After further consideration, we adhere to that view and accordingly hold that the Sixteenth Amendment does not authorize or support the tax in question. " (A tax on salary)

* Edwards v. Keith, 231 F 110,113 "The phraseology of form 1040 is somewhat obscure But it matters little what it does mean; the statute and the statute alone determines what is income to be taxed. It taxes only income "derived" from many different sources; one does not "derive income" by rendering services and charging for them... IRS cannot enlarge the scope of the statute."

* McCutchin v Commissioner of IRS, 159 F2d,"The 16th Amendment does not authorize laying of an income tax upon one person for the income derived solely from another."[wages]

* Blatt Co. v U.S., 59 S.Ct. 186 "Treasury regulations can add nothing to income as defined by Congress."

* Olk v. United States, February 18, 1975, Las Vegas, Nevada."Tips are gifts and therefore are not taxable."

* Commissioner of IRS v Duberstein, 80 5. Ct. 1190. "Property acquired by gift is excluded from gross income."

* Brushaber v Union Pacific R/R 240 U.S. I, 17; 36 S.Ct. 236, 241."Income has been taken to mean the same thing as used in the Corporation Excise Tax of 1909 (36 Stat. 112). The worker does not receive a profit or gain from his/her labors-merely an equal exchange of funds for services"

* Central Illinois Publishing Service v. U.S., 435 U.S. 31 "Decided cases have made the distinction between wages and income and have refused to equate the two."

* Anderson Oldsmobile, Inc. vs Hofferbert, 102 F Supp 902 "Constitutionally the only thing that can be taxed by Congress is "income." And the tax actually imposed by Congress has been on net income as distinct from gross income. **THE TAX IS NOT, NEVER HAS BEEN, AND COULD NOT CONSTITUTIONALLY BE UPON "GROSS RECEIPTS" ...**"

* Conner v US 303 F Supp 1187 Federal District Court, Houston, never overruled. ".whatever may constitute income, therefore, must have the essential feature of gain to the recipient. This was true at the time of Eisner V Mcomber, it was true under section 22(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1938, and it is likewise true under Section 61(a) of the IRS code of 1954. If there is not gain, there is not income, **CONGRESS HAS TAXED INCOME, NOT COMPENSATION"!!!**

* Bowers vs Kerbaugh-Empire Co., 271 US 174D "Income" has been taken to mean the same thing as used in the Corporation Excise Tax Act of 1909, in the Sixteenth Amendment and in the various revenue acts subsequently passed"

* *Brushaber v. Union Pacific R.R. Co.*, 240 U.S. 1 "The conclusion reached in the Pollock Case did not in any degree involve holding that income taxes generically and necessarily came within the class of direct taxes on property, but on the contrary recognized the fact that taxation on income was in its nature an excise entitled to be enforced as such..."

* *Simms v. Ahrens*, 271 SW 720 "An income tax is neither a property tax nor a tax on occupations of common right, but is an EXCISE tax...The legislature may declare as 'privileged' and tax as such for state revenue, those pursuits not matters of common right, but it has no power to declare as a 'privilege' and tax for revenue purposes, occupations that are of common right."

* *Eisner v. Macomber*, 252 US 189 US Supreme court, never overruled >"...the definition of 'income' approved by this court is: The gain derived from capital, from labor, or from both combined, provided it be understood to include profits gained through sale or conversion of capital assets."

* *Laureldale Cemetery Assoc. vs Matthews*, 345 Pa. 239; "Reasonable compensation for labor or services rendered is not profit"

* *Schuster v. Helvering*, 121 F 2nd 643 "Income is realized gain."

And in one of the most eloquent opinions ever delivered by the Court..* *Butchers' Union Co. v. Crescent City Co.*, 111 U.S. 746. 1883 "Among these unalienable rights, as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence is the right of men to pursue their happiness, by which is meant, the right any lawful business or vocation, in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, which may increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give them their highest enjoyment...It has been well said that, THE PROPERTY WHICH EVERY MAN HAS IS HIS OWN LABOR, AS IT IS THE ORIGINAL FOUNDATION OF ALL OTHER PROPERTY SO IT IS THE MOST SACRED AND INVIOABLE..."

The Corporate Excise Tax of 1909 was a 2% tax on PROFITS OF CORPORATIONS. The Supreme Court had, in *POLLOCK v. FARMERS LOAN*, in 1894, ruled as UNCONSTITUTIONAL the EXACT SAME KIND OF TAX MOST AMERICANS ARE NOW PAYING! [A direct tax without apportionment.] This decision has NEVER been overturned! Both BEFORE and AFTER the sixteenth amendment passed (?), THE COURTS SAID INCOME WAS CORPORATE PROFIT! The Separation of powers doctrine says only CONGRESS can collect a tax!

Common concerns with Un-Volunteering from Income Tax and Why you should Un-Volunteer from the IRS scam of Income taxes.

To MOST Americans, the Internal Revenue Service seems downright UN American. No doubt you know someone - a friend, neighbor, or family member perhaps - who seems to have been ATTACKED by the IRS. When the IRS gets a victim in its sights, it may subject them to an endless NIGHTMARE of an audit; it may send agents to ring their doorbell demanding payment; it may even empty their bank account or levy their paycheck or BOTH, often leaving them unable to keep food on the table, the car on the road, or the roof over their heads; it may even seize

their home or business and sell it at auction for a FRACTION of it's real worth. Worse still, you've read about people going to JAIL for not filing tax returns. Each spring, just before "tax season", the media feeds you stories about celebrities like Willie Nelson, Pete Rose and Leona Hemlsley being, persecuted by the IRS. So are most IRS agents "bad people" who relish VICTIMIZING their fellow citizens? Or are they simply "equal opportunity" employees pushing buttons and following orders? An what about the HIGHEST officials at the IRS? Are THEY aware of the highly LIMITED authority under the Constitution and the written laws of this country to tax U.S. Citizens? And, if so, do they willfully IGNORE these clear LIMITATIONS to create the ILLUSION of UNLIMITED POWER - the power to INTIMIDATE and even financially DESTROY average Americans, all in the name of tax collection?

In 1969, former Senator Henry Bellmon opened the eyes of many Americans when he revealed:

"In a recent conversation with an official at the Internal Revenue Service, I was amazed when he told me 'If the taxpayers of this country ever discover that the IRS operates on 90% bluff, the entire system will collapse'"

The following equally astonishing statement appears in section 5221 of the Internal Revenue Manual. Titled "Returns Compliance Programs", it warns: "... some techniques can be used only in connection with a full-scale program due to the nature of THE TAX SITUATION and the need to AVOID UNNECESSARY TAXPAYER REACTION". Could "THE NATURE OF THE TAX SITUATION" be something other than what you've always assumed it to be? Could the "UNNECESSARY TAXPAYER REACTION" which the IRS seeks to "AVOID" be the American public finally waking up to the truth?

In the case United States v. Minker, the U.S. Supreme Court warned:

"Because of what APPEARS to be a lawful command on the surface, many citizens, because of their respect for what APPEARS to be law, are cunningly coerced into WAIVING their rights due to IGNORANCE".

So how about you? Have YOU been waiving YOUR rights due to YOUR ignorance of what APPEARS to be law ? And, if so, how much has your ignorance been costing YOUR family? MANY Americans today feel as though the GOVERNMENT has become the master, and the TAXPAYERS its mere SERVANTS. Is this what the Founding Fathers of this country envisioned?

In our constitutional republic, rights CANNOT be taxed but privileges CAN. Which is why there is freedom in UNDERSTANDING your actual rights and legal requirements under the written law. Thomas Jefferson warned:

"Fear can ONLY prevail when victims are ignorant of the FACTS".

Is it possible that, over a lifetime of fear-based conditioning, you've been VOLUNTEERING to file tax returns and assess yourself a tax liability when in fact there may be no legal REQUIREMENT to do so? Could this be the TRUE meaning of "VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE"? If you've never READ the law for yourself, how could you KNOW what it actually STATES?

It may surprise you to learn that many THOUSANDS of your fellow citizens HAVE read the law. these informed Americans have ALREADY learned to assert and defend THEIR rights under the law when dealing with the IRS. Many have actually STOPPED "doing business" with the IRS altogether, WITHOUT fear of loss of their freedom OR their property. So what do THEY know that you DO'NT? And how did they arrive at this understanding?

It's human nature that ALL newly discovered facts that fly in the face of the popular mind set go through THREE distinct phases of scrutiny. the first is scorn and ridicule heaped upon not only the MESSAGE but the MESSENGER who DELIVERS the new information. The second phase is skeptical if begrudging ANALYSIS of the new information. An the third and final phase is universal acceptance, often expressed as "we knew it all along".

At one time, the common man BELIEVED that the earth was the center of the universe. Until Galileo looked through his telescope and proved

everyone wrong. At one time the common man BELIEVED that the earth was FLAT. Until Christopher Columbus sailed back from America to prove everyone wrong again. Remember the humorous scene in the "Wizard of Oz" when Dorothy and her companions are instructed to "pay no attention to the little man behind the curtain"? Remember the fable about the Emperor who paraded by in his expensive new robe, until one brave little boy cried out "the Emperor has no clothes!"?

How much of what YOU'VE always "known for a fact" may ACTUALLY just be a set of presumed BELIEFS - the products of a lifetime of mental conditioning by the government, the schools, the media and the BELIEFS of your parents? Remember, when someone ELSE controls the space between YOUR ears - what YOU actually think and BELIEVE - they literally control YOU.

So let's briefly examine the following fifteen commonly held BELIEFS that MOST Americans BELIEVE to be "true for a fact" and separate BELIEF from REALITY.

BELIEF #1:

Is that you live in a democracy. After all, doesn't our own president keep referring to America as a "democracy" whose job it is to make the whole WORLD "safe for democracy"? The FACT is that America is NOT a democracy and never HAS been. America is a REPUBLIC. Article 4, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution states: "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a REPUBLICAN Form of Government". You pledge allegiance "... to the REPUBLIC for which it stands UNDER GOD..." The word "democracy" does NOT appear in the Constitution, the constitutions of any of the 50 states, or the Declaration of Independence. ALL democracies throughout history have died when a majority of the public realized they could vote themselves their "FAIR SHARE" of the benefits from the public trough. Samuel Adams, Father of the American Revolution, stated: "Democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes itself. there never was a democracy yet that did not commit suicide".

It's not America's job to make the whole WORLD "safe for democracy". Democracy isn't SAFE ! It's America's job to defend and protect our constitutional God Given/Inspired REPUBLIC.

BELIEF #2:

Is that the GOVERNMENT grants us our rights, such as our "right" to a good education, and that the job of the COURTS is to defend our rights FOR us. The FACT is, YOUR rights come from GOD, not from ANY creation of MAN. It's NOT the job of the court, your Congressman or anyone ELSE to assert and defend YOUR God-given rights, it's YOUR job. It's the COURT' s job to merely see that JUSTICE is EQUALLY served.

BELIEF #3:

Is that the Federal Reserve System is a government agency. The FACT is that the Federal Reserve is a PRIVATE, FOR PROFIT corporation, as confirmed by the 9th Circuit Court when it ruled on June 24, 1982 in the case LEWIS vs. United States:

"We conclude that the [Federal] Reserve Banks are NOT federal... but are independent, PRIVATELY owned... corporations... without day to day direction from the federal government".

The Federal Reserve is no more FEDERAL than Federal Express. You Won' t find it listed in the phone book under GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. You'll find it in the WHITE pages along with OTHER private businesses. The Federal Reserve pays ZERO federal and state income tax, just PROPERTY taxes on its buildings, and has NEVER to this day been fully audited by the General Accounting Office (GAO). And there are NO reserves, as the Boston Federal Reserve Bank admits in its publication "PUTTING IT SIMPLY":

"When you or I write a check there must be sufficient

funds in our account to cover that check, but when the Federal Reserve writes a check, it is creating money".

Under fractional reserve banking, the "Fed" creates money out of THIN AIR by LENDING it into circulation at FULL face value PLUS INTEREST. Since FUTURE loans must be issued to CREATE the money to PAY this interest, the federal debt can NEVER mathematically be repaid, in spite of all the political rhetoric.

BELIEF #4:

Is that inflation is a NATURAL and unavoidable phenomenon. The TRUTH is that inflation is ENGINEERED as each new paper lent dollar into circulation REDUCES the value of all dollars ALREADY in existence. Experience has taught the "Fed" that a 5% annual DEVALUATION of the money supply can be consistently maintained without alarming the public. To date, this insidious tax has gradually ROBBED Americans of over 90% of their purchasing power, thereby generating TRILLIONS of dollars in profits to the private banking monopoly that RENTS us our money supply.

BELIEF #5:

Is that our government owes the currently \$5.5 TRILLION dollar debt to ITSELF. Of course if that were TRUE, the government could simply FORGIVE itself its OWN DEBT and START OVER ! the fact is that the government owes the debt to the Federal Reserve System. Or, more accurately, to the mostly FOREIGN FAMILIES who lobbied certain Congressmen to RAMROD through the Federal Reserve Act back in 1913 and to this day comprise Class "A" voting STOCKHOLDERS of the Federal Reserve System.

BELIEF #6:

Is that the 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution - the so

called "INCOME TAX" amendment - AUTHORIZED the income tax. Not according to the SUPREME COURT, it didn't ! The high court ruled in 1916 in STANTON vs. BALTIC MINING - a case that has NEVER been overturned - that the 16th Amendment conferred, and I quote:

"... no new power of taxation".

Imagine that ! The highest court in the land ruling that the 16th changed absolutely NOTHING ! Why not ? Because the 16th Amendment did NOT REPEAL Article 1, Section 2 Clause 3 or Article 1, Section 9, Clause 4 of the Constitution, which absolutely FORBID Congress from DIRECTLY taxing a U.S. citizen ! So why WAS the 16th written? to create the ILLUSION of a new authority to directly tax U.S. citizens, an illusion upon which the IRS still relies.

BELIEF #7

And so it seems BEYOND obvious to say so - is that the purpose of the income tax is to raise revenue to pay for the day-to-day operations of the federal government. Not according to the Grace Commission. On January 15, 1984, this private-sector, blue ribbon committee, impaneled by President Ronald Reagan to find ways to cut government spending, stated in their final report to the president:

"... 100% of what is collected is absorbed SOLELY by interest on the Federal Debt... all individual income tax revenues are gone BEFORE one NICKEL is spent on the service taxpayers expect from government".

The FACT is that not ONE DOLLAR of personal income tax collected by the IRS goes to pay for government services, but actually goes to pay the INTEREST on our "DEBT" to the Federal Reserve. The why ARE income taxes collected? Again let's hear the TRUTH directly from the source. In a paper titled "Taxes For Revenue

Are Obsolete", published in the January 1946 issue of AMERICAN AFFAIRS, Beardsley Ruml, then Chairman of the powerful New York branch of the Federal Reserve System, revealed:

"... the most important SINGLE purpose to be served by the imposition of federal taxes is the maintenance of a dollar which has stable purchasing power over the years. "Without the use of federal taxation, all other means of stabilization... are unavailing".

In other words, the TRUE purpose of the income tax is to maintain economic CONTROL. By siphoning off excess dollars from circulation, the inflation - perhaps even the hyperinflation - that would ordinarily result from issuing too much PAPER money can be masked. Now you know the truth BEHIND the income tax.

BELIEF #8:

Is that the Internal Revenue Code is so bewildering in it's complexity that it's beyond the comprehension of mere mortals. That's simply not true. In fact, I've given the code to several TWELVE-YEAR-OLDS to read and they had NO problem understanding it at ALL ! It's written in plain English. To understand the code, you simply start with the INDEX. If you're involved in activities relating to, for example, gifts, trusts, estates or the manufacture of alcohol or tobacco products, go to those chapters and locate the LIABILITY statutes to see what you're required to file and pay. However, if you're NOT involved in those activities, you're not the "TAXPAYER" of those taxes and can IGNORE those chapters completely. Repeated warnings from the government and the media have probably led you to BELIEVE that EVERYONE has a requirement to file income tax returns and owes their "FAIR SHARE" of the income tax whether they LIKE paying it or not. Otherwise, why would MILLIONS of blank Form 1040's be piled up each spring in post offices and libraries across America? Why else would the IRS MAIL one to MILLIONS of American homes each year? So does EVERYONE owe the income tax?

Who DID Congress make liable ? Was it YOU ? To see where Congress made the U.S. Citizen working within the fifty states liable for the tax on his OWN "INCOME", simply read chapters through six of the code which cover the tax on "INCOME" and locate the corresponding liability statute. GOOD LUCK, because it doesn' t EXIST.

I GUARANTEE you won't find it. THOUSANDS have looked with a fine tooth comb and it's just NOT THERE. If you do not BELIEVE me, try it YOURSELF. The ONLY liability of the U.S. Citizen is when WITHHOLDING from a FORIEGNER or when working OVERSEAS in a FOREIGN country under a current tax treaty with the U.S. Now, your tax professional may point to code section 1 which imposes the income tax on "individuals", but research the underlying Treasury regulations for code section 1 and you will discover that the "individual" referred to is one with FOREIGN source income ONLY ! Which is why, as outrageous as it may sound, it is absolutely CORRECT to state that, unless in receipt of FOREIGN source income, you are not NOW paying the income tax nor have you EVER paid one DIME in income tax your entire LIFE ! But how could this POSSIBLY be true since you've always filed Form 1040, most likely because you BELIEVE, and this is...

BELIEF #9:

Is that the IRS intended Form 1040 to be used by ALL working Americans to report their income. Not according to the Department of the Treasury which supervises the IRS. Treasury Department Decision 2313 issued on March 21, 1916, states:

"The responsible heads, agents, or representatives of NONRESIDENT ALIENS... shall make a full and complete return of the INCOME there-from on Form 1040..."

As further proof, under the 1980 Paperwork Reduction Act, Congress made the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) the watchdog required to approve ANY government agency form that

asks for information from a U.S. citizen. According to the OMB and the National Office of the IRS, the REQUIRED form for a U.S. Citizen to use to report income is NOT Form 1040, it's Form 2555, titled "FOREIGN Earned Income". The top of the Form 2225 says "attach to front of Form 1040". Form 1040 "U.S. Individual Income Tax Return" is merely a SUPPLEMENTAL worksheet to the REQUIRED Form 2555, which states "for use by U.S. Citizens...". Apparently the IRS DOES know the difference between an "INDIVIDUAL" and a "CITIZEN". Sure, you've been filing and signing Form 1040 all along, swearing under penalties of perjury that everything listed on it IS income to you REGARDLESS of its source, foreign or otherwise. And since committing perjury would be a FELONY, the IRS is correct in PRESUMING that you have sworn to tell the TRUTH. Which is why they don't tear up your 1040 and mail your check back with a letter explaining your mistake. Now you understand the REAL meaning of "VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE"! So if you haven't been paying the INCOME tax, what HAVE you been paying? You've been paying the EMPLOYMENT tax, otherwise known as the WAGE or SOCIAL SECURITY tax. The EMPLOYMENT TAX is found in chapters twenty-one through twenty-five of the code, and has NOTHING WHATSOEVER to do with the income tax under the law. And who is liable for the EMPLOYMENT TAX? the "EMPLOYEE", a legally defined term within the law. So is EVERYONE who works for someone else AUTOMAGICALLY an "EMPLOYEE"? No, only working VOLUNTEERS. Those who VOLUNTEERED to apply for a Social Security Number. Those who VOLUNTEER to use that number to build up credits towards retirement and other federal benefits. Those who VOLUNTEER to sign a Form W-4 "Employee's Withholding ALLOWANCE Certificate" and ALLOW taxes to be withheld from their paycheck. Which leads us to...

BELIEF #10:

That submitting the W-4 is REQUIRED by law. It's NOT ! The fact IS that there is NO law requiring ANY worker to execute a

Form W-4. It's STRICTLY ELECTIVE. Of course, it APPEARS mandatory, since most employers won't hire you without one. why not ? Because they've NEVER read the ACTUAL LAW, so they BELIEVE it's required. The W-4 is a PERMISSION SLIP that allows an "EMPLOYER" - another legally defined term - to withhold taxes from an "EMPLOYEE". So is EVERYONE who hires others AUTOMAGICALLY an "EMPLOYER"? No, only one who has signed Form SS-4 "Application For Employer Identification Number". As you may have guessed now, THAT's not required either ! After all, an application is ALWAYS voluntary, isn't it? Otherwise, there'd be no reason to apply! The proper paperwork to STOP tax withholding in the workplace is explained in 26 Code of Federal Regulations, section 1.1441-5 and in IRS Publication 515, which in speaking to the withholding agent states:

"If an individual gives you a written statement stating that he or she is a CITIZEN or RESIDENT of the United States, and you do not know OTHERWISE, you do NOT have withhold tax".

Imagine THAT ! One who hires other does NOT need to be an unpaid bookkeeper for the federal government! And a worker doesn't HAVE to give the government an interest-free loan. Since everyone asks for your Social Security Number, you probably BELIEVE and this is...

BELIEF #11:

That you are REQUIRED to obtain a number for yourself and your child. Not true and NEVER has been. The fact IS, as the Social Security Administration readily admits in its standard form letter to ANYONE who asks:

"The Social Security Act does NOT require a person to have a Social Security number in order to live and work in the United States, nor does it require a [number]

simply for the sake of having one".

Title 42 of the United States Code, Section 405(B)(i) states under Subsection (II) that Social Security Numbers are assigned:

"... to and individual who is an APPLICANT for or recipient of benefits".

There's NO law that REQUIRES a U.S. citizen to obtain or use a number, or to get one for their child. Shocked? It gets worse. the IRS can't even establish a record in their computer systems (by law) for any entity that does NOT volunteer to number itself, whether a corporation, a partnership or a natural person. Which is why those choose NOT to apply for a Social Security are non-taxpayers and are NEVER contacted by the IRS their entire LIVES!

BELIEF #12:

Is that the law REQUIRES EVERYONE to join Social Security and pay Social Security taxes, and that NO one could possibly ever QUIT Social Security. This is perhaps the BIGGEST deceit of all. Walter E. Williams, Distinguished Professor of Economics at George Mason University, wrote:

"All we have to do now is to inform the public that the payment of social security taxes is VOLUNTARY and watch the mass exodus".

Especially when they fully realize the impact of what Dorcas Hardy, former Commissioner of Social Security, wrote in the December 1995 issue of Reader's Digest:

"There is no prospect that today's younger workers will receive all the Social Security and Medicare benefits

currently promised them".

Tens of THOUSANDS of well informed U.S. citizens have ALREADY quit Social Security - 100% LEGALLY - by submitting an Affidavit of Revocation and Rescission to Secretary of the Treasury, REVOKING their VOLUNTARY application for a Social Security Number.

BELIEF #13:

Based upon MOST Americans' ingrained fear of audits, is that you MUST produce your books and records when summoned to appear before the IRS. Not according to the courts. On July 28, 1969, 7th Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Cummings stated in the case U.S. v. Dickerson:

"Only the rare taxpayer would be likely to know that he could REFUSE to produce his records to IRS agents...

"Who would believe the ironic truth that the COOPERATIVE taxpayer fares much WORSE than individual who relies upon his constitutional RIGHTS".

The fact IS that the 4th and 5th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution PROTECT your right to privacy in your books and records and your right NOT to be compelled to be a witness AGAINST yourself in a criminal action.

BELIEF #14:

Is that the IRS has the lawful authority to levy upon the paycheck or bank account of a U.S. citizen. Not according to the Internal Code (Title 26) Section 6331, titled "Levy and Distraint", paragraph (a) states:

"Levy may be made upon the accrues salary or wages of

any OFFICER, EMPLOYEE, or ELECTED OFFICIAL of the United States, [or] the District of Columbia...".

No mention of the U.S. Citizen, is there? Of course, that wouldn't stop the IRS from levying YOU, would it?

BELIEF #15:

Our FINAL belief is that, given the horror stories you've seen and heard, if YOU were to decide to take a stand for YOUR rights and were to STOP "DOING BUSINESS" with the IRS, you'd be on your own with no support or assistance available. Fortunately, this too is false. We can help remove you from income tax liability if you meet the common requirements. Check us out online at www.getexempt.com.

Some more facts about income taxes.

FEAR can only prevail when victims are ignorant of the FACTS. The Bible teaches that God's people perish for lack of knowledge. Therefore, consider the following:

FACT #1: Our Founding Fathers created a constitutional REPUBLIC as our form of government - not a democracy. The Constitution gives the federal/national government LIMITED powers. All powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States respectively or to the People. The Union was created to be the SERVANT of the People. The United States Constitution is the SUPREME LAW of the land. Article VI, Clause 2, (abbreviated A6C2)

FACT #2: The Constitution gives the Congress the power to lay and collect taxes to pay the debts of the government, provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States,

subject to the following rules pertaining only to the two classes of taxation permitted:

1. DIRECT TAXES which are subject to the rule of apportionment among the STATES of the Union;

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states ... " Article I, Section 2, Clause 3 (A1S2C3), and, "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken" Article I, Section 9, Clause 4 (A1S9C4), and

2. INDIRECT TAXES - imposts duties and excises, subject to the rule of UNIFORMITY.

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." (A1S8C1)

FACT #3: The government is not allowed by either one of the TWO CLASSIFICATIONS to tax CITIZENS or PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIENS of the United States of America, DIRECTLY. The intent of the Founders was to keep the government the servant and to prevent it from becoming the MASTER. (see A1S2C3 above)

FACT #4: The CENSUS is taken every ten (10) years to determine the number of representatives to be allotted to each State and the amount of a DIRECT TAX that may be apportioned to each State determined by the percentage its number of representatives bears to the total membership in the House of Representatives. (see A1S2C4 and A1S9C4 above)

FACT #5: It was established in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 that the Supreme Court of the United States would have the power of "judicial review"; i.e., the power to declare laws passed by the U.S Congress to be NULL and VOID if such a law or laws was/were in violation of the Constitution, to be determined from the original intent as found in Madison's Notes recorded during the Convention, the Federalist Papers, and the ratifying conventions found in Elliott's Debates.

FACT #6: Due to the characteristics of the SECOND CLASSIFICATION of taxation, the Supreme Court called it an indirect tax, and it is divided into three distinct taxes: IMPOSTS, DUTIES and EXCISES. These taxes were intended to provide for the operating expenses of the government of the United States. (A1S8C1)

FACT #7: DUTIES and IMPOSTS are taxes laid by government on things imported into the country from abroad, and are paid at ports of entry.

FACT #8: The Supreme Court says that excises are:

"... taxes laid upon the manufacture, sale or consumption of commodities within the country, upon licenses to pursue certain occupations and upon corporate privileges." (see *Flint v. Stone Tracy Co.*, 200 US 107 [1911]).

FACT #9: In 1862, Congress passed an Act (law) to create an "Income Duty" to help pay for the war between the States. A DUTY is an indirect tax which the federal government cannot impose on citizens or residents of a State having sources of income within a State of the Union.

FACT #10: Congress passed and Act in 1894 to impose a tax on the incomes of citizens and resident aliens of the United States. The CONSTITUTIONALITY of the Act was challenged in 1895 and

the Supreme Court said that the law was UNCONSTITUTIONAL because it was a DIRECT TAX that was not apportioned as the Constitution required. (see Pollock v. Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., 157 US 429 [1895])

FACT #11: In 1909, Congress passed the 16th Amendment to the Constitution that was allegedly ratified by 3/4 of the States (notably, Connecticut, the CONSTITUTION STATE, DID NOT RATIFY IT and many of the others may not have either); it is known as the "Income Tax Amendment":

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration." Amendment 16 to the United States Constitution.

Interestingly the Federal Reserve was created in secrecy at about the same time by the same behind the scenes players...

FACT #12: Some officials within the IRS, along with professors, teachers, politicians and some judges, have said and are saying, that the 16th Amendment CHANGED the U.S. Constitution to allow a DIRECT tax without apportionment.

FACT #13: The above persons ARE NOT EMPOWERED to interpret the meaning of the United States Constitution! As stated above (FACT #5), this power is granted by the Constitution to the Supreme Court, but limited to the ORIGINAL INTENT. The Supreme Court has no power to function as a "social engineer" to amend or alter the Constitution as they have been doing. A change or "amendment" can only be lawfully done according to the provisions of Article 5 of that document.

FACT #14: The U.S. Supreme Court said in 1916 that the 16th Amendment DID NOT change the U.S. Constitution because of the FACT that Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3 and Article 1, Section

9, Clause 4, WERE NOT REPEALED or altered; the U.S. Constitution cannot conflict with itself. The Court also said that the 16th Amendment merely PREVENTED the "income duty" from being taken out of the category of INDIRECT taxation. (see Brushaber v. Union Pacific R.R. Co., 240 US [1916])

FACT #15: After the Supreme Court decision, the office of the commissioner of the Internal Revenue issued Treasury Decision [Order] 2313 (dated March 21, 1916; Vol. 18 January-December, 1916, p. 53.) It states in part:

"... it is hereby held that income accruing to non-resident aliens in the form of interest from the binds and dividends on the stock of domestic corporations is subject to the income tax imposed by the act of October 3, 1913."

FACT #16: In another Supreme Court decision in 1916, the Court, in CLEAR LANGUAGE settled the application of the 16th Amendment;

" ... by the previous ruling [Brushaber] it was settled that the provisions of the Sixteenth Amendment CONFERRED NO NEW POWER OF TAXATION but simply prohibited the complete and plenary [full] power of income taxation possessed by Congress from the beginning from being taken out of the category of indirect taxation to which It inherently belonged ... " (see Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co., 240 US 112 [1916]).

FACT #17: The United States Constitution gives the national government the exclusive authority to handle foreign affairs. Congress has the power to pass laws concerning the direct or indirect taxation of foreigners doing business in the U.S. of A. It has possessed this power from the beginning, needing no "amendment" (change) to the U.S. Constitution to authorize the exercise of it.

FACT #18: The DIRECT classification of taxation was intended for use when unforeseen expenses or emergencies arise. Congress, needing funds to meet the emergency, can borrow money on the credit of the United States (A1S8C2). The Founding Fathers intended that the budget of the United States be BALANCED and that a deficit be paid off quickly and in an orderly fashion. Through a DIRECT tax, the tax bill is given to the States of the Union. The bill is "apportioned" by the number of Representatives of each State in Congress; therefore, each State is billed its apportioned share of the DIRECT tax equal to the number of votes its Representatives could employ to pass the tax. How the States raise the money to pay the bill is not a federal concern. (see A1S2C3 above)

FACT #19: In the Brushaber and Stanton cases, the Supreme Court said the 16th Amendment DID NOT change income taxes to another classification. So if the income tax is an indirect excise tax, then how is it applied and collected? According to the Supreme Court:

"Excises are taxes laid upon the manufacture, sale or consumption of commodities within the country, upon licenses to pursue certain occupations and upon corporate privileges; the requirement to pay such taxes involves the exercise of the privilege and if business is not done in the manner described no tax is payable ... it is the privilege which is the subject of the tax and not the mere buying, selling or handling of goods. "
(see Flint v. Stone Tracy Co., 200 US 107 [1911]).

QUESTION: If all RIGHTS come from GOD (citizens of the States retained all rights except those surrendered as enumerated in the United States Constitution), and PRIVILEGES are granted by GOVERNMENT after application; then what is the PRIVILEGE that the "income tax" is applied against?

ANSWER: As established in the U.S. Constitution, the federal

government cannot DIRECTLY TAX a citizen living within the States of the Union. Citizens possess RIGHTS; these RIGHTS cannot be converted to PRIVILEGES by government. The ONLY individuals who WOULD NOT HAVE these RIGHTS and would be liable to regulation by government are NONRESIDENT ALIENS DOING BUSINESS and working within the United States or receiving domestic source profits from investments, and United States citizens working in a FOREIGN COUNTRY and taxable under TREATIES between the two governments.

FACT #20: WITHHOLDING AGENTS withhold income taxes. The only section in the Internal Revenue Code that defines this authority is section 7701(a)(16).

FACT #21: Withholding of money for income tax purposes, according to section 7701(a)(16), is only authorized for sections:

1441 - NONRESIDENT ALIENS; 1442 - FOREIGN CORPORATIONS;
1443 - FOREIGN TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS; 1461 -
WITHHOLDING AGENT LIABLE FOR WITHHELD TAX.

FACT #22: Internal Revenue Manual Chapter 1100 Organization and Staffing, section 1132.75 states:

"The Criminal Investigation Division enforces the criminal statutes applicable to income, estate, gift, employment, and excise tax laws involving UNITED STATES CITIZENS RESIDING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES and nonresident aliens subject to Federal income tax filing requirements .. " (emphasis added)

FACT #23: The implementation of IRS Treasury Regulation 1.1441-5 is explained in Publication 515 on page 2:

"If an individual gives you [the domestic employer or

withholding agent] a WRITTEN STATEMENT in duplicate, stating that he or she is a CITIZEN or RESIDENT of the United States, and you do not know otherwise, you may ACCEPT this statement and are RELIEVED from the duty of WITHHOLDING the tax."

NOTE: Call the IRS at 1-800-TAX-FORM for a "free" copy of Publication 515.

FACT #24: the ONLY way a United States citizen or permanent resident alien, living and working within a State of the Union, can have taxes deducted from his/her pay, is by voluntarily making an application (Form SS-5) to obtain a Social Security Number, and then entering that number on an IRS Form W-4 and signing it to permit withholding of "Employment Taxes" -- "Form W-4 Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate". that is why the IRS pressures children to apply for a Social Security Number, and for employers to obtain the voluntary execution of Form W-4 immediately from all those being hired. However, no federal law or regulation requires workers to have a Social Security Number or sign a W-4 to qualify for a job.

FACT #25: Karl Marx wrote the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, then planks needed to create a COMMUNIST state. The SECOND PLANK is:

"a HEAVY or PROGRESSIVE INCOME TAX, second only to the ABOLITION of PRIVATE PROPERTY."

FACT #26: The attorney who successfully challenged the Income Tax Act of 1894, Joseph H. Choate, recognized the communist hand in the shadows. He told the Supreme Court:

"The act of Congress which we are impugning [challenging as false] before you is communistic in its purposes and tendencies, and is defended here upon principles as

communistic, socialistic -- what shall I call them --
populistic as ever have been addressed to any political
assembly in the world."

FACT #27: The Supreme Court agreed and Mr. Justice Field wrote
the Court's opinion, concluding with these prophetic words:

"Here I close my opinion. I could not say less in view
of questions of such gravity that go down to the very
foundations of government. If the provisions of the
Constitution can be set aside by an act of Congress,
where is the course if usurpation to end? The present
assault upon capital is but the stepping-stone to
others, larger and more sweeping, till our political
contests will become a war of the poor against the rich
a war growing in intensity and bitterness."

NEED WE SAY MORE ?

FACT #28: Internal Revenue Code (Title 26) Section 6654(e)(2)(c)
states:

"... NO TAX LIABILITY ... if ... the individual was a
CITIZEN or resident of the United States throughout the
preceding taxable year."

"The IRS contends that success of the SELF-ASSESSMENT
system depends upon "VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE" - EVIDENTLY
SO !!!

CONCLUSION of the FACTS:

1. All RIGHTS come from GOD;
2. The United States Government can exercise ONLY
those powers given to it by "WE THE PEOPLE"

through the U.S. Constitution;

3. The "INCOME TAX" is an INDIRECT TAX;
 4. There is NO section of law in the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26 USC) making a CITIZEN or a RESIDENT working and living WITHIN a STATE of the UNION LIABLE to pay INCOME (indirect/excise/duty) TAX.
-

What does it take to Un-enroll from income tax withholding???

- ◆ **You cannot be employed by the Government, State or Federal.**
- ◆ **You can not live or work on Government Property such as a military base, Washington, D.C., Guam, Semoa, Virgin Islands, etc.**
- ◆ **You must have been born in & live in one of the 50 Republic States.**
- ◆ **You must be sick of paying federal income taxes year after year.**

Do not simply stop paying Federal Income tax and do not try this alone or you may be fined a minimum of \$500.00 from the IRS. We follow strict procedures and regulations to LEGALLY exemplify you from Federal Income Tax liability.

If you do not follow the proper procedures and regulations to become legally exempt from Federal Income Tax you may still be liable to pay and may go through a nightmare of legal battles.

Let us help you GET EXEMPT!!!

WWW.GETEXEMPT.COM