

# **Avoiding Traps in Government Forms**

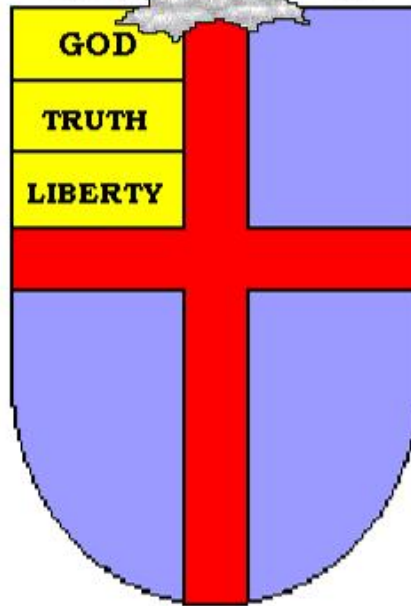
## **Form #12.023**

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

**<http://sedm.org>**

**June 22, 2013**

**S E D M**



# ***Course Materials***

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

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

# DISCLAIMER

- Information appearing in this presentation is educational in nature
- Everything presented is based on:
  - Thousands of hours of scriptural and legal research
  - Review and use of the resulting research by the over 1 Million people who have visited and are currently using the [SEDM Website](#) and [Family Guardian Website](#)
  - Continuous feedback from our many readers that have improved the quality of the information over time

- If you find anything inaccurate in this presentation, it is a DUTY of being a [Member](#) to promptly point this out and provide the evidence upon which you base that conclusion so that we may continually improve our materials. Your evidence must be completely consistent with our presentation below:

*Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability*, Form #05.007

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

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

- The application of this information to your specific legal circumstances is exclusively your choice and responsibility
- The information presented is copyrighted and subject to the copyright restrictions found at:

<http://sedm.org/disclaimer.htm>

- Our disclaimer is the SAME disclaimer as the U.S. government uses. See section Internal Revenue Manual, Section 4.10.7.2.8 at:

<http://www.irs.gov/irm/part4/ch10s11.html>

# ***COURSE OUTLINE***

- **PART 1: THEORY**

**1.1 Introduction**

**1.2 What we mean by “traps”**

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

**1.4 Basic traps on government forms**

**1.5 Fraud with government forms**

**1.6 Untrustworthy publications**

**1.7 Word/Spin doctoring on forms**

# ***COURSE OUTLINE***

**1.8 Deliberately confusing STATUTORY v. CONSTITUTIONAL contexts**

**1.9 Statutory statuses on forms**

**1.10 Games with [domicile and residence](#)**

**1.11 Perjury statements**

- **PART II: APPLICATION**

**2.1 U.C.C. Form and contract wars**

**2.2 Defense to Government Contract Wars**

**2.3 Questions to ask when filling out government forms**

**2.4 Rules for interpreting tax forms**

# ***COURSE OUTLINE***

**2.5 Creating or using amended forms**

**2.6 Using attachments**

**2.7 How governments illegally interfere with attempts to avoid traps**

**2.8 How members are protected from traps in government forms**

- **Summary and Conclusions**



- **PART I: THEORY**

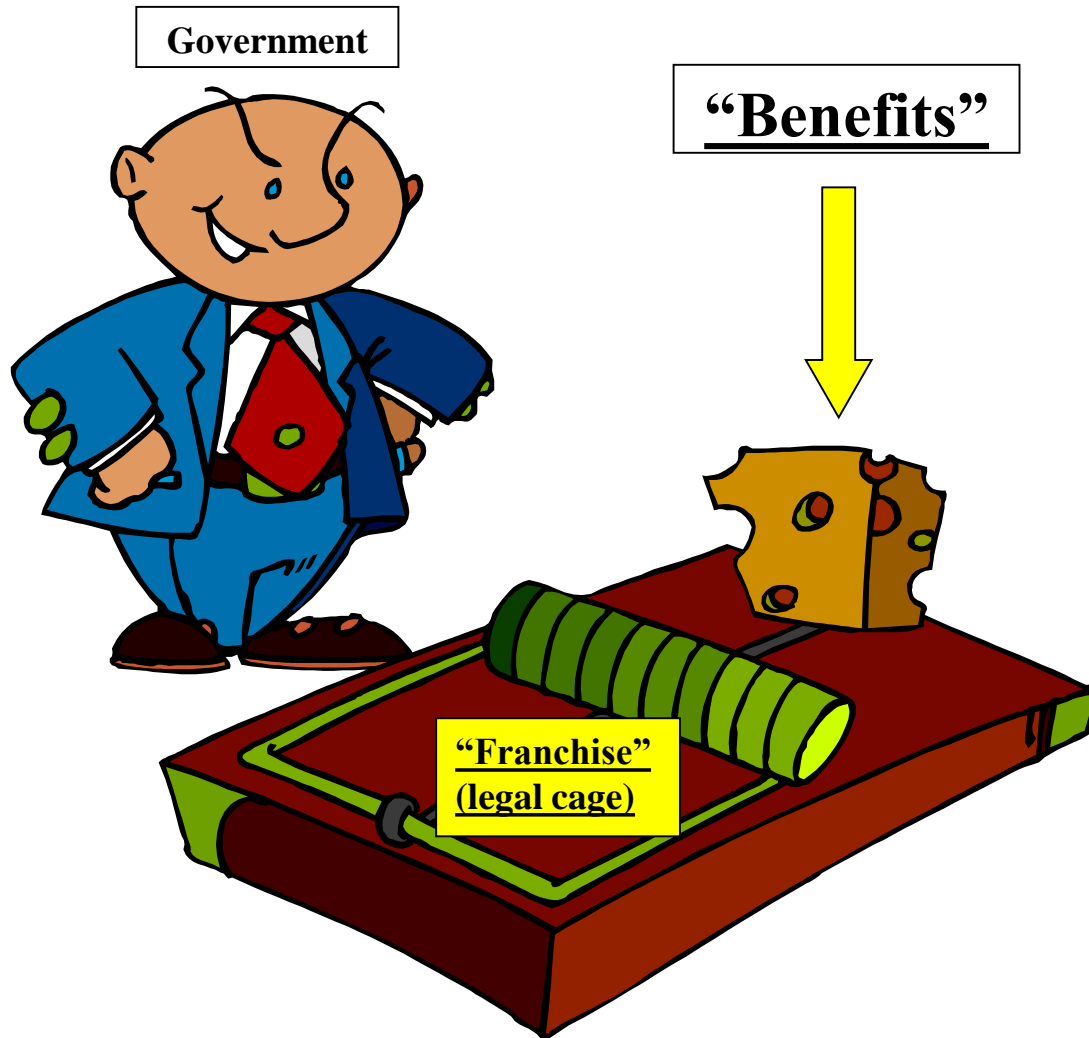
# *Introduction*

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

# *Introduction*

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

# What we mean by “TRAP”



# What we mean by “TRAP”

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

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

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

# ***TRAP=Government Identity Theft***

- By “Trap” we really mean that you are presumed to consent to the following:
  - Government identity theft. See:  
*Government Identity Theft*, Form #05.046  
FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>  
DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>
  - A “usufruct” in which the government assumes complete control and benefit of all your property.
  - A conversion of all your PRIVATE property to PUBLIC property and a complete breakdown of the separation between PUBLIC and PRIVATE that the government was created to protect. See:  
*Separation Between Public and Private*, Form #12.025  
FORMS PAGE : <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>  
DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

# What is “Usufruct”?

**USUFRUCT.** *In the civil law. The right of enjoying a thing, the property of which is vested in another, and to draw from the same all the profit, utility, and advantage which it may produce, provided it be without altering the substance of the thing. Civ.Code La. art. 533. Mulford v. Le Franc, 26 Cal. 102; Modern Music Shop v. Concordia Fire Ins. Co. of Milwaukee, 131 Misc. 305, 226 N.Y.S. 630, 635.*

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

## **Imperfect Usufruct**

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

*See Quasi Usufruct infra.*

## **Legal Usufruct**

*See that title.*

## **Perfect Usufruct**

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

## **Quasi Usufruct**

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

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

## *What happens when you don't circumvent traps*

- If you don't understand and circumvent traps on government forms, then you will:
  - Be **PRESUMED** to have forfeited all of the protections of the Constitution for your PRIVATE rights.
  - Be **PRESUMED** to be a public officer working without pay for the government. Government “benefits” will be regarded as your only “compensation”.
  - Be obligated to obey any and every law passed by Congress, because **government officers and statutory “employees”** are the main audience for all such laws.
  - Have an effective **domicile** on federal territory in the District of Columbia. The OFFICE is **domiciled** in D.C. and while occupying the office, YOU TOO will be treated AS IF your **domicile** is in D.C. also per **Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17**.
  - Be conclusively **PRESUMED** to have NO PRIVATE rights or PRIVATE property, and therefore NO HAPPINESS. The legal foundation of HAPPINESS is the right to own PRIVATE property.



# Basic Traps on Government Forms

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

## *All abuse of government forms relies on logical fallacies*

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

## *All abuse of government forms relies on logical fallacies*

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

***QUESTION AUTHORITY!***

# Definition of “equivocation”

## [equivocation](#)

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

# ***Fraud with Government Forms***

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

# ***Fraud with Government Forms***

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

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

**"The revenue laws are a code or system in regulation of tax assessment and collection. They relate to taxpayers, and not to nontaxpayers. The latter are without their scope. No procedure is prescribed for nontaxpayers, and no attempt is made to annul any of their rights and remedies in due course of law. With them Congress does not assume to deal, and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of the revenue laws..."**

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

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

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

- Government doesn't offer non-resident or non-taxpayer status on their forms **BECAUSE** those with this civil status:
  - Are beyond their civil legislative jurisdiction.
  - Are legislatively "Foreign".
  - Are Exclusively PRIVATE.
  - Are absolute owners over their property and labor.
  - Would be violating your rights to ask you to alienate a right that the Declaration of Independence says is unalienable. An unalienable right is one that you aren't allowed by law to consent to give up!



## ***More Information on Fraud on Government Forms***

**Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014**

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

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

# ***Untrustworthy Publications***

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

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

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

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

# Fraud with “general expressions”

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

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

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

# What is a “general expression”?

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

# *Untrustworthy Publications*

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

# ***Untrustworthy Publications***

- **QUESTION**: If the courts say you can't trust anything the government publishes or says, then **WHY** in God's name would you want to sign a government form under penalty of perjury stating that it is factual and truthful?
  - Shouldn't the government or someone in the government at least have the **SAME** risk in ensuring the accuracy of **THEIR** forms and publications?
  - Doesn't this violate the constitutional requirement for **equal protection and equal treatment**?

- For further information, see:

***Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability*, Form #05.007**

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

# Word/Spin Doctoring on Forms

- **“LAW”**: Means your PRIVATE LAW public officer **“employee”** agreement, not that which applies **EQUALLY to ALL**. You have to VOLUNTEER to be such a **CIVIL public officer** before it applies to YOU.
- **“TAX”**: What you pay is not a **“tax”** as legally defined. **“taxes”** cannot be paid to private citizens and can only be used for the support of government. If they are, the government is a THIEF and a ROBINHOOD.
- **“GOVERNMENT”**: They are NOT a government if they won't protect your PRIVATE rights from injury by THEM WITHOUT paying them a bribe. They are a PROTECTION racket that you have to BRIBE to get them to simply leave you alone.
- **“COURT”**: **Franchise** courts are not “courts” in a constitutional sense. Constitutional courts are ONLY in the Judicial Branch. Franchise courts are Executive Branch agencies and “boards”, or “arbitration boards”. The original “Tax Court” was called the “Board of Tax Appeals”, and it was FRAUDULENTLY renamed to disguise its nature as a NON-COURT.

# *Word/Spin Doctoring on Forms*

- **“RETURN”**: You can’t “RETURN” what never belonged to the government to begin with. Only **PUBLIC OFFICERS who ALREADY work for the government** can “RETURN” anything.
- **“INTERNAL”**: The word “INTERNAL” within **“INTERNAL Revenue Service (I.R.S.)”** means INTERNAL to the GOVERNMENT, not INTERNAL to the CONSTITUTIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL **“United States”**. See **Form #05.005**.
- **“CITIZEN”**: Does not mean a **CONSTITUTIONAL citizen (also called a statutory “non-resident non-person” or “national” per 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21) but not “citizen” per 8 U.S.C. §1401)**, but a **public officer** franchisee in the U.S. government.
- **“RESIDENT”**: Means a party consenting to act as a public officer/statutory **“employee”**, and has NOTHING to do with any geographic place. The equivalent of a government contractor.



# ***Word/Spin Doctoring on Forms***

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

## ***Deliberately Confusing STATUTORY and CONSTITUTIONAL Contexts***

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

# ***TWO CONTEXTS***

- **There are only TWO contexts for legal terms:**
  - **Constitutional**
  - **Statutory**
- **Geographical terms have COMPLETELY different meanings in these two contexts, such as:**
  - **“State”**
  - **“United States”**
  - **“Citizen” or “citizen”**

# **CONTEXT is EVERYTHING**

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

# CONTEXT is EVERYTHING

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

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

*[Hosea 4:6, Bible, NKJV]*

# CONTEXT is EVERYTHING

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

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

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

***[Senator Sam Ervin, during Watergate hearing]***

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

***[Confucius, 500 B.C.]***

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

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

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

***[Aristotle, *Metaphysica* Book IV]***

# ***TWO main LEGAL contexts***

- **CONSTITUTIONAL:**

- Relates to the states of the Union and **EXCLUDES** federal territory and legislative jurisdiction of Congress over **SOVEREIGN** states of the Union
- Defines “United States” as states of the Union

- **STATUTORY:**

- Relates to federal territory and **EXCLUDES** states of the Union.
- Defines “United States” as federal territory not within any state of the Union

- A CONSTITUTIONAL “citizen of the United States” is a STATUTORY “national” per 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21) but not “citizen” per 8 U.S.C. §1401. They are **NOT** the same **CONTEXTS!**



# “United States” in the CONSTITUTION

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

# “United States” in the CONSTITUTION

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

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

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

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

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

# ***“United States” in the CONSTITUTION***

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

# “United States” in STATUTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# “United States” in STATUTES

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

# Statutory “statuses” on government forms

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

# Statutory “statuses” on government forms

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

# Statutory “statuses” on government forms

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

**“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]**



## *How to prevent being associated with a civil “status”*

- What is important is NOT the “status” you associate with yourself, but WHO gets to DEFINE what it means:
  - NEVER allow a judge or government bureaucrat to define it AFTER THE FACT, and especially not with [presumptions](#).
  - ALWAYS define the words on every form you hand any government so they can’t change it to benefit THEM instead of YOU. Every such form should be viewed as a potential CONTRACT to surrender your precious rights.
- Define all terms on the form to place you outside the [territorial and legislative jurisdiction](#) of the grantor of the “benefit”.
- Turn your form into a “counter-offer” under the U.C.C. of your own [ANTI-franchise franchise](#). See:
  - Path to Freedom*, Form #09.015, Sections 5.3 through 5.7
  - FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
  - DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/PathToFreedom.pdf>

# ***Further Information on “Status”***

- ***Your Exclusive Right to Declare and Establish Your Civil Status*, Form #13.008  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>**
- ***Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises*, Form #05.030, Sections 2.1, 16, 23  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>**

## *Games with “domicile” and “residence”*

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

## *Games with “domicile” and “residence”*

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

# Games with “domicile” and “residence”

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

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

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

# ***Further information on domicile/residence***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# *Perjury Statements*

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

# Perjury Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# ***Avoiding Problems with Perjury Statements***

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

# Perjury Statement Defense

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

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

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

# ***Perjury Statement Defense***

- In addition, it helps to state near your signature “All rights reserved, UCC 1-308.”

- **PART II: APPLICATION**

# ***U.C.C. form and contract wars***

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

# ***U.C.C. form and contract wars***

- Every attempt to fill out government forms is an **ACCEPTANCE** of a **GOVERNMENT** offer under the **[Uniform Commercial Code \(UCC\)](#)**
- The **OFFEROR** is called the “Merchant” under **[U.C.C. §2-104\(1\)](#)**
- The person filling out the form is the “Buyer” under **[U.C.C. §2-103\(1\)\(a\)](#)**.
- The language of the offer and acceptance **MUST** be the same. Therefore:
  - Filling out the form and signing it without qualifications or attachments constitutes an “acceptance” and an act of contracting.
  - Modifying the form or qualifying it with an attachment or additional information constitutes a “counter-offer”.
  - The government saying they can’t accept the form is equivalent of **DENYING YOUR** acceptance.

# ***Voiding U.C.C. Contracts***

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

# ***Defenses to Government Contract Wars***

- 1. Always avoid filling out government forms.  
Every such form:**
  - Is an acceptance of a **franchise** contract offered by government.
  - Represents a surrender of PRIVATE property and PRIVATE rights.
  - Removes you from the protections of the Constitution and makes the franchise contract the EXCLUSIVE remedy for injuries by government.



# ***Defenses to Government Contract Wars***

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

# Defenses to Government Contract Wars

4. The hardest thing in defending yourself from compelled U.C.C. contracting is to prove **duress** exists and is real.
- Requires study of the criminal laws and codes.
  - Requires you to have legally admissible evidence that you notified the government of the duress and that they refused to act in defense of your rights. This prevents the defense of “plausible deniability”.
  - Evidence is strongest when government receives a criminal complaint and fails to act. Their failure to act makes the government and the party receiving the complaint:
    - » Mandates that they break their silence and speak on the matter, rather than ignoring your complaint.
    - » Makes the recipient into an “accessory after the fact” if they fail to act. **18 U.S.C. §3.**
    - » Makes the government recipient guilty of misprision of felony if they fail to act. **18 U.S.C. §4.**
    - » Establishes “mens rea” and criminal intent on the government and its agents.
  - Duress should be documented and reported **BEFORE** or immediately **AFTER** the compelled form is submitted. Don’t wait till the last minute to document it because it compromises your standing to sue for damages.
  - For an example affidavit of duress, see:  
***Affidavit of Duress: Illegal Tax Enforcement by De Facto Officers*, Form #02.005**  
**<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>**

## ***Defenses: Compelled Applications***

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

# Defenses to Government Contract Wars

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

*“False, fraudulent, and perjurious (perjury is government) if the attachment, \_\_\_ pages, is removed or redacted in any way.”*
  - Define the “status” at the top of the form as being an EXCLUSIVELY PRIVATE nonresident party protected by the CONSTITUTION and not subject to any government civil law. For instance, on the W-4, define “[EMPLOYEE](#)” as NOT the “[employee](#)” defined in 26 U.S.C. §3401(c), not subject to federal civil law, and offering their services as a MERCHANT and not BUYER for LOAN with equivalent compensation.
  - When litigating in federal court, attach the following to all initial complaints and responses. It defines all terms to completely remove statutory civil jurisdiction of the dispute and FORCE it to be litigated ONLY under the Constitution or the [Common law](#):
    - » [Federal Pleading/Motion/Petition Attachment, Litigation Tool #01.002](#)
    - » [Rules of Presumption and Statutory Interpretation, Litigation Tool #01.006](#)

## ***Defenses to Government Contract Wars***

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

## Questions to ask when filling out government forms

- You should ask:
  - What is the **CONTEXT**: STATUTORY v. CONSTITUTIONAL? It can ONLY be ONE and not BOTH.
  - What are the “words of art” used on the form? (e.g. “**United States**”, “**State**”, “**employee**”, “**trade or business**”, etc.)
  - What is the MEANING of each word of art?
  - Is a PRIVATE human who is a **NONRESIDENT** and **NOT a statutory “person”** available as a status option?
  - How can I acquire any **statutory STATUS** to which public rights attach without my **consent**? Isn't that THEFT and eminent domain?

# Questions to ask when filling out government forms

- WHICH of the FOUR “United States” do they mean in each context it is used? Usually they mean the GOVERNMENT and not a geographic place.
- Why should I trust a government publication or even a statement from a government worker that the courts and the IRS says you CANNOT RELY on and can be PENALIZED for relying on for the answer to any of the above questions?
- How can an entire title of code, [Title 26](#), which is merely a [PRESUMPTION](#) and not legal evidence of ANYTHING (per [1 U.S.C. §204](#) notes) form a [REASONABLE basis for the answer to any of the above questions](#)?
- If you are at all confused about the answers to the above questions, then:
  - The form is “void for vagueness” and amounts essentially to a “blank check” for some corrupt administrator or judge to self-servingly [PRESUME](#) whatever they want the meaning to be. See:  
*Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction*, Form #09.017  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
  - The laws implementing the form are UNENFORCEABLE because they fail to give constitutionally required “reasonable notice” of what is required. See:  
*Requirement for Reasonable Notice*, Form #05.022  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

# Rules for Interpreting Tax Forms

1. Government forms **ALMOST ALWAYS** imply the **LEGAL/STATUTORY** rather than **POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL** status of the party in the context of all franchises, including income taxes and social security. The only exception that we are aware of is possibly the U.S. Passport.
2. "Alien" on government forms means a **STATUTORY** alien domiciled outside the federal zone, which we also call the "statutory United States\*\*". It includes both people domiciled in a constitutional state and those domiciled in a foreign country. "Alien" is always relative to domicile and not nationality.
3. The Internal Revenue Code does **NOT** define the term "nonresident alien". The closest thing to a definition is that found in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#), which defines what it **ISN'T**, but **NOT** what it **IS**. If you look on IRS Form W-8BEN, Block 3, you can see that there are many different types of entities that can be nonresident aliens, none of which are **EXPRESSLY** included in the definition at [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#). It is therefore **IMPOSSIBLE** to conclude based on any vague definition in the Internal Revenue Code that a specific person **IS** or **IS NOT** a "nonresident alien."
4. On tax forms, the term "nonresident alien" is **NOT** a subset of the term "alien", but rather a **SUPERSET**. It includes both **FOREIGN** nationals domiciled in a foreign country and also persons in Constitutional states of the Union. A "national of the United States\*\*", for instance, although **NOT** an "alien" under [Title 8](#) of the U.S. Code, is an "alien" under [Title 26](#) of the U.S. Code. Therefore, a "nonresident alien" is a "word of art" designed to confuse people, and the fact that it uses the word "alien" doesn't mean it **IS** an "alien". This is covered in:

*Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid*, Form #08.004, Section 6.7

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



# ***Creating or Using Amended Forms***

- Nearly all government forms **presume** the submitter is agreeing as a BUYER (under U.C.C.) to ACCEPT some **civil franchise** STATUS or BENEFIT, and therefore implicitly **CONSENTS** to all the statutes and regulations that implement the “benefit”.
- Even the word “benefit” is a FRAUD, because it does not constitute “consideration” cognizable under contract law. See: *The Government “Benefits” Scam*, Form #05.040.
- When filling out government forms, it is CRUCIAL to do one or more of the following:
  - Include a MANDATORY attachment that defines all terms and reserves all rights.
  - Use a custom amended/replacement form designed to do all that an attachment would do.
  - If they won’t accept the attachment, return home, mail it separately with a proof of service, and wait a few days, and then go back in and fill out the form so that one way or another, it gets included.
  - Reserve all rights in the application, U.C.C. §1-308.

# ***Creating or Using Amended Forms***

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

# Using Attachments

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

## ***How governments ILLEGALLY interfere with circumventing form traps***

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

# ***Evasion Tactics: Refusing Forms***

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

# ***Evasion Tactics: Ignoring Forms***

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

# ***Responding to ignored or rejected forms***

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

# ***Legal remedies for ignored or rejected forms***

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



## ***How members are protected from traps in forms***

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

*Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship Records and Divorce from the United States*, Form #10.001

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/NotDivorce.pdf>

# Summary and Conclusions

- Government forms abuse fallacies and “words of art” to deceive, confuse, and intimidate the average American.
- Government forms are designed as snares to trap the innocent and the legally ignorant and enslave them to the government as an uncompensated government public officer or statutory “employee”.
- There is no more important skill than to understand:
  - Law generally.
  - Your true legal “status” in relation to every kind of government.
  - Legal “words of art”
  - How “words of art” are abused to deceive and ensnare you into perpetual government servitude and slavery.
  - How language on government forms is abused to ILLEGALLY create government jurisdiction that would not otherwise exist.
  - How to counter the most common tactics abused to deceive you by corrupt and covetous governments on government forms.

# *Further Information*

- **Foundations of Freedom, Video 4: Willful Government Deception and Propaganda,** Form #12.021-Shows how legal language is abused by judges and in the law to deceive you  
SLIDES: <http://sedm.org/LibertyU/FoundOfFreedom-Slides.pdf>  
VIDEO: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DvnTL\\_Z5asc](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DvnTL_Z5asc)
- **Government Identity Theft,** Form #05.046- shows how words are abused on forms to kidnap your legal identity and transport it to the “District of Criminals”  
FORMS PAGE: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>  
DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>

# *Further Information*

- **Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability**, Form #05.007-proves you can't trust any government form or publication and that most of what you THINK you know about taxation is really just a belief and not a fact

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

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

- **Separation Between Public and Private**, Form #12.025-shows how abuse of “words of art” and equivocation on government forms is used to deceive you into converting PRIVATE to PUBLIC and therefore STEAL from you.

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

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

# ***Further Information***

- ***Citizenship Status v. Tax Status*, Form #10.011-describes how citizenship terms are abused to deceive applicants**

DIRECT LINK: <http://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm>

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

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

# Further Information

- *Why you are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen*, Form #05.006- proves that state citizens are STATUTORY “non-resident non-persons” in relation to the national government. Section 14 talks about how to describe your citizenship on government forms and correspondence.

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

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