

Government Franchises

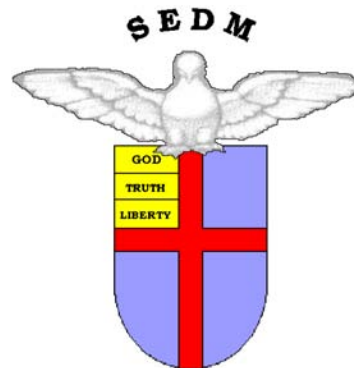
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Course Outline

- 1. Rights v. Privileges**
- 2. What is a Franchise?**
- 3. Where may franchises be enforced?**
- 4. Parties eligible to participate in franchises**
- 5. Effects of participation in franchises**
- 6. How Franchises Undermine the Constitution**
- 7. Criminal provisions within franchise agreements**
- 8. How Government Unlawfully Compels Participation**
- 9. How franchises effect your standing in court**
- 10. What the Bible and the Found Fathers say about Franchises**
- 11. Legislative “franchise courts”**
- 12. Avoiding government franchises and licenses**
- 13. Getting connected: resources**
- 14. Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry**
- 15. SEDM Educational Curricula**
- 16. Questions?**

Rights v. Privileges

- **Rights:**

- Come from and are **CREATED** by God.
- Attach to the **LAND** you stand on, like the Constitution itself, and **NOT** your status.

“It is locality that is determinative of the application of the Constitution, in such matters as judicial procedure, and not the status of the people who live in it.”
[Balzac v. Porto Rico, 258 U.S. 298 (1922)]

- Are “unalienable”:

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, -“

[\[Declaration of Independence\]](#)

- Being “unalienable” means that a right cannot lawfully be sold, bargained away, or transferred to a real government through any commercial process, including franchises:

“Unalienable. Inalienable; incapable of being aliened, that is, sold and transferred.”
[Black’s Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 1693]

- Cannot be taken away by government unless their exercise has injured or taken away the equal rights of a fellow sovereign. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. [Matt. 5:38](#)

Rights v. Privileges

- **Privileges**

- Come from and are **CREATED** by government. Government can only tax what it creates and it didn't create human beings.
- Attach to one's **STATUS**, such as:
 - » “**citizen**” or “**resident**” (domicile protection franchise)
 - » “**taxpayer**” (indirect excise **taxes** are franchises)
 - » “**individual**” (a **public office** in the government and **NOT** a human being)
 - » “**employee**” (a **public office** in the government per **5 U.S.C. §2105(a)**)
 - » “**spouse**” (marriage license/franchise)
 - » “**driver**” (driver's license/franchise)
 - » “**notary public**” (who are all public officers in the state government)
- Create an **UNEQUAL** relationship between the franchisor/government and the franchisee/human being. Hence, they **DESTROY** equal protection and result in paganism towards government.
- Are commonly called “**benefits**” in modern parlance.
- Are legislatively granted through franchises.
- Can be taken away at any time, subject to the terms of the franchise contract.
- Are paid for through **indirect excise taxes** upon “**activities**”. See, for instance, **26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26)**

What is a Franchise?

- **Legal Definition:**

FRANCHISE. A special privilege conferred by government on individual or corporation, and which does not belong to citizens of country generally of common right. Elliott v. City of Eugene, 135 Or. 108, 294 P. 358, 360. In England it is defined to be a royal privilege in the hands of a subject.

A "franchise," as used by Blackstone in defining quo warranto, (3 Com. 262 [4th Am. Ed.] 322), had reference to a royal privilege or branch of the king's prerogative subsisting in the hands of the subject, and must arise from the king's grant, or be held by prescription, but today we understand a franchise to be some special privilege conferred by government on an individual, natural or artificial, which is not enjoyed by its citizens in general. State v. Fernandez, 106 Fla. 779, 143 So. 638, 639, 86 A.L.R. 240.

In this country a franchise is a privilege or immunity of a public nature, which cannot be legally exercised without legislative grant. To be a corporation is a franchise. The various powers conferred on corporations are franchises. The execution of a policy of insurance by an insurance company [e.g. Social Insurance/Socialist Security], and the issuing a bank note by an incorporated bank [such as a Federal Reserve NOTE], are franchises. People v. Utica Ins. Co., 15 Johns., N.Y., 387, 8 Am.Dec. 243. But it does not embrace the property acquired by the exercise of the franchise. Bridgeport v. New York & N. H. R. Co., 36 Conn. 255, 4 Arn.Rep. 63. Nor involve interest in land acquired by grantee. Whitbeck v. Funk, 140 Or. 70, 12 P.2d 1019, 1020. In a popular sense, the political rights of subjects and citizens are franchises, such as the right of suffrage. etc. Pierce v. Emery, 32 N.H. 484; State v. Black Diamond Co., 97 Ohio St. 24, 119 N.E. 195, 199, L.R.A.1918E, 352.

[Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, pp. 786-787]

- **Synonyms for "franchise"**

- **"public right"**.
- **"publici juris"**.
- **"privilege"**.
- **"excise taxable privilege"**.
- **"public office"**.
- **"Congressionally created right"**.
- **"trade or business"** (see [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#)).

All franchises are contracts

- All franchises qualify as “contracts”

As a rule, franchises spring from contracts 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]

- Franchises, to be enforceable, must satisfy all the same criteria as contracts, which are:
 - An offer
 - A voluntary acceptance. [Duress](#) may not be present and there may be no penalty for failure to participate by the party offering
 - Mutual consideration and mutual obligation
 - Parties must be of legal age and thereby have the capacity to contract

All franchises are contracts

- When the government makes contracts/franchises with private individuals, it operates in equity on the same level as private individuals.

See also *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 363, 369 (1943) ("The United States does business on business terms") (quoting *United States v. National Exchange Bank of Baltimore*, 270 U.S. 527, 534 (1926)); *Perry v. United States*, supra at 352 (1935) ("When the United States, with constitutional authority, makes contracts, it has rights and incurs responsibilities similar to those of individuals who are parties to such instruments. There is no difference . . . except that the United States cannot be sued without its consent") (citation omitted); *United States v. Bostwick*, 94 U.S. 53, 66 (1877) ("The United States, when they contract with their citizens, are controlled by the same laws that govern the citizen in that behalf"); *Cooke v. United States*, 91 U.S. 389, 398 (1875) (explaining that when the United States "comes down from its position of sovereignty, and enters the domain of commerce, it submits itself to the same laws that govern individuals there").

See *Jones*, 1 Cl.Ct. at 85 ("Wherever the public and private acts of the government seem to commingle, a citizen or corporate body must by supposition be substituted in its place, and then the question be determined whether the action will lie against the supposed defendant");

[\[United States v. Winstar Corp. 518 U.S. 839 \(1996\)\]](#)

All franchises are implemented through civil law

- All franchise contracts are implemented through civil law
- All civil law attaches to your voluntary choice of domicile or residence. See:

Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent, Form #05.002

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

- The main difference between franchises offered by private companies and those offered by legitimate de jure governments is that government franchises require domicile or residence as a prerequisite to participate while private franchises don't.
- **ILLUSTRATION**: McDonalds can offer a store franchise to people anywhere in the world exclusively through the exercise of their right to contract. However, the U.S. government can only offer its franchises to statutory “U.S. citizens” and “permanent residents” who have in common a domicile on federal territory that is no part of any Constitutional state of the Union.

“Residence” Requirement for Franchises

- **Government franchises cannot lawfully be offered to non-residents.**
 - Offering them to nonresident constitutes private business activity beyond the purpose of government
 - Refusing to enforce the statutory domicile requirement (e.g., the requirement that you must be a “citizen” or “resident”) against those participating turns the franchise into private business activity that is not legitimate government activity and may not therefore be protected through sovereign immunity.
- **Examples of “residence” requirements within existing government franchises:**
 - **Social Security:** Available only to statutory “U.S. citizens and permanent residents” in 20 CFR §422.104 who have in common a domicile on federal territory.
 - **IRC Subtitle A income taxes:**
 - » Only imposed upon statutory but not constitutional “U.S. citizens and permanent residents” when abroad: 26 U.S.C. §911
 - » Nonresidents expressly exempted by:
 - 26 CFR §1.872-2(f)
 - 26 CFR §31.3401(a)(6)-1(b)
 - 26 U.S.C. §861(a)(3)(C)(i)
 - 26 U.S.C. §3401(a)(6)
 - 26 U.S.C. §1402(b)
 - 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(31)

Where may franchises lawfully be implemented and enforced?

- **Enforcement of federal franchises limited to those with a domicile on federal territory in the statutory but not constitutional “United States”**

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b)

IV. PARTIES > Rule 17.

Rule 17. Parties Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity

(b) Capacity to Sue or be Sued.

Capacity to sue or be sued is determined as follows:

- (1) for an individual who is not acting in a representative capacity, by the law of the individual's domicile;
- (2) for a corporation, by the law under which it was organized; and
- (3) for all other parties, by the law of the state where the court is located, except that:
 - (A) a partnership or other unincorporated association with no such capacity under that state's law may sue or be sued in its common name to enforce a substantive right existing under the United States Constitution or laws; and
 - (B) [28 U.S.C. §§ 754](#) and [959\(a\)](#) govern the capacity of a receiver appointed by a United States court to sue or be sued in a United States court.

[SOURCE: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/Rule17.htm>]

- **For further details, see:**
 - Federal Enforcement Authority Within States of the Union, Form #05.032
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.018
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Where may franchises lawfully be implemented and enforced?

“Thus, Congress having power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, may, without doubt, provide for granting coasting licenses, licenses to pilots, licenses to trade with the Indians, and any other licenses necessary or proper for the exercise of that great and extensive power; and the same observation is applicable to every other power of Congress, to the exercise of which the granting of licenses may be incident. All such licenses confer authority, and give rights to the licensee.

But very different considerations apply to the internal commerce or domestic trade of the States. Over this commerce and trade Congress has no power of regulation nor any direct control. This power belongs exclusively to the States. No interference by Congress with the business of citizens transacted within a State is warranted by the Constitution, except such as is strictly incidental to the exercise of powers clearly granted to the legislature. The power to authorize a business within a State is plainly repugnant to the exclusive power of the State over the same subject. It is true that the power of Congress to tax is a very extensive power. It is given in the Constitution, with only one exception and only two qualifications. Congress cannot tax exports, and it must impose direct taxes by the rule of apportionment, and indirect taxes by the rule of uniformity. Thus limited, and thus only, it reaches every subject, and may be exercised at discretion. But, it reaches only existing subjects. Congress cannot authorize [e.g. “license”] a trade or business within a State in order to tax it.”

[License Tax Cases, [72 U.S. 462](#), 18 L.Ed. 497, 5 Wall. 462, 2 A.F.T.R. 2224 (1866)]

Parties Eligible to Participate in Franchises

- Participation in federal franchises is limited to those with a domicile on federal territory.
- Parties with a domicile on federal territory include:
 - Statutory but not Constitutional “U.S. citizens” under 8 U.S.C. §1401
 - Statutory but not Constitutional “permanent residents” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3) and 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(4)(B).
 - “U.S. persons” pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30).
 - Residents of the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia.
- Parties domiciled in states of the Union:
 - Are Constitutional but NOT statutory “U.S. citizens”. See:
Why You Are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Cannot “alien” their rights in relation to a REAL government. The Declaration of independence, in fact, says their rights are “unalienable”, meaning that they cannot be sold, bargained away, or transferred by any legal vehicle in relation to a REAL government.
 - Are NOT eligible to participate in federal franchises and are not subject to federal civil law. This is a requirement of the separation of powers doctrine that is the heart of the United States Constitution. See:
Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Effects of Participating in Franchises

- One becomes a franchisee usually by VOLUNTARILY applying for a “license”.
- Application for the license constitutes constructive consent to abide by the franchise contract in exchange for the “privilege” of procuring the “public benefits” or “[public rights](#)” associated with the franchise:

“For the granting of a license or permit-the yielding of a particular privilege-and its acceptance by the Meadors, was a contract, in which it was implied that the provisions of the statute which governed, or in any way affected their business, and all other statutes previously passed, which were in pari materia with those provisions, should be recognized and obeyed by them. When the Meadors sought and accepted the privilege, the law was before them. And can they now impugn its constitutionality or refuse to obey its provisions and stipulations, and so exempt themselves from the consequences of their own acts?”

[\[In re Meador, 1 Abb.U.S. 317, 16 F.Cas. 1294, D.C.Ga. \(1869\)\]](#)

- An “alienation” and surrender of specific private rights over private property occurs under the franchise contract.
 - The formerly private person agrees to act as a public officer.
 - Private property associated with the franchise is converted to public property held in trust by a public officer.

Effects of Participating in Franchises

- All franchises are contracts
- All contracts create agency of each party on the part of the other parties to the contract. As a minimum, that agency requires the each party to act for the “benefit” of the other party in providing the consideration promised by the contract.
- The agency created by the contract is referred to as an “office” in government parlance
- All franchisees are “[public officers](#)” within the government
- Franchisees **MUST** become officers and public officers within the government and take on a public character because it is otherwise repugnant to the Constitution to tax, burden, or regulate PRIVATE conduct

“The power to “legislate generally upon” life, liberty, and property, as opposed to the “power to provide modes of redress” against offensive state action, was “repugnant” to the Constitution. Id., at 15. See also United States v. Reese, [92 U.S. 214, 218](#) (1876) ; United States v. Harris, [106 U.S. 629, 639](#) (1883) ; James v. Bowman, [190 U.S. 127, 139](#) (1903) . Although the specific holdings of these early cases might have been superseded or modified, see, e.g., Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States, [379 U.S. 241](#) (1964) ; United States v. Guest, [383 U.S. 745](#) (1966) , their treatment of Congress’ §5 power as corrective or preventive, not definitional, has not been questioned.”

[\[City of Boerne v. Flores, Archbishop of San Antonio, 521 U.S. 507 \(1997\) \]](#)

Examples of Franchisees who are “public officers”

- Elected or appointed public offices within the government
- “[Taxpayers](#)” under I.R.C. Subtitle A at [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#). See also [26 U.S.C. §6671\(b\)](#) and [26 U.S.C. §7343](#), which identify a “person” as an officer or employee of a corporation or partnership involving the United States government. See:

Why Your Government is Either a Thief or You are a “Public officer” for Income Tax Purposes, Form #05.008

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

- Social security benefit recipients. See [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(13\)](#).

[TITLE 5](#) > [PART I](#) > [CHAPTER 5](#) > [SUBCHAPTER II](#) > § 552a

[§ 552a. Records maintained on individuals](#)

(a) Definitions.— For purposes of this section—

(13) the term “[Federal personnel](#)” means officers and employees of the [Government of the United States](#), members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), [individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States \(including survivor benefits\)](#).

- Jurors. See [18 U.S.C. §201\(a\)\(1\)](#).
- FDIC Insured Banks. See [31 CFR §202.2](#) .

Examples of Franchisees who are “public officers”

- Licensed “drivers” under the motor vehicle franchise code in your state. Statutory “driving” is a privilege, and the motor vehicle code is a franchise that governs the exercise of the privilege.
- “Spouses” who are joined by a marriage license, which is a franchise contract and a trust indenture that has a third party to the trust/contract and therefore constitutes “polygamy”.

Marriage is a three-party contract between the man, the woman, and the State. Linneman v. Linneman, 1 Ill. App. 2d 48, 50, 116 N.E.2d 182, 183 (1953), citing Van Koten v. Van Koten, 323 Ill. 323, 326, 154 N.E. 146 (1926). The State represents the public interest in the institution of marriage. Linneman, 1 Ill. App. 2d at 50, 116 N.E.2d at 183. This public interest is what allows the State to intervene in certain situations to protect the interests of members of the family. The State is like a silent partner in the family who is not active in the everyday running of the family but becomes active and exercises its power and authority only when necessary to protect some important interest of family life.

[West v. West, 689 N.E.2d 1215 (1998)]

- Statutory “[U.S. citizens](#)” under [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), which are really just officers of the “[United States](#)” federal corporation and NOT human beings. See:

Why You Are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006, Section 3

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

Examples of Franchisees who are “public officers”

- **Notaries Public:**

Chapter 1

Introduction

§1.1 Generally

A notary public (sometimes called a notary) is a public official appointed under authority of law with power, among other things, to administer oaths, certify affidavits, take acknowledgments, take depositions, perpetuate testimony, and protect negotiable instruments. Notaries are not appointed under federal law; they are appointed under the authority of the various states, districts, territories, as in the case of the Virgin Islands, and the commonwealth, in the case of Puerto Rico. The statutes, which define the powers and duties of a notary public, frequently grant the notary the authority to do all acts justified by commercial usage and the "law merchant".

[\[Anderson's Manual for Notaries Public, Ninth Edition, 2001, ISBN 1-58360-357-3\]](#)

How Franchises Undermine the Constitution

- Franchises, when enforced against those domiciled outside of federal territory:
 - Replace equal protection with inequality and partiality. See:
Requirement for Equal Protection and Equal Treatment, Form #05.033
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Destroy the separation:
 - » Between what is public and what is private. See:
Public v. Private Employment: You Really Work for Uncle Sam if You Receive Federal “Benefits”
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Remedies/PublicVPrivateEmployment.htm>
 - » Between the states and the federal government. Most state constitutions forbid public officers of the state from simultaneously acting as public officers of the national government. “Kickbacks” from the illegal enforcement of income taxes through the ACTA system bribe state officials to enforce state income taxes against parties who are not subject because not domiciled on federal territory within the exterior limits of the state.

For more details, see:
Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.030
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Cause judges and prosecutors to have a conflict of interest:
 - » Between protecting private rights on the one hand, and making a lucrative business out of taxing, regulating, and destroying them on the other hand.
 - » They cannot be “taxpayers” and federal “benefit” recipients, and yet also hear matters that could reduce those benefits if they enforced the law as written.
 - » This conflict is a criminal violation of [18 U.S.C. §208](#) and and a civil violation of [28 U.S.C. §144](#) and [455](#).

How Franchises Undermine the Constitution

- **The above consequences gut and destroy the foundation of the federal and state Constitutions, which is equal protection and separation of powers.**
- **Below is how one Congressman described the abuse of franchises to undermine the Constitution**

Mr. Logan: "...Natural laws can not be created, repealed, or modified by legislation. Congress should know there are many things which it can not do..."

"It is now proposed to make the Federal Government the guardian of its citizens. If that should be done, the Nation soon must perish. There can only be a free nation when the people themselves are free and administer the government which they have set up to protect their rights. Where the general government must provide work, and incidentally food and clothing for its citizens, freedom and individuality will be destroyed and eventually the citizens will become serfs to the general government..."

[Congressional Record-Senate, Volume 77- Part 4, June 10, 1933, Page 12522;

SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/Sovereignty-CongRecord-Senate-JUNE101932.pdf>

What the Founding Fathers Said About Franchises

“If men, through fear, fraud, or mistake, should in terms renounce or give up any natural right, the eternal law of reason and the grand end of society would absolutely vacate such renunciation. The right to freedom being a gift of ALMIGHTY GOD, it is not in the power of man to alienate [or contract away] this gift and voluntarily become a slave.”

[Samuel Adams, 1772]

“My ardent desire is, and my aim has been...to comply strictly with all our engagements foreign and domestic; but to keep the United States free from political connections with every other Country. To see that they may be independent of all, and under the influence of none. In a word, I want an American character, that the powers of Europe may be convinced we act for ourselves and not for others [as “public officers”]; this, in my judgment, is the only way to be respected abroad and happy at home.”

[George Washington, (letter to Patrick Henry, 9 October 1775);

Reference: The Writings of George Washington, Fitzpatrick, ed., vol. 34 (335)]

“About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations – entangling alliances [contracts, treaties, franchises] with none;”

[Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801]

What the Bible Says About Franchises

“Take heed to yourself, lest you make a covenant or mutual agreement [contract, franchise agreement] with the inhabitants of the land to which you go, lest it become a snare in the midst of you.”

[Exodus 34:12, Bible, Amplified version]

“You shall make no covenant [contract or franchise] with them [foreigners, pagans], nor with their [pagan government] gods [laws or judges]. They shall not dwell in your land [and you shall not dwell in theirs by becoming a “resident” in the process of contracting with them], lest they make you sin against Me [God]. For if you serve their gods [under contract or agreement or franchise], it will surely be a snare to you.”

[Exodus 23:32-33, Bible, NKJV]

Criminal Provisions within Franchise Agreements

- **Some franchises have penal provisions.**
 - All such provisions in effect amount to contractual consent to be punished or incarcerated.
 - Punishment absent proof of [domicile](#) or [residence](#) within the jurisdiction of the grantor is a criminal violation of rights
- **Since all franchises are implemented with civil law, then penal provisions of such contracts are therefore sometimes referred to as “quasi-criminal”, meaning they are falsely referred to as criminal, but actually are civil contract law.**
- **Criminal provisions of franchises agreements are the reason why some people refer to all crimes as being commercial: Because franchises are commercial.**
- **For further details, see:**
 - Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises*, Form #05.030, Section 12**
 - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>**
 - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Franchises.pdf>**

How you consent to franchises

- Your consent is what gives the franchise contract the “force of law”

Consensus facit legem.

Consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent.

[Bouvier’s Maxims of Law, 1856;

SOURCE:

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

- You submit an application to participate in the franchise, such as an SS-4, SS-5, W-7, W-9, or W-2
- You do not rebut false reports by others connecting you to consent to the franchise. See:

Correcting Erroneous Information Returns, Form #04.001

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/Tax/CorrErrInfoRtns/CorrErrInfoRtns.pdf>

- You apply for or receive not perceived but REAL, tangible “benefits” under the franchise as YOU define them, and not as the grantor defines them. See:

The Government “Benefits” Scam, Form #05.040

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

How you consent to franchises

- You use the license number associated with the franchise voluntarily or you do not rebut the use of the license numbers by others against you. This includes [Social Security Numbers \(SSNs\)](#) and Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TINs). Use the following when you AREN'T consensually participating in franchises:

Why It is Illegal for Me to Request or Use a "Taxpayer Identification Number", Form #04.204;

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/Tax/Withholding/WhyTINIllegal.pdf>

- You claim any "status" described in the franchise agreement, such as "[citizen](#)", "[resident](#)", "[individual](#)", "[taxpayer](#)", "driver", etc. or you do not oppose the use of such words by others against you. Use the following when you aren't a franchisee:

- *Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security*, Form #06.001

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/AvoidingFranch/SSNotEligible.pdf>

- *Tax Form Attachment*, Form #04.201

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/Tax/Withholding/TaxFormAtt.pdf>

- *Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status*, Form #02.001

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/Affidavits/AffCitDomTax.pdf>

How you consent to franchises

- **Governing maxims of law on this subject:**

“SUB SILENTIO. Under silence; without any notice being taken. Passing a thing sub silentio may be evidence of consent”

[Black’s Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 1593]

Qui tacet consentire videtur.

He who is silent appears to consent. Jenk. Cent. 32.

[Bouvier’s Maxims of Law, 1856;

SOURCE:

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

- You quote provisions of the franchise agreements in your defense in administrative correspondence or court or you do not oppose the use of such provisions by others against you. The only thing that a non-franchisee can quote is the common law or the constitution and NOT statutory law. All statutory law is law for government and NOT private persons. See:

Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf>

- For further details, see:

Requirement for Consent, Form #05.003

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/Consent.pdf>

How corrupt governments EVADE the requirement to provide REAL consideration

- ***American Jurisprudence Legal Encyclopedia:***

“It is generally considered that the obligation resting upon the grantee to comply with the terms and conditions of the grant constitutes a sufficient consideration. As expressed by some authorities, the benefit to the community may constitute the sole consideration for the grant of a franchise by a state.

[American Jurisprudence 2d, Volume 36, Franchises, Section 6: As a Contract]

- **What the government therefore does is:**

- Identify something as a “benefit” to the public, even if those who are alleged to “benefit” actually regard it as an injury.
- Write a franchise agreement to provide the “benefit”.
- Obey the franchise agreement, and call observing said agreement sufficient “consideration” so as to make the franchise enforceable against you.

- **This is FRAUD! Remember, however, that equal protection and equal treatment mandated by the Constitution requires that they must enforce the same method of obtaining rights against THEM under your OWN franchise agreement. Fight fire with fire. Whatever they can do, that authority was delegated from you (We the People) so you must have it too! See:**

***Requirement for Equal Protection and Equal Treatment*, Form #05.033**

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/MemLaw/EqualProtection.pdf>

Legal remedies against franchises

- There is no remedy for franchises that you consent to, and therefore, you have no basis to complain for being the target of criminal enforcement of franchises:

The principle is invoked that one who accepts the benefit of a statute cannot be heard to question its constitutionality. Great Falls Manufacturing Co. v. Attorney General, 124 U.S. 581; Wall v. Parrot Silver & Copper Co., 244 U.S. 407; St. Louis Casting Co. v. Prendergast Construction Co., 260 U.S. 469.

[Ashwander v. Tennessee Valley Auth., 297 U.S. 288 (1936)]

Voluntati non fit injuria.

He who consents cannot receive an injury. 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 2279, 2327; 4 T. R. 657; Shelf. on mar. & Div. 449.

Consensus tollit errorem.

Consent removes or obviates a mistake. Co. Litt. 126.

Melius est omnia mala pati quam malo consentire.

It is better to suffer every wrong or ill, than to consent to it. 3 Co. Inst. 23.

Nemo videtur fraudare eos qui sciunt, et consentiunt.

One cannot complain of having been deceived when he knew the fact and gave his consent. Dig. 50, 17, 145.

[Bouvier's Maxims of Law, 1856;

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

How corrupt government compels participation

- Federal courts and agencies willfully try to avoid and undermine the limitations imposed by law of NOT being able to offer franchises within states of the Union by:
 - Making false presumptions about your status that go unchallenged. See:
Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.017
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Abusing the word “includes” to expand the statutory meaning of terms and thereby violate the constitution and STEAL from those they are supposed to be protecting. See:
Meaning of the Words “includes” and “including”, Form #05.014
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Deliberately confusing constitutional and statutory geographical terms. Use the following to avoid such abuses:
Rules of Presumption and Statutory Interpretation, Litigation Tool #01.006
<http://sedm.org/Litigation/LitIndex.htm>
 - Confusing the terms “citizenship” with “domicile” or using the term “citizenship” rather than “nationality” to describe one’s status.
 - Refusing to define which “U.S.” they mean in the term “U.S. citizen” as used on government forms and in legal pleadings.
 - Refusing to address separation of powers issues raised by litigants domiciled outside the statutory “United States” and within in states of the Union. See:
Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

How corrupt governments compel participation

- **Government compels participation in franchises or deceives people into participation who do not qualify by:**
 - LYING to the public with impunity about what the law requires or allows. See:
 - » *Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability*, Form #05.007
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - » *Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid*, Form #08.004, Section 6
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - » *Rebutted Version of the IRS “The Truth About Frivolous Tax Arguments”*, Form #08.005
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Providing no forms to terminate participation in the franchise and/or terrorizing those who demand the right to terminate participation. See:
Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Refusing to protect or even recognize the existence of those who are NOT franchisees, such as those who are “[nontaxpayers](#)”. See:
Who are “Taxpayers” and Who Needs a “Taxpayer Identification Number”?, Form #05.013
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Not providing forms or procedures or remedies to those who are *not* franchisees. For instance, there are no IRS forms for “nontaxpayers” and the only publication dealing with rights deals with “[taxpayers](#)”. See:
 - » *Your Rights as a Taxpayer*, IRS Publication 1
 - » *Your Rights as a “Nontaxpayer”*, IRS Publication 1a
Liberty University Section 6.8: <http://sedm.org/LibertyU/LibertyU.htm>

How governments compel participation

- Compelling unlawful and fraudulent use of government identifying numbers and providing nothing to use for those who are not “[taxpayers](#)” and no way to change the status of the number to that held by a “[nontaxpayer](#)”. See:
 - Why it is Illegal for Me to Request or Use a “Taxpayer Identification Number”, Form #04.205*
 - <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- Ignoring correspondence sent by “nontaxpayers” that rebuts their presumptions that they are not franchisees.
- In short, the government directly or indirectly:
 - Compels you to choose a status described within the franchise agreement
 - Illegally sanctions and penalizes you for truthfully and accurately describing yourself as OTHER than franchisee.
 - Compels you to commit fraud and perjury on government forms and describe yourself as that which you aren’t in order to bribe them to simply leave you alone.
- What most people think of as “government” is really just a protection racket disguised to LOOK like a lawful “government”.

How corrupt governments compel participation

- **The Constitution, incidentally, says the right to be LEFT ALONE by “government” is FREE and shouldn’t cost you ANYTHING, including any kind of “protection money” called taxes!**

– *"The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the Government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men."*

[Olmstead v. United States, [277 U.S. 438, 478](#) (1928) (Brandeis, J., dissenting); see also Washington v. Harper, [494 U.S. 210](#) (1990)]

How franchises effect your standing in court

- Participation in franchises cause a surrender of sovereign immunity under [28 U.S.C. §1605\(a\)\(2\)](#).
- [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17\(b\)\(2\)](#) covered earlier is the authority for jurisdiction over franchise participants.

[IV. PARTIES](#) > Rule 17.

[Rule 17. Parties Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity](#)

(b) Capacity to Sue or be Sued.

Capacity to sue or be sued is determined as follows:

(1) for an individual who is not acting in a representative capacity [such as a “public officer”], by the law of the individual's [domicile](#);

(2) for a corporation, by the law under which it was organized; and

(3) for all other parties, by the law of the state where the court is located, except that:

(A) a partnership or other unincorporated association with no such capacity under that state's law may sue or be sued in its common name to enforce a substantive right existing under the United States Constitution or laws; and

(B) [28 U.S.C. §§ 754](#) and [959\(a\)](#) govern the capacity of a receiver appointed by a United States court to sue or be sued in a United States court.

[SOURCE: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/Rule17.htm>]

How franchises affect your standing in court

- **WARNING!** Participating in franchises can cause a complete surrender of all right to litigate in a true, constitutional court and a deprivation of all remedies

"These general rules are well settled: (1) That the United States, when it creates rights in individuals against itself [a "public right", which is a euphemism for a "franchise" to help the court disguise the nature of the transaction], is under no obligation to provide a remedy through the courts. United States ex rel. Dunlap v. Black, 128 U. S. 40, 9 Sup. Ct. 12, 32 L. Ed. 354; Ex parte Atocha, 17 Wall. 439, 21 L. Ed. 696; Gordon v. United States, 7 Wall. 188, 195, 19 L. Ed. 35; De Groot v. United States, 5 Wall. 419, 431, 433, 18 L. Ed. 700; Comegys v. Vasse, 1 Pet. 193, 212, 7 L. Ed. 108. (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, 35 Sup. Ct. 398, 59 L. Ed. 520, Ann. Cas. 1916A, 118; Arnson v. Murphy, 109 U. S. 238, 3 Sup. Ct. 184, 27 L. Ed. 920; Barnet v. National Bank, 98 U. S. 555, 558, 25 L. Ed. 212; Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank v. Dearing, 91 U. S. 29, 35, 23 L. Ed. 196. 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, 19 Sup. Ct. 503, 43 L. Ed. 779; Parish v. MacVeagh, 214 U. S. 124, 29 Sup. Ct. 556, 53 L. Ed. 936; McLean v. United States, 226 U. S. 374, 33 Sup. Ct. 122, 57 L. Ed. 260; United States v. Laughlin (No. 200), 249 U. S. 440, 39 Sup. Ct. 340, 63 L. Ed. 696, decided April 14, 1919. But here Congress has provided:

[U.S. v. Babcock, 250 U.S. 328, 39 S.Ct. 464 (1919)]

How franchises affect your standing in court

- The “[United States](#)” is a corporation pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#).
- All those participating in franchises are officers of that corporation and “[public officers](#)” acting in a representative capacity. The franchise agreement is part of “the law under which it [the “U.S. Inc.” federal corporation] was organized”. See, for instance, [26 U.S.C. §6671\(b\)](#) and [26 U.S.C. §7343](#), which specifically refers to a “[person](#)” under the I.R.C. as an employee or officer of this corporation and NOWHERE defines it to include PRIVATE parties and CANNOT lawfully define it that way without violating the Constitution.
- The District of Columbia is not only the “seat of government” pursuant to [4 U.S.C. §71](#), but it also is the domicile of the “U.S. Inc.” federal corporation. All those representing said corporation as “[public officers](#)” therefore take on the character of the corporation they represent, and adopt an effective domicile of the District of Columbia while serving on official duty. For proof, see [26 U.S.C. §§7701\(a\)\(39\)](#), [7408\(d\)](#), and [7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10).

Legislative “franchise courts”

- The grantor of the franchise typically creates special courts to hear disputes under the franchise contract

Although Crowell and Raddatz do not explicitly distinguish between rights created by Congress and other rights, such a distinction underlies in part Crowell's and Raddatz' recognition of a critical difference between rights created by federal statute and rights recognized by the Constitution. Moreover, such a distinction seems to us to be necessary in light of the delicate accommodations required by the principle of separation of powers reflected in Art. III. The constitutional system of checks and balances is designed to guard against “encroachment or aggrandizement” by Congress at the expense of the other branches of government. [Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S., at 122, 96 S.Ct., at 683](#). But when Congress creates a statutory right [a “privilege” in this case, such as a “trade or business”], it clearly has the discretion, in defining that right, to create presumptions, or assign burdens of proof, or prescribe remedies; it may also provide that persons seeking to vindicate that right must do so before particularized tribunals created to perform the specialized adjudicative tasks related to that right.FN35 Such provisions do, in a sense, affect the exercise of judicial power, but they are also incidental to Congress' power to define the right that it has created. No comparable justification exists, however, when the right being adjudicated is not of congressional creation. In such a situation, substantial inroads into functions that have traditionally been performed by the Judiciary cannot be characterized merely as incidental extensions of Congress' power to define rights that it has created. Rather, such inroads suggest unwarranted encroachments upon the judicial power of the United States, which our Constitution reserves for Art. III courts.

[Northern Pipeline Const. Co. v. Marathon Pipe Line Co., 458 U.S. at 83-84, 102 S.Ct. 2858 (1983)]

Legislative “franchise courts”

- **All so-called “franchise courts” are in the Executive or Legislative branch and NOT the Judicial branch.** Examples of franchise courts include:
 - Federal District and Circuit Courts. See:
What Happened to Justice?, Form #06.012
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - U.S. Tax Court. [26 U.S.C. §7441](#) identifies it as an Article I court in the Executive Branch, not JUDICIAL branch
- **Franchise courts:**
 - Are limited to those VOLUNTARILY and LAWFULLY participating in franchises. For instance, you MUST be a franchisee called a “[taxpayer](#)” as legally defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#) in order to petition the U.S. Tax Court, pursuant to [Tax Court Rule 13\(a\)](#).
 - Do not have juries
 - Are presided over by [Constitution Article I or Article IV](#) franchise administrators in the Executive Branch and NOT [Constitutional Article III](#) “justices”.
 - Cause a waiver of the right to sue in a real Article III court. For instance, those litigating in U.S. Tax Court waive their right to appeal to a U.S. District Court or to ever hear their case in front of a jury. They can appeal ONLY to the Circuit Court.

Avoiding government franchises and licenses

- Government is created to protect your right to contract or NOT contract with the government
- Resources for lawfully avoiding participation in franchises:
 - Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002-quit Social Security.
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Liberty University, Section 4: Avoiding Government Franchises and Licenses
<http://sedm.org/LibertyU/LibertyU.htm>
 - Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030, Section 18: Avoiding Government Franchises and Licenses
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship and Divorce from the United States, Form #10.001-lawfully terminate presumed domicile on federal territory in the “United States” and statutory but not constitutional “U.S. citizen” status, and all commercial relations with the national government.
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - SEDM Forums: Restoring and Defending Your Sovereignty (Members Only)
<http://sedm.org/forums/index.php?showforum=21>

Conclusions

- **Franchises destroy and undermine the two main foundations of the Constitution. They:**
 - **Destroy equal protection** and make the government a *parens patriae*. They replace rights that are **EQUAL** with privileges that are **UNEQUAL**
 - **Destroy the separation of powers** by making state officers into federal officers in violation of most state constitutions. See *Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers*, Form #05.023
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- **Franchises are the main method used by government to destroy and undermine PRIVATE rights that they were created instead to PROTECT.**
- **A government CREATED to protect PRIVATE RIGHTS that also makes a very profitable business out of destroying, taxing, and regulating their exercise and converting them to **PUBLIC RIGHTS** in the SAME place:**
 - Has a criminal conflict of interest in violation of **18 U.S.C. §208**, **28 U.S.C. §144**, and **28 U.S.C. §455**.
 - Is violating the legislative intent of the Constitution.
 - Is engaged in a conspiracy against your rights in criminal violation of **18 U.S.C. §241**.
 - Is violating the separation of powers doctrine.

Conclusions

- Most of what is wrong with America today can be traced to the illegal implementation of franchises within states of the Union.
- Government issued ID such as [driver's licenses](#) is the main method for illegally removing you from the protections of the Constitution and placing your [legal domicile](#) on federal territory.
 - It places you on federal territory instead of within the de jure state.
 - It makes you a [statutory but not Constitutional "U.S. citizen"](#) devoid of rights.
 - It compels the use of government identification numbers in order to procure

For details, see:

Why Domicile and Becoming a "Taxpayer" Require Your Consent, Form #05.002, Section 12

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

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

Digging Deeper

- **Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises**, Form #05.030-how the government abuses franchises to enslave and oppress those they are supposed to be protecting
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- **Corporatization and Privatization of the Government**, Form #05.024-proof that what used to be “government” has become a private corporation and not a government
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- **Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee**, Form #06.002-how to lawfully quit the socialism franchise
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- **Why Your Government is Either a Thief or You are a “Public officer” for Income Tax Purposes**, Form #05.008
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- **Proof That There Is a “Straw Man”**, Form #05.042-proves that franchises are the main vehicle by which the “straw man” is created. Provides court admissible evidence of the existence of the straw man.
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Getting Connected: Resources

- **Ministries**
 - Family Guardian Website: <http://famguardian.org>
 - Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM): <http://sedm.org>
- **Organizations:**
 - We the People Foundation for Constitutional Education:
<http://givemeliberty.org>
- **Freedom websites:**
 - USA the Republic: <http://www.usa-the-republic.com/>
 - Show Me the Law: <http://www.showmethelaw.net/>
 - National Organization to Stop Socialism Now (NO SSN): <http://www.nossn.com/>
- **Legal Research Sources**
 - Legal Research Sources:
<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/LegalRef/LegalResrchSrc.htm>
 - ***Legal Research DVD***-very complete legal reference library on one DVD. Includes all titles of U.S.C, regulations, organic documents, etc.
<http://sedm.org/ItemInfo/Disks/LegalResearchDVD.htm>
 - Cornell University Legal Information Institute (LII): <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/>
 - Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR): <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/>
 - Versus Law (case research, fee-based): <http://www.versuslaw.com/>
 - FindLaw: <http://www.findlaw.com/>
 - USSC+ (Supreme Court CD-ROM):
<http://www.accesslaw.com/Products/supreme.htm>

Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM)

- **Founded in 2003**
- **A non-profit Christian/religious ministry**
- **Mission statement found at:**
<http://sedm.org/AboutUs.htm>
- **Articles of Mission available at:**
<http://www.sedm.org/SEDMArticlesPublic.pdf>
- **Managed by a board of ordained ministers**
- **Ministry offerings are completely consistent with materials found on the [Family Guardian Website](#)**
- **Educational course materials available only to “members”, who must be “nonresident aliens” and “nontaxpayers” not engaged in the “[trade or business](#)” excise taxable franchise and who believe in God**
- **All educational materials obtained online only**
- **Signed [Membership Agreement](#) required to join or obtain any ministry offerings**
- **Based out of (but NOT domiciled in) Canada and outside of jurisdiction of United States government**
- **Focus exclusively on human beings and not businesses**
- **See the [“About Us” page](#) for further details on the ministry**
- **See our Frequently Asked Questions page, which answers most questions to or about us:**
 - <http://sedm.org/FAQs/FAQs.htm>

Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM)

- **We are NOT:**
 - Anti-government, but pro SELF-government
 - “Tax protesters”, “tax deniers”, or “tax defiers”, but rather a legal education and law enforcement ministry
- **WE DO NOT:**
 - Offer any kind of investment or “[tax shelter](#)” or engage in any kind of commerce within the jurisdiction of the “United States”
 - Provide legal advice or representation (but do provide “assistance of counsel”).
 - Allow our materials or services to be used for any unlawful purpose
 - Make legal determinations about your status
 - Market, advertise, or “promote” anything or pursue any commercial purpose. Our goals are exclusively moral and spiritual and not financial.
 - Interact directly with the IRS on your behalf
 - Offer asset protection, trusts, or corporation soles
 - Make promises or assurances about the effectiveness of our materials or information
 - “Represent” anyone using [IRS 2848 Power of Attorney forms](#)
 - Prepare or advise in the preparation of tax returns for others

Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM)

- **WE DO NOT:**

- Allow our materials or services to be used to interact with the government or legal profession on behalf of “[taxpayers](#)”, “[U.S. citizens](#)”, “[U.S. persons](#)”, “[U.S. residents](#)”, or any instrumentality of the federal government, including especially “[public officers](#)”
- Connect ourselves with a “[trade or business in the United States](#)” or any government franchise
- Engage in factual or actionable speech. All of our offerings constitute religious beliefs and opinions that are not admissible as evidence pursuant to [Fed.Rul.Ev. 610](#). Only you can make them admissible as evidence by signing them under penalty of perjury as part of an affidavit
- Advocate or endorse any of the flawed tax arguments identified by the courts in the following document:

Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid, Form #08.004

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

- **For rebutted arguments against this ministry, see:**

Policy Document: Rebutted Arguments Against This Website, Form #08.011

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

SEDM Educational Curricula

- **Response Letters:** Automated responses to common state and IRS tax collection notices. Require Microsoft Word to edit and assemble
 - [Federal Response Letters, Form #07.301](#)
 - [State Tax Response Letters, Form #07.201](#)
- **Electronic books**
 - [Tax Fraud Prevention Manual, Form #06.008](#)-describes how to protect your status as a “[nontaxpayer](#)”
 - [Nontaxpayer’s Audit Defense Manual, Form #06.011](#)-how to deal with a tax audit
 - [Sovereign Christian Marriage, Form #06.009](#)-how to get married without a state marriage license
 - [Secrets of the Legal Industry](#)-critical details on how to litigate in court for neophytes. By Richard Cornforth
 - [IRS Document 6209](#)-how to decode your IRS tax records
 - [SSN Policy Manual, Form #06.013](#)-how to live without an SSN
 - [Defending Your Right to Travel, Form #06.010](#)-how to drive without state-issued license and without becoming a “resident” of the corporate state
 - [What Happened to Justice?, Form #06.012](#)-shows the corruption of our federal court system and how to destroy any civil or criminal prosecution by the government

SEDM Educational Curricula (cont.)

- **CD-ROMS**

- [*Liberty Library CD, Form #11.102*](#)-collection of free materials off the Family Guardian Website for those who have slow dial-up internet connections
- [*Tax Deposition CD, Form #11.301*](#)-questions to ask the IRS at a deposition. Includes extensive evidence
- [*Highlights of American Legal and Political History CD, Form #11.202*](#)-exhaustive history of the systematic corruption of our government and legal systems from the founding of this country
- [*What Happened to Justice?, Form #06.012*](#)-shows the corruption of our federal court system and how to destroy any civil or criminal prosecution by the government

- **DVD-ROMS**

- [*Legal Research DVD, Form #11.201*](#)-very complete legal reference library on one DVD. Includes all titles of U.S.C, regulations, organic documents, etc.
- [*Family Guardian Website DVD, Form #11.103*](#)-entire Family Guardian Website on DVD-R media
- [*Sovereignty Research DVD, Form #11.101*](#)-entire SEDM website contents excluding items available through SEDM Ministry Bookstore, plus IRS DVD from Family Guardian Website.

SEDM Educational Curricula (cont.)

- **DVD movies:**
 - [How to Keep 100% of Your Earnings](#)-Marc Lucas
 - [Breaking the Invisible Shackles](#)-Sherry Peel Jackson
- [Legal Pleadings](#)
- **Individual Master File (IMF) Decoding and Rebuttal:**
 - [Master File Decoder Standard](#): Program that decodes your IRS electronic records
 - [Master File Decoder Professional](#): Program that decodes your IRS electronic records and includes complete electronic reference library of decoding publications
 - Full Service IMF Decoding for Single Individual
 - Full Service IMF Decoding for Married Couple
- [Liberty University](#)-free curriculum to teach you about law and freedom
 - Several Movies
 - [Federal and State Tax Withholding Options for Private Employers, Form #09.001](#)- shows how to stop withholding legally
 - [What to Do When the IRS Comes Knocking, Form #09.002](#)-how to handle an IRS raid...and MUCH, MUCH more

The SEDM Approach

- There is much to know in order to effectively combat illegal activity of all kinds by the government, including illegal enforcement of the tax laws by the IRS
- SEDM exists to provide educational materials that will help you get educated
- We won't fight the battle for you, but we provide tools to help you in your own fight to defend your rights as a "[nontaxpayer](#)" and a sovereign American National
- We can only educate and equip people who:
 - Consent to our [Member Agreement](#)
 - Are "[nontaxpayers](#)"
 - Are not "[U.S. citizens](#)", "[U.S. persons](#)", or "U.S. residents"
 - Have no income connected with a "[trade or business](#)" in the District of Columbia
 - Are [domiciled](#) outside of the federal "[United States](#)"/[federal zone](#)
 - Have committed themselves to getting educated so the IRS can't exploit their ignorance to victimize them
 - Do not have any contracts or employment with the federal government
- Getting educated and being vigilant in defending your legal rights is the key to staying sovereign
- We want to help you get educated, be self governing, and separate yourself from [the government "matrix"](#). We as believers are the "church" and everyone else is the "state" and we seek separation of church and state.

Questions?

