

WHAT MATTERS MOST
IS HOW YOU SEE YOURSELF.



CHAPTER 6

CHILDREN, OBEY your parents in the Lord [as His representatives], for this is just and right.

2 Honor (esteem and value as precious) your father and your mother—this is the first commandment with a promise—[Exod. 20:12.]

3 That all may be well with you and that you may live long on the earth.

4 Fathers, do not irritate and provoke your children to anger [do not exasperate them to resentment], but rear them [tenderly] in the training and discipline and the counsel and admonition of the Lord.

5 Servants (slaves), be obedient to those who are your physical masters, having respect for them and eager concern to please them, in singleness of motive and with all your heart, as [service] to Christ [Himself]—

6 Not in the way of eye-service [as if they were watching you] and only to please men, but as servants (slaves) of Christ, doing the will of God heartily and with your whole soul;

7 Rendering service readily with goodwill, as to the Lord and not to men,

8 Knowing that for whatever good anyone does, he will receive his reward from the Lord; whether he is slave or free.

9 You masters, act on the same [principle] toward them and give up threatening and using violent and abusive words, knowing that He Who is both their Master and yours is in heaven, and that there is no respect of persons (no partiality) with Him.

10 In conclusion, be strong in the Lord [be empowered through your union with Him]; draw your strength from Him [that strength which His boundless might provides].

11 Put on God's whole armor [the armor of a heavy-armed soldier which God supplies], that you may be able successfully to stand up against [all]

the strategies and the deceits of the devil.

12 For we are not wrestling with flesh and blood [contending only with physical opponents], but against the despotisms, against the powers, against [the master spirits who are] the world rulers of this present darkness, against the spirit forces of wickedness in the heavenly (supernatural) sphere.

13 Therefore put on God's complete armor, that you may be able to resist and stand your ground on the evil day [of danger], and, having done all [the crisis demands], to stand [firmly in your place].

14 Stand therefore [hold your ground], having tightened the belt of truth around your loins and having put on the breastplate of integrity and of moral rectitude and right standing with God.

15 And having shod your feet, in preparation [to face the enemy with the "firm-footed stability, the promptness, and the readiness produced by the good news] of the Gospel of peace. [Isa. 52:7.]

16 Lift up over all the [covering] shield of "saving faith, upon which you can quench all the flaming missiles of the wicked [one].

17 And take the helmet of salvation and the sword that the Spirit "wields, which is the Word of God.

18 Pray at all times (on every occasion, in every season) in the Spirit, with all [manner of] prayer and entreaty. To that end keep alert and watch with strong purpose and perseverance, interceding in behalf of all the saints (God's consecrated people).

19 And [pray] also for me, that [freedom of] utterance may be given me, that I may open my mouth to proclaim boldly the mystery of the good news (the Gospel).

20 For which I am an ambassador in a coupling chain [in prison. Pray] that I may declare it boldly and courageously, as I ought to do.

21 Now that you may know how I

and hymn, and spiritual canticles, singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord;

20 Giving thanks always for all things, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, to God and the Father;

21 Being subject one to another, in the fear of Christ;

22 "Let women be subject to their husbands, as to the Lord;

23 "Because the husband is the head of the wife, as Christ is the head of the church. He is the saviour of his body.

24 Therefore as the church is subject to Christ, so also let the wives be to their husbands in all things.

25 "Husbands, love your wives, as Christ also loved the church, and delivered himself up for it;

26 That he might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life;

27 That he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy, and without blemish.

28 So also ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. He that loveth his wife, loveth himself.

29 For no man ever hated his own flesh; but nourisheth and cherisheth it, as also Christ doth the church:

30 Because we are members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones.

31 "For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they shall be two in one flesh.

32 This is a great sacrament; but I speak in Christ and in the church.

33 Nevertheless let every one of you in particular love his wife as himself: and let the wife fear her husband.

CHAPTER 6.

Duties of children and servants. The Christian's armor.

CHILDREN, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is just.

2 "Honor thy father and thy mother,

of Gen. 2:19; Col. 3:12; 1 Peter 2:1. — 1 Cor. 11:2.

3 Col. 3:12. — 1 Cor. 11:2; Matt. 15:5; Mark 10:7.

4 1 Cor. 11:2.

5 Eccl. 24:15; Deut. 5:16; Eccl. 2:9;

Matt. 23:4; Mark 7:19; Col. 3:22.

CHAPTER 6. Vers. 21. As the church is subject to Christ. The church, according to St. Paul, is ever obedient to Christ, and can never fall from him, but remain subject to him, unspotted and unchanged to the end of the world.

which is the first commandment with a promise:

3 That it may be well with thee, and thou mayest be long lived upon earth.

4 And you, fathers, provoke not your children to anger; but bring them up in the discipline and correction of the Lord.

5 "Servants, be obedient to them that are your lords according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in the simplicity of your heart, as to Christ:

6 Not serving to the eye, as it were pleasing men, but, as the servants of Christ doing the will of God from the heart,

7 With a good will serving, as to the Lord, and not to men.

8 Knowing that whatsoever good thing any man shall do, the same shall he receive from the Lord, whether he be bond, or free.

9 And you, masters, do the same things to them, forbearing threatenings, knowing that the Lord both of them and you is in heaven; and there is no respect of persons with him.

10 Finally, brethren, be strengthened in the Lord, and in the might of his power.

11 Put on on the armour of God, that you may be able to stand against the deceits of the devil.

12 For our wrestling is not against flesh and blood; but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirits of wickedness in the high places.

13 Therefore take unto you the armour of God, that you may be able to resist in the evil day, and to stand in all things perfect.

14 Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of justice,

15 And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;

16 In all things taking the shield of faith, wherewith you may be able to extinguish all the fiery darts of the most wicked one.

17 Col. 2:22; Titus 2:2; 1 Peter 2:12.

18 Deut. 10:17; 2 Tim. 1:7; Job 31:13;

Wisd. 6:8; Eccl. 24:15;

Acts 18:34; Rom. 2:11;

Col. 3:20; 1 Peter 1:17.

CHAPTER 6. Vers. 12. High places, or heavenly places. That is to say, in the air, the haunt of the evil spirits; in which God permits these wicked spirits or fallen angels to wander.

Brainstorming with Jim Shaver

PROBLEM: American peoples deteriorating condition.

Solution(s)

In order to Locate, Identify and Define the Source of today's subjugation of Americans. In solving any problem it is wise to know who the enemy is, so seek the Five W's -Who, What, Why, When and Where. After doing so, one will ultimately recognize that-

This is a Spiritual War (See: Ephesians 6.12 "For our wrestling is not against flesh and blood; but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirits of wickedness in high places." (2000 years of wickedness).

with Earthly Callings and I hope that you realize that YOU have been called!!!

We are commanded by Holy Scripture to be a **TERROR** unto evil!!!

In a righteously run country (in other words,)-a country run on Biblical principles: [Not those of Churchianity]

An evil exposed is two-thirds destroyed , and

the remaining third destroys itself-- by division of the house from within!!!

During World War II certain German soldiers were tried for "CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY," and when they claimed that their defense was that they were only acting

and when they claimed that their defense was that they were only acting under orders from their Superior Officers their claims were set aside because there are actions of Soldiers and non-Soldiers that cannot cross certain lines of morality without consequences.. After the surrender of the Axis powers trials were held at NUREMBURG and are consequently referred to as the NUREMBURG DOCTRINE.

When the soldiers of the AXIS powers pled at trial that their atrocities were only the result of following orders from Superiors-that argument fell on deaf ears because

their atrocities were deemed to be "Crimes Against Humanity." which were beyond the boundaries of civilized actions and many of these perpetrators were hung.

So, wanting to return to a Righteously run country, based on Biblical principles. And that is p-l-e-s --NOT p-a-l-s, YOU

Can easily observe that:

Today, in America, many, if not most, Americans know that something is terribly wrong. They are being hit from so many different angles that they feel overwhelmed and want relief and permanent solutions. Everywhere in America our people are willing to stand up and be counted. but they don't know what to peaceably do that will be effective.

The Nationwide "Tea Party's" were strong evidence that:

The Natives Are Mighty Restless and Awakening!!!

Mostly, Americans want:

- 1) to be left alone and want Government interference out of their lives as long as they are not hurting others, and,
- 2) to keep the fruits of their own labor(s), and
- 3) to be able to defend themselves with lethal force if and when that necessity arises and have the weaponry necessary to accomplish that, and
- 4) a system of taxation that carries with it reasonably responsible and honest representation, and
- 5) a piece of land with a dwelling place in which is kept as an inviolable castle, and
- 6) opportunities to improve one's situation based upon one's own efforts and improvements and ability to perform honest labor, and
- 7) access to venture capital when warranted, and

- 8) Patent protection for inventions developed and,
- 9) Copyright protection for intellectual property, and
- 10) Privacy in one's daily affairs, and
- 11) Enforcement of the Bill of Rights, and
- 12) Abolition of the BAR mafia as a monopoly of Attorneys practicing Attornment, and
- 13) Most of all an honest intrinsically valued coinage. If a currency is put into circulation it must be redeemable in specie (Au and Ag) and a death penalty must exist for any banker debauching its value.

Certainly **YOU** can add many things to this list that are missing.

Americans, have proven themselves to be, for the most part, the greatest, most productive, decent, honest, helpful and charitable people throughout history. We proudly hold that reputation.

So what can we do about the myriad of offenses against our American way of life?

By understanding that the real power in America is at the local level, not the State level, not the Federal level. The County Officials and Corpus commitatus (the population of the county) have the power, the duty and the obligation to withhold all funding to the state and federal governments when the county deems their actions to be not in the interests of the county, state or nation. The Corpus commitatus and the County Officials absolutely must know that the "Nature" or Natural Propensity of the "Beast of Government" (ANY AND ALL GOVERNMENTS) is to **ALWAYS** expand its power until every government dog catcher, meter maid and garbage man/woman has their own army, navy marine corps and a citation book with a revenue gathering quota. When any and every level of government is spending more of your hard earned money than you,-it will still not be satisfied. President Thomas Jefferson said: "Bind it down by ~~the~~ chains of the Constitution." So What Happened? Don't we have a Constitution? Of course we do and any law out of harmony with,

or repugnant to, the Constitution is no law (void of effect, a nullity) from the time of its inception.

The America formed by the Founders of this Republic knew that it would only work for a Righteous People. It was and is vulnerable to any other. The enemy as pointed out in Ephesians 6.12 of the New Testament must always be kept in check or America will fall. Many aspects leading to that fall are manifesting today and it has long been planned by the enemies of this country. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said:

“Nothing in politics happens by accident. If it happens you can bet it was planned that way.”

Every generation has a challenge to meet. If this generation is to retain and/or restore America it must meet its challenges. There are many , many deficiencies within our American population today and you are aware of most of them with all the drugs, alcoholism, obesity, dumbing down from the Public School System, hedonism, etc., etc., on ad infinitum. But just as in Physics, “For every action there is an equal and an opposite reaction,” There are tools today for this generation that were undreamed of by your predecessors. The computer, even just as a word processor, is eons ahead as a tool for preparing you for the battles ahead that you will face. The internet and all the self-help schooling from it can go a long way to assist you to prepare yourself. Use it while it is still available as powerful enemies are trying to shut it down.

~~Noah~~ Webster who wrote a Dictionary spoke 23 languages and with discipline, schooling and today's tools you may exceed that number.

When
injustice
becomes
law,
“REBELLION”
becomes
duty!!!

President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy

There are several, if not many, teachers of mnemonics to help you have a photographic type of memory. There are courses available in Speed Reading that will help you devour and retain information at 2500 words a minute or more. You can meet the expectations of your own Superman/Superwoman dreams. Be all you can be. Just don't try to play God and solve all the worlds problems by yourself. Focus on one or two problems at a time, solve it or them and go on to the next project. **Master Phonics**!!! Computer spell-check can leave you out in the cold unless you know phonics and can check for accuracy whether the spell-check is correct.

As your motto you might adopt:

"THERE IS **NO** ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT AT **ANY** LEVEL!!!"

Americans of every race, nationality, sex and background, working together, can whip any enemy whether foreign or domestic. America, when necessary, has all the resources to be independent of other nations. Let us clean up our own act and be the example for other nations to be crazy not to emulate for all the reasons of reason, logic, common sense, prosperity and morality. We can remove this nation from under the Spiritual judgment so manifestly apparent today

Thank you for listening to an old Geezer.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jim' or 'Jin', with a stylized flourish.

“SOVEREIGNTY”

OF A FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE
IS AN

“ATTITUDE”

FOR WHICH A FREE PEOPLE TAKE

“RESPONSIBILITY”

THAT SOMETIMES IS REFLECTED, AT LEAST IN
PART, BY THE LAWS, STATUTES, POLICIES AND
CODES OF ITS NATION!!!

Remember:
Any Thing you volunteer to give the I.R.S. is

“Intrinsically
Testimonial.”

**It can and will be used against you in order to
establish and perpetuate**

FEAR

so you won't oppose their criminal shakedown!

“Voluntary Compliance” is one of the biggest

OXYMORON'S

in the English Language!!!

"(2) the term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the General Services Administration;

"(3) the Code of Ethics for Government Service shall read as follows—

"CODE OF ETHICS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE

"Any person in Government service should:

"I. Put loyalty to the highest moral principles and to country above loyalty to persons, party, or Government department.

"II. Uphold the Constitution, laws, and regulations of the United States and of all governments therein and never be a party to their evasion.

"III. Give a full day's labor for a full day's pay; giving earnest effort and best thought to the performance of duties.

"IV. Seek to find and employ more efficient and economical ways of getting tasks accomplished.

"V. Never discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether for remuneration or not; and never accept, for himself or herself or for family members, favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of governmental duties.

"VI. Make no private promises of any kind binding upon the duties of office, since a Government employee has no private word which can be binding on public duty.

"VII. Engage in no business with the Government, either directly or indirectly, which is inconsistent with the conscientious performance of governmental duties.

"VIII. Never use any information gained confidentially in the performance of governmental duties as a means of making private profit.

"IX. Expose corruption wherever discovered.)

"X. Uphold these principles, ever conscious that public office is a public trust.

Your agency ethics official and the Office of Government Ethics are available to answer questions on conflicts of interest; and

"(4) the term 'Federal building' means any building in which at least 20 individuals are regularly employed by an agency as civilian employees.

"Sec. 4. The provisions of this Act [this note] shall take effect October 1, 1980. There shall be no costs imposed on the Federal Government for the printing, framing or other preparation of the Code of Ethics for Government Service under this Act [this note]."

Limitation on gratuities at naval shipbuilding ceremonies. Act Nov. 8, 1985, P. L. 99-145, Title XIV, Part E, § 1461, 99 Stat. 765, provided:

"(a) General rule. A Federal officer, employee, or Member of Congress may not accept, directly or indirectly, any tangible thing of value as a gift or memento in connection with a ceremony to mark the completion of a naval shipbuilding milestone.

"(b) Exclusion. Subsection (a) does not apply to a gift or memento that has a value of less than \$100.

See also 18 U.S.C. § 4 Misprision of Felony

Title 18 U.S.C. § 4

Title 18 U.S.C. § 4 (misprision of felony). Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

*"You are
"Inside" the LAW
when you are
exercising your
Duty to expose and
stop Corruption."*

AUDITOR'S MEMO

January 14, 1999

TO: General Public
FROM: Tim Gray, County Auditor
RE: PUBLIC OFFICIAL BONDS

BONDING COMPANY: United Pacific Insurance Company
c/o USB Insurance
P.O. Box 151
Colville, Washington 99114
(509) 684-5041

ASSESSOR:	Blanche Estep Policy # U1865295 Expires 1/13/2003	Bond Amount	\$ <u>20,000</u>
AUDITOR:	Tim Gray Policy # U2155420 Expires 12/31/1999	Bond Amount	\$ <u>10,000</u>
COMMISSIONERS:			
#1	Fran Besserman Policy # U1865282 Expires 1/1/2001	Bond Amount	\$ <u>15,000</u>
#2	Vickie Strong Policy # U2919286 Expires 12/31/2002	Bond Amount	\$ <u>15,000</u>
#3	Fred Lotze Policy # U2663008 Expires 12/31/2000	Bond Amount	\$ <u>15,000</u>
SHERIFF:	Craig Thayer Policy # U2576856 Expires 12/31/1999	Bond Amount	\$ <u>50,000</u>
DISTRICT COURT JUDGE:			
	Pamela Payne Policy # U2663110 Expires 12/31/2000	Bond Amount	\$ <u>10,000</u>

We worked hard to replace Craig Thayer (Also an attorney) as Stevens County Sheriff, with our man Terry-Lee, but lost the election by 253 votes. Craig is a good man but wants every federal handout available and accepts all the **hooks** & controls that go along with the handout.

The first thing to do is to contact YOUR State Auditor and obtain from him/her a copy of his/her AUDIT of YOUR County.

This might be accomplished with a single phone call, letter or personnel visit. This gives you some solid, relevant and effective facts for your Steering Committee to base your necessity for “Honesty in government at any and all levels” project.

Ask your county Auditor or Prosecuting Attorney for a copy of the amount of Bonding the County sustains against each County Official. Also the name of the Bonding company. Find ANY claims against those Bonds. Find any payouts by Risk Management complaints against any County Official.

If the County Official says “WE ARE SELF INSURED” then have your Steering Committee pay your Sheriff a visit and lay out the collusion with the I.R.S. in this SECURITIES FRAUD SCHEME of I.R.S. collection and be prepared to file Criminal

The Bonding Company can’t and won’t Bond Criminal Behavior.

**PREPARE THOSE ON YOUR
STEERING COMMITTEE,
IF DEEMED NECESSARY,
TO RUN FOR COUNTY
OFFICE**

Page 2 - Stevens County Public Official Bond Information
January 14, 1999

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY & CORONER:

John G. Wetle Each Bond Amount \$ 5,000

American States Insurance Company
c/o USB Insurance Agency
P.O. Box 151
Colville, Washington 99114
(509) 684-5041
Policy # EX 498309 - Prosecuting Attorney
Policy # EX 498310 - Coroner
Both Expire 12/31/2000

BONDING COMPANY FOR TREASURER AND CLERK

Old Republic Surety Company
c/o Chewelah Insurance Agency
113 North Park
Chewelah, Washington 99109
(509) 935-8552

TREASURER: Celeste Gillispie Bond Amount \$ 150,000
Policy # YPO 224977
Expires Upon Cancellation

CLERK: Patty Chester Bond Amount \$ 100,000
Policy # YPO 201564
Expires 1/31/2000

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:

They are State of Washington Employees

Check with Secretary of State
County is not required and does not hold a bond or
Oath for them.

The IRS Collection Process
COUNTERFEITS into
existence as "Evidence of
Debt (A SECURITY)".

Ch. 25

COUNTERFEITING AND FORGERY

18 § 513

vehicle or a motor vehicle part as a used motor vehicle or a used motor vehicle part.

(Added Pub.L. 98-547, Title II, § 201(a), Oct. 25, 1984, 98 Stat. 2768.)

EDITORIAL NOTES

References in Text. The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, referred to in subsec. (c)(1), is Pub.L. 89-563, Sept. 9, 1966, 80 Stat. 712, which is classified principally to chapter 38 (§ 1331 et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

The Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, referred to in subsec. (c)(1), is Pub.L. 92-513, Oct. 20, 1972, 86 Stat. 947, which is classified generally to chapter 46 (§ 1901 et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. Section 2 of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, referred to in subsec. (c)(2), is classified to section 1901 of Title 15.

Codification. Another section 511, added by Pub.L. 98-472, Title II, § 1105(a), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2144, was redesignated 512 and set out accordingly by Pub.L. 99-643, § 81(a), Nov. 10, 1986, 100 Stat. 3598.

§ 512. Forfeiture of certain motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts

(a) If an identification number for a motor vehicle or motor vehicle part is removed, obliterated, tampered with, or altered, such vehicle or part shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States unless—

(1) in the case of a motor vehicle part, such part is attached to a motor vehicle and the owner of such motor vehicle does not know that the identification number has been removed, obliterated, tampered with, or altered;

(2) such motor vehicle or part has a replacement identification number that—

(A) is authorized by the Secretary of Transportation under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966; or

(B) conforms to applicable State law;

(3) such removal, obliteration, tampering, or alteration is caused by collision or fire or is carried out as described in section 511(b) of this title; or

(4) such motor vehicle or part is in the possession or control of a motor vehicle scrap processor who does not know that such identification number was removed, obliterated, tampered with, or altered in any manner other than by collision or fire or as described in section 511(b) of this title.

(b) All provisions of law relating to—

(1) the seizure and condemnation of vessels, vehicles, merchandise, and baggage for violation of customs laws, and procedures for summary and judicial forfeiture applicable to such violations;

(2) the disposition of such vessels, vehicles, merchandise, and baggage or the proceeds from such disposition;

(3) the remission or mitigation of such forfeiture; and

(4) the compromise of claims and the award of compensation to informers with respect to such forfeiture;

shall apply to seizures and forfeitures under this section, to the extent that such provisions are not inconsistent with this section. The duties of the collector of customs or any other person with respect to seizure and forfeiture under such provisions shall be performed under this section by such persons as may be designated by the Attorney General.

(c) As used in this section, the terms "identification number", "motor vehicle", and "motor vehicle scrap processor" have the meanings given those terms in section 511 of this title.

(Added Pub.L. 98-547, Title II, § 201(a), Oct. 25, 1984, 98 Stat. 2769.)

EDITORIAL NOTES

References in Text. The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, referred to in subsec. (a)(2)(A), is Pub.L. 89-563, Sept. 9, 1966, 80 Stat. 712, which is classified principally to chapter 38 (§ 1331 et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

§ 513. Securities of the States and private entities

(a) Whoever makes, utters or possesses a counterfeit security of a State or a political subdivision thereof or of an organization, or whoever makes, utters or possesses a forged security of a State or political subdivision thereof or of an organization, with intent to deceive another person, organization, or government shall be fined not more than \$250,000 or imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both.

(b) Whoever makes, receives, possesses, sells or otherwise transfers an implement designed for or particularly suited for making a counterfeit or forged security with the intent that it be so used shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$250,000 or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

(c) For purposes of this section—

(1) the term "counterfeited" means a document that purports to be genuine but is not, because it has been falsely made or manufactured in its entirety;

REMOVING ERRONEOUS FEDERAL TAX LIENS FROM CREDIT REPORT

There is **NO “LIEN DOCUMENT” Accompanying** the NFTL

This procedure removes from your credit report what the IRS uses to cripple and/or destroy you financially so that you cannot fight their collection SECURITIES FRAUD SCAM for the private corporation of the Federal Reserve Banking System, a.k.a. the FED,-the entity for whom the IRS collects. (Read the Endorsement on the back of a check you have sent to the IRS, it is not the American Treasury).

This procedure is designed to remove what is an **FTL** (Federal Tax “**LIEN**”) on your credit report so you can again obtain loans that were previously denied because of this erroneous-information. MOST OF ALL, this procedure eliminates the spider web of the Legal, Judicial, Auditor/Recorder/Clerk/Controller, Credit Reporting Agency & IRS spider web of Mafioso type cockroaches that are most likely in on a “Division of the Spoils” if they can use this Securities Fraud Collection SCAM to get your Sheriff to Seize and Auction your home on the Courthouse steps.

All Attorneys, Lawyers, Judges and Sheriffs are **not**, *“in on the division of the spoils”*, however too many of them **are**, and by virtue of the **BRITISH DOMINATED BAR ASSOCIATION “MONOPOLY”**, locked into the loathsome activities that undermine and corrupt what was once considered an honorable profession.

When you ask your County Prosecuting Attorney for your letter from him/her let him/her know that you just want to stick to the facts and not embellish. He/She probably won't say that their process is a SCAM, unless he/she sees it, and no longer wants to participate in it. He/She can simply duplicate the letter from Stevens County, Washington (included herein) with your name and YOUR COUNTY on it and/or do a generic letter that can be used by anyone in your county. Your County Prosecuting Attorney should pick up on the fact that there is **NO** Lien “DOCUMENT” accompanying the NFTL.

ALWAYS BE POLITE!! Most of the people that are your Public Servants are good people just doing their jobs supporting their families, seldom think beyond what they are told to do and their routine requires, but at the Prosecuting Attorney Level they hopefully will not only think-but even have the **capacity** and **courage** to stand up to their “Oath of Office and even be more **creative** about what you reasonably ask of them in this letter.

There are 3 Credit Reporting Agencies that monitor these recording's. Dispute inaccuracies by writing to:

Equifax Information Services, LLC
PO Box 740256
Atlanta, GA 30374

Equifax Information Services, LLC
PO Box 740256
Atlanta, GA 30374

TransUnion Consumer Relations
PO Box 2000
Chester, PA 19022-2000 1-800-916-8800

Equifax
NCAC
PO Box ~~75013~~
Allen, TX 75013 1-800-493-1058

Check for accuracies in addresses

The procedure is very simple:

- A) Make a note that a FTL (Federal Tax LIEN) is listed on your credit report as a result of the IRS recording NOTICES OF FEDERAL TAX LIEN (NOFTL's) in YOUR County Courthouse with your County Auditor/Recorder/Clerk/Controller's lien index. By checking with your Auditor/Recorder/Clerk/Controller for these NFTL filings and/or checking with the Credit Reporting Agencies you can confirm or deny their existence.
- B) Compile a background of what is happening to you. Read my OPEN LETTER TO ALL SHERIFFS ACROSS AMERICA (6 pages attached hereto) and the copy of District Director of Plano, Texas to my friend Herbert Hart (Attached hereto) stipulating that there is **NO** such thing as an actual **IRS LIEN DOCUMENT**. Take this letter from the District Director with you and show that there is **NO ACTUAL LIEN DOCUMENT THAT ACCOMPANIES THE NOTICE**, (as well stipulated in the Stevens County Letter you have before you) if you are getting any resistance from your County Prosecutor for the letter you are requesting of him/her.
- C) Take this sample letter of Jim and Lydia Shaver to your County Prosecuting Attorney and ask him/her for a duplicate, or one similar, with your name on it. Also ask for a Generic letter with no specific name on it and ask if her/she will notarize them.

Once you have your letter, thank him/her for tax money well spent for the exemplary job done by filing your request.

- D) Send a letter to each of the Credit Reporting Agencies demanding that they "Bulls eye" (completely expunge) the FTL listed on your Credit Report. Your letter should probably contain more personal information than the sample letter

- E) Check your credit report. When it is clean and the Lien has been removed using this procedure, show to the Title Company and any Credit Union, Bank or Financial Institution where you may want to obtain a loan.

This process opens up the Conspiracy for many damages, including slander.

Albert Einstein, the famed Scientist said: "The height of arrogance is condemning something without first thoroughly investigating it." This is what the Credit Bureau's are doing to us and then damaging us in collusion with the IRS and others mentioned above in this Mafia type of Securities Fraud Shakedown and Larcenous operation.

Remember: "**Luck is when preparation meets opportunity!!**" You now have the tools to be prepared. This information is given freely without charge, but I will accept donations ONLY where you feel it is warranted and it has helped. Please, if you mail them in the form of cash wrap it in aluminum foil. Blank money orders or coins in specie will be gratefully accepted. Any thank you gifts received will be used towards developing other worthwhile projects. There is so much yet to be done. And do not forget to support the friend that brought this information to you.

Telephone Jim about your Successes in this matter and please forward certified/notarized copies of the letters you obtain to: Jim Shaver, PO Box 41 Loon Lake, Washington {Cf. 99148 Cf.}, 1-509-684-7777. Consider a donation to Jim for the help to you, and join Jim in helping you fight the next big battle against the Marxist/Mafioso. If you can't do that please consider the help received as freely given and say a prayer for Jim and Lydia Shaver and whoever passed this information on to you.

ALWAYS STAY **INSIDE** THE LAW!!! This procedure is Revolutionary and will hit this CRIME NETWORK harder by cutting off their ill-gotten revenue than any ballistic action you many want to take from the frustration of trying to get a "**REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES**" THROUGH THE CORRUPTED COURT SYSTEM, which, with few exceptions, is designed to bleed you of your assets, energy, health, dignity, time and life.

You should be free, at least in this area, so don't get lazy, there's so much more to accomplish to get our country to where it must be, and Remember,

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS "ETERNAL" VIGILANCE!!

GO FOR IT, MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND WOMEN


James-Earl (Jim), Sr.: House of Shaver

Please understand,--the argument in this package is NOT whether or not the "NOTICE" OF FEDERAL TAX LIEN IS AN ACTUAL "LIEN" BUT THAT THE IRS COLLECTION PROCESS IS DEFICIENT IN THE NECESSARY ELEMENTS TO ESTABLISH A LIEN BECAUSE OF THE OMISSION OF THOSE ELEMENTS AS DESCRIBED IN THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND AUDITOR LETTERS. So by what authority are the credit reporting companies "SLANDERING YOUR CREDIT" by recording an FTL (a Federal Tax LIEN) on your credit report??? Remove the FTL, or your next letter will be YOUR NOTICE to them of your "Intent to LITIGATE."

"It is well established that a lien is lost if the steps required to perfect it are not taken in the same manner and within the time prescribed by law." Strickland v. General Building and Masonry Contractors, Inc., 22 N.C. App. 729, 731, 207 S.E. 2d 300, 400 (1974) citing Priddy Lumber Co., 258 N.C. 653, 129 S.E. 2d 256 (1963).

If this well-established legal maxim in this Strickland case holds true--then how much more is a lien lost if in the equation of the IRS collection process, a fraud of any kind, let alone a FRAUD OF OMISSION (as revealed in the two letters) are an element of that equation???

If they take it to the stage of NOTICE OF FEDERAL TAX LEVY where are the necessary elements required as stipulated in the U.S. v. O'Dell case?

You are merely following the law as defined in 5 USCS 7301 Section IX-Expose Corruption wherever discovered.

Do NOT ever expect the I.R.S. to follow the law unless they are forced by court action. They are collection agents and operate in ways that would make the Mafia blush. Here is some educational material- -but it may be of some value if you are in court either Sui Juris or with legal counsel and is relevant to the "Notice of Federal Tax Lien" issue here as background information:

The court in *U.S. v. O'Dell*, 160 F2 304 (1947) held;

"A levy is not effected by mere notice** the method of accomplishing a levy **is the issuance of Warrant of Distraint and serving with the Notice of Levy a copy of the Warrant of Distraint and the Notice of Lien."

This is what the I.R.S. hides and eliminates, if they can, in their collection process. They are required to have a "WARRANT OF DISTRAINT" signed by a Judge in order to effect their levy. By eliminating this step and handing their NOTICE OF LEVY to the Sheriff for seizure and Auction of the targeted victims property either the Sheriff doesn't know his job and assumes the necessary steps have been taken or he/she is in on a "DIVISION OF THE SPOILS". THE WARRANT OF DISTRAINT ACTION SHOULD BE BONDED-THE BONDING Company can't and won't Bond CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

[15, 16] The Safety Appliance Act here involved imposes an absolute and continuing duty upon an interstate carrier to maintain its locomotives and all parts and appurtenances thereof in proper condition and safe to operate in active service as distinguished from the qualified duty at common law to use ordinary care. *Lilly v. Grand Trunk Western R. Co.*, 317 U.S. 481, 63 S. Ct. 347, 87 L.Ed. 411; *Southern Ry. Co. v. Lunsford*, 297 U.S. 398, 56 S.Ct. 504, 80 L.Ed. 740; *Baltimore & O. R. Co. v. Groeger*, 266 U.S. 521, 45 S.Ct. 169, 69 L.Ed. 419; *Chicago, St. P., M. & O. Ry. Co. v. Muldowney*, 8 Cir., 130 F.2d 971; *Johnson v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 8 Cir., 178 F. 643; *Chicago, M., St. P. & P. R. Co. v. Linehan*, 8 Cir., 66 F.2d 373. The court, however, calls attention in this instruction to the fact that the defendant denies that it was negligent in the maintenance of its equipment. This would, of course, be no defense, and therefore it was improper to call that matter to the attention of the jury, as it may well have left the impression with the jury that lack of negligence would be a defense. The court further instructed the jury: "If you shall find and believe from the preponderance of the evidence that at the time and place mentioned in evidence, while the plaintiff was attempting to board the engine, or while his foot was upon the footboard, the engine because of the defective condition of the appliances controlling the brakes as shown by the evidence, that is, because of a defective governor or dirt in the equipment controlling the brakes, suddenly caused the brakes to be applied thereby suddenly stopping the engine, shaking it and causing the plaintiff to be thrown to the roadbed and thereafter to move forward and run over him, then it will be your duty to find a verdict for the plaintiff. On the contrary, the court has stated that if the plaintiff was injured as a result of his own fault without any negligence on the part of the defendant, then it will be your duty to find a verdict for the defendant."

[17] Here again, the court by implication at least left the impression with the jury that the question of the defendant's negligence was an issue, if indeed not a controlling one. While it is true the court

in part charged correctly as to the basis of liability, yet the interspersed references to negligence made the instructions as a whole confusing, and instructions which are susceptible of two meanings are erroneous because the jury may be misled. *Carpenter v. Connecticut General Life Ins. Co.*, 10 Cir., 68 F.2d 69; *J. H. Sullivan Co. v. Wingerath*, 2 Cir., 203 F. 460; *Mideastern Contracting Corporation v. O'Toole*, 2 Cir., 55 F.2d 909.

Other contentions will not be considered because it seems unlikely that the questions will again be presented on retrial of this action. The judgment appealed from is therefore reversed and the cause remanded with directions to grant plaintiff a new trial.



UNITED STATES v. O'DELL
No. 10188.

Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit
March 10, 1947.

1. United States § 1781

Statute giving the United States priority rights in insolvent estates does not create a lien, but establishes a priority. 31 U.S.C.A. § 191.

2. Internal revenue § 1781

A "levy" requires that property be brought into legal custody through seizure, actual or constructive, levy being an absolute appropriation in law of the property levied on, and mere notice is insufficient.

See Words and Phrases, Permanent Edition, for all other definitions of "Levy".

3. Internal revenue § 1781

The method for accomplishing a levy on a bank account is the issuing of warrants of distraint, the making of the bank a party, and the serving with notice of levy, copy of the warrants of distraint, and notice of lien.

4. Internal revenue § 1784

Where no levy was made by the government under section 3710, I.R.C., 26 U.S.C.A.Int.Rev.Code, § 3710, to collect from a trustee for benefit of creditors of corporation which owed social security taxes, statute imposing a penalty on any person in possession of properties subject to distraint, who fails or refuses to surrender property to the United States, was not applicable, and therefore government's action against successor trustee, who failed or refused to turn over to the government part of the deposit, to recover penalty in amount of excises due, was properly dismissed. 26 U.S.C.A.Int.Rev.Code, § 3710; 31 U.S.C.A. § 191.

Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division; Frank A. Picard, Judge.

Action by the United States of America against LeRoy E. O'Dell to collect social security taxes assessed against the Howie Company for which the defendant became trustee in bankruptcy. From a decree for the defendant, 61 F.Supp. 966, the United States of America appeals.

Affirmed.

Lee A. Jackson, of Washington, D. C. (Sewall Key, A. F. Prescott, and Lee A. Jackson, all of Washington, D. C., and John C. Lehr and Morris Zwerdling, both of Detroit, Mich., on the brief), for appellant.

John Sklar, of Detroit, Mich. (Meyers & Keys and John Sklar, both of Detroit, Mich., on the brief), for appellee.

Before HICKS, ALLEN, and MILLER, Circuit Judges.

1 Section 3710, I. R. C.

"(a) * * * Any person in possession of property, or rights to property, subject to distraint, upon which a levy has been made, shall, upon demand by the collector or deputy collector making such levy, surrender such property or rights to such collector or deputy, unless such property or right is, at the time of such demand, subject to an attachment or execution under any judicial process.

"(b) * * * Any person who fails or refuses to so surrender any of such property or rights shall be liable in his

160 F.2d—21

ALLEN, Circuit Judge.

This is an action instituted by the Government under section 3710, I.R.C., 26 U.S.C.A.Int.Rev.Code, § 3710, to collect from a trustee for benefit of creditors of the Howie Company, an insolvent Michigan corporation, certain unpaid excise taxes which had theretofore been assessed against the Howie Company. The District Court dismissed the complaint, and this appeal was prosecuted.

The facts are stipulated, and show that on June 2, 1939, the Howie Company delivered to one William G. Starr, as trustee for the benefit of creditors, a trust chattel mortgage, together with all of its assets. The appellee, successor trustee, was later given possession and control of the assets, liquidated them, and placed the proceeds, \$2,933.66, on deposit in a Detroit bank. On September 15, 1941, the Collector of Internal Revenue made demand in writing upon the appellee for payment of past due social security taxes amounting to \$1,336.84. Four of the assessment lists for the various items of taxes claimed by the Collector, aggregating \$386.11, had been received by him prior to the delivery of the trust mortgage. Three other items aggregating \$711.98 were received by the Collector subsequent to the delivery of the mortgage. On September 9, 1941, the total taxes due the City of Detroit, the County of Wayne, and the State of Michigan, amounted to \$3,858.45, and under sections 7.81, 7.91 and 7.44, Mich.Stat.Ann., and the charter of the City of Detroit, sections 1, 4a, 8 and 26, had become a lien upon the property of the taxpayer.

Section 3710, I.R.C., 26 U.S.C.A.Int.Rev.Code, § 3710, and other pertinent statutes are printed in the margin.¹

own person and estate to the United States in a sum equal to the value of the property or rights not so surrendered, but not exceeding the amount of the taxes (including penalties and interest) for the collection of which such levy has been made, together with costs and interest from the date of such levy."

Section 3670, I. R. C.

"If any person liable to pay any tax neglects or refuses to pay the same after demand, the amount (including any interest, penalty, additional amount, or addition to such tax, together with any costs



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

248
Social Security Administration

Re: Refer to:

705 E 41st Street
PO Box 1710
Sioux Falls SD 57117
January 10, 1986

Jerome T. Schiefen
RR 1 Box 149
Hudson, SD 57034

Dear Mr. Schiefen,

Your recent letter to the Attorney General's office has been forwarded to us to answer.

Social Security is a voluntary system in that no one is required to get a number. However, programs which use social security numbers for control purposes might not allow a person without a social security number to participate.

The Internal Revenue Service uses social security numbers as taxpayer identification numbers. P.L. 87-397 was passed on October 5, 1961 requiring each taxpayer to furnish an identifying number for tax reporting purposes. Because of this, employers must have the social security numbers of their workers to legally report their earnings. They could not continue to employ an individual for whom they could not legally report earnings.

A bank or lending institution is not governed by social security rules but I doubt very much if they would refuse a loan simply because the applicant had no social security number. However, a person with no social security number would have no taxable income (see paragraph above) and I am sure this fact would have a bearing on their decision.

An inheritance large enough to be taxable would require the recipient to have a social security number for IRS purposes. The person leaving the inheritance would not be required to have a social security number just for this purpose.

I hope this helps answer your question. If you need any further information, you may call us at 1-800-952-0100.

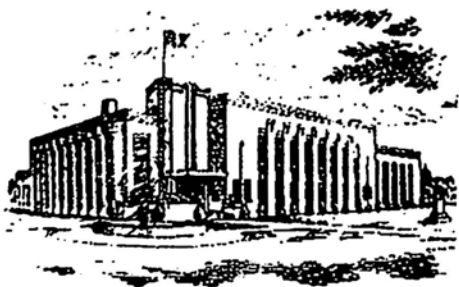
Sincerely,

Penny Payton
Claims Representative

I hereby certify that the above letter from the Department of Health & Human Services to Jerome T. Schiefen, #RR1, Box 149, Hudson, South Dakota 57034, dated January 10, 1986 is a true and correct copy of the original.

NOTARY

John Haller 2/25/86



STEVENSON COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

2009 0010975 PAGE 2 OF 2
STEVENSON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

December 14, 2009

Re: James and Lydia Shaver
Federal Notice of Tax Lien

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please be advised the Notice of Federal Tax Lien documents recorded in Stevens County with the Stevens County Auditor were not accompanied by a Tax Lien document and no such Tax Lien document has ever been recorded with Stevens County, to the best of my knowledge and belief. No supporting affidavits nor judicial orders nor other process documents are attached to the Notices of Federal Tax Liens submitted to Stevens County.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Nickel
Chief Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Signed and sworn to me this 17th day of December, 2009.



Notary Public in and for the State of Washington
My commission expires: 4-1-2012



☐ FAMILY LAW DIVISION
298 S. MAIN, SUITE 204
COLVILLE, WA 99114
(509) 684-7501 / FAX (509) 684-7581
TOLL FREE (888) 202-9193

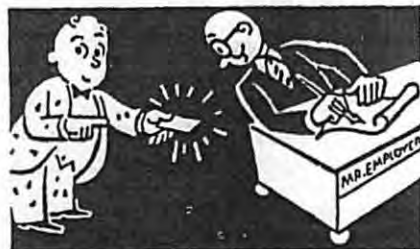
☒ CRIMINAL/CIVIL LAW DIVISION
215 S. OAK, ROOM #114
COLVILLE, WA 99114
(509) 684-7500 / FAX (509) 684-7589
TTY: (800) 833-6388



YOUR CARD shows the number of your social security account. It is necessary to identify the account as belonging to you, but it has no other purpose. The social security card should not be used for identification purposes.

MOST WORKERS now come under Federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance. This group includes members of the Armed Forces and most self-employed people. Also included, by agreement, are employees of nonprofit institutions, of State and local governments, and of foreign subsidiaries of United States business firms. The same provisions apply to workers and self-employed persons in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

WHEN YOU WORK on a job that is under social security, show your card to your employer.



Make sure your employer takes down your name and social security number exactly as they are shown on your card.

IF YOU ARE self-employed, show your name and number (exactly as on your card) on the social security report you file with your annual income tax return.

YOUR CARD is in two parts—the upper part, which is the card itself, and a stub.



SIGN YOUR NAME on both parts, on the line marked "Signature."

KEEP THE CARD itself in a card holder, or a tough envelope of some sort. Carry your card with you when you are looking for a job so you will be sure to have it to show to your new employer. When you are not carrying the card with you, keep it in a safe place with your other valuable possessions.

LEAVE THE STUB attached to this folder and put them away for safe-keeping. If you should lose the card, the stub will help you to get a duplicate. In case of your death it may be useful to your family in filing claim for survivors' insurance benefits. Tell your family about your social security card and let them know where you have put it.



IF YOU LOSE YOUR CARD show or mail the stub to the nearest social security district office and ask for a duplicate. You can get a duplicate without the stub but not as quickly.

IF YOU CHANGE YOUR NAME— by marriage or divorce, for example—write or visit the nearest social security district office and ask to have the records changed. You will get a new card with your new name and your old number.



DON'T ask for more than one number no matter where you work. If you should get it, your earnings would be credited to more than one account, and both you and your family might have trouble getting all the benefits that might be due. If you already have more than one account number, get in touch with the nearest social security district office and find out which number to use. Turn in the other card.

If this is the only reference to the fact that by applying for and having a Social Security Card & Number you are now subject to a federal income tax, whereby without the Card and Number you would have no income tax liability- then this is not **FULL DISCLOSURE!!!**

Write to your Congressman & send in a copy of this SS pamphlet and ask for a full accounting of YOUR SS account-ask how much \$\$ is in your personal account as is advertised by this SS publication.

ent or another adult and whether or not applicant is required to pay (by court order) child support, use—

- (a) Divorce decree.
- (b) Court order.
- (c) Separation order.
- (4) For dependent parent, affidavits establishing dependency.
- (5) Verify initial status (other than single) with following documentation:
 - (a) Marriage certificate.
 - (b) Divorce decree.
 - (c) Legal separation decree.
 - (d) Annulment decree.
 - (e) Civil action document (divorce pending).
 - (f) Death certificate (widowed).

2-10. Moral and administrative criteria

(See chapter 4, may be eligible for enlistment with or without waiver as indicated in each case.)

a. *Applicant interview.* Recruiter will interview applicant on any records of arrest, charges, juvenile court adjudications, traffic violations, probation periods, dismissed or pending charges or convictions, including those which have been expunged or sealed.

(1) If applicant claims none, processing may continue without a police records check.

(2) If applicant is subject to pending charge(s) that would not require a waiver if they were found guilty, ASVAB testing is authorized. If applicant is subject to pending charge(s) that would require a waiver if they were found guilty or on probation, parole or suspended sentence, all processing will be terminated. (See para 4-39).

(3) If applicant admits to an offense, or recruiter has reasons to suspect applicant may be concealing a record, start police records check procedures in b below. Processing may continue, if not otherwise prohibited by this regulation, but enlistment may not be accomplished until all police record checks have been completed.

(4) For minor traffic offenses, DD Form 369 (Police Record Check) is not required unless waiver is indicated by paragraph 4-6a (1).

(5) DD Form 369 is required for all other admitted offenses, regardless of disposition.

(6) Court dockets are required for any offenses requiring a moral waiver or any felony charge, regardless of disposition.

b. *Police clearance.* (Note: Criminal history information will be maintained with strict confidentiality.) Check with—

(1) Municipal, county, and State law enforcement officials. Police records check will indicate the name the applicant is requesting to be enlisted as; as well as name on birth certificate, maiden name, or any other name the applicant is known as. DD Form 369 will be completed in ink or by typewriter only.

(2) Municipal, county, and State law enforcement officials of community in which applicant is residing, working, or attending school at time of enlistment application.

(3) Municipal, county, and State law enforcement officials for each community where applicant alleges, or other sources reveal, the person was charged with law violation or act of delinquency.

(4) Municipal, county, and State law enforcement officials for each community where applicant or other sources reveal the person resided, was employed, or attended school during the 3 years prior to application for enlistment.

(5) Courts, probation departments, juvenile correctional facilities, Department of Motor Vehicle/License and parole officers concerned with any offenses alleged by applicant, or revealed by police records check or other sources to determine—

- (a) Disposition of charges.
- (b) Conditions on which sentences were suspended.
- (c) Inclusive date of probation, confinement or commitment, and parole.

(6) DD Form 369 is not required for traffic offenses unless a waiver is required. (exception: reckless driving, careless or imprudent driving)

tion obtained in police records check. Recruiter will provide self-addressed official mail envelopes to minimize work of police authorities. Telephonic police record checks are not authorized in place of submitting the DD Form 369 to proper authorities.

d. *Telephonic police records check.* To prevent lost enlistment because of delay in obtaining written police checks, commission officers, company commanders, recruiting first sergeants, or recruiting battalion operations personnel are authorized to make telephonic police records check on any type of offense.

(1) Telephonic police records check for moral waivers is not authorized.

(2) Field recruiters will not obtain telephonic police records check.

(3) Written report on DD Form 369 will be signed by person obtaining telephonic police records check. Enter name and position of person who gives information to the BN, date obtained, and telephone number in remarks section of DD Form 369.

e. *Delay of police reply.* If reply from police authorities is not received within 21 days, a copy of the DD Form 369 request will be forwarded to the BN whose area includes the city in question. BN commander will exert every effort to obtain police clearance and return results to requesting recruiting station. If efforts to obtain information fail, process allegation as self-admitted offense.

f. *Disposition of DD Form 369.* See appendix B. Do not, under any circumstances, forward DD Form 369 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a foreign government, or foreign police agencies.

g. *New police clearance.* If more than 60 days elapses between initial check with law enforcement agency and enlistment, new clearances will be obtained if new arrest or convictions are alleged or suspected. If police checks are older than 6 months, then new police checks are required for waiver processing, regardless of whether new offenses are suspected.

h. *Updating police records check.* For persons in the DEP, or MSO Delayed Status, police records check is required if new arrest or convictions are alleged or suspected since DEP or MSO Delayed Status enlistment.

i. *Police records check not required.* If law enforcement agency states, in writing, that it will not provide information or that a fee is required and copy of that statement is maintained in recruiting battalions, police records check will not be required. DD Form 369 will contain reference to that written statement. The form will be forwarded with enlistment packet. Update written documents used for references every 3 years.

j. *Military Locations.* Mail DD Form 369 to the provost marshal's office or other military law enforcement agency of the post, base or installation. Do not mail to a foreign law enforcement agency. Telephonic military police records check is authorized for waiver processing.

2-11. Social Security Account Number SSN

a. No person will be tested or processed for enlistment into the DEP, MSO Delayed Status, RA, or USAR without a SSN.

b. Each SSN must be verified by a SSN card (or retained portion), IRS Form W-2, high school transcript, or other document such as employment papers, DD Form 214 or official Government document that reflect a verified SSN. Number and name on documents used for verification must correspond to enlistment name and SSN on the DD Form 1966-series.

c. Provide applicants who have lost their SSN cards or have not been assigned a SSN with SS Form 5.

d. For those who do not have a SSN—

- (1) Verify applicant's age, citizenship, and identity.
- (2) Complete SS Form 5 and note on the form: "For enlistment in the U.S. Army."
- (3) Forward completed application to the proper Social Security Administration Office.

e. Telephonic verification is not authorized.

f. Commercially produced facsimiles of SSN cards are not authorized for SSN verification.

OUR CARD shows you have an insurance count with the U. S. Government, under the old-age, survivors and disability insurance system provided for in the Social Security Act.

OUR ACCOUNT is a record of the pay you receive which counts toward old-age, survivors and disability insurance benefits. The size of benefits will depend upon the amount of wages credited to your account.

MONTHLY BENEFITS may be paid to men and women at retirement age (65 for men, 62 for women) and to disabled workers at age 50. Also, the following family members may qualify for benefits:

- The wife or dependent husband if that person has reached retirement age,
- Children under 18,
- Disabled children, regardless of age, and
- The wife (any age) caring for such children.

THE WORKER DIES benefits may be paid to the widow or to the dependent widower at retirement age. Benefits are also payable to disabled children and to children under 18, and to their mother, regardless of her age. Benefits may be paid to the dependent parent of a worker if the parent has reached retirement age.

In addition, when an insured worker dies a lump-sum payment may be made to the widow (or widower), if there is no widow or widower, to the person who paid the funeral expenses.

For more information . . .



ASK ANY social security district office. If you don't know where to find a district office, ask your post office or look in the telephone directory. Any district office will—

- 1.—help you to check up on your social security account.
- 2.—explain your rights and duties, and the insurance benefits you and your family may receive.
- 3.—help you or your survivors to file claim for benefits when the time comes.
- 4.—help you protect your benefit rights if you become severely disabled and expect to be unable to work for a long period of time.

Do not notify the Social Security Administration when you change your address unless you are receiving old-age, survivors and disability insurance benefits.

SOCIAL SECURITY IS FAMILY PROTECTION

Form OAAAN-7000
(11-58)

GPO : 1955-O-490071

Your SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT CARD

WHAT it is

**WHAT you
do with it**

& WHY

DETACH THIS PORTION from the upper half of the card and keep it in a safe place. Your Name and Social Security Account Number appear on the other side. If you lose the upper portion take this lower part to any district office of the Social Security Administration, where a duplicate account number card will be issued to you immediately. Unless you present half of the card, you may have to wait several days for your duplicate.

LEAVE THIS STUD
ATTACHED TO FOLDER

TEAR OFF
THIS CARD

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

District
Director,

1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75242

Date: July 1, 1999

Herbert and Carolyn Hart
5317 Catamaran Drive
Plano, Texas 75093

EXH.	Page	of
Hart-1	1	2

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hart:

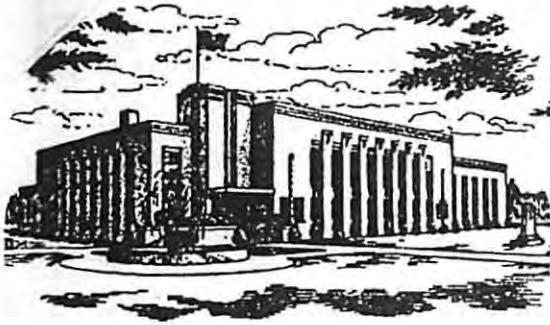
This is in response to your inquiries dated November 1, 1999, to Commissioner Charles O. Rossotti and the management staff of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Marilyn Polk of our Problem Resolution staff reviewed your inquiries. You requested the following documents:

1. A legal assessment document establishing a tax liability against you for periods 1994 and 1995. Form 330.
2. A bona fide tax lien document.

Regrettably, I am not able to provide you with the documents you request. You must make a valid request for these documents from the appropriate Disclosure Office. The request must be made to the office that has jurisdiction over where you filed the tax return. The address is Disclosure Office, IRS Austin Service Center, P. O. Box 2986, Stop 7000 AUSC, Austin, Texas 78767. In response to your request to the local office, you were furnished a list of items that were deficient in your previous Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Please refer to the list of information and resubmit your request to the office named above.

Regarding your request for the actual lien document as Ms. Polk explained, there is no such document other than the Notice of Federal Tax Lien. By definition, a lien is not a document, it is, "a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty ordinarily arising by operation of law." The lien arises at the time of assessment and continues in force until the liability (including additions to tax, interest and assessable penalties) is fully satisfied or becomes unenforceable by reason of lapse of time. Filing of the document, Form 668 (Y) (C), Notice of Federal Tax Lien establishes the Government's priority against other creditors who would generally not be aware of this liability unless the NFIL is filed.

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original, which is in my possession.
Herbert Charles Hart.



County of Stevens

State of Washington

Office of County Auditor

TIM GRAY, County Auditor

215 South Oak
Colville, Washington 99114
(509) 684-7511
Fax (509) 684-8310

December 31, 2009

2009 0011259 PAGE 2 OF 2
STEVENS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

RE: James and Lydia Shaver
Federal Notice of Tax Lien

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please be advised the Notice of Federal tax Lien documents recorded in Stevens County with the Stevens County Auditor were not accompanied by a Tax Lien document and no such tax Lien document has ever been recorded with Stevens County, to the best of my knowledge and belief. No supporting affidavits nor judicial orders nor other process documents are attached to the Notices of Federal Tax Liens submitted to Stevens County.

Sincerely,

Tim Gray
Stevens County Auditor

Signed and sworn before me this 31st day of December, 2009



Notary Public in and for the State of Washington
My commission expires: April 1, 2012



HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 89 (Feb. 14, 1917, ch. 64, 39 Stat. 919).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

§ 872. Extortion by officers or employees of the United States

Whoever, being an officer, or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or representing himself to be or assuming to act as such, under color or pretense of office or employment commits or attempts an act of extortion, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; but if the amount so extorted or demanded does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(As amended Oct., 1951, c. 655, § 24 (b), 65 Stat. 720.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 171 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 221, § 85, 35 Stat. 1104).

Words "or any department or agency" were inserted to eliminate any possible ambiguity as to scope of section. (See definitive section 6 of this title.)

The punishment provided by section 171 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., of fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both, was increased for offenses involving more than \$100 to conform to Congressional policy reflected in later Acts. See section 4047(a)(1) of title 26, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Internal Revenue Code, and the punishment provision following paragraph (10) of said subsection.

§ 873. Blackmail

Whoever, under a threat of informing, or as a consideration for not informing, against any violation of any law of the United States, demands or receives any money or other valuable thing, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based upon title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 250 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 145, 35 Stat. 1114).

Only minor changes were made in phraseology.

§ 874. Kickbacks from public works employment

Whoever, by force, intimidation, or threat of procuring dismissal from employment, or by any other manner whatsoever induces any person employed in the construction, prosecution, completion or repair of any public building, public work, or building or work financed in whole or in part by

loans or grants from the United States, to give up any part of the compensation to which he is entitled under his contract of employment, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on section 276b of title 40, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Public Buildings, Property, and Works (June 13, 1934, ch. 482, § 1, 48 Stat. 948).

Slight changes of phraseology were made.

§ 875. Interstate communications

(a) Whoever transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any demand or request for a ransom or reward for the release of any kidnapped person, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(b) Whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of another, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(c) Whoever transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of another, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(d) Whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any threat to injure the property or reputation of the addressee or of another or the reputation of a deceased person or any threat to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 408d (May 18, 1934, ch. 300, 48 Stat. 781; May 15, 1939, ch. 133, § 2, 53 Stat. 743).

Provisions as to district of trial were omitted as they were by sections 3237 and 3239 of this title.

Definition of "interstate commerce" was omitted in conformity with definitive section 19 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology and arrangement.

§ 876. Mailing threatening communications

Whoever knowingly deposits in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service or knowingly caus-

Herbert and Carolyn Hart

The 1994 taxes assessed in the amount of \$~~300,000~~ 00 and the 1995 taxes assessed in the amount of \$~~300,000~~ 00, are based on the information you provided when you filed the tax returns. If you have any additional questions, please contact Ms. Polk, Identification number 75-11625. She can be reached at 1100 Commerce Street, Mail Code 5030 DAL, Dallas, Texas 75242-1198 or by telephone at (214) 767-9592.

Sincerely,



Ladd Ellis Jr
District Director

cc: Dale Hart
Regional Commissioner

This is the letter I showed
my Prosecuting Atty. that he
felt enabled him to write the
letter for which I asked of him.
I later came back and had him
add the last sentence making it
even more powerful. The Auditor
letter soon followed.

I certify that there is a true and correct copy of the
original, which is in my possession.

Herbert Charles Hart

PUBLIC SERVANT'S QUESTIONNAIRE*

Public law 93-579 states in part: "The purpose of this Act is to provide certain safeguards for an individual against invasion of personal privacy by requiring Federal agencies.....to permit an individual to determine what records pertaining to him are collected, maintained, used, or disseminated by such agencies."

The following questions are based upon that act and are necessary in order that this individual may make a reasonable determination concerning divulgence of information to this agency.

1. Name of public servant: _____
2. Residence address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
3. Name of department of government, bureau, or agency by which public servant is employed. _____

Supervisor's name: _____

4. It's mailing address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

5. Will public servant uphold the Constitution of the United States? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. Did public servant furnish proof of identity?
Yes ☐ No ☐
7. What was the nature of the proof? I.D. No. _____
Badge No. _____
8. Will public servant furnish a copy of the law or regulation which authorizes this investigation?
Yes: ☐ No ☐
9. Will the public servant read aloud that portion of the law authorizing the questions he will ask?
Yes ☐ No ☐
10. Are the answers voluntary? ☐ or mandatory? ☐
11. Are the questions to be asked based upon a specific law or regulation? ☐ Or are they being used as a discovery process? ☐
12. What other uses may be made of this information?

13. What other agencies may have access to this information? _____

14. What will be the effect upon me if I should choose to not answer any part or all of these questions? _____

15. Name of person in government requesting that this investigation be made. _____

16. Is this investigation 'general'? ☐ or is it 'special'? ☐

Note: By 'general' is meant any kind of blanket investigation in which a number of persons are involved because of geography, type of business, sex, religion, schooling, income, etc. By 'special' is meant any investigation of an individual nature in which others are not involved.

17. Have you consulted, questioned, interviewed, or received information from any third party relative to this investigation? Yes ☐ No ☐
18. If yes, the identity of such third parties _____

19. Do you reasonably anticipate either a civil or criminal action to be initiated or pursued based upon any of the information which you seek? Yes ☐ No ☐
20. Is there a file of records, information, or correspondence relating to me maintained by this agency?
Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, which? _____
21. Is this agency using any information pertaining to me which was supplied to me by another agency or government source? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, which _____
22. Will the public servant guarantee that the information in these files will not be used by any other department other than the one by whom he is employed?
Yes ☐ No ☐

If any request for information relating to me is received from any person or agency, you must advise me in writing before releasing such information. Failure to do so may subject you to possible civil or criminal action as provided by the act.

AFFIRMATION BY PUBLIC SERVANT

I swear (or affirm) that the answers I have given to the foregoing questions are complete and correct in every particular _____

Must be signed in ink and the signature should be witnessed by two people. Citizen may administer an oath if he/she desires.

Witness _____

Witness _____

The PUBLIC SERVANTS QUESTIONNAIRE can be a most formidable tool at stopping government snoops, thugs, I.R.S.

AUDITORS AND OTHER NE'ER DO WELLS!!! When you are approached by these types on their nefarious missions to destroy you and you bring out the PSQ they will probably kick up as big a fuss as that which they think they may intimidate you. All you have to do is to look them in the eye and calmly say: **"I intend to follow the LAW as Congress passed it an if you are going to deal with me and mine YOU WILL TOO!."**

- 1) "NOW Spell your legal name for me." (as you start writing on your clipboard).
- 2) 2 Take a photograph of the Inquirer into your affairs.
- 3) I need to know who exactly you are. (make a Photocopy of their I.D) and
- 4) Will any of this information which you are seeking of me be violative of my God given, Constitutionally protected, 4th Amendment Rights, to be secure in my persons papers and effects.
- 5) Is it not true that any information I might give you is INTRINSICALLY TESTIMONIAL and that it might be used against me in a court of law.
- 6) And your Social Security No. is?????? Then fill in the PSQ.

Always have a PSQ on a clipboard hanging at your entrance.

position announcements

position announcements

Programmers

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Some people still think we're a branch of the Government. We're not. We're the banks' Bank.

At the San Francisco Fed, our Computer Services Group continues to be a model for the National Federal Reserve System. We are using 2 IBM System 370/158's running under MVS/MP. Our software installed includes IMS DB/DC, TSO CICS. Our branch data centers all run DOS/VS on IBM System 370/135's & 370/145's.

How can the San Francisco Fed impact your computer career? Since the Fed is where all the bank regulations begin, our positions will provide you with operating perspective and financial application exposure not available anywhere else.

Applications Analyst Programmer

You'll assume responsibility for design through implementation of small to medium scale automation projects. You should have 2+ years in systems development, working knowledge of OS, JCL, COBOL and IMS and good oral and written communication skills.

Systems Programmer/Database Analyst

You will work with application development teams performing database design and administrative functions. You should have 6+ years in data processing, with 3+ years as a database analyst, experience working with OS/MVS-SNA-IMS DB/DC software equipment. You should be aware of IMS/VS facilities productivity aids, programming languages, knowledge of performance, recoverability and security factors in database design.

If you recognize this opportunity for advancement in your career, we'll be pleased to receive your resume addressed to K. Campbell, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, P.O. Box 7702, San Francisco, CA 94120. An equal opportunity employer m/f/h.

**Federal
Reserve
Bank of
San Francisco**



**This "Private" 'for profit' corporation,
is for whom the I.R.S. works!!!**

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND REVENUE

REPLY TO:
ORDER OF DEEDS



515 O STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001
(202) 727-5374

C E R T I F I C A T E

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that as of this 10th day of May
19 96 there does not appear on record in the Recorder of Deeds
Division for the District of Columbia any U.S. Tax Liens against

- James Earl Shaver, Sr - 532-

- Lydia Lopez Shaver - 556-

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Recorder of Deeds Division for the District of
Columbia to be affixed this the 14th day of May, 1996

Henry M. Terrell
Recorder of Deeds, D.C.

By: L. J. [Signature]

This is a copy of the computer L.R.S. Lien list kept by my county Auditor. For purposes of illustration, during your presentation to your county officials, you will need a page or two of this list to hold up, or show your county officials. You probably won't need the entire county list unless you are going to use it for recruitment purposes. The county may want to charge you excessively for this list. You can display a page or two of this list and tell them it represents erroneous LIEN filings. Get the number of recordings for the last 10 years. What % of your county is affected by this?

1	PATRIEN	CURRENT	888	10/18	10/18	10/18
2	15.12.45					
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STAVES COUNTY
Lidus by Grantor
1, 1985 - Oct 26, 1998

WILL - NO 74715 SECURED FIDUCIARY

PAGE 1
10/26/1998

						Date	
						Total Released	
000070 000	7/31/1996	1:01	7/19/1996	22,715.00	22,715.00	0000000000919612852	✓
008083 000	7/31/1996	1:01	7/19/1996	10,584.34	10,584.34	0000000000919612852	✓
001818 000	10/31/1996	2:42	10/24/1996	31,762.38	31,762.38	0000000000919617800	✓
0012653 000	12/10/1997	11:28	12/01/1997	7,585.28	7,585.28	3/11/1998 919747392	✓
002473 000	4/05/1989	11:13	3/29/1989	2,774.75	2,774.75	0000000000918904785	✓
0001594 000	3/11/1987	10:33	2/26/1987	4,963.62	4,963.62	4/26/1996 000000087003441 2923	
0004495 000	6/24/1987	11:43	6/18/1987	6,988.61	6,988.61	000000087011845 2923	
0007812 000	7/15/1992	4:15	7/05/1992	4,205.16	4,205.16	4/26/1996 0000000000919216111	
0007813 000	7/15/1992	4:15	7/05/1992	6,349.15	6,349.15	0000000000915215137	
0004312 000	6/18/1987	12:08	6/10/1987	3,695.26	3,695.26	3/20/1990 000000087011128 2923	
0002813 000	5/02/1988	11:26	4/20/1988	3,304.94	3,304.94	3/20/1990 0000000000918804296	
0004312 000	6/18/1987	12:08	6/10/1987	3,695.26	3,695.26	3/20/1990 000000087011128 2923	
0002813 000	5/02/1988	11:26	4/20/1988	3,304.94	3,304.94	3/20/1990 0000000000918804296	
0007341 000	7/12/1996	4:25	6/28/1996	3,484.59	3,484.59	5/20/1997 0000000000919611930	✓
0008643 000	8/14/1996	3:55	8/02/1996	14,575.60	14,575.60	0000000000919613639	✓
0007341 000	7/12/1996	4:25	6/28/1996	3,484.59	3,484.59	5/20/1997 0000000000919611930	
0008643 000	8/14/1996	3:55	8/02/1996	14,575.60	14,575.60	0000000000919613639	
0002622 000	4/12/1989	11:06	3/31/1989	62,732.94	62,732.94	0000000000918905039	✓

WHEN THE I.R.S. AGENT(S)/OFFICER(S) SHOW UP AT YOUR DOOR.

Meet them POLITELY but **FIRMLY** AND MAKE SURE YOU ARE LEADING THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN YOU. **REMEMBER:**

These people operate on making you FEAR them. Don't allow it!!

E—alse

E vidence

REVERSE the INTIMIDATION!!!

A ppearing

R eal

They will probaby open with something such as:

Flashing a badge-and/or saying something like:

“We’re here to talk to you about you about your income tax liability.”

Now you can and must take charge!! YR=Your Response.

YR. Well gentlemen- if you are who you claim to be, you can, and will show me your **POCKET COMMISSIONS. If they refuse: take out your cell phone and call 911 for the Sheriff!!! Tell the dispatcher you have some suspicious people posing as IRS personnel that you want checked out.**

Always, Always, Always be pre-prepared with a Clipboard, (with Pen) at every entrance to your house-even the garage door in case its open when they confront you. On these clipboards have a Public Servants Questionnaire (PSQ). “Now gentlemen, I intend to follow the law as Congress Passed it and YOU WILL TOO.” You are familiar with public

law 93-579 of course. And start filling it in the PSQ. Ask them to show you their Social Security Card(s) and Drivers Licenses. When they refuse you can tell them THAT THIS INTERVIEW IS ENDED. Any further communication must be in writing and make sure you don't violate the postal laws for SECURITIES FRAUD Shakedown by using the U.S. Mails,-- Postal Laws and Title 15 have heavy, heavy negative consequences for those violations, good day gentlemen!!! ,

NOW WALK AWAY!!! DON'T ENGAGE THEM IN ANY FURTHER CONVERSATION OR TRY TO SHOW THEM HOW SMART YOU ARE.

UNTIL YOU KNOW EXACTLY WHAT TO DO OR SAY YOU ARE SETTING YOURSELF UP FOR A FALL. THEIR USUAL PROCEDURE IS TO GO TO YOUR BANK WHICH IS A TOOL FOR THEM. They serve the bank with a NOTICE OF FEDERAL TAX LIEN against your savings. The bank treats it as a NOTICE OF INTEREST-holds your savings for 21 days AND TURNS IT OVER TO THE I.R.S.. Taxpayers bank records can legally be obtained by an Internal Revenue Summons even though the IRS may have no probable cause to believe that taxes are owed. So rules a U.S. Court of Appeals. The Court held that production of the bank records does not violate a taxpayers Fifth Amendment right to be free from compulsory self incrimination since it compels no testimony from him.

NOW DO YOU SEE WHY YOUR FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES ARE NOT SAFE IN A BANK. You can probably figure out how to have a bank account to cash your payroll checks and pay your bills with cash or Cashiers checks, or money orders. Don't make yourself vulnerable by keeping anything in a bank or credit union you are not willing to lose.

If you are forced to see your payroll checks go to direct deposit pull the amount out the day, or day after it goes in. Or be vulnerable!!!

Remember: they have never been told that they are NOT collecting TAXES-that what they collect goes on their books as GIFTS: They most likely think they are working for the government, when in fact are mere collection agents of the PRIVATE CORPORATION OF THE I.R.S. collecting for the PRIVATE CORPORATION misnamed the FEDERAL RESERVE.



WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE



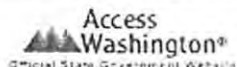
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RCWs > Title 40 > Chapter 40.16 > Section 40.16.030

40.16.020 << 40.16.030 >> End of Chapter

RCW 40.16.030**Offering false instrument for filing or record.**

Every person who shall knowingly procure or offer any false or forged instrument to be filed, registered, or recorded in any public office, which instrument, if genuine, might be filed, registered or recorded in such office under any law of this state or of the United States, is guilty of a class C felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by both.

[2003 c 53 § 216; 1992 c 7 § 36; 1909 c 249 § 97; RRS § 2349.]

Notes:**Intent -- Effective date -- 2003 c 53:** See notes following RCW 2.48.180.

Chapter 60.68 RCW UNIFORM FEDERAL LIEN REGISTRATION ACT

(Formerly: Lien for internal revenue taxes)

Sections	
60.68.005	Application of chapter
60.68.015	Notice of federal liens
60.68.025	Certification of federal liens
60.68.035	Fees for recording or filing federal liens
60.68.045	Tax lien index—Duties of county auditor
60.68.900	Uniform application of chapter
60.68.901	Short title
60.68.902	Effective date—1988 c 73.

RCW 60.68.005 Application of chapter. This chapter applies only to federal tax liens and to other federal liens, notices of which under any act of congress or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto are required or permitted to be recorded in the same manner as notices of federal tax liens. [1988 c 73 § 1.]

RCW 60.68.015 Notice of federal liens. (1) Notices of liens, certificates, and other notices affecting federal tax liens or other federal liens must be recorded for record in accordance with this chapter.

(2) Notices of liens upon real property for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the real property subject to the liens is situated.

(3) Notices of federal liens upon personal property, whether tangible or intangible, for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens shall be recorded or filed as follows:

- With the department of licensing if the person against whose interest the lien applies is a corporation or a partnership, as defined under federal internal revenue laws, whose principal executive office is in Washington;
- In all other cases, with the recorder of the county where the person against whose interest the lien applies resides at the time of recording of the notice of lien. [1988 c 73 § 2.]

RCW 60.68.025 Certification of federal liens. Certification of notices of liens, certificates, or other notices affecting federal liens by the United States secretary of the treasury or the secretary's delegate, or by an official or agent of the United States responsible for recording or certifying of notice of any other lien, entitles those liens to be recorded and no other attestation, certification, or acknowledgement is necessary. [1988 c 73 § 3.]

RCW 60.68.035 Fees for recording or filing federal liens. (1) The fee for recording a lien on personal property or real estate with the county auditor shall be as set forth in RCW 36.18.010.

(2) The fee for filing liens of personal property with the department of licensing of the state of Washington shall be as determined by the department.

(3) The recording officer shall bill the district directors of the internal revenue service or other appropriate federal officials on a monthly basis for fees for documents filed for record by them. [1988 c 73 § 4.]

RCW 60.68.045 Tax lien index—Duties of county auditor. When a notice of such tax lien is recorded, the county auditor shall forthwith enter it in an alphabetical tax lien index to be provided by the board of county commissioners showing on one line the name and residence of the taxpayer named in the notice, the collector's serial number of the notice, the date and hour of recording, and the amount of tax and penalty assessed. [1988 c 73 § 5.]

RCW 60.68.900 Uniform application of chapter. This chapter shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this chapter among states enacting it. [1988 c 73 § 6.]

RCW 60.68.901 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the uniform federal lien registration act. [1988 c 73 § 7.]

RCW 60.68.902 Effective date—1988 c 73. This chapter shall take effect July 1, 1988. [1988 c 73 § 10.]

The County Recorder/Auditor/Controller is being directed by State Statute to Perjure the County Record by entering a mere "NOTICE" in an actual "LIEN" index.

This methodology of filing "COUNTERFEITS" into existence what is then treated as an actual "LIEN" by the I.R.S., any of those in on a "Division of the Spoils" (The Crime Network) and even those who innocently step into this well-hidden Scam.

The States are culpable for lawsuit when they direct the County to commit crimes for the I.R.S. or anyone else. But the liability to the Counties will bankrupt them when the County Inhabitants get "Retribution" for the damages done to them and their Families

(Excluded)

This is the securities fraud

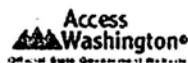


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RCWs > Title 60 > Chapter 60.68 > Section 60.68.045

60.68.035 << 60.68.045 >> 60.68.900

RCW 60.68.045

Tax lien index — Duties of county auditor — Uniform commercial code filing system — Department of licensing.

(1) When a notice of a tax lien is recorded under RCW 60.68.015(2), the county auditor shall forthwith enter it in the general index showing the name and residence of the taxpayer named in the notice, the collector's serial number of the notice, the date and hour of recording, and the amount of tax and penalty assessed. The auditor shall have the ability to produce a separate tax lien index listing.

(2) When a notice of a tax lien is filed under RCW 60.68.015(3), the department of licensing shall enter it in the uniform commercial code filing system showing the name and address of the taxpayer as the debtor, and the internal revenue service as a secured party, and include the collector's serial number of the notice, the date and hour of filing, and the amount of tax and penalty assessed.

[1999 c 233 § 7; 1992 c 133 § 3; 1988 c 73 § 5.]

Notes:

Effective date — 1999 c 233: See note following RCW 4.28.320.

The underlined part 1 above opens up the chance to pass a "County Ordinance" for a:

1. Federal Notice of Tax Lien Index
2. Federal Tax LIENS index.
3. Federal Notice of Tax LEVY Index
4. Federal Tax LEVY index, and
5. Federal indexes and Non-Federal indexes of the same.

This could put specificity into the code and cripple the Securities Fraud Scam if managed correctly.

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USC TITLE 18 SEC. 3

Whoever, knowing that an offence against the United States has been committed receives, confronts or assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial or punishment, is an accessory after the fact. If the principal is punishable by death, the accessory shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

(Misprison of Felony)

USC TITLE 18 SEC. 4

Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by the courts of the United States, and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in the military authority under the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years or both.

USC TITLE 18 SEC. 2381

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies War against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death.

USC TITLE 18 SEC. 2382

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, is guilty of Misprison of Treason and shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

USC TITLE 18 SEC. 2383

Whoever, engages in rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or gives aid and comfort thereto, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

USC TITLE 18 SEC. 2384

If two or more persons in any State or Territory, conspires to overthrow, put down, or destroy by force the Government of the United States, or delay the execution of any law of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than \$20,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years or both.

Your Steering Committee is making its presentation of Felony to your County Officials as a requirement of law. You cannot be deemed to be outside the law ("Terrorists" or even "bothersome") when you are following the above highlighted United States Code!!!

Use this
18 U.S.C. § 4
as the reason
for your
meeting with
your County
Officials

You are
REPORTING
a FELONY
- RIME AS
REQUIRED
BY LAW

is a crime
in the United States
and is a crime
under the laws
of the United States

You are there
to inform
them and give
them the
opportunity
to correct their
actions or
remove them
from office

EXHIBIT A-1

COPY OF
ORIGINAL FILED

MAR 30 1993

Director of Records
& Elections

IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER

STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF KING

DATE: 03/26/1993

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL SHERIFF(S). ACROSS AMERICA:

My name is James E. (Jim) Shaver, Sr. I proudly carried a badge for 32 years as a Seattle Firefighter working West Seattle, the waterfront and South Park. I retired (LEOFF I) in December 1991. I have recently become aware of a crime of such magnitude that it has affected the lives of most Americans for the last 59 years and has directly involved all of the Sheriffs, in every County Sheriffs Department throughout the country. There has been a monumental, extremely clever, and well hidden fraud perpetrated, on the American people and the County Sheriff(s), by the Internal Revenue Service (I.R.S.), which puts every Sheriff in each County throughout the United States of America in personal jeopardy every time that that Sheriff goes out and enforces an (I.R.S.) Levy which is based upon:

1. A "Notice of Tax Lien" filed at the County Recorders Office in an alphabetical Index of Tax Liens.
2. A State Statute (in Washington State that is R.C.W. 60.68) that is void and of no effect because it contains the written evidence of the fraud. (Remember fraud vitiates (makes void and of no effect) all transactions into which it enters).
3. A levy which arises out of a missing lien instrument. Understand that a "Notice of Lien" is NOT a Lien.
4. A Lien instrument which fails to contain the necessary elements which are required to create a valid Lien in Commerce.
5. A Levy that fails to contain the actual Lien itself. Remember if you have no valid lien you cannot have a valid/lawful levy.

The I.R.S., "being the cowards that they are, always get somebody else to do their dirty work for them and incur their liability. In the process of execution of Levy enforcement they turn to the Sheriff(s) and involve the Sheriff into joining them in the commission of the crime by fraud by inducement and by execution on the defective Levy.

Now take a close look at what the State Statute says and does. RCW 60.68.045, entitled as the Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act (formerly Lien for Internal Revenue Taxes-copy attached) which I understand goes back 59 years to when it was enacted in 1934, orders the County Recorder to perjure the county record by recording a mere "NOTICE OF TAX LIEN" in an alphabetical Tax Lien Index.

Entering a "Notice" of Lien in an alphabetical tax lien index doesn't make that "Notice of Lien", a "Lien", any more than entering a 4 year old child in an index of seasoned Police veterans makes the 4 year old child a seasoned Police veteran. And the fraud is monumental because for 59 years the IRS has been seizing the assets of Americans with no lawful Lien and has been inducing and intimidating the badge holding, oath [contract] (to uphold the Constitution against all enemies foreign and domestic) taking Sheriff an unknowing accessory. The I.R.S. gets the money and the Sheriff gets the personal liability, endangerment from a defrauded/levied family, scorn from the neighborhood that at least partially understands that a theft is occurring, and the shaft from the I.R.S.. This becomes evident when the Sheriff expects full scale legal backing from the I.R.S. after a victimized family commercially liens the Sheriff(s) for his and his marital community's personal assets for participating in the theft and the I.R.S. says to the County expecting legal backup, Ha... you volunteered. I know that you Sheriff(s) don't enjoy being played for fools and patsies anymore than I do, and if I were in your position, the next time an I.R.S. agent directed you to help him/her enforce a so-called "Tax Levy" without a valid Lien, I would slap him/her in cuffs and arrest them for attempting to implicate you in the commission of a crime.

You recognize a valid commercial Lien, WHICH INCLUDES VALID TAX LIENS, by understanding that a valid tax Lien is required to contain these necessary elements:

1. The lien instrument must evidently/patently/obviously be a LIEN preferably by being formally and clearly titled "LIEN", "CLAIM OF LIEN", "DECLARATION OF LIEN", or "AFFIDAVIT OF OBLIGATION and MANDATORILY by its exhaustive commercial content (full disclosure) as follows in parts (2), (3), and (4).

is the Sheriff(s) responsibility and duty to recognize the SCAM and stop the fraud.

Please understand Sheriff(s), that you are NOT required to obey the "directives" of ANY organization, governmental or otherwise, that is criminal in its basic behavior. In fact, where American citizens are required under threat of fines and jail time if he/she does not report criminal behavior (Misprision of Felony), the Sheriff has the greater responsibility and duty to arrest the I.R.S. agent who would drag the Sheriff(s) into the commission of a crime against those American citizens (We The People) who have hired those Sheriff(s) to protect their rights.

You may be more inclined, even happy, to put these I.R.S. criminal bums into the crowbar motel (prisons) where they belong. Happy hunting fellow badge holders...Go get them.

Since you are probably wondering how to maintain your Counties tax base that pays your salaries...I.R.S. agents don't collect much, if anything, in the way of taxes. That however, is another closely related subject which I can cover at a later date if you are interested. The support of your department comes from duties, imposts, tariffs, excises, gasoline and real estate taxes. Federal Revenue sharing, mostly, only brings bureaucratic constraints, regulations and dictates from the far distant "Malfunction Junction" (Washington, D.C.) and eliminates the local control of the police powers which Constitutionally reside in the "LOCAL-COUNTY SHERIFF". For further enlightenment read "Anderson On Sheriffs".

If you check out the Notice 609 that is usually provided with your 1040 Form entitled Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice you will discover that the I.R.S. may give the information which you provide on your 1040 to foreign governments because of tax treaties they have with the United States. That clearly indicates to me that local control of the County's police power has suffered some bizarre and grotesque changes. I started to realize why, when I discovered that we have had a tax treaty with the Soviet Union since June 20, 1973 (copy enclosed). Which foreign government is impacting the policies of your department? Is your conscience having trouble following some of the policies that direct your actions against your fellow American citizens? Check it out.

A law enforcement officer will lose his bond if he oppresses a citizen to the point of civil rebellion when that citizen attempts to peaceably obtain a redress of grievances (U. S. Constitutional-First Article-Bill of Rights).

When a State, by and through its officials and agents deprives a citizen of all his remedies by the due process of law and deprives said citizen of the equal protection of the law, the State commits an act of "Mixed War" against the citizen. The citizen has the right to recognize this act, on the part of the State by the publication of a "Solemn Recognition of Mixed War". The Sheriff is the Chief Executive of the County, superior to the Governor, the President of the U.S. and superior to the Internal Revenue Service so far as County matters are concerned. This writing has the same force as the Declaration of Independence. It invokes the citizen's U. S. Constitutional 9th and 10th Amendment guarantees of the right to create an effective remedy where otherwise none exists. Such a remedy is the valid commercial Lien.

Stop the fraud. For example, every Commercial Search Warrant must have attached to it a commercial Affidavit which is known by the name of "probable cause". This gives the commercial grounds for seizing/levying on the property owner indicated on the warrant. A Search Warrant lacking a commercial Affidavit of probable cause is known as a letter of Marque and Reprisal and is an Instrument of Martial Law or Mixed War, NOT a Judicial Process. Also, a warrant must be specific as to the person or place being searched and the things being seized, so a search warrant cannot contain an indefinite range by any wording meaning "et cetera", or "etc." It is also the Sheriff's responsibility to trace the path of all materials seized by Warrant to guarantee that they do not simply become divided up as the spoils of war.

A solemn recognition of "Mixed War" is an instrument which contains a criminal complaint that includes an Affidavit of Information,On or about....."date"....., "did unlawfully"....., "committed as follows"..... and sworn declaration that the State has denied the party all civilized remedies for his/her problem. The universal format for writing a Solemn Recognition of Mixed War, is the well known example of such an instrument known as the Declaration of Independence.

The I.R.S. collection process is commercially legitimate. The I.R.S. assessment process is a commercial fraud because it is not supported by commercial Affidavits of Obligation (Liens).

American citizens, wronged by employers, municipalities, County Recorders Offices, County governments, State governments, Federal Judges, Legislators and Sheriff(s) enforcing and implementing fraudulent I.R.S. levies, are fair game for commercial Liens and all of the losses that go with them.

I don't like to see my fellow badge holders get hurt...which is the reason for sharing the information in this letter.

For further information please write to me at the mailing address below.

Yours for a better America,

Sincerely,

James E. Shaver, Sr.

Mailing address:

~~James E. (Jim) Shaver, Sr.~~

~~c/o 1412 South West 102nd Street #172~~

~~Seattle, Washington 98146~~

~~Phone: (206) 244-7359~~

New Mailing Location

James-Earl, Sr.: Shaver

P.O. Box #1

Kettle Falls, ID 83841

Washington State (Not Notarized)
WA

STATE OF WASHINGTON)

COUNTY OF KING)

SS

Subscribed and attested to before me this 21st day of March
~~February~~, 1993. NOTARY PUBLIC, in and for the STATE of

WASHINGTON, residing

at

Seattle

EXPIRES:

1-3-96

MY

APPOINTMENT



LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



CARL T. WATANABE
REGISTRAR OF CONVEYANCES

TELEPHONE (808) 587-0120

FAX (808) 587-0136

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES

P. O. BOX 2857
HONOLULU HAWAII 96803

February 21, 2003

Mr. Joe Conti
P. O. Box 557
Captain Cook, HI 96704

Re: Internal Revenue Notice of Tax Lien

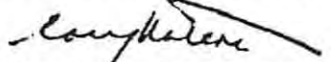
Dear Mr. Conti:

A change was implemented to our grantor and grantee indices to reflect the document class code for State and Federal Tax Liens as Notice of Liens (NL) rather than Tax Liens (TL) effective March 2, 2002. This change was made to indices dating back to 1976 on our new Bureau of Conveyances Information System (BCIS).

We were not able to update the indices on microfiche from 1976 to February 29, 2002 which still reflects the old class code of Tax Lien.

Should you have further questions, please feel free to contact me at (808) 587-0120.

Sincerely yours,


Carl T. Watanabe,
Registrar

6th Victory

Cc: Susan Okamoto

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury

Examiner:

Henry Dong

Date: **OCT 20 2004**

Examiner's Employee Identification Number:

91-07073

Contact Telephone Number:

206-220-5073

Fax Number:

206-220-6840

Mr. James E Shaver
1312 Pingston Creek Road
Kettle Falls, WA 98141

Dear Mr. Shaver:

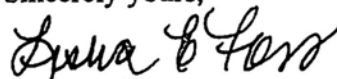
We have reviewed materials regarding your participation in tax avoidance transactions. Based on the information provided, we are discontinuing the review at this time with respect to possible action under Internal Revenue Code sections 6694, 6695, 6700, 6701, 7402, 7407 and 7408 as they relate to these transactions. This letter should not be considered to mean that the Internal Revenue Service has approved the tax avoidance transactions; rather, it is a notice that our action under the above code sections has been discontinued.

Our review of the transaction does not constitute an examination of your income tax returns. We may examine your income tax returns for correct determination of any income tax liability.

Please contact me if you have any questions you would like to discuss.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



Liska E Foss

ATAT Group manager

PUERTO RICAN LOGO



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Notice 609

(Revised July 2002)

Privacy Act Notice

Mandatory

The Privacy Act of 1974 says that when we ask you for information, we must first tell you our legal right to ask for the information, why we are asking for it, and how it will be used. We must also tell you what could happen if you do not provide it and whether or not you must respond under the law.

This notice applies to tax returns and any papers filed with them. It also applies to any questions we need to ask you so we can complete, correct, or process your return; figure your tax; and collect tax, interest, or penalties.

Our legal right to ask for information is found in Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011, and 6012(a) and their regulations. They say that you must file a return or statement with us for any tax you are liable for. Your response is mandatory under these sections.

Code section 6109 and its regulations say that you must show your social security number or individual taxpayer identification number on what you file. You must also fill in all parts of the tax form that apply to you. This is so we know who you are and can process your return and papers. You do not have to check the boxes for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

We ask for tax return information to carry out the U.S. tax laws. We need it to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

We may give the information to the Department of Justice and to other Federal agencies, as provided by law. We may also give it to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths or possessions to carry out their tax laws. And we may give it to certain foreign governments under tax treaties they have with the United States. We may also disclose this information

Cat. No. 45983A

to Federal, state, or local agencies that investigate or respond to acts or threats of terrorism or participate in intelligence or counterintelligence activities concerning terrorism.

If you do not file a return, do not give us the information we ask for, or provide fraudulent information, the law says that we may have to charge you penalties and, in certain cases, subject you to criminal prosecution. We may also have to disallow the exemptions, exclusions, credits, deductions, or adjustment shown on your tax return. This could make your tax higher or delay any refund. Interest may also be charged.

Please keep this notice with your records. You may want to refer to it if we ask you for other information. If you have questions about the rules for filing and giving information, please call or visit any Internal Revenue Service office.

What other information?

Too nebulous!

The I.R.S. Law
The I.R.S. only presents
the "INTERPRETATION" of:
Tax Laws enacted by Congress
Treasury Regulations
Court Decisions
See I.R.S. Publication 17

Miranda Warning

So with which "FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS" have we Tax
Treaties that access information about Your Family
which YOU VOLUNTEERED to the I.R.S. when you filed?
See I.R.S. Publication 901.

This is an act of Treason against YOUR Family
and the government of this Nation!!!
When the Foreign Military Occupation of this country becomes
evident, these Occupiers will be using pre-prepared Personality
Profiles developed from your I.R.S. filings and your Bank account(s)
in order to separate the Freedom-Fighters from the Compliant Slaves!!!

Notice 609

(Rev. July 2002) U.S. Government Printing Office: 2002-75



Printed on recycled paper

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 89 (Feb. 14, 1917, ch. 64, 39 Stat. 919).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

§ 872. Extortion by officers or employees of the United States

Whoever, being an officer, or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or representing himself to be or assuming to act as such, under color or pretense of office or employment commits or attempts an act of extortion, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; but if the amount so extorted or demanded does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(As amended Oct. 31, 1951, c. 655, § 24(b), 65 Stat. 720.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 171 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 221, § 85, 35 Stat. 1104).

Words "or any department or agency" were inserted to eliminate any possible ambiguity as to scope of section. (See definitive section 6 of this title.)

The punishment provided by section 171 of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., of fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both, was increased for offenses involving more than \$100 to conform to Congressional policy reflected in later Acts. See section 4047(e)(1) of title 26, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Internal Revenue Code, and the punishment provision following paragraph (10) of said subsection.

§ 873. Blackmail

Whoever, under a threat of informing, or as a consideration for not informing, against any violation of any law of the United States, demands or receives any money or other valuable thing, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based upon title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 250 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 145, 35 Stat. 1114).

Only minor changes were made in phraseology.

§ 874. Kickbacks from public works employees

Whoever, by force, intimidation, or threat of procuring dismissal from employment, or by any other manner whatsoever induces any person employed in the construction, prosecution, completion or repair of any public building, public work, or building or work financed in whole or in part by

loans or grants from the United States, to give up any part of the compensation to which he is entitled under his contract of employment, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on section 276b of title 40, U.S.C., 1940 ed., Public Buildings, Property, and Works (June 13, 1934, ch. 482, § 1, 48 Stat. 948).

Slight changes of phraseology were made.

§ 875. Interstate communications

(a) Whoever transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any demand or request for a ransom or reward for the release of any kidnapped person, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(b) Whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of another, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(c) Whoever transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of another, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(d) Whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any threat to injure the property or reputation of the addressee or of another or the reputation of a deceased person or any threat to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 408d (May 16, 1934, ch. 300, 48 Stat. 781; May 15, 1939, ch. 133, § 2, 53 Stat. 743).

Provisions as to district of trial were omitted as covered by sections 3237 and 3239 of this title.

Definition of "interstate commerce" was omitted in conformity with definitive section 10 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology and arrangement.

§ 876. Mailing threatening communications

Whoever knowingly deposits in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service or knowingly caus-

Where is (a) ??? (a) is what empowers (b). (a) Clearly shows who is and is not liable for this shakedown.

This is clearly **FRAUD BY OMISSION!!!**

Excerpts from the Internal Revenue Code

Sec. 6331. LEVY AND DISTRAINT.

(b) **Seizure and Sale of Property.**—The term "levy" as used in this title includes the power of distraint and seizure by any means. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), a levy shall extend only to property possessed and obligations existing at the time thereof. In any case in which the Secretary may levy upon property or rights to property, he may seize and sell such property or rights to property (whether real or personal, tangible or intangible).

(c) **Successive Seizures.**—Whenever any property or right to property upon which levy has been made by virtue of subsection (a) is not sufficient to satisfy the claim of the United States for which levy is made, the Secretary may, thereafter, and as often as may be necessary, proceed to levy in like manner upon any other property liable to levy of the person against whom such claim exists, until the amount due from him, together with all expenses, is fully paid.

(e) **Continuing Levy on Salary and Wages.**—The effect of a levy on salary or wages payable to or received by a taxpayer shall be continuous from the date such levy is first made until such levy is released under Section 6343.

Sec. 6332. SURRENDER OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO LEVY.

(a) **Requirement.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person in possession of or obligated with respect to property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made shall, upon demand of the Secretary, surrender such property or rights (or discharge such obligation) to the Secretary, except such part of the property or rights as is, at the time of such demand, subject to an attachment or execution under any judicial process.

(d) **Enforcement of Levy.**

(1) **Extent of personal liability.**—Any person who fails or refuses to surrender any property or rights to property, subject to levy, upon demand by the Secretary, shall be liable to his own person and estate to the United States in a sum equal to the value of the property or rights not so surrendered, but not exceeding the amount of taxes for the collection of which such levy has been made, together with costs and interest on such sum at the underpayment rate established under section 6621 from the date of such levy (or, in the case of a levy described in section 6331 (4)(3), from the date such person would otherwise have been obligated to pay over such amounts to the taxpayer). Any amount (other than costs) recovered under this paragraph shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(2) **Penalty for violation.**—In addition to the personal liability imposed by paragraph (1), if any person required to surrender property or rights to property fails or refuses to surrender such property or rights to property without reasonable cause, such person shall be liable for a penalty equal to 50 percent of the amount recoverable under paragraph (1). No part of such penalty shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(e) **Effect of honoring levy.**—Any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made shall, upon demand by the Secretary, surrender such property or rights to property (or discharge such obligation) to the Secretary (or who pays a liability under subsection (d)(1)), shall be discharged from any obligation or liability of the delinquent taxpayer and any other person with respect to such property or rights to property arising from such surrender or payment.

Sec. 6333. PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.

If a levy has been made or is about to be made on any property, or right to property, any person having custody or control of any books or records, containing evidence or statements relating to the property or right to property subject to levy, shall, upon demand of the Secretary, exhibit such books or records to the Secretary.

Sec. 6334. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM LEVY.

(a) **Enumeration.**—There shall be exempt from levy

(4) **Unemployment benefits.**—Any amount payable to an individual with respect to his unemployment (including any portion thereof payable with respect to dependents) under an unemployment compensation law of the United States, any State, or the District of Columbia or of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(5) **Certain annuity and pension payments.**—Annuity or pension payments under the Railroad Retirement Act, benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, special pension payments received by a person whose name has been entered on the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor roll 8 U.S.C. 563, and annuities based on retired or retainer pay under chapter 73 of title 10 of the United States Code.

(7) **Workman's compensation.**—Any amount payable to an individual as workman's compensation (including any portion thereof payable with respect to dependents) under a workman's compensation law of the United States, any State, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(8) **Judgments for support of minor children.**—If the taxpayer is required by judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, entered prior to the date of levy, to contribute to the support of his minor children, so much of his salary, wages, or other income as is necessary to comply with such judgment.

(9) **Minimum exemption for wages, salary and other income.**—Any amount payable to or received by an individual as wages or salary for personal services, as income derived from other sources, during any period, to the extent that the amount of such amounts payable to or received by him during such period does not exceed the applicable exempt amount determined under subsection (d).

(10) **Certain service-connected disability payments.**—Any amount payable to an individual as a service-connected (within the meaning of section 101(16) of title 38, United States Code) disability benefit under—
(A) subsections II, III, IV, V, or VI of chapter 11 of such title 38, or
(B) Chapters 21, 23, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, or 39 of such title 38.

(11) **Certain public assistance payments.**—Any amount payable to an individual as a recipient of public assistance under—
(A) title IV of the XVI (relating to supplemental security income for the aged,

blind, and disabled) of the Social Security Act, or

(B) State or local government public assistance or public welfare programs for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.

(12) **Assistance Under Job Training Partnership Act.**—Any amount payable to a participant under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) from funds appropriated pursuant to such Act.

(d) **Exempt Amount of Wages, Salary, or Other Income.**—

(1) **Individuals on weekly basis.**—In the case of an individual who is paid or receives all of his wages, salary, and other income on a weekly basis, the amount of the wages, salary, and other income payable to or received by him during any week which is exempt from levy under subsection (a) (9) shall be the exempt amount.

(2) **Exempt Amount.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "exempt amount" means an amount equal to—

(A) the sum of—

(i) the standard deduction, and

(ii) the aggregate amount of the deductions for personal exemptions allowed the taxpayer under section 151 in the taxable year in which such levy occurs divided by

(B) 52.

Unless the taxpayer submits to the Secretary a written and properly verified statement specifying the facts necessary to determine the proper amount under subparagraph (A), subparagraph (A) shall be applied as if the taxpayer were a married individual filing a separate return with only 1 personal exemption.

(3) **Individuals on basis other than weekly.**—In the case of any individual not described in paragraph (1), the amount of wages, salary, and other income payable to or received by him during any applicable pay period or other fiscal period (as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary) which is exempt from levy under subsection (a) (9) shall be an amount (determined under such regulations) which as nearly as possible will result in the same total exemption from levy for such individual over a period of time as he would have under paragraph (1) if (during such period of time) he were paid or received such wages, salary and other income on a regular weekly basis.

Sec. 6343. AUTHORITY TO RELEASE LEVY AND RETURN PROPERTY.

(a) **Release of Levy and Notice of Release.**—

(1) **In General.**—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the Secretary shall release the levy upon all, or part of, the property or rights to property levied upon and shall promptly notify the person upon whom such levy was made (if any) that such levy has been released if—

(A) the liability for which such levy was made is satisfied or becomes unenforceable by reason of lapse of time,

(B) release of such levy will facilitate the collection of such liability,

(C) the taxpayer has entered into an agreement under section 6159 to satisfy such liability by means of installment payments, unless such agreement provides otherwise,

(D) the Secretary has determined that such levy is creating an economic hardship due to the financial condition of the taxpayer, or

(E) the fair market value of the property exceeds such liability and release of the levy on a part of such property could be made without hindering the collection of such liability.

For purposes of subparagraph (C), the Secretary is not required to release such levy if such release would jeopardize the secured creditor status of the Secretary.

(2) **Expedited determination on certain business property.**—In the case of any tangible personal property essential in carrying on the trade or business of the taxpayer, the Secretary shall provide for an expedited determination under paragraph (1) if levy on such tangible personal property would prevent the taxpayer from carrying on such trade or business.

(3) **Subsequent levy.**—The release of levy on any property under paragraph (1) shall not prevent any subsequent levy on such property.

(b) **Return of Property.**—If the Secretary determines that property has been wrongfully levied upon, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to return—

(1) the specific property levied upon,

(2) an amount of money equal to the amount of money levied upon, or

(3) an amount of money equal to the amount of money received by the United States from a sale of such property.

Property may be returned at any time. An amount equal to the amount of money levied upon or received from such sale may be returned at any time before the expiration of 9 months from the date of such levy. For purposes of paragraph (3), if property is declared purchased by the United States at a sale pursuant to section 6335(e) (relating to manner and conditions of sale), the United States shall be treated as having received an amount of money equal to the minimum price determined pursuant to such section or (if larger) the amount received by the United States from the resale of such property.

(d) **RETURN OF PROPERTY IN CERTAIN CASES.**—IF—

(1) any property has been levied upon, and

(2) the Secretary determines that—

(A) the levy on such property was premature or otherwise not in accordance with administrative procedures of the Secretary,

(B) the taxpayer has entered into an agreement under section 6159 to satisfy the tax liability for which the levy was imposed by means of installment payments, unless such agreement provides otherwise,

(C) the return of such property will facilitate the collection of the tax liability, or

(D) with the consent of the taxpayer or the National Taxpayer Advocate, the return of such property would be in the best interests of the taxpayer (as determined by the National Taxpayer Advocate) and the United States, the provisions of subsection (b) shall apply in the same manner as if such property had been wrongfully levied upon, except that no interest shall be allowed under subsection (c).

DR. EDUARDO M. RIVERA

Attorney and Counselor at Law
Admitted June 2, 1972
Cal Bar #52737
310-791-7260
PO Box 1387
Lomita, CA 90717-5387

April 27, 1999

Beverly J. Jones
Manager-Retirement
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The Boeing Company
PO Box 3707
Seattle, WA 98124-2207

RE: Mrs. Lydia Lopez-Alvarez: House of Shaver. A corporation sole
Near: Thirteen-Twelve Pingston Creek Road
Kettle Falls. Washington. USA
99141

Dear Ms. Jones:

I have been retained by Mrs. Lydia Lopez- Alvarez to represent her in the matter of a Notice of Levy, which I understand, you believe requires you to pay to the IRS funds belonging to my client. Your belief is mistaken. A Notice of Levy is merely that, a Notice. That document is neither an authorization for you to act on behalf of the IRS nor an order to act on its behalf. If you act on a mistaken belief that Mrs. Lydia Lopez-Alvarez's money should be paid to the IRS, you will not, thereby, discharge your obligation to her.

In all the states of the Union, the levy is the judicial procedure whereby a judicial officer a marshal or sherriff actually seizes property belonging to a person who owes a sum of money or even property itself. The person whose money or property is being seized has had an opportunity to present a defense in court and has lost. The marshal or sherrif is acting on the authority of a writ or instruction by a court to satisfy the judgment of that court. Writs are always signed and sealed to show their authenticity to persons like you who are holding the property. The writ establishes the authority of the person who is to seize the property. The property to be seized may be described in the writ or a separate document. It is the entire process of the seizure of the property that is the levy. There can be no lawful seizure without a lawful order. If you deliver the property of another to the IRS without a lawful order you could be made to make up the loss yourself.

It is our position that the IRS has no claim whatsoever on the funds you hold. Please examine the Notice of Levy for any language that evidences any command or order to you as the agent of the employer. You will find no such language. Secondly, look for language that indicates you should act by any date certain. You will not find a deadline. The Notice of Levy is truly a Notice. It is a Notice to a government employee that the Secretary of the Treasury will levy (seize) money from the government paymaster, if the government employee doesn't pay what is owed.

Last, Mrs. Lydia Lopez- Alvarez is not a government employee and she is not subject to a levy on the money that you owe to her. These facts can be established along with others from the agent whose name appears on the Notice. It will take some time to verify these facts but my client is willing to allow you to hold her funds until these facts are verified. You may, if you wish, notify the IRS that you will hold the funds until the purported IRS claim is proved. We invite you to take this letter to your legal representative for his/her counsel.

My representation is limited to the federal issues involved. I understand, however, that my client will pursue any local claims she may have against the entity or entities that fail to exercise reasonable care in protecting her property interests.

Holding my client's funds until you are reasonably certain that the IRS has no lawful claim on them will protect the interests of everyone involved. What follows is a summary of some of the basic law involved in the operation of the IRS Notice of Levy. The background law of the levy is not complex but the Congress has constructed a code that snares employers, bankers and other stakeholders. It is my hope that these few paragraphs will help in deciphering the Notice of Levy.

It is generally conceded that Congress has the power to levy and collect taxes on the incomes of its officers, employees, or elected officials and it can delegate the administration of that tax to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. These persons will be called individuals but they will all be generally treated as and called employees throughout the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The Employer will be the United States, the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or the District of Columbia. To understand the operation of the IRC one must only realize that the idea of self assessment began with the federal government's own employees. The secret to understanding the IRC is that the employer in the code is the federal government.

The power to levy given to the Secretary is merely the same power any employer would have to retain money due back to the employer for whatever legitimate reason the employer might have. Of course, the federal government can call this power the power to tax. It is a return of its own income. The Congress has given the Secretary of the Treasury the power to oversee a partial return of its income.

Does the United States Congress have the judicial power over any other employer anywhere in the world? The answer is no. Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, gives the Congress all legislative power in the seat of government. Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2, gives it similar power over the territories and other United States properties. Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution grants Congress the power to create courts

interior to the Supreme Court but the Congress sits as a court only during impeachments.

To levy is to seize, distrain or attach property by judicial order. Terms tend to be defined in the IRC in a way that implies an expansion way beyond their real meaning. Levy is not something separate from the power of distraint and seizure it is those things. To levy is to seize. In every place, outside the seat of the national government and the other places where Congress is the sovereign, levies are judicial in nature. In Washington, D.C. Congress truly rules like a king. In the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury can exercise the judicial power to seize property because the sovereign governmental power there, Congress, conferred such power on him. His power is limited to those who are subject to federal excises, imposts and duties.

However, outside those specific areas where Congress may confer power on the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary is just like any other man without judicial powers. He is a member of the executive branch that has been empowered by Congress to carry out administrative functions concerning its taxing authority.

Whatever authority the Secretary has, it is certain that none of that authority has been granted to you. Any attempt to authorize you to act on behalf of the government would be improper and illegal. Such a delegation of authority to a person not sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution would possibly subvert my client's personal civil and property rights.

A proper judicial levy empowers a state officer to act on behalf of a court in carrying out a prior court order. The seal of the court and the language in the levy imbue the state levying officer with the authority that he needs to seize the property belonging to the person against whom the levy is to be executed. The Notice of Levy Form 668-W (c)(DO) is not an authenticated document. If you will closely examine this form you will find no oath or certification by any government officer or official. Without such an oath, affirmation or certification the form remains exactly what it is a pre-printed form without any validity outside the federal government.

These quasi-judicial summary collections of federal taxes do not violate the United States Constitution because Congress has the power to exercise exclusive legislation over the federal government, the District of Columbia and all other possessions of the United States, pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 17. This exclusive power to legislate over the seat of government, Washington D.C. includes the power to bestow judicial power on the Secretary. This power is only effective in the District and other federal possessions. The Secretary may easily levy the salary and wages of any officer, employee, or elected official, of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or the District of Columbia, by simply serving a notice of levy on the government agency or instrumentality.

The power accorded the United States Congress to legislate exclusively over the seat of government also permits it to establish internal revenue districts throughout the several states so that it can effectively collect taxes from alien permanent residents under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, persons and entities subject to the various excise taxes, citizens of the United States who own and operate trades or businesses in

federal areas and employees of the United States. Such districts were first instituted during the Civil War.

The Form 668-W (c)(DO) is the federal government's internal document used to provide the 10 days notice required by the IRC. to the government's officer, employee, or elected official who owes a federal tax. The IRS has been using this 10 Day Notice Form for many years to confuse non-federal employers. That practice will soon be coming to an end. The IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, authorizes remedies against agents who falsify or destroy documents or provide false statements under oath with respect to a material matter. Please do not remit my client's money to the IRS until the IRS officer who signed the Notice of Levy can be questioned about the document's validity and your obligations with respect to my client's funds which you hold.

Do not concern yourself with any time restraints. You will find no language in the Form 668-W (c)(DO) that commands or orders anything to be done by any date certain. For years the IRS has provided selected excerpts from the Internal Revenue Code, knowing that those sections would be misinterpreted against the employee, insured or depositor.

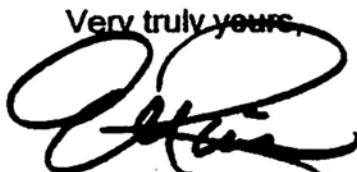
The title: Notice of Levy on Wages, Salary, and Other Income, on the face of this form simply informs the government officer, employee, or elected official that the Secretary of the Treasury will be seizing money from wages, salary or other income. If the form was demanding information from an employer the requesting agency would have to display an OMB (Office of Management and Budget) number. No such OMB number appears and no notice of authority to procure information appears, as well. The language used on the form is in the nature of a polite request: "Employer or Other Addressee: Please complete the back of this page."

The back of the page is captioned: PLEASE REMOVE THIS PAGE BEFORE COMPLETING IT." By the magic of merely turning the page, the Form is now a levy. SECTION 1. Is called LEVY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. By signing this section the respondent will indicate that any payment of money or property is the voluntary act of the signatory. SECTION 2. LEVY RESULTS-Check all applicable boxes. Completion of this section is an admission if money is sent. SECTION 3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION -Please complete this section if this levy does not attach any funds. Completion of this section not only violates the privacy of the person whose information has been supplied the respondent is about to voluntarily that person's money to an entity without a valid claim. To do all that the respondent must be thoroughly convinced that this form carries some power or authority.

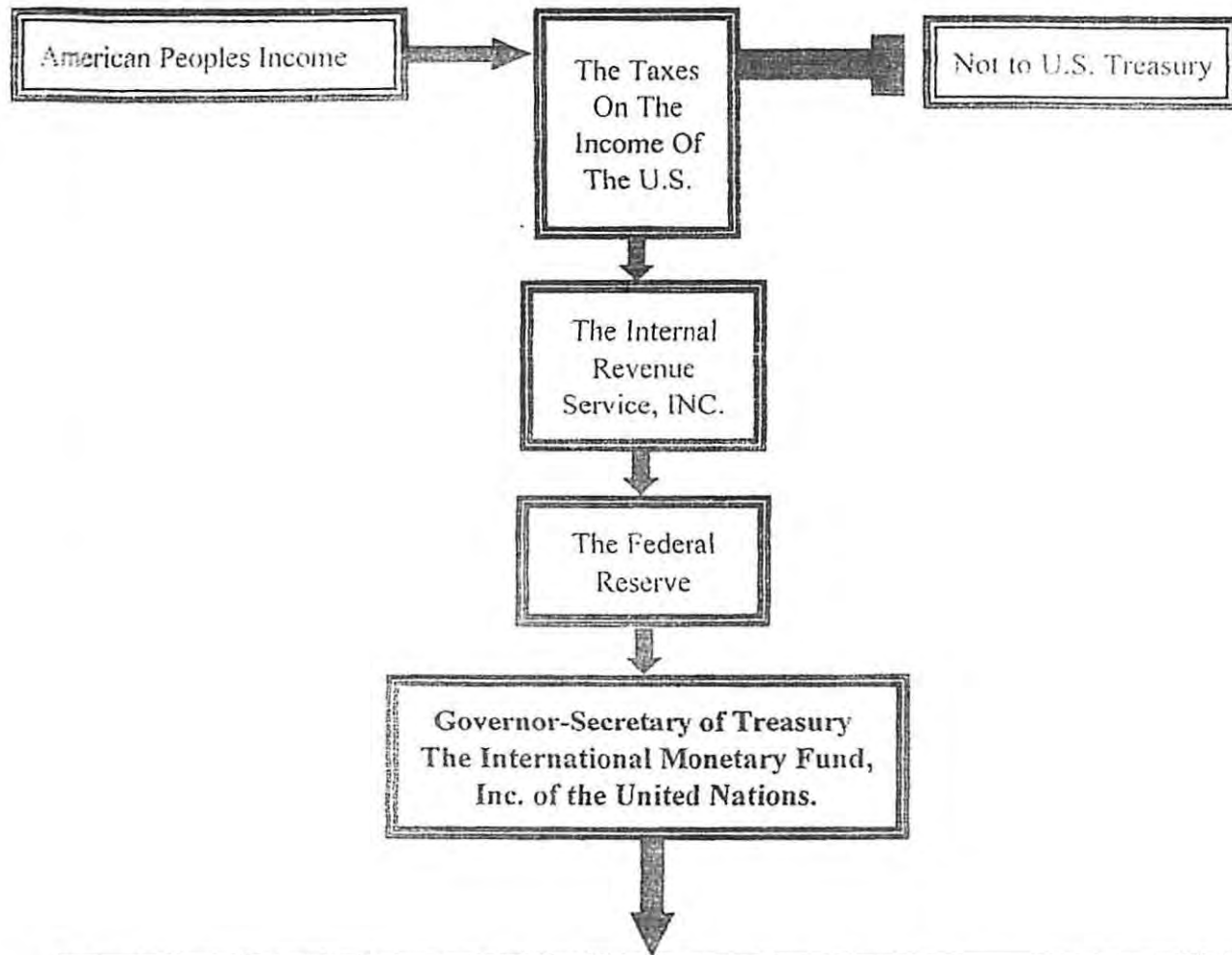
Forms, those preprinted documents that are prepared to save time in supplying information where it is needed, can have a dark side too. They are so often used that we can forget that in order for them to be more than mere pieces of paper covered with words, they must be given life by the conscious act of a human being. Just how much life they are given depends on the words used and the authority of the person or persons who are to stand behind the document. The Notice we have examined turns out to be nothing more than a silent piece of deception with less vigor than yesterday's newspaper.

The intent of this summary is to provide the information you need to immediately release my client's funds. If you are still unsure about releasing those funds please re-read this letter, the Notice of Levy and consult with your legal representative. If, after that review you and your legal representative can't decide to release my client's funds, ask your legal representative the questions I have prepared to resolve the issue of the validity of the Notice of Levy. If all this fails to convince you that the IRS has no valid claim on my client's funds ask the IRS agent whose name appears on the Notice of Levy the questions I have prepared. You may, of course, ask whatever questions you like but I think these will get to the truth of the IRS claims.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eduardo M. Rivera', written over the closing 'yours'.

Dr. Eduardo M. Rivera



The United Nations Agency For International Development

The private corporation you know as the Internal Revenue Service, Inc. entered into a "service agreement" with the U.S. Treasury Department [See: Public Law 94564]; Legislative History, page 5967: The 1985 Edition of The Army Field Manual, FM41-10 pages 3-6 & 3-8' and the Agency For International Development pursuant to Treasury Delegation Order No. 91. The Agency For International Development is a socialist-Marxist anti-American international paramilitary task force operation which includes such activities as "assumption of full or partial executive, legislative and judicial authority over a country or area". It is that part of the United Nations which does military operations all over the world, including the more than 200,000 United Nations troops which are, right now as I write, setting up subversive tactical operations within the United States.

◆ NOTICE ◆ NOTICE ◆ NOTICE ◆

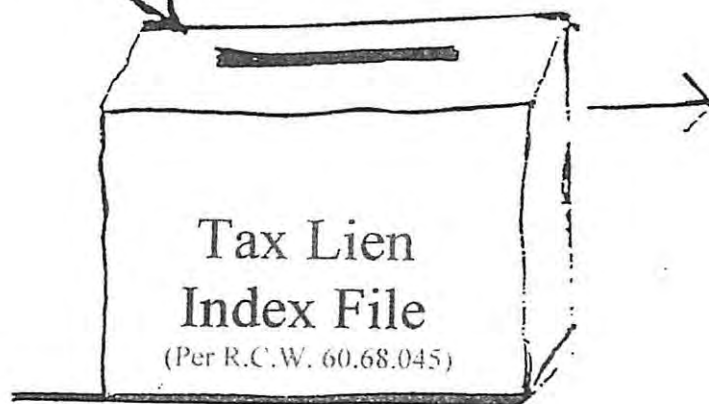
The United Nations Agency For International Development is the Principle whose name will never be disclosed by the Internal Revenue Service, Inc. This Principle is financed and funded by the IRS which collects the tribute, the commercial paper money for this paramilitary Agency within the United Nations from the U.S. Taxpayers. This is where all the money goes! It is funding the subversive objectives of The New World Order.

This information is from that late great Patriot Nord Davis, Jr. who obtained it from a lady high up in the I.R.S.. He promised her to keep it secret until after she died as she was dependent on her I.R.S. pension.

608(Y)(C) NOTICE OF FEDERAL TAX LIEN
THIS IS FILED WITH THE COUNTY
RECORDER/AUDITOR/COMPTROLLER &



← Auditor's Seal



X

(Rev. August 1994)

Notice of Levy on Wages, Salary, and Other Income

DATE: May 2, 1996

DISTRICT: Seattle, Wa.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 509-533-6840
OF IRS OFFICE:

IRS ADDRESS:

W. 920 Riverside Ave. Room 440
Spokane, Wa. 99201

NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXPAYER:

James E. Shaver
312 Pengston Creek Road
Kettle Falls, Wa. 99141

TO:

City of Seattle
Retirement Plans
710 2nd Ave
Seattle, Wa. 98104

IDENTIFYING NUMBER(S):

[REDACTED]

Kind of Tax	Tax Period Ended	Unpaid Balance of Assessment	Statutory Additions	Total
1040	1-31-91	\$3,488.57	\$1,273.42	\$4,761.99
<p>The IRS Officer will sign a "Notice" of Levy after the transformation is made by the County Auditor. This is a Counterfeited Security (an evidence of debt) which puts the Sheriff in jeopardy when he takes it as a valid instrument for seizure and auction of the victim's property. It infers that the Sheriff is in on a "division of the spoils."</p> <p>See Attorney Ed Rosen's letter regarding "Notice" of Federal Tax Levy in this package.</p>				
Total Amount Due				\$4,761.99

We figured the interest and late payment penalty to June 1, 1996

Although we have told you to pay the amount you owe, it is still not paid.

This is your copy of a Notice of Levy we have sent to collect this unpaid amount. We will send other levies if we don't get enough with this one.

This levy requires the person who received it to turn over to us: (1) your wages and salary that have been earned but not paid yet, as well as wages and salary you earn in the future until this levy is released, and (2) your other income that the person has now or is obligated to pay you. These are levied to the extent they are not exempt, as explained on the back of Part 5 of this form.

If you decide to pay the amount you owe now, please bring a guaranteed payment (cash, cashier's check, certified check, or money order) to the nearest IRS office with this form, so we can tell the person who received this levy not to send us your money. If you mail your payment instead of bringing it to us, we may not have time to stop the person who received this levy from sending us your money.

If you have any questions, or want to arrange payment before other levies are issued, please call or write us. If you write to us, please include your telephone number and the best time to call.

Please see the back of Part 5 for instructions.

Signature of Service Representative

[Signature]

Title

Revenue Officer

Form 688 (Y) (c)
(Rev. October 1993)

315

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Notice of Federal Tax Lien

9607342

District

Seattle, WA

Serial Number

919612122

For Optional Use by Recording Office

RECORDED AT REQUEST
OF AS NOTED BELOW

JUL 12 4 25 PM '96

TIM GRAY
AUDITOR
STEVENS COUNTY
DEPUTY D. GRAY
VOUCHER

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
PO BOX 1729 M/S 246
SEATTLE WA 98111

As provided by sections 6321, 6322, and 6323 of the Internal Revenue Code, we are giving a notice that taxes (including interest and penalties) have been assessed against the following-named taxpayer. We have made a demand for payment of this liability, but it remains unpaid. Therefore, there is a lien in favor of the United States on all property and rights to property belonging to this taxpayer for the amount of these taxes, and additional penalties, interest, and costs that may accrue.

Name of Taxpayer LYDIA SHAVER

Residence 1312 PENGSTON CREEK RD
KETTLE FALLS, WA 99141-9631

IMPORTANT RELEASE INFORMATION: For each assessment listed below, unless notice of lien is refiled by the date given in column (e), this notice shall, on the day following such date, operate as a certificate of release as defined in IRC 6325(a).

Kind of Tax (a)	Tax Period Ended (b)	Identifying Number (c)	Date of Assessment (d)	Last Day for Refiling (e)	Unpaid Balance of Assessment (f)
1040	2/31/91	[REDACTED]	09/26/94	10/26/04	4865.62
1040	12/31/92	[REDACTED]	04/03/95	05/03/05	1717.33

Place of Filing

COUNTY AUDITOR
STEVENS COUNTY
COLVILLE, WA 99111

Total \$ 6582.95

This notice was prepared and signed at Seattle, WA on this,

the 12th day of July, 1996

201-1780

Signature

For R. Colby

Title

Revenue Officer

91-01-2310

NOTE: Certificate of officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments is not essential to the validity of Notice of Federal Tax Lien
Rev. Rul. 71-466, 1971-2 C.B. 4091

Part 1 - Kept By Recording Office

Form 688 (Y) (c) (Rev. 10/93)

Form 688 (Y) (c)
(Rev. October 1992)

315

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Notice of Federal Tax Lien

9607342

District

Seattle, WA

Serial Number

919612122

For Optional Use by Recording Office

RECORDED AT REQUEST
OF AS NOTED BELOW

JUL 12 4 25 PM '96

TIM GRAY
AUDITOR
STEVENS COUNTY
DEPUTY D. GRAY
VOUCHER

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
PO BOX 1729 M/S 246
SEATTLE WA 98111

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Name of Taxpayer **LYDIA SHAVER**

Residence **1312 PENGSTON CREEK RD
KETTLE FALLS, WA 99141-9631**

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1040	12/31/92	XXXXXXXXXX	04/03/95	05/03/05	1717.33

Place of Filing

COUNTY AUDITOR
STEVENS COUNTY
COLVILLE, WA 99114

Total \$ 4582.95

This notice was prepared and signed at SEATTLE, WA on this,

the 12 day of JULY, 1996

201-1780

Signature

For E. Gray

Title

Revenue Officer
91-61-2310

NOTE: Certificate of officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments is not essential to the validity of Notice of Federal Tax Lien
Rev. Rul. 71-466, 1971-2 C.B. 4091

Part 1 - Kept By Recording Office

Form 688 (Y) (c) (Rev. 10/93)

See also Sections 20.6321 and 301.6321.1 of the United States Department of Treasury Regulations. The above statute, as enacted by Congress, does not require the IRS to take any action, nor provide any notice, in order to create a lien. The lien apparently arises automatically by operation of the statute.

The following definitions of "lien" and "lien by operation of law" are taken from Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition:

Lien: "a claim, encumbrance or charge upon property for payment of some debt, obligation or duty."

Lien by operation of law: "where the law itself, without the stipulation of the parties, raises a lien as an implication of legal consequence from the relationship of the parties, or the circumstances of their dealing." Where this kind of lien arises due to a statute (such as Section 6321) it is called a statutory lien.

There are many different kinds of liens created by the law. Different rules apply to the different kinds of liens regarding the notice and form necessary to create each lien. For example, the rules which apply to creation of liens under the Uniform Commercial Code do not apply to the creation of liens under Section 6321 of the I.R.C.

4. Section 6331(a) of the I.R.C. provides: *MAC CARTHER CONVENIENTLY FORGOT THE PART THAT SAYS IT APPLIES TO ELECTED PUBLIC OFFICIALS. WHEN I POINTED THIS OUT TO HIM, HE PUT ME ON WORKMANS COMPENSATION, 26 USC 6334(c)(7)*
- If any person liable to pay any tax neglects or refuses to pay the same within ten days after notice and demand, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to collect such tax (and such further sum as shall be sufficient to cover the expenses of the levy) by levy upon all property and rights to property ... belonging to such person ...

Section 6331 then goes on to state that the IRS levy authority "includes the power of distraint and seizure by any means" and also outlines certain notice and administrative requirements.

5. Section 6332(a) of the I.R.C. states:

Except as otherwise provided in this section any person in possession of ... property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made shall, upon demand of the Secretary, surrender such property or rights to ... the Secretary ...

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4. Section 6331(a) of the I.R.C. provides: *THE COURT CONVENIENTLY FORGOT THE PART THAT SAYS IT APPLIES TO ELECTED PUBLIC OFFICIALS. WHEN I PRINTED THIS OUT TO HIM, HE PUT ME ON WORKMANS COMPENSATION, 26 USC 6334(c)(7)*
- If any person liable to pay any tax neglects or refuses to pay the same within ten days after notice and demand, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to collect such tax (and such further sum as shall be sufficient to cover the expenses of the levy) by levy upon all property and rights to property ... belonging to such person ...

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Except as otherwise provided in this section any person in possession of ... property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made shall, upon demand of the Secretary, surrender such property or rights to ... the Secretary ...

May 24, 1996

Section 6332(d) states:

(1) Any person who fails or refuses to surrender any property or rights to property subject to levy upon demand by the Secretary shall be liable in his own person and estate to the United States in a sum equal to the value of the property or rights not so surrendered, but not exceeding the amount of taxes for the collection of which such levy has been made, together with costs and interest on such sum ...

(2) In addition to the personal liability imposed by paragraph (1), if any person required to surrender property or rights to property fails or refuses to surrender such property or rights to property without reasonable cause, such person shall be liable for a penalty equal to 50% of the amount recoverable under paragraph (1) ...

6. Section 6326 of the I.R.C. states:

(a) In such form and at such time as the Secretary shall prescribe by regulations, any person shall be allowed to appeal to the Secretary after the filing of a Notice of a Lien under this subchapter on the property or the rights to property of such person for release of such lien alleging an error in the filing of the notice of such lien.-.

(b) If the Secretary determines that the filing of the notice of any lien was erroneous, the Secretary shall expeditiously (and to the extent, practical, within 14 days after such determination) issue a Certificate of Release of such lien and shall include in such certificate a statement that such filing was erroneous.

Upon review of the above sections of Federal law, it appears the department is required to comply with the May 2 Notice. In my judgment I believe a Federal Court would hold that none of the arguments or authorities you gave me at the meeting provide a sufficient legal basis for DRS to ignore the IRS Notice of Levy; none appear to override the clear lien and levy authority granted by Congress to the IRS.

It appears that under Section 6321 of the IRC, a lien against your Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF) Plan I property rights

was created automatically by operation of law when you refuse to pay a tax liability after demand by the IRS. (None of your information provided to date suggests that you are disagreeing with the IRS claim that you owe taxes.)


Section 6331 grants to the IRS very broad authority to levy against any property that has become subject to a lien by virtue of Section 6321. Section 6332(a) requires DRS to surrender to the IRS, upon demand, the rights to property that is subject to levy. Subsection (d) makes it clear that if the Department does not surrender the property rights upon IRS demand, the Department, or possibly its employees, will be liable for the amount that was subject to levy plus a 50% penalty.

Finally, under Section 6326, you have, or at one point had, an opportunity to challenge the legality of the Notice of Lien you received from the IRS. I cannot determine whether you do or do not have legal grounds on which to challenge the IRS levy of your retirement benefit. However, it is clear to me that it is your responsibility to pursue such a challenge if you do believe you have good cause. The Department has no legal authority under Section 6326 to raise any such legal challenges on your behalf; whatever dispute exists is between you and the IRS.

The Department has found clear, specific statutory language which provides for the automatic creation of tax liens, which provides the IRS with broad authority to levy upon property subject to a tax lien, and which penalizes any person or entity which fails to surrender such property after receiving a Notice of Levy. In light of the statutory language listed above, the Department has no choice but to comply with the IRS Notice of Levy unless and until it is released by the IRS, or you secure a court order which supports your legal challenge.

I hope this information and explanation have been helpful.

Sincerely,



Peter Cutler
Senior Counsel

sh

PLEASE REFER TO SS#, RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLAN ON ALL CORRESPONDENCE



The WIN/PP
OP

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

P.O. Box 48380 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8380

June 13, 1996

MR ROBERT E. COLBY
REVENUE OFFICER
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
W 920 RIVERSIDE AVE RM 440
SPOKANE WA 99201

Colby
6-20-96
M/D/BAH

Dear Mr. Colby:

Re: James E. Shaver, SS# [REDACTED]

I am writing you as a follow-up to our conversation last week regarding the recent IRS Notice of Levy on the retirement benefits of Mr. James E. Shaver. Mr. Shaver retired from Plan I of the Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' Retirement System (LEOFF Plan I) in December 1991 with a duty disability retirement pursuant to RCW 41.26.120. As I explained to you last week, it appears that Mr. Shaver's retirement benefit is exempt from levy under subsection (7) of Section 6334 of the Internal Revenue Code which states:

"There shall be exempt from levy - ... (7) Workmen's Compensation.
Any amount payable to an individual as workmen's compensation ...
under a workmen's compensation law of the United States, any State.
..."

I have enclosed a copy of a private letter ruling dated September 10, 1986 in which the IRS determined that the LEOFF Plan I duty disability benefits provided under RCW 41.26.120 qualified as benefits that were provided under a statute in the nature of a workmen's compensation act, and therefore were excludable from gross income under Code Section 104(a)(1).

In our conversation, you indicated you were not aware of any reason why the levy exemption would not apply to the LEOFF Plan 1 duty disability benefits if they were provided under a state law in the nature of a worker's compensation act. My understanding is that you requested that the Department send you this letter indicating that we believe the benefits to be exempt so you could have your legal counsel review the question. If your counsel is aware of court decisions or other legal authority that would contradict our understanding, we would be pleased to



753-4470



Mr. Robert E. Colby

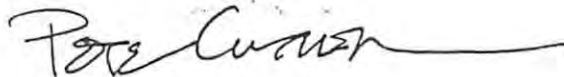
Page 2

June 13, 1996

have those authorities brought to our attention. In the meanwhile, the Department will not be making payments in response to the Notice of Levy, based on our understanding of the requirements of Section 6334(7) of the Internal Revenue Code.

If you have any questions regarding the department's position on this matter please feel free to call me at (360) 709-4745.

Sincerely,



Pete Cutler
Senior Counsel

jm

Enclosure

cc: James E. Shaver ✓

PLEASE REFER TO SS#, RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLAN ON ALL CORRESPONDENCE

- 1) This is the endorsement stamp on the back of checks made out to the U.S. Treasury.
- 2) Why are checks not made out to the Treasury or the United States Treasury?
- 3) When the I.R.S. endorses the checks over to the Federal Reserve Bank they go into a Federal Reserve account in their bank. The F.R. bank owns the \$\$\$ deposited.
- 4) The Federal Reserve is a "Privately Owned Corporation" that is more federal than Freddy Myers Federal Express. The exception is that for purposes of taxation they are included (See Lewis v. United States).
- 5) If the \$\$\$ collected (usually around 11.1 Trillion by the IRS for the F.R.D) are for payment of U.S. obligations and the U.S. debt obligations to the F.R.D. (which equals 6.1 Trillion \$\$\$) exceed that which is collected, is the F.R.D. obligated to use the \$\$\$ collected to pay the U.S. Treasury?
- 6) After the Grace Commission Report came out in 1984, President Ronald Reagan revealed in one of his speeches that not one nickel of what the I.R.S. collects goes to support the payment of running the functions of our American government.
- 7) I.R.S. Agents and Officers misrepresent their character when they claim to be collecting "TAXES" for the purposes of running this government and what they collect goes onto their books as "Gifts."
- 8) I.R.S. personnel are actually acting as "Agents for Credit" for the U.S. Treasury, although most of them don't know it until late in their careers. The end result of which is taken from the American People.

Information About Payments Made

For Payments Made Within The Last 4 Weeks

If we have not credited a payment you made within the last 4 weeks, we will do so soon. No further action is required of you if you paid the entire amount due. However, if you still owe a balance, subtract the payment not credited and send us the adjusted amount due. Be sure to fill out the back of this notice and send it in with your payment.

For Payments Made More Than 4 Weeks Ago. — (Complete Reverse Side)

If the payment not credited was made more than 4 weeks ago, complete the form on the back of this flap and return it to us with your payment for any amount still due. Or, send us a clear copy of your canceled check (both sides), money order stub, or cashier's receipt, with the bottom part of the notice and your payment for any amount still due.

If You Paid by Check

The information we need to locate your missing payment is on the back of your canceled check. This information ---

- A Number stamped on check by IRS,
- B Date endorsed by IRS, and
- C Location of IRS office that endorsed check ---

is shown in the examples to the right. Please write this information in the related boxes A, B, and C, on the reverse side of this notice.

Pay Any F.R.B. Branch or Genl.
Depository for Credit U.S. Treas.
This is in Payment of U.S. Oblig.
Must be paid at Par H.P. Do Not
Wire Non-Payment. 20-09-2800
Dir. I.R.S. Ctr., Philadelphia, PA.

23117-1 11-206-55-0

A

Example 1

Pay Any F.R.B. Branch or Genl.
Depository for Credit U.S. Treas.
This is in Payment of U.S. Oblig.
Must be paid at Par H.P. Do Not
Wire Non-Payment. 20-09-1700 Dir.
IRS Ctr. Cincinnati, OH.

19 → A

227 0098 } A

May 12 75 } B

C

Example 2

PAY ANY F.R.B. BRANCH OR GENL.
DEPOSITORY FOR CREDIT U.S. TREAS.
THIS IS IN PAYMENT OF U.S. OBLIG.
MUST BE PAID IN PAR H.P. DO NOT
WIRE NON-PAYMENT
20 09-0900 Dir. I.R.S. CTR.,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

0930 3120075 84121212851212850214668830000000009925519

A B C

X

building and such program shall embrace topics tending to instill a loyalty and devotion to the institutions and laws of this state and nation.

The superintendent of public instruction and each educational service district superintendent, by advice and suggestion, shall aid in the preparation of these activities if such aid be solicited.

Formerly § 28A.02.070, enacted by Laws 1969, Ex.Sess., ch. 223 § 28A.02.070, eff. July 1, 1970. Amended by Laws 1969, Ex.Sess., ch. 176 § 101; Laws 1969, Ex.Sess., ch. 283, § 24, eff. Jan. 1, 1971; Laws 1970, Ex.Sess., ch. 15, § 12, eff. Jan. 1, 1971; Laws 1975, 1st Ex.Sess., ch. 275 § 45; Laws 1977, Ex.Sess., ch. 120, § 2, eff. May 31, 1977; Laws 1985, ch. 60, § 1. Recodified as § 28A.230.160 and amended by Laws 1990, ch. 33, §§ 4, 241.

Historical and Statutory Notes

Severability—Laws 1977, Ex.Sess., ch. 120: See Historical and Statutory Notes following § 4.28.080.

Severability—Laws 1970, Ex.Sess., ch. 15: "If any provision of this 1970 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [Laws 1970, Ex.Sess., ch. 15, § 2.]

Effective date—Laws 1970, Ex.Sess., ch. 15, § 12: "Notwithstanding any other provision of this 1970 amendatory act, the provisions of section 12 hereof shall not take effect until January 1, 1971 and only if at such time or thereafter chapter 223, Laws of 1969 ex.sess. is effective." [Laws 1970, Ex.Sess., ch. 15, § 13.]

The above two annotations apply to Laws 1970, Ex.Sess., ch. 15. For codification of that act, see Parallel Reference Tables volume.

Severability—Laws 1969, Ex.Sess., ch. 283: See Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28A.150.050.

Rights preserved—Severability—Laws 1969, Ex.Sess., ch. 176: See Historical and Statutory Notes following § 28A.310.010.

Source:

Laws 1921, ch. 56, §§ 1 to 3.
Laws 1939, ch. 21, § 1.
RRS §§ 4899 to 4901.
Laws 1955, ch. 20, § 3.
Former § 28.02.070.

Library References

Holidays ⇨ 1.
Schools ⇨ 164.
WESTLAW Topic Nos. 201, 345.

C.J.S. Holidays §§ 2, 3.
C.J.S. Schools and School Districts § 485.

28A.230.170. Study of Constitutions compulsory—Rules to implement

The study of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the state of Washington shall be a condition prerequisite to graduation from the public and private high schools of this state. The state board of education acting upon the advice of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide by rule or regulation for the implementation of this section.

Formerly § 28A.02.080, enacted by Laws 1969, Ex.Sess., ch. 223, § 28A.02.080, eff. July 1, 1970. Amended by Laws 1985, ch. 341, § 1. Recodified as § 28A.230.170 by Laws 1990, ch. 33, § 4.

When the major media calls you a "Constitutionalist" in a disparaging connotation-show them that you are following the law. Then ask them what the 3rd Article of the Bill of Rights says. When they haven't got a clue-you will know and can prove, that they don't qualify for a High School Diploma, or probably the job in which they are employed (Police, Politicians, Teachers, Journalist, etc.) -even if they have a University Degree!!! **Show them this law and give them a "Citizens Rule Book!!!"**

See the Notice of Federal Tax Lien,
-is the Auditor violating this Criminal Code?

L 47

FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS

18 § 1020

States or any department or agency thereof, concerning which an oath or affirmation is required by law or lawful regulation, or with respect to the financial standing of any principal, surety, or other party to any such proposal, contract, bond, undertaking, or other instrument, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 75 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 31, 35 Stat. 1094).

Words "or of any department or agency thereof" were inserted after "United States" so as to remove any ambiguity as to scope of section. (See definitions of "department" and "agency" in section 6 of this title.)

§ 1017. Government seals wrongfully used and instruments wrongfully sealed

Whoever fraudulently or wrongfully affixes or impresses the seal of any department or agency of the United States, to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper or with knowledge of its fraudulent character, with wrongful or fraudulent intent, uses, buys, procures, sells, or transfers to another any such certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, to which or upon which said seal has been so fraudulently affixed or impressed, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 130 (June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title X, § 1, 40 Stat. 227).

To clarify scope of section and in view of definition of department or agency in section 6 of this title, words "department or agency" were substituted for "executive department, or of any bureau, commission, or office".

Slight verbal changes were also made.

§ 1018. Official certificates or writings

Whoever, being a public officer or other person authorized by any law of the United States to make or give a certificate or other writing, knowingly makes and delivers as true such a certificate or writing, containing any statement which he knows to be false, in a case where the punishment thereof is not elsewhere expressly provided by law, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 195 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 106, 35 Stat. 1107).

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

§ 1019. Certificates by consular officers

Whoever, being a consul, or vice consul, or other person employed in the consular service of the United States, knowingly certifies falsely to any invoice, or other paper, to which his certificate is authorized or required by law, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 127 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 70, 35 Stat. 1101).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative.

Changes were made in phraseology.

§ 1020. Highway projects

Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or whoever, whether a person, association, firm, or corporation, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the costs thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction of any highway or related project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, false report, or false claim with respect to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of any work performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished, in connection with the construction of any highway or related project approved by the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or false representation as to a material fact in any statement, certificate, or report submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented,

Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(As amended Oct. 21, 1951, ch. 655, § 27, 65 Stat. 701; May 9, 1954, ch. 131, § 18, 68 Stat. 78; Oct. 15, 1956, ch. 89-670, § 10(f), 70 Stat. 948.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on section 46 of title 23, U.S.C., 1940 ed. (Highways (June 19, 1922, ch. 227, § 4, par. 6, 42 Stat. 661)).

Words "highway, or related," were inserted before "project" in two places for the purpose of description, in view of transfer from title 23.

Summons



Department of the Treasury,
Internal Revenue Service

In the matter of the tax liability of Lydia L. Shaver

Internal Revenue District of Seattle Periods 1991

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue

To Lydia L. Shaver

11035 26th Ave. S.W.

At Seattle, WA 98146-1921

You are hereby summoned and required to appear before Ray V. Morledge or his designate
an officer of the Internal Revenue Service, to give testimony and to bring with you and to produce for examination the following books, records, papers, and
other data relating to the tax liability or the collection of the tax liability or for the purpose of inquiring into any offense connected with the administration or
enforcement of the internal revenue laws concerning the person identified above for the periods shown.

This summons requires you to produce the materials and information set forth on the
Attached Rider.

PERJURY (See Next Page)

"I hereby certify that I have examined and compared this copy of the summons with the original and that it is a
true and correct copy of the original."

Ray V. Morledge
Signature of IRS Official Serving the Summons

Revenue Agent
Title

Business address and telephone number of Internal Revenue Service officer named above:

Exam Division, 915 Second Ave., M/S 129, Seattle, WA 98174 Tel. # (206) 220-5618

Place and time for appearance:

at Exam Division, 915 Second Ave., Room 1670, Seattle, WA 98174

on the 12th day of April, 1993 at 8:00 o'clock a. m.

Issued under authority of the Internal Revenue Code this 29th day of March, 1993

Ray V. Morledge
Signature of Issuing Officer

Bruce Dief
Signature of Approving Officer (if applicable)

Revenue Agent
Title

Sharon Meninger
Title

Administrative Summons

Form 2039

Summons



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

In the matter of _____

Internal Revenue District of _____ Periods _____

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue

To _____

At _____

You are hereby summoned and directed to appear before _____
an officer of the Internal Revenue Service _____
to sign before the said _____
or his/her designee the attached consent directive for production of records, if any,
relating to the tax liability or the collection of the tax liability or for the purpose
inquiring into any offense connected with the administration or enforcement of the
Internal Revenue laws concerning the person identified above for the period shown.

(Please note bracketed changes to form 2039)

Business address and telephone number of Internal Revenue Service officer named above:

Place and time for appearance:

at _____

on the _____ day of _____ 19____ at _____ o'clock _____

Issued under authority of the Internal Revenue Code this _____ day of _____ 19____

Signature of Issuing Officer

Title

Signature of Approving Officer (if applicable)

Title

Original to be kept by IRS

Form 2039 (Rev. 5-87)

This (IRM 2039) from the (CCD) Chief Counsel Directives Manual
proves "PERJURY" on the part of the Agent/Officer that signed the
SUMMONS sent to my family in the manner... "I hereby certify
that I have examined and compared this copy of the SUMMONS
with the original and that it is a true and correct copy of the original."
because the TOP of the original has been sheared off -exposing that
the Principal, a FOREIGN AGENCY/CORPORATION, IS GATHERING
EVIDENCE (AGAINST YOU) FROM ABROAD ADMINISTRATIVELY.
What is the rank of that Agent/Officer in that FOREIGN ADMINISTRATION?
To see what Foreign Governments (Many of which are ENEMIES of America)
have information about YOU transferred to them by the I.R.S. via TAX TREATIES
see IRS PUBLICATION 901

MT (42)-1

CCD 54

Chief Counsel
Directives Manual

Copy received by victim is sheared off here!

Proof of Perjury
Sedition &
TREASON!!

Eddie Kahan



U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

JAN 11 2000

CRM-199901416F

Michael Bufkin, Esq.
825-A4 Village Qtr. Road
Dundee, Illinois 60118

Dear Mr. Bufkin:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act request of September 21, 1999, for access to "...records that evidence the authority of the U.S. Attorney General's Office to defend Internal Revenue Service agents in civil and criminal court proceedings."

We have conducted a search of the appropriate indices to Criminal Division records and did not locate any records responsive to your request.

You have a right to an administrative appeal of this determination. Department regulations provide that such appeals must be filed within sixty days of your receipt of this letter. 28 C.F.R. 16.9. Your appeal should be addressed to: The Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530. Both the envelope and the letter should be clearly marked with the legend "FOIA Appeal." If you exercise this right and your appeal is denied, you also have the right to seek judicial review of this action in the federal judicial district (1) in which you reside, (2) in which you have your principal place of business, (3) in which the records denied are located, or (4) for the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. McIntyre

Thomas J. McIntyre, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Unit
Office of Enforcement Operations
Criminal Division

Why does the U.S. Attorney not defend you and I against the IRS?

Who employs the U.S. Attorney?

What is the source of their paycheck?

Could it be the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, Interpol, the United Nations?

To which of the gangster/bankster crime networks have they prostituted themselves?

PUERTO RICAN LOGO



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Notice 609

(Revised July 2002)

Privacy Act Notice

Mandatory

The Privacy Act of 1974 says that when we ask you for information, we must first tell you our legal right to ask for the information, why we are asking for it, and how it will be used. We must also tell you what could happen if you do not provide it and whether or not you must respond under the law.

This notice applies to tax returns and any papers filed with them. It also applies to any questions we need to ask you so we can complete, correct, or process your return; figure your tax; and collect tax, interest, or penalties.

Our legal right to ask for information is found in Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011, and 6012(a) and their regulations. They say that you must file a return or statement with us for any tax you are liable for. Your response is mandatory under these sections.

Code section 6109 and its regulations say that you must show your social security number or individual taxpayer identification number on what you file. You must also fill in all parts of the tax form that apply to you. This is so we know who you are and can process your return and papers. You do not have to check the boxes for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

We ask for tax return information to carry out the U.S. tax laws. We need it to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

We may give the information to the Department of Justice and to other Federal agencies, as provided by law. We may also give it to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths or possessions to carry out their tax laws. And we may give it to certain foreign governments under tax treaties they have with the United States. We may also disclose this information

Cat. No. 45983A

to Federal, state, or local agencies that investigate or respond to acts or threats of terrorism or participate in intelligence or counterintelligence activities concerning terrorism.

If you do not file a return, do not give us the information we ask for, or provide fraudulent information, the law says that we may have to charge you penalties and, in certain cases, subject you to criminal prosecution. We may also have to disallow the exemptions, exclusions, credits, deductions, or adjustment shown on your tax return. This could make your tax higher or delay any refund. Interest may also be charged.

Please keep this notice with your records. You may want to refer to it if we ask you for other information. If you have questions about the rules for filing and giving information, please call or visit any Internal Revenue Service office.

Warning

This is an act of Treason against YOUR Family and the government of this Nation!!!
When the Foreign Military Occupation of this country becomes evident, these Occupiers will be using pre-prepared Personality Profiles developed from your I.R.S. filings and your Bank account(s) in order to separate the Freedom-Fighters from the Compliant Slaves!!!

Notice 609

(Rev. July 2002) U.S. Government Printing Office: 2002-75



Printed on recycled paper

So with which "FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS" have we Tax treaties that access information about Your Family which YOU VOLUNTEERED to the I.R.S. when you filed?



Department
of the
Treasury

Internal
Revenue
Service

Your Federal Income Tax

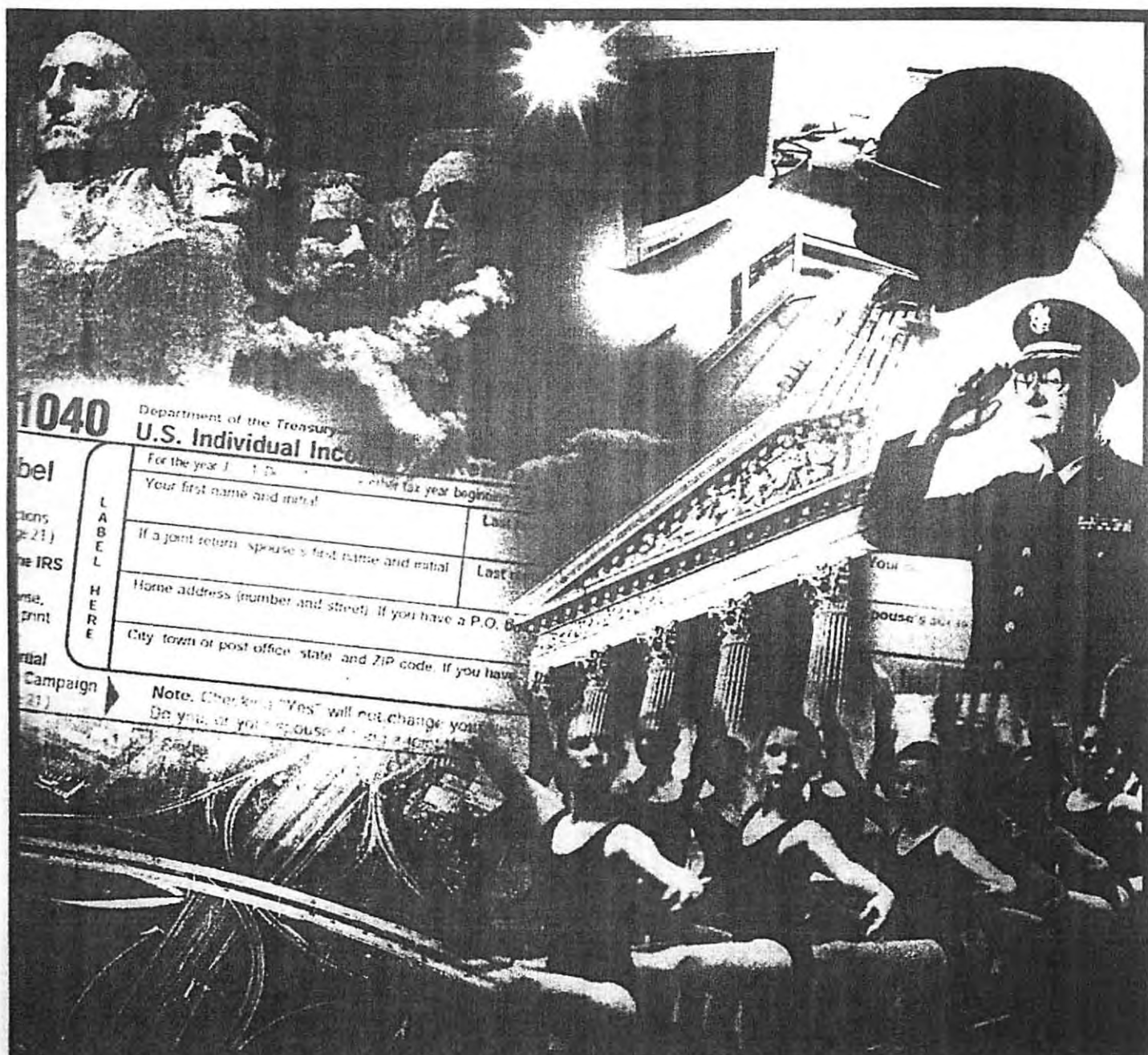
For Individuals

Publication 17

Catalog Number 10311G

For use in
preparing

2003
Returns



Get forms and other information faster and easier by:

Internet • www.irs.gov or FTP • [ftp.irs.gov](ftp://ftp.irs.gov)

FAX • 703-368-9694 (from your fax machine)

Your Federal Income Tax For Individuals

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All material in this publication may be reprinted freely. Attribution to Your Federal Income Tax (2001) would be appropriate.

The explanations and examples in this publication reflect the interpretation by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) of:

- Tax laws enacted by Congress
- Treasury regulations, and
- Court Decisions.

However, the information given does not cover every situation and is not intended to replace the law or change its meaning.

This publication covers some subjects on which a court may have made a decision more favorable to taxpayers than the interpretation by the IRS. Until these differing interpretations are resolved by higher court decisions or in some other way, this publication will continue to present the interpretations by the IRS.

All taxpayers have important rights when working with the IRS. These rights are described in *Your Rights as a Taxpayer* in the back of this publication.

The I.R.S. cares little for the law-they are collection organization for the Federal Reserve-International Monetary Fund. Then

"INTERPRETATION."

they can get away with it will always be You OWE. You PAY!!

W-4 is a Gift Tax Form

Then on page 2.5 (of Manual IRS 6209 IDRS) the list ends with the following:
"ALL 1099 Forms are listed as Tax class 5

All **Income** taxes fall into a **Tax class 2**, which therein is listed the **1040 Form**."
So in order to see what these numbers are we have to go to the 6209 Manual at Section 8
Unpostable Codes - IRAF.

On pages 148 to 155 it lists all the **Tax Classes** and all the things that fall into those tax classes. Here they are.

A	Withholding & FICA	(True Tax Class 1)
B	Individual Income Tax	(True Tax Class 2)
C	Corporation	(True Tax Class 3)
D	Excise	(True Tax Class 4)
E	Estate & Gift	(True Tax Class 5)
	(6)	
F	True Tax Class 7 (RRT)	
G	True Tax Class 8	

Yes, the above is correct, there is **No Tax class #6** because this is where IRS manipulates the computer with this code to make you into a (excise) taxpayer when you are not. This Tax class #6 is found in Sect. 2 and is mixed with tax class 2 and 6. It is too complicated to go into detail here. Back to the above where you read the withholding and FICA as a true tax class 1. You probably said I am wrong in that the W-4 should be in A. Well this is where people do not read very carefully. True, **withholding** is a true Tax Class 1, **after** you signed the Gift Tax Form W-4 with your private employer.

Now your private employer has to give you a receipt for the Gift you made every year in the form of a **W-2 Statement**. This shows the IRS that you voluntarily gave a Gift to the United States and it was accepted by the Secretary. You can find this in Title 31 USC Subtitle I, Chapter 3, Subchapter II, § 321. I only quote Para.(2) to keep this short:

"For purposes of the Federal income, estate and gift taxes, property accepted under paragraph (1) shall be considered as a gift or bequest to or for the use of the United States."

Unless you can provide substantive documentary evidence to controvert this information, it will stand as an accepted true and correct statement of the laws and codes in this matter.

I hereby rescind any and all contracts, including pre-payment arrangements on any IRS related issues.

All rights reserved, by adhesion or otherwise, nunc pro tunc, under UCC 1-207.

Respectfully submitted this ____ day of _____, 2003,

By _____
/s/ _____, Authorized Agent

Not an Accommodation

Received as a "GIFT"-the I.R.S. can do anything they want to with it. They mis-
represent their character when they claim
to be collecting a "TAX" instead of a gift.
Now you can see how Nord Davis, Jr's
Flow Chart is accurate in this Treason!!!.

2488's
Main Mail

Message 2 of 254

- Print
- Header

FROM: rj3@comcast.net | [Save Address](#)
DATE: Tue, 30 Jan 2007 16:51:02 -0500
TO: Learning Electronically About Freedom mailing service <Lis-LEAF@yahoo.com>
SUBJECT: IRS: 9thCircuit overturns Tax Court in McKee - Tax law
toocomplicated to understand

On December 4, 2006, the 9th Circuit reversed the United States Tax Court on whether litigation costs involving the IRS making a claim that was 3 times what they were actually owed was the liability of the McKee family to suffer. An added penalty so to speak.

It is a short read but the sum of it is the Tax Court held the IRS was not liable for their calculation blunders on the basis that the Tax Court, in its discretion, claimed the regulations written by the IRS and codes were so complex that the IRS could not be held liable for its failure to understand them. The 9th Circuit reversed. The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue asked the 9th Circuit not to make the decision public.

And now you have it. No matter what they do with it, you have a copy of it and the Commissioner is bound by the decision. Imagine, the taxpayer claiming mistake because the statutes and regulations were so complex and the IRS rejecting that and seeking penalties for failure to measure up.

This decision and the Tax Court abuse of discretion show that the Tax Court is not a Court at all but a place where the complexity can be filtered to the benefit of the IRS. I do not mind the Government having the benefit when the law supports their claim but when the law is basically written by them and they claim it is so complicated they cannot be held liable for their mistakes, and they deal with it every day for their job, what does that say about the rest of America?

It is so complicated. The IRS cannot comply with their own regulations nor even understand what they say. Add this to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 duties upon them and it is like having this in HD.

In short conclusion I would say that Judges will eventually show up at the dance but they probably will not be invited nor will they enter as everyone else. It is always good to have someone monitoring the cameras from the side and rear entrances just so we know when they are there and when they have left the building.

Lindsey

Does complexity of codes too difficult for full-time IRS Agent/Officer goes not equal vagueness? If so, are they not void for vagueness? If they are too complex for the IRS to understand how can the public be expected to know the same. This was a blatantly ridiculous for even the Just-It's system to try to defend.

- 1) This is the endorsement stamp on the back of the check, sent to the I.R.S.,
- 2) Why are checks not made out to the Treasury of the United States or the United States Treasury?
- 3) When the I.R.S. endorses the checks over to the Federal Reserve Bank they go into a Federal Reserve account in their bank. The F.R. bank owns the \$\$\$ deposited.
- 4) The Federal Reserve is a "Privately Owned Corporation" that is no more federal than Freddy Myers Federal Express. The exception is that for purposes of taxation they are excluded. (See: Lewis v United States).
- 5) If the \$\$\$ collected (usually around 1 1/4 Trillion) by the I.R.S. for the FED are for payment of U.S. obligations and the U.S. debt obligations to the Fed + National Debt equals 6 + Trillion \$\$\$ exceed that which is collected, -is the FED obligated to turn even a dime of it over to the U.S. Treasury?
- 6) After the Grace Commission Report came out in 1984, President Ronald Reagan revealed in one of his speeches that not one nickle of what the I.R.S. collects is to support the payment of running the functions of our American government.
- 7) I.R.S. Agents and Officers misrepresent their character as being there to be collecting "TAXES" for the purposes of running this government, and then they put it onto their books as "Gifts."
- 8) I.R.S. personnel are actually acting as "Agents of Foreign Officials" although most of them don't know it until late in their careers. The end result of which is espionage against the American People.

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For Payments Made Within The Last 4 Weeks

If we have not credited a payment you made within the last 4 weeks, we will do so soon. No further action is required of you if you paid the entire amount due. However, if you still owe a balance, subtract the payment not credited and send us the adjusted amount due. Be sure to fill out the back of this notice and send it in with your payment.

For Payments Made More Than 4 Weeks Ago. — (Complete Reverse Side)

If the payment not credited was made more than 4 weeks ago, complete the form on the back of this flap and return it to us with your payment for any amount still due. Or, send us a clear copy of your canceled check (both sides), money order stub, or cashier's receipt, with the bottom part of the notice and your payment for any amount still due.

If You Paid by Check

The information we need to locate your missing payment is on the back of your canceled check. This information ...

- A Number stamped on check by IRS,
- B Date endorsed by IRS, and
- C Location of IRS office that endorsed check ...

is shown in the examples to the right. Please write this information in the related boxes A, B, and C, on the reverse side of this notice.

Pay Any F. I. R. Branch or Gen.
Depository for Credit U.S. Treas.
This is in Payment of U.S. Oblig.
Must be paid at Par H.P. Do Not
Wire Non-Payment. 20-09-2800
Dir. I.R.S. Ctr., Philadelphia, PA.

23117-1 11-206-59-0

A

Example 1

Pay Any F. I. R. Branch or Gen.
Depository for Credit U.S. Treas.
This is in Payment of U.S. Oblig.
Must be paid at Par H.P. Do Not
Wire Non-Payment. 20-09-1700 Dir.
IRS Ctr. Connecticut, CT.

19 → A

227 0098 } A

May 12 75 } B

C

Example 2

PAY ANY F.I.R. BRANCH OR GEN.
DEPOSITORY FOR CREDIT U.S. TREAS.
THIS IS IN PAYMENT OF U.S. OBLIG.
MUST BE PAID IN PAR H.P. DO NOT
WIRE NON-PAYMENT
20 07-0900 DIR. I.R.S. CTR.,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

0930 3120075 84121212851212850214668830000000009925533

A B C

Extra Information!

PROOF of BANKING TYRANNY

practicing law, I was covered, and I think that I ought to be now. It's important that people in the federal government not set themselves up as different from other people.

Q Many people earn private pensions through their jobs. Why not do away with Social Security taxes and benefits for them?

A There are a lot of private pension plans, but the figures we have make it clear that, for most of the population, they are no substitute for the protection provided by Social Security. For example, they have tremendous unfunded liabilities. There are lots of problems of coverage when people change jobs. Hardly any plans are indexed to inflation the way Social Security is.

It is better, all things considered, if private employers and their employees can construct their own pension systems. But I think of them as a supplement to Social Security rather than a substitute.

There's no way that I can foresee that Social Security will not provide some basic level of retirement income for most of the population.

Q Does the Social Security system discriminate against women?

A That question tells a lot about where we are today with the Social Security system.

When it began, the typical family was considered to be a working husband, a dependent wife who was a homemaker, and perhaps a couple of dependent children. Today, more than half the women are in the work force, and even many of those who aren't do not feel that their rights should be solely derived from being dependents or survivors of other people.

When you're dealing with approximately half your population and almost 40 percent of your work force, it's important that this group feels that the system accords them both the dignity and the appropriate treatment that's due them.

Q Do you believe that there should be some changes to give women a better break?

A We're about to issue a study that will describe a variety of problems and some approaches to deal with them.

What we really want to do is get the American public and the Congress to take this issue seriously. While there are some things that can be done in a limited way, some solutions to the problem of the treatment of women involve reform of the entire system. The public will have to be made to understand the issues so that we can begin to see where we, as a society,

NEWS-LINES:

What You Can and Cannot Do If You Run a Business

as a result of recent court and government decisions

TAXPAYERS' bank records can legally be obtained from a bank by an Internal Revenue Service summons even though IRS may have no probable cause to believe that taxes are owed. So rules a U.S. court of appeals. The court said that compelling production of the bank records does not violate a taxpayer's Fifth Amendment right to be free from compulsory self-incrimination since it compels no testimony from him.

STRICT RULES to control the handling and disposal of the more than 35 million tons of hazardous wastes produced each year in the U.S. have been proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency. The proposed regulations define what is hazardous waste, establish the responsibilities of those who generate such waste, and set standards for waste storage, treatment and disposal facilities. Compliance with the standards is expected to cost about 750 million dollars annually for the 17 major industry groups involved.

FRANCHISERS are coming under closer government scrutiny. The Federal Trade Commission has issued a final trade-regulation rule, effective July 21, which requires that franchisers give prospective franchise holders a disclosure statement at least 10 days prior to the signing of a contract or payment of money. It must include such items as restrictions on the franchise, the franchiser's business experience and his litigation and bankruptcy history.

AN EMPLOYER cannot compel the National Mediation Board to disclose the number of authorization cards that a union submits in support of its petition to represent a company's employees. A U.S. court of appeals holds that the number of authorization cards as well as the percentage of workers supporting the union are "confidential, commercial information" exempt from

public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

RED TAPE has been reduced for small banks—particularly state-chartered banks—that are members of the Federal Reserve system. The Federal Reserve Board announced that it will let small banks file a simpler version of basic financial figures, the Reports of Income and Condition. The new version contains 40 percent fewer items than presently required. The simplified requirements apply to banks that have 100 million dollars or less in assets and no foreign branches.

EMPLOYEES who protest alleged discriminatory practices by their employers are protected against employer retaliation even if the bias claims turn out to have no merit. A federal court of appeals rules that the 1964 Civil Rights Act not only prohibits retaliation against any employee who files formal charges of discrimination but also bars retaliation for mere "opposition" to alleged discriminatory practices regardless of the merit of the claim.

COMPANIES sending out sales-promotion material will be required to pay postage when rejecting and returning responses received from customers if a proposal of the U.S. Postal Service is adopted. In the past, some mailers, flooded with more replies than they could handle, have been returning such pieces unopened and simply marked "Refused."

FIRE SAFETY RULES to protect workers from on-the-job fire hazards will be drastically simplified if the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has its way. OSHA proposes to eliminate 2,400 separate standards, criticized as being overly detailed. This will reduce the list of mandatory standards from 400 pages to 10 pages.

Conclusions expressed here are based on decisions of courts, government agencies and Congress. For reasons of space, these decisions cannot be set forth in detail. On written request, U.S. News & World Report will refer readers to the basic material.

News about the 4th Article of the Bill of Rights is to be ~~secure~~ secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects. The Banks are spy systems in all businesses which is what they consider "those of us of the common herd."

Dave Fuller, a retired United Airlines pilot took the "lack of Certification issue" to the court in Pennsylvania & lost on this issue (See R.C.W. 60.68.025). The Stovall case, out of Shasta County California, bluntly says the IRS does NOT need certification on these NFTL's. So, I suggest that you stay focused on the issue of Securities FRAUD in order to avoid the necessity of overcoming these two cases.

is without merit. See Fuller v. United States, 204 B.R. 894, 899-900 (rejecting this argument); Bertelt v. United States, 206 B.R. 579, 584 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1996) (same).⁵

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this appeal should be dismissed or, in the alternative, the order of the Court of Common Pleas should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

→ LORETTA C. ARGRETT
Assistant Attorney General

THESE ARE NOT
LIGHTWEIGHTS!

→ WILLIAM S. ESTABROOK (202) 514-3628

Kenneth W. Rosenberg

→ KENNETH W. ROSENBERG (202) 514-1919
Attorneys
Tax Division
Department of Justice
Post Office Box 502
Washington, D.C. 20044

Of Counsel:

→ FREDERICK W. THIEMAN
United States Attorney

SEPTEMBER 1997

PROOF THAT THE COURTS ARE
PROTECTING THE CRIME!!!

→ We note, in this regard, that a decision in petitioner's favor would invalidate not only the federal notices of liens filed against the petitioner, but also all other federal tax lien notices filed in this Court's jurisdiction, since the procedures used here are uniformly practiced by the Internal Revenue Service.

Stay out of the Courts, stay out of the courts, STAY OUT OF THE COURTS!!!

When the major media wants to interview you- tell them that their history of twisting the truth goes before them- They can obtain their story by reading accurate newspapers such as the Idaho Observer!!!

TO Experian-Financial Correction Department

Post Office Box 2104

Allen

75013

Page 1 of 2

Texas

FROM: James-Earl, Sr.: and Lydia Lopez-Alvarez: House of Shaver

08-27-2009

Post Office Box 41

Loon Lake {Cf. 99148 Cf.}

Washington State (NOT the federal zone WA)

Previously (19 Months Ago) Post Office Box 91 Kettle Falls Washington (CF.99141 Cf.)

RE: Correction of your mis-information regarding my credit status via the mere "Notice" of Federal Tax Lien Recorded at the Stevens County Courthouse on July 12,1996 and recorded erroneously by your firm as an FTL (Federal Tax Lien) on a credit report you recorded against myself and my wife Lydia WITHOUT AN ANNEXED ACTUAL LIEN DOCUMENT

This incorrect recording by your firm has caused me and my family a great deal of damage.

Please take note of the enclosed Certified, Notarized and annexed copy of the letter from the Stevens County Prosecuting Attorney's Office-Mr. Lloyd Nickel, Chief Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. Also take note of the Stevens County Auditor-Mr. Tim Gray, letter with whose office the mere "NOTICE" was recorded and the announcement that the necessary Lien DOCUMENT to which the mere "NOTICE" refers is not now, nor never has been accompanied by the Lien DOCUMENT which is only a phantom,-because by the admission of the former District Director, LADD ELLIS,

At Plano,Texas, "THERE IS NO SUCH DOCUMENT!!!" DOES IT EVEN EXIST!!!

Your firm and/or its employees has boosted the power of the mere "NOTICE" beyond that to which it is otherwise entitled and SLANDERED ME AND MINE!!

TO Experian-Financial Correction Department

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Your firm and/or its employees has boosted the power of the mere "NOTICE" beyond that to which It is otherwise entitled and SLANDERED ME AND MINE!!

Investigation results

About our dispute verification process

This summary shows the revision(s) made to your credit file as a result of the verification we recently completed. If you still question an item, then you may want to contact the source of the information.

The federal Fair Credit Reporting Act states that you may:

- request a description of how we verified the information, including the business name and address contacted and the telephone number if reasonably available;
- add a statement disputing the accuracy or completeness of the information; and
- request that we send these results to organizations who have reviewed your credit report in the past two years for employment purposes or six months for any other purpose.

If no information follows, our response appeared on the previous page.

How to read your results

Deleted - This item was removed from your credit report

Remains - This item has been verified as accurate

Updated - A change was made to this item; review this report to view the change. If ownership of the item was disputed, then it was verified as belonging to you.

Reviewed - This item was either updated or deleted; review this report to learn its outcome

Results

We completed investigating any items you disputed with the sources of the information and processed any other requests you made. Here are the results:

Public records	Outcome
STEVENS COUNTY CT OF WA SQ2004000....	Remains

Visit experian.com/status to check the status of your pending disputes at any time

What's your credit score?

Find out by ordering your VantageScore® from Experian for only \$7.95. To order your VantageScore, call 1 888 322 5583.

By law, we cannot disclose certain medical information (relating to physical, mental, or behavioral health or condition). Although we do not generally collect such information, it could appear in the name of a data furnisher (i.e., "Cancer Center") that reports your payment history to us. If so, those names display in your report, but in reports to others they display only as MEDICAL PAYMENT DATA. Consumer statements included on your report at your request that contain medical information are disclosed to others.

The Challenge!!!

September 15, 2009. Note Under: How to read your results; and, Experian's definition of "Remains" - their investigation reflects that the \$94,000. 00 LIEN recorded in the Stevens County Courthouse with the County Auditor was accurate and so it "Remains" on the Credit Report! Look under Outcome. However, once that I informed them with the question-"Is it not true, that Experian has NOT done its "Due Diligence" in this matter and is the "Protagonist" in collusion with the I.R.S. in this SECURITIES FRAUD SCAM by listing a mere "NOTICE" OF FEDERAL TAX LIEN as an FTL or actual LIEN on the Credit Report Experian assigned to me, thereby boosting the power of the mere "NOTICE" beyond that to which it was otherwise entitled, and Slandering my Credit and good name.

Is that not a Capital Crime akin to murder?—Please see the accompanying letters from the Stevens County Prosecuting Attorney and the Stevens County Auditor (Copies enclosed)?" Experian could obviously see the

Position they were in, not only with me but everyone they have, over the years, been slandering this way with all the LIABILITY that goes along with that SLANDER. So, look at the next Investigation Report that I got from Experian, dated a year later (I was so involved with family affairs, Jim and I have been married 53 years, we have 5 children, 18 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren, so sometimes it just takes awhile to get around to things like this.



When you send in the I.D.
documents to the Credit Report-
ing Co's - Don't scratch out the
numbers.

Enclosed you will find a copy of My Driver License and Social Security Card for positive Identification.



Also my Social Security card..Take note that NOT FOR IDENTIFICATION is encrypted on it. It is my understanding that it is a felony for your firm to demand it, but you are criminally holding me hostage to supply you with it or you will continue to defame me. I do not know what use your firm or its incompetent employees will do with the information annexed to this Social Security number and I demand written assurance of the security of your firms handling of this very personal information!

REMOVE THESE "FTL'S" FROM THE CREDIT REPORTS ASSIGNED TO ME.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Lydia-Lopez-Alvarez: House of Shaver

Lydia-Lopez-Alvarez: House of Shaver

Potentially negative items or items for further review

This information is generally removed seven years from the initial missed payment that led to the delinquency. Missed payments and most public record items may remain on the credit report for up to seven years, except Chapters 7, 11 and 12 bankruptcies and unpaid tax liens, which may remain for up to 10 years. A paid tax lien may remain for up to seven years. Transferred accounts that have not been past due remain up to 10 years after the date the account was transferred.

Public records

STEVENS COUNTY CT OF WA

215 S OAK ST
 COLVILLE WA 99114
 No phone number available

Identification number
 SQ20040002776

Date filed
 Mar 2004
 Date resolved
 NA

Responsibility
 Individual

Claim amount
 \$94,963
 Liability amount
 NA

Status: Federal tax lien filed.
 This item was verified on Sep 2009 and remained unchanged.
 Address identification number:
 205186460

Credit items

*Exhibit
 No 1*

The Thing ("NOTICE") recorded by the I.R.S. at the Stevens County Courthouse with the Auditor; is only a mere "NOTICE" of Federal Tax Lien NOT a "Lien" although the I.R.S. would like you to believe it is a Lien and treat it as such. Experian, apparently of its own volition, has boosted the power of this mere "NOTICE" beyond that to which it is otherwise entitled by-listing on this credit report and miss-spelling Lydia and using an upper-cased "Built Fiction" misnomer LYDKIA LOPEZ-ALVAREZ SHAVER strawmanneous homo (Strawman) thereby making Experian the Protagonist in this scheme of SLANDERING my credit!!! Experian failed to perform "Due Diligence" and entered into collusion with the 'I.R.S. in this SECURITIES FRAUD SCAM' (See USA and Ronald F. Bechtold v. Arthur W. Szafranski, 93 MC 86-S in United States District Court, Western District of New York) A court has ruled, in no uncertain terms, that a NOTICE of Lien is NOT a Lien, however Experian has recorded this mere "NOTICE" as a "Federal tax LIEN" for the past 12 years and continues to do so as is evident in this recent credit report:

This cut and paste with following letter is what made Experian (the toughest of the 3 credit reporting company's FICO) SURRENDER/CAPITULATE

Investigation results

About our dispute verification process

This summary shows the revision(s) made to your credit file as a result of the verification we recently completed. If you still question an item, then you may want to contact the source of the information.

The federal Fair Credit Reporting Act states that you may:

- request a description of how we verified the information, including the business name and address contacted and the telephone number if reasonably available;
- add a statement disputing the accuracy or completeness of the information; and
- request that we send these results to organizations who have reviewed your credit report in the past two years for employment purposes or six months for any other purpose.

If no information follows, our response appeared on the previous page.

How to read your results

Deleted - This item was removed from your credit report

Remains - This item has been verified as accurate

Updated - A change was made to this item; review this report to view the change. If ownership of the item was disputed, then it was verified as belonging to you.

Reviewed - This item was either updated or deleted; review this report to learn its outcome

Results

We completed investigating any items you disputed with the sources of the information and processed any other requests you made. Here are the results:

Public records	Outcome
STEVENS COUNTY CT OF WA SQ2004000....	Deleted

Visit experian.com/status to check the status of your pending disputes at any time

What's your credit score?

Find out by ordering your VantageScore® from Experian for only \$7.95. To order your VantageScore, call 1 888 322 5583.

By law, we cannot disclose certain medical information (relating to physical, mental, or behavioral health or condition). Although we do not generally collect such information, it could appear in the name of a data furnisher (i.e., "Cancer Center") that reports your payment history to us. If so, those names display in your report, but in reports to others they display only as MEDICAL PAYMENT DATA. Consumer statements included on your report at your request that contain medical information are disclosed to others.

*Item # 3 of the 3 credit reporting Co's.
This was the subject of the 3.*





CREDIT FILE : August 14, 2009
Confirmation # 9226037891

Dear James E Shaver:

Below are the results of your request for Equifax to reinvestigate certain elements of your Equifax credit file. Equifax contacted each source directly and our investigation is now completed. If you have any additional questions or concerns, please contact the source of that information directly.

You may contact Equifax regarding the specific information contain in this letter within the next 60 days by visiting us at www.investigate.equifax.com or by calling a Customer Representative at (888) 800-7573 from 9:00am to 5:00pm Monday-Friday in your time zone. If you want to request a free copy of the Equifax credit file you can call our toll free number at (877) 576-5766.

Thank you for giving Equifax the opportunity to serve you.

The Results Of Our Reinvestigation

>>> **We have reviewed your concerns and our conclusions are:**

The disputed federal TAX lien docket / 20040002776 is currently not reporting on the Equifax credit file. ←

Notice to Consumers

Upon receipt of your dispute, we first review and consider the relevant information you have submitted regarding the nature of your dispute. If the review does not resolve your dispute and further investigation is required, notification of your dispute, including the relevant information you submitted, is provided to the source that furnished the disputed information. The source reviews the information provided, conducts an investigation with respect to the disputed information and reports the results back to us. The credit reporting agency then makes deletions or changes to your credit file as appropriate based on the results of the reinvestigation. The name, address and, if reasonably available, the telephone number of the furnisher(s) of the information contacted while processing your dispute(s) is shown under the "Results of Your Investigation" section on the cover letter that accompanies the copy of your revised credit file.

If you still disagree with an item after it has been verified, you may send to us a brief statement, not to exceed one hundred words (two hundred words for Maine residents), explaining the nature of your dispute. Your statement will become part of your credit file and will be disclosed each time that your credit file is accessed.

If the reinvestigation results in a change to or deletion of the information you are concerned about, or you submit a statement in accordance with the preceding paragraph, you have the right to request that we send your revised credit file to any company that received your credit file in the past six months (twelve months for California, Colorado, Maryland, New Jersey and New York residents) for any purpose or in the past two years for employment purposes.



000301
000728329-6301
James E Shaver
PO Box 41
Loon Lake, WA 99148-0041

P. O. Box 105518
Atlanta, GA 30348

TO: TransUnion Credit Reporting Company Attention Legal Department
Post Office Box 1000
Chester {19022}
Pennsylvania

Date: March 13, 2011

FROM: Philip A. Dugan
Post Office Box 3
Deer Park {Cf. 006 Cf.}
Washington State (NOT) the federal zone WA)

Page 1 of 2 Plus Enclosures

RE: The erroneous credit report TransUnion displays to inquirers assigned to the "Built Fiction (Misnomer) PHILIP A. DUGGAN" that negatively affects me Philip A. Duggan and potential following action.

Dear Sirs and Mesdames:
Under the doctrine of Comity.

As with the Shaver family...SO WITH ME AND MINE!!!

No "**LIEN DOCUMENT**" is annexed to the mere "**NOTICE**" OF FEDERAL TAX LIEN recorded against me with the Auditor/Recorder/Controller at the Stevens County, Washington Courthouse. Enclosed please find the two letters from Stevens County Auditor, Tim Grey and the Chief Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney-Lloyd Nickel whom I can, if necessary, subpoena as witnesses in this matter. These letters clearly manifest several FRAUDS in the I.R.S. Collection process. One being FRAUD BY OMISSION (No necessary Warrant of Distraint-see U.S. v. O'Dell 160 F2 304 (1947)). There is NO BOND on the Distress. The Bonding Company can't bond CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. There is no Affidavit of Truthfulness by any I.R.S. Officer/Agent accepting responsibility for their claim of moneys owed by me. NO necessary Lien DOCUMENT to establish how the alleged Lien was created, established or arose. The I.R.S. District Director, Ladd Ellis, at Plano, Texas revealed that "**THERE IS NO SUCH DOCUMENT.**" This establishes one of the FRAUD(S) that TransUnion has been suckered into committing for, or in collusion with the I.R.S. against me and mine. Have you assumed the I.R.S. was/is acting lawfully in the mechanics of their collection process??? If so, that would be a devastatingly foolish assumption. **TransUnion has boosted the power of the mere "NOTICE" beyond that to which it is otherwise entitled by displaying it as a Fed tax lien.** This lack of Due Diligence on the part of TransUnion, its Officers, Supervisors and employees has severely damaged me and mine.

HAS THE I.R.S. AS IS THEIR WELL PUBLICIZED AND WELL KNOWN MODUS OPERANDI TERRORIZED TRANSUNION AND EMPLOYEES INTO COMMITTING THESE CRIMES FOR THEM, OR ARE THE POLICYMAKERS OF TRANSUNION IN ON A "DIVISION OF THE SPOILS?" Since you are most probably more influenced by the I.R.S. than me and mine perhaps you follow one of its intimidating publications such as PUBLICATION 17 which states:

The explanations and examples in this publication reflect the interpretation by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) of:

TO: Trans Union

Post Office Box 1000

Date: 9/30/2009

Chester, {19022}

Pennsylvania

Page 1 of 4

FROM: John and Mary Freedom Lover

1111 anywhere Avenue

Freedom Land, {Cf. 88777 Cf.}

Montana

RE: TRANS UNION having erroneously listed an FTL (Federal Tax Lien) on its Credit Report

identified by TRANSUNION as annexed to _____ and my
wife _____.

Dear Sirs:

Under the Doctrine of Comity:

As with the Shaver Family,-- SO WITH ME AND MINE.

No LIEN "DOCUMENT" is annexed to the mere "NOTICE" Of FEDERAL TAX LIEN recorded with the Auditor/Recorder/Controller, at the Beaverhead County , Montana Courthouse, against me and my wife. This is a necessary document to establish how the alleged LIEN was created, established and/or arose and that there is an actual LIEN annexed to the recorded NOTICE!

As revealed by Ladd Ellis, Jr., the former IRS District Director at Plano, Texas -"there is no such document." This establishes the FRAUD that TRANS UNION has been suckered into committing for, or in collusion with, the IRS, against me and mine, by assuming the IRS is/was honorable and lawful in the mechanics of their collection process,-a devastatingly foolish assumption. Your firm has boosted the power of the mere "NOTICE" beyond that to which it is otherwise entitled by listing it on the Credit Report to which you have attached my/our name(s) by listing it as an FTL (actual Federal Tax LIEN). This lack of "Due Diligence" on the part of your firm has damaged me and mine irreparably!!!

HAS THE IRS, AS IS THEIR WELL PUBLICIZED AND WELL-KNOWN MODUS OPERANDI,- "TERRORIZED" YOUR FIRM AND EMPLOYEES INTO COMMITTING THESE CRIME(S) FOR THEM??? Does your firm accept sole responsibility? Is your firm in collusion with the I.R.S. as a CONSPIRACY??? Were there kickbacks to your firm or employee(s) for this SECURITIES FRAUD SCAM??? TRANS UNION's erroneous presumption that all the correct required paperwork, Judicial Orders, Warrants of Distrainment etc., etc...was/are complete, in lawful order, and TRANS UNION'S lack of DUE DILIGENCE to KNOW the facts and then record on the Credit Report(s) which it has assigned to me and mine, that reflect, or have

- * Tax laws enacted by Congress,
- * Treasury Regulations, and
- * Court Decisions.

However, the information given does not cover every situation and is not intended to replace the law or change its meaning.

This publication covers some subjects on which a court may have made a decision more favorable to taxpayers than the interpretation by the IRS. Until these differing interpretations are resolved by higher court decisions, or in some other way this publication will continue to present the interpretations by the IRS..

Such arrogance makes them sound pretty "Macho Tough" in the Land of the Free and the alleged "Home of the Brave." It is my opinion that such arrogance, when followed by cowards and cowardly leaders of certain corporate firms, will inevitably lead those entities to moral and business failure from being in collusion with, live Fearfully and allow themselves to be Terrorized by this arrogance. But then, if the founding of *any* firm was for purposes of collusion, IRS kickbacks and destruction of as many Americans as IRS SCAMS can effect, then the firm, and its Officers become candidates as Co-conspirators for RICO type of actions don't they? Such is the **APPEARANCE TO THE PUBLIC AND ESPECIALLY TO THE TARGETED VICTIMS** of these Non-established Securities that are a tool in this **SHAKEDOWN INSURANCE PROTECTION RACKET**. Your inaccurate credit reports when displayed to Banks, Credit Unions, Title Companies, Insurance Companies, and others that may seek ones credibility in the marketplace, become the major tool for the I.R.S. to destroy the targeted victim's ability to fight this **Securities Fraud Scam**. Such an appearance via this crime diminishes us both.

TransUnion appears as the **PROTAGONIST** in Collusion with the I.R.S. in this **Securities Fraud Scam....is it?**

TransUnion has 30 days from the date of the receipt of this letter to remove the falsity "Fed tax lien" from the credit report assigned to the "Built Fiction PHILIP DUGG" that severely affects me Philip A. Dugg and mine and/or face further action.

Thank you for your immediate attention to this matter,
Sincerely,

Sample Letter

This is a sample letter sent to each of the 3 Credit Reporting Companies which proved to be effective.

Date: _____ 2009

FROM:

TO: TransUnion Consumer Relations
PO Box 2000
Chester, PA 19022-2000 800-916-8800

*This is what Don Graham
came up with for a letter
to the 3 Credit Reporting Co's
I welcome others input to
improve our work until we
run these IRS & FED Thugs
out of our Country*

Commerce operates in truth; demand for truth is made of all parties for full disclosure.

**This NOTICE is lawful for any and all financial matters in the State of Washington
If you have any Law that states otherwise, please produce it now for our review, or acquiesce.**

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent

Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.

Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.

Affirmati, non neganti incumbit probatio:

The proof lies upon him who affirms, not on him who denies*

RE: CORRECTION of TransUnion Credit Report for the undersigned.

Dear TransUnion fiduciary Director:

Based on the information and letters enclosed, please correct your reporting of any and all unsubstantiated / unverifiable mis-/ information regarding my credit-rating status via the IRS's mere "Notice of" Federal Tax Lien # _____ being incorrectly, collusively and/or fraudulently recorded/ reported, perpetuated and disseminated by TransUnion as an actual Federal Tax LIEN (FTL) since its recording in _____ County Recorder's Office under their File # _____ on _____

This incorrect filing and reporting by your firm has caused me and my family an irreparable tort to my character/reputation, and a great deal of financial damage that is legally actionable.

Please take note of the enclosed notarized and annexed copy of a letter from the Stevens County Prosecuting Attorney's office, signed by Mr. Lloyd Nickel, Chief Civil Deputy Prosecuting attorney, and

A similar letter from

Please remove all false reporting of any non-existent/non-evident (or inchoate) "Federal Tax Lien" from the undersigned's Credit Report immediately. You have 10 days from the receipt of this letter to comply or face further action. Please advise me in writing that this action has been completed.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt attention to this urgent matter of your credibility.

IRS File # [... - .. -]

Not an Accommodation

L.S. _____

Transmitted without Prejudice

Valid with judicial value unless explicitly prohibited by law.

reflected, the **FALSITY OF** an FTL (an actual Federal Tax "LIEN"), have damaged us severely. Then TRANS UNION made this "SLANDER" and "**Slander of Credit**" available for all the Financial World, Banks, Title Companies, Insurance Companies and others to see and use to our detriment!!! Is it not true that when with intention and with malice a firm and /or its employees destroy one's reputation(s) that is akin to **murder**--a **capital crime**?

Enclosed, please find the letter(s) from the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, of Stevens County " and the County Auditor with whom the mere "NOTICE" was recorded which under the Doctrine of Comity applies in the same manner in this situation as with the Shaver family and for the same reason(s).

TRANS UNION APPEARS AS THE PROTAGONIST IN COLLUSION WITH THE IRS IN THIS DEFAMATION SCHEME-IS IT??

TRANSUNION HAS TEN DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS LETTER TO REMOVE THE "FTL" AND/OR FACE FURTHER ACTION!!!

Thank you for your immediate attention to this matter,

Sincerely,

John and Mary Freedom Lover

*** 209584959-004 ***

PO Box 2000

Chester, PA 19022



08/04/2009



POUDIB00201890-1008535

→ LYDIA LOPEZ SHAVER

41 PO BOX 41

LOON LAKE, WA 99148



Our investigation of the dispute you recently submitted is now complete. The results are listed below.

If our investigation has not resolved your dispute, you may add a 100-word statement to your report. If you provide a consumer statement that contains medical information related to service providers or medical procedures, then you expressly consent to TransUnion including this information in every credit report we issue about you.

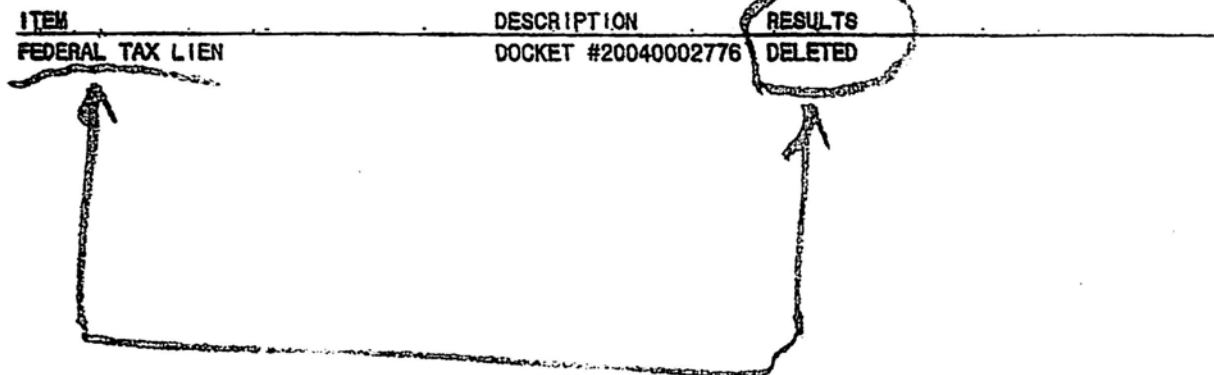
If there has been a change to your credit history resulting from our investigation, or if you add a consumer statement, you may request that TransUnion send an updated report to those who received your report within the last two years for employment purposes, or within the last one year for any other purpose.

If interested, you may also request a description of how the investigation was conducted along with the business name, address and telephone number of any company we may have contacted for information.

Thank you for helping ensure the accuracy of your credit information.

Investigation Results

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
FEDERAL TAX LIEN	DOCKET #20040002776	DELETED



RYOT-TENURE

ING WITH THE REVERSION. A covenant to run with the reversion when either ability to perform it or the right to take age of it passes to the assignee of that reversion. Brown.

IG LANDS. Lands in Scotland where the use of a field belong alternatively to different persons. Anciently this kind of possession was advantageous in giving a united interest to persons to resist inroads. By the act of 1695, the division of these lands was authorized, with exception of lands belonging to corporations. Brown.

E. A silver coin of India, rated at 2s. for current, and 2s. 3d. for the Bombay, rupee.

UM. Lat. In the civil law. Broken. A law applied to a will. Inst. 2, 17, 3.

IL DEANERY. The circuit of an archdeacon and rural dean's jurisdictions. Every rural dean is divided into parishes. See 1 Steph. 1. 117.

AL DEANS. In English ecclesiastical law, ancient officers of the church, almost grown out of use, until about the middle of the present century, about which time they were generally reformed, whose deaneries are as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeaconry. They are appointed by the bishop, planted all round his diocese to inspect the conduct of the parochial clergy, inquire into and report dilapidations, and to examine candidates for confirmation, armed in these matters with an inferior degree of judicial coercive authority. Wharton.

AL SERVITUDE. In the civil law. A servitude annexed to a rural estate, (*prædium rusticum*).

E DE GUERRE. Fr. A trick in war; a stratagem.

RUSTICI. Lat. In feudal law. Natives of a conquered country.

In old English law. Inferior country tenants, churls, or chorls, who held cottages and lands by the services of plowing, and other labors of agriculture, for the lord. Cowell.

RUSTICUM FORUM. Lat. A rude, unlearned, or unlettered tribunal; a term sometimes applied to arbitrators selected by the parties to settle a dispute. *Underhill v. Van Cortlandt*, 2 Johns.Ch. (N.Y.) 339; *Dickinson v. Chesapeake & O. R. Co.*, 7 W.Va. 429.

RUSTICUM JUDICIUM. Lat. In maritime law. A rough or rude judgment or decision. A judgment in admiralty dividing the damages caused by a collision between the two ships. 3 Kent, Comm. 231; *Story*, Bailm. § 608a. *The Victory*, C.C.A. Va., 68 F. 400, 15 C.C.A. 490.

RUSTLER. Cattle thief. *Galeppi v. C. Swanston and Son*, 107 Cal.App. 30, 290 P. 116, 119.

RUTA. Lat. In the civil law. Things extracted from land; as sand, chalk, coal, and such other matters.

RUTA ET CAESA. In the civil law. Things dug, (as sand and lime,) and things cut, (as wood, coal, etc.) Dig. 19, 1, 17, 6. Words used in conveying.

RYOT. In India. A peasant, subject, or tenant of house or land. Wharton.

RYOT-TENURE. A system of land-tenure, where the government takes the place of landowners and collects the rent by means of tax gatherers. The farming is done by poor peasants, (ryots), who find the capital, so far as there is any, and also do the work. The system exists in Turkey, Egypt, Persia, and other Eastern countries, and in a modified form in British India. After slavery, it is accounted the worst of all systems, because the government can fix the rent at what it pleases; and it is difficult to distinguish between rent and taxes.

Do you ever get the feeling that this British system is getting all-too familiar in your life?

power of the mere NOTICE beyond that to which it was otherwise entitled and created, at the very least, the appearance of a FRAUDULENT SECURITY if not a FRAUDULENT SECURITY ON EXPERIAN RECORDS.

Please take note of the enclosed annexed copy of the Recorded, Certified, Notarized and Sealed letters from both the Stevens County Auditor Tim Gray and the Stevens County Chief Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Lloyd Nickel. Due Diligence on the part of Experian was not Forthcoming in this matter and a Tort Action is a strong possibility!!!

Is it not true that Experian is the protagonist in this collusion with the I.R.S. in this Shakedown Insurance Protection Racket. Is it not true that these letters prove FRAUD BY OMMISSION of the necessary elements to establish a valid LIEN. The Authors of these letters will be called as witnesses should I decide to move forward in this action.

Enclosed you will please find sufficient Identification in copies of my Washington State Driver License, Social Security card and removal of Levy from the I.R.S..

You have 10 days to write me with an apology and proof of removal of this –your, on your Record, atrocity against me.

Sincerely

James (Jim) Earl, Sr.: Shaver



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING
Olympia, Washington 98504-8001

April 22, 1996

Postal Patron

Dear Madam or Sir:

Your letter of request concerning Notice of Federal Tax Liens was received in this office April 19, 1996.

This office is a statutorily designated repository to record certain statutory liens, including Notices of Federal Tax Liens against personal property. We serve only the ministerial function of recording Notices of Federal Tax Liens under 60.08 RCW. A copy of that chapter is enclosed. If you have questions concerning these Notices you should contact the Internal Revenue Service. They could also provide you with the information you requested concerning other locations, if any, of filing in the state of Washington.

19,624 Notices of Federal Tax Liens were entered into our automated system in the calendar years 1994-95.

No supporting affidavits or judicial orders/process documents are attached to the Notices of Federal Tax Liens submitted to this office.

Sincerely,

Shirley Wheelock
Administrator
Uniform Commercial Code
Business and Professions Division
P O Box 9660
Olympia, WA 98507-9660

SW

**When the "NOTICE" of Federal Tax Lien
is against wages salary and other income
the state joins the Counties in the same FRAUD!!
(Now look again at Congressman Hertel's letter!)**

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
AGING



Committee on the Committee System
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DENNIS M. HERTEL
14TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

DISTRICT OFFICE:
28221 AROUND ROAD
WARREN, MICHIGAN 48091
(313) 574-8420

DISTRICT OFFICE:
16927 KELLY ROAD
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48224
(313) 526-5900

218 CANNON OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6276

December 30, 1985

Regarding your recent contact with my office on the difficulties you are experiencing with the Internal Revenue Service, it is the policy of our office not to give legal advice and suggest that you seek counsel with tax expertise.

We can address your specific question relative to IRS Form 668-W, Notice of Levy on Wages. Section 5331 IRC entitled "Levy and Distraint" and Section 6331 (a) IRC entitled "Authority of Secretary", "Levy may be made upon the accrued salary or wages of any officer, employee or elected official of the United States, District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or the District of Columbia, by serving notice of levy on the employee of such officer, employee or elected official", does not provide authority to levy wages of private citizens in the private sector.

The omission of this section from IRS form 668-W may be misleading to some employers, as you have suggested.

I hope that you will find this information useful and regret that I am unable to provide you with more assistance.

Please feel free to contact me again if you have questions or comments regarding your federal government.

Sincerely,

Dennis M. Hertel

DENNIS M. HERTEL

Member of Congress

DMH/hjf

The Sheriff is the Chief Executive of the County, so this is the primary position to obtain. You will also need a quorum of your county Commissioners (the Commissioners set county policy of "Custom, "Culture" and "Economic Stability" and control most of the purse-strings for county programs. A good idea is to also have the Coroner-who has the power to arrest the Sheriff under certain conditions. The Auditor/Controller/Recorder is the next most important position to obtain. This person needs to be educated against State and Federal Statutes that "direct" him/her into committing crimes such as the "Securities fraud issue" which we are covering here. The County Attorney is another office to seek. Have all other county officials understand that if the County Attorney isn't shutting this Securities Fraud down, he/she is leaving all of them "hanging out to dry".

1. The Auditor is, knowingly or unknowingly, committing the crime for the IRS. Once the Auditor has been informed of the problem, if he/she continues to keep "Business as usual", the Auditor is moving the fraud forward of his/her own volition. The "appearance" of the Auditor and other County Officials being in on a possible "Division of the Spoils with the IRS" is established, -another campaign issue.
2. The Sheriff is working toward "Seizure and Auction" from an un-perfected instrument-"Notice of Levy" based on a Securities (Counterfeited evidence of debt) Fraud. Has the Sheriff checked out the IRS Officer as to his "delegation of authority" to create an assessment against a private county inhabitant, or does the Sheriff just "assume" the IRS has taken lawful procedures in this collection process? Was the Sheriff elected and sworn by the County inhabitants to protect them from crime, or be an accessory to the crimes of the IRS which is a private collection organization for the private corporation mis-named the Federal Reserve, -Federal contracts notwithstanding?
3. The County Commissioners responsible for setting policy,

enacting County Ordinances etc., are, after being informed of this crime by allowing it to continue, give the same appearance as shown in #1. above. THE OBVIOUS LIABILITY TO THE COUNTY FOR THE DAMAGES DONE TO THE VICTIMS IN THIS SCAM WILL BANKRUPT THE COUNTY!!! EVERY PROPERTY OWNER MUST HAVE THEIR PROPERTY TAXES RAISED OUT OF SIGHT TO COMPENSATE THE VICTIMS FOR THEIR DAMAGES

4. THE SOLUTION TO PREVENT THE PENDING COUNTY AND PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS BANKRUPTCY IS TO TAP INTO THE C.A.F. R. FUNDS DISCOVERED BY WALTER BURJEN WHICH TOTAL AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL \$62 TRILLION. CHECK AND SEE IF CALIFORNIA HAS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 1.4 TRILLION.

Once your people are empaneled as County Officials-pass the ordinances and hold the TOWN MEETINGS that will educate your county inhabitants so that the pork-barrel trough of \$\$\$ currently leaving your county to the State and Federal Entities is reduced by 99% unless special county elections warrant more. Remember:

HE WHO PAYS THE PIPER ALWAYS CALLS THE TUNE,

-SO CALL IT!!!

Now your County doesn't have to be blackmailed into groveling for State and Federal funding. Nor does your county have to accept the "HOOKS" in the bait for receiving some "pittance" back from them such as passing ordinances that remove rifles from the back of your pickup window (disarmament), "Click-it or Ticket" quota's (revenue gathering to fulfill annual budget shortfalls), and mandates of PUBLIC school curriculum that politically programs students to be ensnared into the Socialist NWO agenda of Serfdom/Ryot status instead of a

curriculum that dissects the principles and actions that teach how to acquire, enjoy and maintain individual and governmental Sovereignty.

On 6-21-2003 my house burned to the ground. Not one fire-suppression piece of equipment ever showed up. We are outside of a Fire District. There is no County Funding to protect the inhabitants of Stevens County, Washington against fire, -outside of the Fire Districts. Other Counties throughout this country are in the same predicament. There are no professional Fire Departments in Stevens County, only Volunteer Departments that function as best they can under Volunteer conditions.

QUESTION??? Should one dime of money in the county leave to go to the State(s) or Federal government(s), where politicians play Santa Claus and give what they forcefully exact from us in the form of taxes, or Securities Fraud, whereby those politicians are empowered to, and do send it to Foreign Governments, leaving basic American County government needs (in this case-Fire Protection) wanting? The foundation of our political system and government is the County. You have access to your local yokel County Officials-even seeing them in the grocery store, hardware, drugstore, barbershop etc.. They are particularly accessible at the weekly meetings held in the County Courthouse building. Questions can be raised. Local and personal issues can be addressed at these meetings. It is well to have your presentations well organized for obvious reasons if you want to maximize favorable results. Trying to access your Governor, Congress or President with the same ease is a time-consuming exercise in futility. The State and Federal power to "control" YOUR county comes from their ability to have the county wholly dependent on them opening their purse-strings.

Once YOUR county regains control, keeps the State and Federal entities in their lawful and proper place, is free from all the bureaucratic regulation and confiscatory taxation, every business in the Nation will want to move to YOUR county. You will be as a giant searchlight in a small dark room.

Carefully and methodically develop your Posse Comitatus (the immediate backup for the Sheriff). You may want to, **very carefully and selectively**, deputize 10,000 County inhabitants out of the Corpus Comitatus (entire body of the County). That way the professional Policing Powers can be kept to a minimum size, taxes kept minimal, the Posse furnishes their own vehicles, weapons and uniforms. The Sheriff furnishes the badges, operation manuals, training, determines the degree of Reserve involvement, mutual aid with other counties, police academy schooling, interfacing with other county, state and federal police agencies, **and unlike almost every other branch of government** brings the Sheriff's Department into compliance with the Public Disclosure Laws.

As you succeed and your success becomes more and more obvious-more and more pieces must be put into place. You will want to protect the Sheriff and his family 24/7. This break to Freedom and Liberty will bring out the "shadow government" of Foreign Principal control (Lon Horiuchi types from the FBI [not an agency that is the offspring of the united States government], the CIA, NSA, Homeland Security-author of the infamous Patriot Acts I and II, and any other alphabet soup agency whether government, NGO Foreign Government, mercenary, reward seeker or bounty hunter) which necessitates extraordinary precautions.

As the word spreads, your success will want to be emulated, slowly at first, and then as others join in-it will become a landslide, by the other 3000+ counties. You will become the biggest threat to International Socialism/Communism/Fascism in the world. Also, your county will be the greatest HOPE to businessmen and public that crave and need Liberty to function. Especially after you OFFICIALLY DEMAND, AS A COUNTY AND MULTIPLE COUNTIES, -from Congress, the **common circulation** of "The Money of Account of the united States". Coinage pursuant to the 1792 Coinage Act-coinage that **EXTINGUISHES** not merely Discharges Debt so you own in allodium what you purchase.

**In the beginning of a change,
the patriot is a scarce man
and brave, hated and scorned.
When his cause succeeds
however,**

**for then it costs nothing to be a
patriot.**

-Mark Twain

If you are refused this by CON-gress, then through public forums bringing businessmen, property owners and general public together you can substitute currencies that have real intrinsic value -such as NORFED, which can be implemented to replace or run concurrent with the intrinsically valueless Federal Reserve Note. A later currency that might be most desirable could be the Hartford Van Dyke Public Wealth Rebate Notes or the currency he developed with intrinsic value, but only after much study and legal advice from competent lawyers expert in this field. Once a valued currency is in place, -the valueless currency will have NO desirability. The FED will have to make their Fraud Notes redeemable in specie--or be out of business and running for the Airports. The phrase: "Not worth a (Federal Reserve Note) Continental" will have the same old meaning today that it did to the Founding Fathers and other British dominated Serf/Ryots in this nation who papered their walls with that irredeemable and valueless scrip--thus sparking the conflagration of the American Revolution.

It is my layman's opinion that this may be our last peaceful opportunity to regain our Constitutional Republic with our "Bill of Rights" which were recognized as having come from that Great Legislator of the Universe, being antecedent to all earthly governments, and protected by our divinely inspired Constitution, therefore putting this nation under the coverture of the divine Creator of the Universe. This is a Spiritual War against nations, principalities (governments) and Spiritual wickedness in high places. But we win in the end...I read the Book!!!

____ Hope this helps

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. M. R.", is written below the line of text.

**In the beginning of a change,
the patriot is a scarce man
and brave, hated and scorned.
When his cause succeeds
however,**

**for then it costs nothing to be a
patriot.**

-Mark Twain

1 Voluntary withholding

General. An employee and his employer may enter into an agreement under section 3402(b) to provide for the withholding of income tax upon payments described in paragraph (a) of section 3401(a)-3, made after January 1, 1970. An agreement may be entered into under this section only with respect to amounts which are included in the gross income of the employee under section 61, and must be based on all such amounts paid by or for the employee. The amounts withheld pursuant to an agreement entered into under section 3402(p) shall be determined under the rules contained in section 3402 and the regulations thereunder. See section 3405(c)-1, regarding agreements to have 20-percent Federal income tax withheld from eligible rollover distributions within the meaning of sec-

tion 401(a)(9)(A)(i) and duration of agreement. As provided in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph, an employee who enters into an agreement under section 3402(p) shall furnish his or her Form W-4 (withholding certificate) executed in accordance with the provisions of section 3402 and the regulations thereunder. The filing of such Form W-4 shall constitute a request for withholding. In the case of an employee who enters into an agreement under section 3402(p) with his employer, the employee performs services to those to be the subject of the agreement (the remuneration is subject to mandatory withholding by such employer) the employee wishes to the agreement terminate on a specific date, the employee shall

*Section 3402(p)
The Trust*

*Pro for
Revocable
Trust*

*Exercise your
Alternative Election*

(a) The name, address, and social security number of the employee making the request.

(b) The name and address of the employer.

(c) A statement that the employee desires withholding of Federal income tax, and applicable, of qualified State individual income tax (see paragraph (d)(3)(i) of section 301.6361-1 of this chapter (Regulations on Procedures and Administration)), and

(d) If the employee desires that the agreement terminate on a specific date, the date of termination of the agreement.

If accepted by the employer as provided in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph, the request shall be attached to, and constitute part of, the employee's Form W-4. An employee who furnishes his employer a request for withholding under this subdivision shall also furnish such employer with Form W-4 if such employee does not already have a Form W-4 in effect with such employer.

(iii) No request for withholding under section 3402(p) shall be effective as an agreement between an employer and an employee until the employer accepts the request by commencing to withhold from the amounts with respect to which the request was made.

(2) An agreement under section 3402(p) shall be effective for such period as the employer and employee mutually agree upon. However, either the employer or the employee may terminate the agreement prior to the end of such period by furnishing a signed written notice to the other. Unless the employer and employee agree to an earlier termination date, the notice shall be effective with respect to the first payment of an amount in respect of which the agreement is in effect which is made on or after the first "status determination date" (January 1, May 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year) that occurs at least 30 days after the date on which the notice is furnished. If the employee executes a new Form W-4, the request upon which an agreement under section 3402(p) is based shall be

attached to, and constitute a part of, such new Form W-4.

(86 Stat. 944, 26 U.S.C. 6364; 68A Stat. 917, 26 U.S.C. 7805)

[T.D. 7095, 36 FR 5216, Mar. 18, 1971, as amended by T.D. 7577, 43 FR 59359, Dec. 20, 1978; T.D. 8619, 60 FR 49215, Sept. 22, 1995]

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

P.L. 96-511

[page 2]

I. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

The Paperwork Reduction Act takes statutory steps needed to reduce and minimize the burden Government paperwork imposes on the public. The purposes of the bill are to:

- (1) Minimize the Federal paperwork burden for individuals, businesses—in particular, small businesses—State and local governments, and other persons;
- (2) Minimize the cost to the Federal Government of collecting, maintaining, using, and disseminating information;
- (3) Maximize the usefulness of information collected;
- (4) Coordinate and integrate Federal information policies and practices; and
- (5) Ensure that automatic data processing and telecommunications technologies are acquired and used by the Federal Government to improve service delivery and program management, increase productivity, and reduce the information processing burden for both the Government and the public.

The bill—

Establishes a goal to reduce the 1980 paperwork burden existing today by twenty-five percent in three years.

Creates an institutional framework to carry out recommendations of the Commission on Federal Paperwork.

Consolidates within the Director of OMB and the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs the following information management policy functions: general information, paperwork clearance, statistical activities, records management, privacy, and automatic data processing and telecommunications.

Ensures that paperwork required from the public is first checked to see whether information requested is:

- (1) Needed;
- (2) Not duplicative; and
- (3) Collected efficiently.

~~The Director of OMB will be accountable for this checking and will be responsible for preventing duplicative and unnecessary paperwork burdens.~~

Requires all information requests of the public to display a control number, an expiration date, and indicate why the information is needed, how it will be used, and whether it is a voluntary or mandatory request. Requests which do not reflect a current OMB control number or fail to state why not, are "bootleg" requests and may be ignored by the public.

Establishes a Federal Information Locator System to:

- (1) Identify duplication in agencies' reporting and record keeping requirements;
- (2) Locate existing information that may meet the needs of Congress, executive agencies, and the public; and
- (3) Assist in deciding which agency requests for information collection should be approved.

Rewrites the original Federal Reports Act of 1942 and eliminates all agency exemptions to the Act except the Federal Election Commission. A disapproval of an information request of the

TO:

Internal Revenue Service
915 2nd Avenue, M/S W118
Seattle, WA 98174

Department of the Treasury

Examiner:

H. Henry Dong

Examiner's Employee Identification Number
91-07073

FROM:

James Earl, Sr.: Shaver
"On the Soil" General Delivery,
Kettle Falls Post Office,
Kettle Falls,
Washington State (Not the Federal Zone WA)

5-6-2004

Page 1 of 3

Registered Mail Number

RE:

Your letter package dated April 16, 2004 Certified mailing Number:
7001 1940 0000 7311 6848 to the Created "Built Fiction" James E Shaver
whom you have obviously **"interpreted"** (See inside cover of your Publication 17)
to be 'other than' a flesh and blood sentient being-which I am not, other than through a
scheme of fraud practiced by your private capacity, private corporate, and/or quasi-
government agency. This is a "Special Appearance" and "Special Visitation," not a
"General Appearance" to your first offer.

Dear Mr H. Henry Dong:

You have, at the very least, inferred that I might be involved in something outside of the law.

Your letter says that you are conducting an IRC Section 7408 Investigation, yet you have not defined what that is. You have stated that you are considering penalties and injunctions under Internal Revenue Code sections 6694, 6695, 6700, 6701, 7402, 7407 and 7408 and yet you have not furnished me a copy of those sections, their implication or proved any nexus to me or the strawman of me you have created. You have not stated

whether these are criminal or civil. If they are criminal then you have not warned me of my Right to not be a witness against myself. If they are civil, you have not indicated what commercial relationship you are trying to develop with me, or why? Your threat of penalties and injunctions are a clear matter of extortion.

In order for me to understand what are my responsibilities under the law I must have you answer these questions:

1. Is it not true that there is no law that you can produce that makes me, my family, or most Americans liable for your so-called income tax? Was that not proved in the Fed-Ex pilot, Vernie Kuglin case which is a major case of first impression in which the IRS could not produce such a law?
2. Is it not true that the IRS has no lawful definition of "Church" ?
3. Is it not true that you have singled me out because of my interracial marriage and you are, or might be, a member of the Ku Klux Klan and an Anti-Semitic organization?
4. Is it not true that if I even had the very confusing information for which you ask of me and were to give it to you, that I would not be in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2381 which carries a death penalty for aiding and abetting the enemy, because you disseminate information provided you-to foreign governments under tax treaty provisions, including enemy nations that I served against in the military. (See your Notice 609, Publication 1, Publication 901 and your current 1040 Instruction booklet)?
5. Is it not true that a Notice of Federal Tax lien is a mere Notice and not a lien?
6. Is it not true that there is no such thing as an actual lien document?
7. Is it not true that you are on a fishing expedition violating peoples First Amendment Rights a.k.a. the First Article of the Bill of Rights?
8. Is it not true that the IRS is not attacking the Office of a Corporation Sole, but only those who might be selling their services to set one up as a lawful tax avoidance vehicle?
9. Is it not true that even in the IRS policies tax avoidance is legal, but tax evasion is not?
10. Is it not true that a man or woman holding the Office of a Corporation Sole need not keep a record of his acts and therefore might not have the records you seek?
11. Is it not true that if only the long established churches and their hierarchies have access to forming the office of a corporation sole then that sets them up in violation of the mandates of the Constitution for the united States of America in regard to titles of Nobility?
12. Is it not true that the people of The State of Washington have equal access to

the State Statutes, specifically R.C.W. 24. 12, regarding becoming a Corporation Sole if they hold a certain rank or qualification in their church or family?

13. Is it not true that at least Seventeen States have legislation for forming a Corporation Sole?
14. Is it not true that the people of Washington State do not yield their sovereignty to agencies that serve them?
15. Is it not true that when the IRS receives what they allegedly collect as a "tax" is entered into their books as a "gift"?
16. Is it not true that when the IRS claims that they have placed a lien upon someones property and claim as in their standard "Letter 3172" that the lien attaches to all property you currently own and to all property you may acquire in the future" that this is in violation of the Anti-Peonage Laws or the Anti-Slavery Laws?

This letter will serve as my "Special Appearance" and "Special Visitation" for your proposed 5-12-2004, 1:00 meeting. Perhaps, after you answer these few questions we can arrange other offers.

Thank you for your attention to this matter,

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James H. Staver". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Page 3 of 3

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

P.L. 96-511

[page 52]

should be available, upon payment of a reasonable fee, to state and local governments, and members of the general public. The Director is to ensure that no actual data collected by Federal agencies are contained within the System.

SECTION 3512. PUBLIC PROTECTION

The purpose of this section is to protect the public from the burden of collections of information which have not been subjected to the clearance process described by section 3507. Information collection requests which do not display a current control number or, if not, indicate why not are to be considered "bootleg" requests and may be ignored by the public.

Section 3504(c)(3)(A) requires the Director to ensure that all information collection requests display a control number. Section 3507(f) declares that an agency shall not engage in a collection of information without obtaining from the Director a control number to be displayed. Section 3506(c)(5) requires each agency to ensure that information collection requests specifically required by law or to obtain a benefit and submitted to nine or fewer persons contain a statement to inform the person receiving the request that the request is not subject to the clearance requirements of section 3507.

Section 3512 states, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to maintain information for or provide information to any agency if the information collection request involved was made after December 31, 1981, and does not display a current control number assigned by the Director, or fails to state that such request is not subject to this Act. These are the only circumstances under which a person may justify the failure to maintain information for or provide information to any agency otherwise required, by reliance on this Act.

If an information collection request displays a current control number or states that the request is not subject to this Act, it is valid for the purposes of this Act.

The protection provided by this section does not go into effect until December 31, 1981 in order to provide agencies adequate time to comply with the provisions of this Act.

The term "current control number" is used to ensure that the public is also protected from information collection requests which may display a control number that is expired. Section 3504(c)(3)(A) mandates that the Director ensure information collection requests display an expiration date when appropriate. Consistent with the provisions of section 3507 (b), (c), (d), and (g), all control numbers are to be assigned by the Director and are valid for a period not to exceed three years.

The only collections of information by a Federal agency which are exempted, and for which a person or persons could not claim protection under section 3512, are those collections of information which this chapter does not apply to and are exempted by section 3518. They are collections of information:

- (1) during the conduct of a Federal criminal investigation or prosecution, or during the disposition of a particular criminal matter;

TITLE XLI LIENS

CHAPTER 454-B UNIFORM FEDERAL LIEN REGISTRATION ACT

Section 454-B:1

454-B:1 Scope. – This chapter applies only to federal tax liens and to other federal liens, notices of which under any act of Congress or any regulation adopted pursuant to any act of Congress are required or permitted to be filed in the same manner as notices of federal tax liens.

Source. 1988, 116:1, eff. April 18, 1988.

Section 454-B:2

454-B:2 Place of Filing. –

I. Notices of liens, certificates, and other notices affecting federal tax liens or other federal liens including without limitation releases, subordinations, refiled notices, and discharges shall be filed in accordance with this chapter.

II. Notices of liens upon real property for obligations payable to the United States and certificates and notices affecting the liens, including without limitation, releases, subordinations, refiled notices and discharges, shall be filed in the registry of deeds of the county in which the real property subject to the liens is situated. The register of deeds shall receive, record, and index the same in accordance with RSA 478.

III. Notices of federal liens upon personal property, whether tangible or intangible, for obligations payable to the United States, certificates, and notices affecting the liens shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. In addition, certificates and notices affecting federal liens previously filed in a city or town clerk's office shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Source. 1988, 116:1. 2001, 102:54, eff. June 26, 2001. 2005, 219:1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

Section 454-B:3

454-B:3 Execution of Notices and Certificates. – Certification of notices of liens, certificates, or other notices affecting federal liens by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States or his delegate, or by any official or entity of the United States responsible for filing or certifying of notice of any other lien, entitles them to be filed and no other attestation, certification, or acknowledgement is necessary.

Source. 1988, 116:1, eff. April 18, 1988.

Section 454-B:4

454-B:4 Duties of Secretary of State. –

I. If a notice of federal lien, a refiling of a notice of federal lien, or a notice of revocation of any certificate described in subparagraph II(b) is presented to a filing officer, the filing officer shall cause the notice to be marked, held, and indexed in accordance with the provisions of RSA 382-A:9-519 as if

the notice were a financing statement within the meaning of RSA 382-A, the Uniform Commercial Code.

II. If a certificate of release, non-attachment, discharge, or subordination of any lien or any related instrument is presented to the secretary of state for filing, the secretary shall:

(a) Cause a certificate of release or non-attachment to be marked, held, and indexed as if the certificate were a termination statement within the meaning of RSA 382-A, the Uniform Commercial Code, but the notice of lien to which the certificate relates may not be removed from the files until one year after the certificate was received, or 12 years after the notice was filed, whichever occurs first; and

(b) Cause a certificate of discharge or subordination to be marked, held, and indexed as if the certificate were a release of collateral within the meaning of RSA 382-A, the Uniform Commercial Code.

III. [Repealed.]

IV. Upon request of any person, the secretary of state shall issue his or her certificate showing whether there is on file, on the date and hour stated therein, any notice of federal lien or certificate or notice filed under this chapter or any notice of federal tax lien or certificate or notice filed under former RSA 454-A, naming a particular person, and if a notice or certificate is on file, giving the date and hour of filing of each notice or certificate. The fee for such a certificate, or a copy of any notice of federal lien or notice or certificate affecting a federal lien shall be in accordance with the fees established pursuant to RSA 382-A:9-525.

Source. 2001, 102:38 to 40, eff. July 1, 2001. 2005, 219:2-4, 10, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

Section 454-B:5

454-B:5 Fees. –

I. The fee for filing and indexing each notice of lien or certificate or notice affecting the lien shall be \$30.

II. Fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the federal lien registration fund and allocated to the secretary of state for the purposes specified in this chapter.

Source. 1988, 116:1. 2001, 102:41, eff. July 1, 2001. 2005, 219:5, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

Section 454-B:5-a

454-B:5-a Disposition of Funds. – The expenses of administering, staffing, maintaining, and improving services provided by the secretary of state under this chapter shall be paid out of a fund to be known as the federal lien registration fund herein established in the office of the state treasurer.

Source. 2005, 219:6, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

Section 454-B:6

454-B:6 Uniformity of Application and Construction. – This chapter shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this chapter among states enacting it.

Source. 1988, 116:1, eff. April 18, 1988.

Section 454-B:7

454-B:7 Short Title. – This chapter may be cited as the Uniform Federal Lien Registration Act.

Source. 1988, 116:1, eff. April 18, 1988.

Section 454-B:8

454-B:8 Tax Liens and Notices Filed Under Former RSA 454-A. – Each register of deeds who under former RSA 454-A maintained separate records of federal tax liens and certificates or notices affecting said liens shall continue to maintain said records, to the extent said records are not also recorded in accordance with RSA 478.

Source. 1988, 116:1, eff. April 18, 1988.

Section 454-B:9

454-B:9 Method of Communication. – The filing officer shall accept liens described in this chapter in the method or medium authorized by the filing office in accordance with RSA 382-A:9-501-529, inclusive.

Source. 2005, 219:7, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

Section 454-B:10

454-B:10 Former Filing Office Duties. –

I. Every city or town clerk's office ("former filing office") shall maintain a record of every federal tax lien filed with such office under RSA 454-B until the earlier of one year after a release or discharge is filed with respect to such federal tax lien or June 30, 2017. As of July 1, 2017, all remaining records of, or relating to, financing statements filed in such office under RSA 454-B may be destroyed.

II. A former filing office shall not accept or file any initial federal tax lien or any other record relating to a federal tax lien filed with such office under RSA 454-B.

III. Until July 1, 2017, a former filing office shall respond to a request for information concerning its records in the same way and to the same extent as is required of the secretary of state under RSA 382-A:9-523(c), (d), and (e), and shall be entitled to charge and retain the same fees as are prescribed in RSA 382-A:9-525(d). Such a request for information shall be prepared, submitted, and processed separately from a request for information submitted under RSA 382-A:9-523(g), and the fees prescribed in RSA 382-A:9-525(d) shall apply separately to each request and the response thereto. Every city or town clerk shall post notice that a search of the records held by the city or town clerk may not reveal releases filed with the secretary of state.

Source. 2005, 219:8, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

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HAINES V. KERNER, 404 U. S. 519 (1972)

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U.S. Supreme Court

Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972)

Haines v. Kerner

No. 70-6025

Argued December 6, 1971

Decided January 13, 1972

404 U.S. 519

CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Syllabus

Prisoner's *pro se* complaint seeking to recover damages for claimed physical injuries and deprivation of rights in imposing disciplinary confinement should not have been dismissed without affording him the opportunity to present evidence on his claims.

427 F.2d 71, reversed and remanded.

PER CURIAM.

Petitioner, an inmate at the Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois, commenced this action against the Governor of Illinois and other state officers and prison officials under the Civil Rights Act of 1871, 17 Stat. 13, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and 28 U.S.C. § 1343(3), seeking to recover damages for claimed injuries and deprivation of rights while incarcerated under a judgment not challenged here.

Page 404 U. S. 520

Petitioner's *pro se* complaint was premised on alleged action of prison officials placing him in solitary confinement as a disciplinary measure after he had struck another inmate on the head with a shovel following a verbal altercation. The assault by petitioner on another inmate is not denied. Petitioner's *pro se* complaint included general allegations of physical injuries suffered while in disciplinary confinement and denial of due process in the steps leading to that confinement. The claimed physical suffering was aggravation of a preexisting foot injury and a circulatory ailment caused by forcing him to sleep on the floor of his cell with only blankets.

The District Court granted respondents' motion under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted, suggesting that only under exceptional circumstances should courts inquire into the internal operations of state penitentiaries and concluding that petitioner had failed to show a deprivation of federally protected rights. The Court of Appeals affirmed, emphasizing that prison officials are vested with "wide discretion" in disciplinary matters. We granted certiorari and appointed counsel to represent petitioner. The only issue now before us is petitioner's contention that the District Court erred in dismissing his *pro se*

This Court Case might help you be able to get your evidence. I would say it like this:
"I know this is NOT the case of Haines vs Kerner. This is the case of Me vs () but there is a principle in Haines vs Kerner that I would like to argue in order to be able to get my evidence on the record and abate this motion in limine to stop me from doing so."

complaint without allowing him to present evidence on his claims.

Whatever may be the limits on the scope of inquiry of courts into the internal administration of prisons, allegations such as those asserted by petitioner, however inartfully pleaded, are sufficient to call for the opportunity to offer supporting evidence. We cannot say with assurance that under the allegations of the *pro se* complaint, which we hold to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers, it appears


Page 404 U. S. 521

"beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief." *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 288 U.S. 48-49 (1957). See *Dioguardi v. Durning*, 139 F.2d 774 (CA2 1944).

Accordingly, although we intimate no view whatever on the merits of petitioner's allegations, we conclude that he is entitled to an opportunity to offer proof. The judgment is reversed, and the case is remanded for further proceedings consistent herewith.

Reversed and remanded.

MR. JUSTICE POWELL and MR. JUSTICE REHNQUIST took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

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Mailing location:
To Postmaster: Williamsville, NY 14221
for delivery to:
Arthur W. Szafranski
c/o 8790 Grainer Road
Williamsville, New York Republic

*This case ruled against the I.R.S.
The judge then sealed the case -
Act of Treason in my opinion -
Shouldn't the judge not protect
the "targeted victim(s)" of the I.R.S.,
Or is the judge prosecuting people
for the Awards "of up to \$250,000"?*

October 18, 1993

Janet Reno
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RE: USA and Ronald F. Bechtold v. Arthur W. Szafranski, 93 MC 86-S in United States
District Court, Western District of New York.
(1) Counterfeit Security Form 663W Collection Summons, 08-18-92
(2) Counterfeit Security Declaration of Ronald F. Bechtold, 9-19-92
(3) Counterfeit Security Judge's Order to Show Cause, 03-26-93

Dear Attorney General Reno:

You are hereby put on NOTICE pursuant to Title 18 USC § 4, of the commission of crimes cognizable by a court of the United States under Title 18 USC §513 to wit: 513(a) Whoever makes, utters or possesses a counterfeited security of a State or a political subdivision thereof or of an organization, or whoever makes, utters or possesses a forged security of a State or political subdivision thereof or of an organization, with intent to deceive another person, organization, or government shall be fined not more than \$250,000 or imprisoned not more than the years, or both". See also Section 2311, 2314 and 2320 for additional fines and sanctions. Among the securities defined at 18 USC §2311 is included "evidence of indebtedness" which, in a broad sense, may mean anything that is due and owing which would include a duty, obligation or right of action.

The above referenced documents qualify as "counterfeited securities" in that they have been officially signed and sealed as valid claims of a duty, obligation or right of action owed by Arthur W. Szafranski to the United States of America by the following: (1) Collection Summons and Affidavit by Ronald F. Bechtold; (2) Petition to Enforce Summons by Patrick H. DeMoyer, and (3) Order to Show Cause by Judge William M. Sketny. All the above referenced documents are counterfeit securities because they do not evidence both the Internal Revenue Code statutes(s) and the enforcement regulation(s) as required by law.

Congress has enacted five specific mandatory protections to prevent the unlawful imposition of the Internal Revenue Code upon non-regulated activities, to wit: (1) All information gathering forms must have an approved Form Number (2) the Form Number must display an approved and active OMB Control Number (3) the OMB Number must identify the CFR Part which is the specific type of tax; (4) the type of tax must identify the Regulation

promulgated by the Secretary of Treasury; and (5) the Regulation must enforce (put into force) the specific statute of the IRC. Since regulations may be directive (voluntary) or mandatory, the CFR Parallel Table of Authorities lists the enforcement (mandatory) federal regulation, all others are directory and may be ignored.

The IRS Notice 609 "Privacy Act Notice" states as follows: "Our legal right to ask for information is Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011, and 6012 (a) and their regulation...and whether your response is voluntary (directory) or mandatory under the law." (Emphasis added)

"That body of law which codifies all federal tax laws including income, estate, stamp, gift, excise, etc., taxes. Such laws comprise Title 26 United States Code, and are implemented by Treasury Regulations and Revenue Rulings." (Emphasis added) IRC Black's 5th Ed. Page 732.

Pursuant to Title 26 USC §7805(a), "regulations for the enforcement of this title", and in the case of Arthur W. Szafranski, IRS has no authority of law, which would allow them to place into evidence a "collection Summons" Form 6638, pursuant to Title 26 USC §7602. This procedure is only allowed under the excise tax law procedure where there exists a contract and registration by application for the special privilege of being allowed to operate in that special business, and therefore a summary judgment procedure is allowed. If one checks the manuals from the government printing office you will find under Title 26 CFR, "Federal Regulations" that every subject matter of tax has its own 26 IRC §6001 et seq. Sections for procedure. This cannot be mixed with any other subject tax matters of procedure because that would make law "arbitrary and capricious".

Perhaps this point is more strongly made in *California Banker's Assoc. v Schultz*, 416 US 21; 38 L.Ed. 2d 820, where the government argued: "We think it important to note that the Act's civil and criminal penalties attached only violation of regulations promulgated by the Secretary: if the Secretary were to do nothing, the Act itself would impose no penalties on anyone. And at 830 L. Ed. 2d: "... the actual implementation of the statute by the Treasury Regulation. The Government urges that since only those who violate these regulations may incur civil or criminal penalties, it is the actual regulations issued by the Secretary of Treasury, and not the broad authorizing language of the statute, which are to be tested against the Fourth Amendment; and that when so tested they are valid". And further at 831: "The Internal Revenue Code, for example, contains general records to be kept by both business and individual taxpayers, 26 USC 6001, which have been implemented by the Secretary in various regulations".

Since the Government seems to be unfamiliar with the CFR's, I am providing you with some of the Enforcement Regulations of the IRC, to wit:

FEDERAL REGISTER (1993)
CFR INDEX, STATUTE AND CFR TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Statute Description	Enforcement Regulation
6020 Returns prepared by Secretary	27 CFR Part 53 & 70
6201 Assessment Authority	27 CFR Part 53 & 70
6203 Method of Assessment	27 CFR Part 70
6205 Special Rules for Employment Taxes	27 CFR Part 23
6301 Collection Authority	27 CFR Part 70
6303 Notice and Demand for Tax	27 CFR Part 70
6321 Liens for Taxes	27 CFR Part 70
6331-43 Levy and Distraint	27 CFR Part 70
6601.02 Interest on Underpayments	27 CFR Part 70
6651 Failure to File Tax Return or Pay Tax	27 CFR Part 70, 24, 25 194
6671-72 Penalty Assessed as Tax, Person Defined	27 CFR Part 70
6701 Penalties for Understatement of Tax	27 CFR Part 70
7207 Fraudulent Returns	27 CFR Part 70
7212 Interference with Adm. of I.R. Laws	27 CFR Part 170, 270, 275, 285
7401 Judicial Proceedings Authorization	27 CFR Part 70
7403 Judicial Action to Enforce Lien	27 CFR Part 70
7601 Canvass of District for Taxable Persons	27 CFR Part 70
7602 Examination of Books and Witnesses	27 CFR Part 70
7603 Service of Summons	27 CFR Part 70
7604 Enforcement of Summons	27 CFR Part 70
7605 Time and Place for Examination	27 CFR Part 70

Note: 27 CFR is for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, not income or employment taxes.

It is obvious that the whole action in the case of United States of America and Revenue officer Ronald F. Bechtold: Petitioners, vs. Arthur W. Szafranski, Respondent is predicated upon the use of the statute in Title 26 §7602 and the Treasury Regulations §301.7602-1 and 26 CFR §301.7602-1 as stated on page 1 of the Counterfeit Security Petition to Enforce Internal Revenue Service Summons. Since the Federal Register 1993 CFR Index, Statute and CFR Table of Authorities shows that the only Enforcement Regulations pursuant to Title 26 USC §7401, Judicial Proceedings Authorization, §7604, Enforcement of Summons, and §7602, Examination of Books and Records is predicated on Enforcement Regulations promulgated pursuant to the power and authority of 27 CFR Part 70 (Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms), then it is clear that unless the acts and actions of the above named Government agents is predicated upon some material facts that show that Arthur W. Szafranski is engaged in taxable activities pursuant to 27 CFR Part 70, the acts and actions of the above named Government agents and officials are based

upon false premises and Counterfeit Securities.

Arthur W. Szafranski is NOT engaged in taxable activities under 27 CFR Part 70 within reason and belief. Therefore, it is reasonable to presume that Form 6638, Collection Summons, 08-18-93; the Declaration of Ronald F. Bechtold, 9-19-93; the Petition to enforce summons; and the Judge's Order to Show Cause are all Counterfeit Securities designed to perpetrate a constructive fraud upon Arthur W. Szafranski.

It is clear from the actions of the above named Government agents that they have acted above and beyond their scope of authority by placing into the public record unsubstantiated claims against Arthur W. Szafranski which they knew or should have known to be false because said claims were required by law to convey subject matter jurisdiction for the particular regulated activity that is being alleged to have created a duty, obligation or right of action to the United States of America.

The Collection Summons signed by Mr. Ronald F. Bechtold on 8-18-92 is a fraud and counterfeit security claimed to be issued under the authority of the Internal Revenue Code. It does not list either the statutory or the regulatory authority even though both are required by law to identify the particular regulated activity that Arthur W. Szafranski is alleged to be engaged in, thus the instrument is counterfeit.

The Declaration signed by Mr. Ronald F. Bechtold on 9-19-92, under penalty of perjury, is totally false and a constructive fraud since none of the information constitutes prime facie evidence unless the enforcement regulations that identify the particular type of activity being reported is also placed into evidence. There simply are no evidentiary facts here. Mr. Bechtold has lied and perpetrated a constructive under oath as he has not identified any regulated activity concerning Arthur W. Szafranski and his Petition is a counterfeit security.

The Petition to Enforce Summons signed by Patrick H. DeMoyer on 8-23-93 and presumed to be under oath is also totally false and a constructive fraud. Mr. DeMoyer has made a very feeble attempt to justify his actions by placing into evidence 26 CFR 301.7602-1. This is a moot regulation because it also requires the evidence of the regulation for the particular type of tax (see 26 CFR §6001-1 and 301.6011-1). A check of the above listing of enforcement regulations will reveal that 26 USC §§7402(b), 7602 and 7604(a) have nothing to do with Income Taxes, Employment Taxes or Arthur W. Szafranski under Title 26 USC and 26 CFR. Mr. DeMoyer's Petition is a counterfeit security.

The Order to Show Cause signed by Judge William M. Sketny on 8-26-93 is a counterfeit security. The Judge knew or should have known that the Petition did not contain both the statutes and the regulations required by law to impose a duty or obligation upon Arthur W. Szafranski to appear by law to impose a duty or obligation upon Arthur W. Szafranski to appear before a United States district Court and produce books and records pursuant to regulations promulgated under 27 CFR Part 70, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, when there is no foundational evidence to support that Arthur W. Szafranski is engaged in a revenue taxable activity pursuant to said statutes and regulations. It would be impossible for Arthur W. Szafranski to prove he did not engage in some activity that is revenue taxable when the

Government and the above named Government agents have not alleged or produced evidence that Arthur W. Szafranski has engaged in a revenue taxable activity under the statutes and CFR Regulations of 27 CFR Part 70 associated with 26 USC §§7401, 7602, 7603 and 7604. One can not prove a negative. It is the duty and obligation for the Government to produce evidence of a positive. Therefore, the Order to Show Cause signed by the Judge is a counterfeit security in that Arthur W. Szafranski can not be made to show Cause as to why he did not violate CFR regulations which either do not exist or do not apply to Arthur W. Szafranski pursuant to the evidence and instruments before the court in action 93 MC 86-8 in the Western District of New York District Court.

The IRS Publication 5 states that the nonresident alien (dejure state Citizen) has no remedy before the United States District Court or the Tax Court. They must go to the U.S. Court of Claims for the District of Columbia or the United States District Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Arthur W. Szafranski is not and has not intended to be a federal State citizen or Resident as set forth and defined in the Buck Act, Title 4 USC §§ 105-110. Arthur W. Szafranski does not support the federal international bankruptcy declared legislatively by HJR-192, passed by Congress in 1933 and declared judicially by the United States Supreme Court in Erie Railway v. Tompkins 1938. Arthur W. Szafranski does not support the federal 51 shadow States that have taken over the de jure state functions since the 1930's. Arthur W. Szafranski does not reside in nor has been a citizen or resident of the federal shadow State of New York. Arthur W. Szafranski does not live in the federal territory of the Western District of New York, a federal area created out of thin air by the Buck Act and other legislation that has usurped power and authority from de jure Government.

Before any agent of the United States or one of the federal 51 shadow States created to impersonate the 50 de jure states (See definitions in 31 CFR Part. 1, Sections 51.2 and 52.2) acts upon the declared status of Arthur W. Szafranski, *Sui Juris*, as that of a "non-resident alien" to the Corporate Federal "United States", such agent is directed to take Judicial Notice of St. Louis Park Medical Center v. Lethert, 286 F. Sup. 271 and 28 USC §2201.

All IRS agents and United States Courts are thus barred from making a "status determination" with regard to federal income taxes. Consequently, if IRS agents and Courts are barred from declaring Arthur W. Szafranski, *Sui Juris*, a "taxpayer", this is prima facie evidence that the federal income tax is voluntary. Wherefore, both IRS agents and United States Courts lack jurisdiction and the declared status of the Accused must be accepted.

Arthur W. Szafranski is not a "person" as defined in Title 26 USC §7343 as one upon whom the District Court has jurisdiction to bring an enforcement action and a summons pursuant to 26 §7402(a) and (b). 26 USC §7343 defines the term "Person" to include "an officer or employee of a corporation, or a member or employee of a partnership, who as such officer, employee, or member is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs". The only mandatory duty and obligation under law is that promulgated pursuant to 27 CFR Part 70. Arthur W. Szafranski has no nexus to that regulation shown in the counterfeit securities presented by the Government agents herein.

DEMAND is hereby made on you, Janet Reno, United States Attorney General, to

investigate the above named Government employees, officials, and agents for creating, using and promoting fraudulent and counterfeit securities in a fraudulent scheme in order to solicit Arthur W. Szafranski by duress and coercion into participating in a scheme to collect taxes from him in excess than those authorized by law in violation of Title 26 USC §7433 for damages caused by agents, officers, and employees acting recklessly and intentionally in excess of statutory provisions and regulatory provisions of Title 26 USC.

Further DEMAND is made, pursuant to Title 26 USC §7401, for the production of the signed delegation of authority from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States which authorizes or sanctions the proceedings against me by the above named officers, gents and officials. Please send mea copy of the signed delegation of authority from you, the Attorney General of the United States or your delegate directing the action against me to be commenced.

The above demands are made pursuant to the statutes and regulations under Title 26 USC and the other laws and statutes of the United States, including, but not limited to, the Uniform Commercial Code, §3-501.

Attorney General!!!! I am sure that if I were suspected of counterfeiting the securities of the United States, a full battle dressed SWAT team would invade my private dwelling, kidnap me into United States federal jurisdiction, arrest me, and prosecute me to the full extent of the law. I hereby DEMAND that you honor your oath of office to defend and support the Constitution for the de jure united States of America (if you still are loyal to that entity). In so doing, I DEMAND that you investigate the illegal acts of the above named United States agents, and cause to issue indictments and prosecute all suspected parties for the counterfeiting of the securities of the United States, pursuant to 18 USC §4 and 18 USC §513; and also to investigate, indict, and prosecute all violations by the above named United States agents for violation of 26 USC statutes concerning their attempts to collect taxes from me in excess of those allowed by statute and regulation. In the alternative, if you are either unwilling or unable to investigate, indict, or prosecute the above named individuals, identify the lawful reasons why and relate said reasons to me in writing within 20 days from receipt of this letter. If you need longer than 20 days to respond, send me a request for an extension of time within the 20 days and it will be given to you. Failure to respond to this request timely and upon the merits of this demand and inquiry will be prima facie evidence that the United States Government and its agents, employees and officials are engaged in an ongoing constructive fraud against me to deprive me of my unalienable rights from God.

I, Arthur W. Szafranski, declare under penalties of perjury under the laws of these United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, is made in good faith and is admitted if not rebutted.

Arthur W. Szafranski

Exhibits Attached thereto:

- (1) Counterfeit Security From 6638 Collection Summons, 08-18-92
- (2) Counterfeit Security Declaration of Ronald F. Bechtold, 9-19-92
- (3) Counterfeit Security Petition to Enforce Summons, 08-23-93

(4) Counterfeit Security Judges's Order to Show Cause, 01-26-93

By way of service on a Judicial filing in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, Case Number 93 MISC CIV 86S.

Copies to:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
REVENUE OFFICER RONALD F. BECHTOLD:
OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,

Petitioners

-v-

ARTHUR W. SZAFRANSKI,

Respondent

93-MISC CV-86-S

NOTICE AND ORDER
VOLUNTARY DISMISSAL

FILED

94 MAY 16 AM 11:42

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

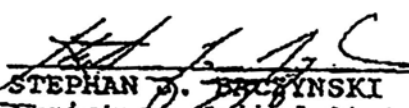
TO: Arthur W. Szafranski
8790 Greiner Road
Clarence, New York 14031

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that pursuant to Rule 41(a)(1)(i) of the
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the above-entitled action is
hereby dismissed.

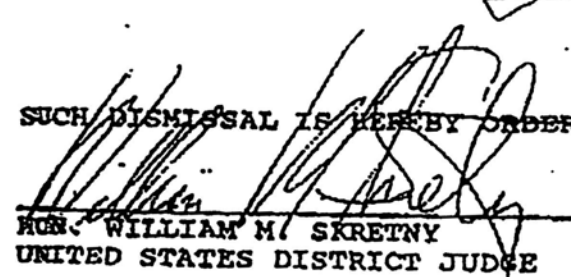
DATED: Buffalo, New York, May 16, 1994.

PATRICK H. NeMOYER
United States Attorney
Western District of New York
502 United States Courthouse
Buffalo, New York 14202

BY:


STEPHAN J. BRZYSKI
Assistant United States Attorney

SUCH DISMISSAL IS HEREBY ORDERED.


WILLIAM M. SKRETNY
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

DATED: May 16, 1994.

SENATOR HARKEN'S - IRS KNOWLEDGE

1. Although the **IR Code** is used as the basis for the so called income tax, the personal income tax does not derive its authority from the 16th Amendment, Brushaber v. Union Pacific RR. or any other constitutional or federal provision, as those authorities fell with the loss of our national money standard in 1933. Since 1933, the people have formed a new unincorporated United States in trust by their silence in accepting the loss of their ability for paying their debts at law. In other words, the suspension of our national money standard created a void in the law. Consequently, a resulting or implied trust rushed in to fill the void. In a resulting or implied trust, there are not terms of how and who is to administer the terms of the trust, *therefore* you *cannot* put the blame on anyone besides the people for letting the trust be established. "The United States Government may be the trustee of a charitable trust," Russell v. Allen, 107 U.S. 163; 27 L.Ed. 397, and further; The United States or a state has capacity to take and hold property upon a charitable trust, **but in absence of a statute otherwise providing, the charitable trust is unenforceable against the United States or a state.**" In other words, the code does not define who is required to file and what the terms are, but when you use the IR Code as you argument, you admit to conveying your estate to the public trust, thus all your arguments have little or no merit. It then is a constant battle finding niches in the code which the IRS eventually overcomes and it comes down to how much you owe and when you are going to pay. In the mean time, you cannot own anything because they put a lien on it and it is hell getting rid of the lien.

2. You must also remember that you are also considered a beneficiary to the trust and as such, unjust enrichment comes into play. Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution states: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress." Article IV, Sec. 3 clearly states that in order to establish new incorporated States under the Constitution, the legislatures and Congress must follow the Constitutional rules. **But, being there is no prohibition under Article IV, Sec. 3 or any other provisions of the Constitution to prohibit the people from forming an association of new unincorporated states, and just being there is no charter of incorporation of the new states and just what its duties are, i.e., its intents and purposes, a resulting implied charitable trust is formed by operation, of law.**

3. As a result of the foregoing, when you go into court, the judge constructs a trust whereby he **takes** judicial notice [of the presumption that you are a beneficiary of the trust and the **presumption** is the fact until rebutted with evidence] and invokes unjust enrichment on your part. **Consequently** there is no Constitutional Law, only the conscience of the masses in the trust governed by courts of equity 'whereby all property, real and personal is held in common to everybody in the trust, i.e., every person re-insures each others debts and responsibility, in **limited liability.** In other words, by operation of law, the people have formed new **unincorporated** states that operate outside the Constitution under their right to contract and **convey** their property as a gift in trust, thereby creating relative rights instead of absolute rights. **As stated earlier, being there is no charter of incorporation and just what its duties and**

jurisdiction consist of, this public trust of unincorporated states reverts back to the Articles of Confederation because, under the Articles, taxation and commerce were and are under the control of the states and outside the control of the federal Government.

4. Thus, the IR Code is not under control of Congress' general powers, but rather its authority lies under local law which is state law under the Erie RR doctrine. The Articles were in force from March 1781 to march 1789. They were never abolished, but discredited by 1786, thus not being incorporated into the Constitution. Most authorities of that time agree that had it not been for the Articles of Confederation, our Constitutional Republic would not have survived, but taxation and commerce being under control of the states created major problems as 'we are witnessing today under local law. Erie held that the law of the state shall apply in the absence of the Constitution or Acts of Congress. **First Erie does not say the incorporated State, but the unincorporated state**, Secondly, Erie does not differentiate between foreign or domestic commerce, nor does it differentiate between local or general Acts of Congress. I go ballistic when I hear folks say it's the incorporated States that are doing us in. Go to your state constitution and check to see if the state boundary lines are there, OH! You say, they are not there. Well then, how can the incorporated State or States be doing us in when there is no boundary Lines drawn between the various general powers over the people and the U.S. Supreme Court has stated this many time over.

5. The purpose of the personal income tax is to tax those who want government acting under local law (public policy) to take care of them, which unfortunately is what most of the people want and expect and therein lies the major problem. Anyhow, silence is consent, therefore you are required to file tax returns and share your wealth with the undesirables, that is, unless you use the Foreign Sovereign immunities Act, 28 USC 1602-1611, passed in 1976 in order to offer to those who are dissatisfied with public policy, a statutory remedy to the Constitution under Article III. Your access to the Constitution runs directly through the FSIA in every area in dealing with government, federal, state, or local.

6. In short, the FSIA codified the era of Swift v. Tyson, 16 Peters 1 (1842-1938) whereby a jury trial can now be demanded, if desired, in State court on any statutory issue covered by the FSIA against federal, state, or local government. Congress specifically stated that the FSIA must be interpreted, by statutory remedy in an Article III court regardless of the citizenship of the plaintiff under international law outside of the realm of equity, Erie, Title 42, and other public policy. FSIA also, waives sovereign immunity for commercial activities of state and federal governments which consists of about 90% of government activity. In summation, arguing the Internal Revenue Code is an effort in futility.

End.
Senator Harken

Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act** (FSIA) of 1976 is a United States law, codified at Title 28, §§ 1330, 1332, 1391(f), 1441(d), and 1602-1611 of the United States Code, that establishes the limitations as to whether a foreign sovereign nation (or its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities) may be sued in U.S. courts—federal or state. It also establishes specific procedures for service of process and attachment of property for proceedings against a Foreign State. The FSIA provides the exclusive basis and means to bring a lawsuit against a foreign sovereign in the United States. It was signed into law by President Gerald Ford on October 21, 1976.^[1]

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- ▣ 2 Jurisdictional statute
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- ▣ 4 Definition of "foreign state"
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History

Sovereign Immunity has long been the norm in U.S. courts. In an early case, the Supreme Court held that a private party could not sue the government of France. In that case, *The Schooner Exchange v. McFadden*, 11 U.S. 116 (1812), the Supreme Court concluded that a plaintiff cannot sue a foreign sovereign claiming ownership to a war ship which had taken refuge in Philadelphia. Relying on common law principles, U.S. courts routinely refused to hear claims against foreign governments, even where those claims related to commercial activities. In addition, courts generally relied on suggestions of immunity filed by the U.S. State Department in actions against foreign sovereigns. In 1952, the State Department, noting the development of immunity in other nations, adopted the Restrictive Theory of Sovereign Immunity according to which the Public Acts (*Jure Imperii*) of a Foreign State are entitled to immunity, while the Private Acts (*Jure Gestionis*) are not. In passing the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act in 1976, Congress

Restrictive Theory of Immunity, but, in an effort to de-politicize sovereign immunity determinations, it vested the courts (rather than the Executive) with authority to determine whether a Foreign State is entitled to immunity. Though the Act places the determination of sovereign immunity fully in the hands of the judiciary, many courts have expressed reluctance to find that a defendant is a sovereign if the "state" in question is one that the U.S. government has not officially recognized, even if the defendant may arguably satisfy the definition of statehood under international law.

Jurisdictional statute

The FSIA is primarily a jurisdictional statute. For the most part, it indicates what conditions must be met in order for a lawsuit against a foreign state to be instituted, not what conduct by a foreign sovereign is actionable. If a foreign defendant qualifies as a "Foreign State" under the FSIA, the Act provides that it shall be immune to suit in any U.S. Court—federal or state—unless a statutory exception to immunity applies. The applicability of an exception to immunity is a matter of subject-matter jurisdiction, meaning if there is no exception to immunity, a court cannot hear the claim and must dismiss the suit.

Under the FSIA, the burden of proof is initially on the defendant to establish that it is a "Foreign State," under the FSIA and therefore entitled to sovereign immunity. "Foreign State" is defined at 28 U.S.C. § 1603(a),(b). Once the defendant establishes that it is a Foreign State, for the lawsuit to proceed, the plaintiff must prove that one of the Act's exceptions to immunity apply. The exceptions are listed at 28 U.S.C. §§ 1605, 1605A, and 1607. The most common exceptions are when the Foreign State waives immunity (§ 1605 (a)(1)) or agrees to submit a dispute to arbitration (§ 1605(a)(6)), engages in a commercial activity (§ 1605(a)(2)), commits a tort in the United States (such as a common traffic accident case) (§ 1605(a)(5)) or expropriates property in violation of international law (§ 1605(a)(3)). The FSIA also excludes immunity in cases involving certain counterclaims (§ 1607) and admiralty claims (§ 1605(b)). In addition, exceptions for torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage and hostage-taking were added by amendment to the FSIA in connection with anti-terrorism law and updated again in 2008.

Scope and Applicability of the FSIA

Retroactive Application. In 2004, the Supreme Court held in *Republic of Austria v. Altmann*, 541 U.S. 677 (2004) that the FSIA applies retroactively. That case involved a claim by the descendants of owners of famous paintings against the Austrian government for return of those paintings, which were allegedly seized during the Nazi era. As a consequence of *Altmann*, for lawsuits filed after the enactment of the FSIA (1976), FSIA standards of immunity and its exceptions apply, even where the conduct that took place prior to enactment of the FSIA. See Note, 79 Tul. L. Rev. 1113 (2005) (discussing history of FSIA).

Exclusive Basis for Suit. In *Argentine Republic v. Amerasia Hess Shipping Corp.*, 488 U.S. 428 (1989), the Supreme Court held that the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act provides the "sole basis for obtaining jurisdiction over a foreign state." In that case, a Liberian-owned oil tanker which was traveling outside of the "war zones" designated by the English and Argentinians during the Anglo-Argentine War in 1982 was struck by an air to surface rocket fired by an Argentine jet. The shipping company sued Argentina in federal court claiming that Argentina's actions violated the Alien Tort Statute 28 U.S.C. § 1350 and general admiralty law. Because the Court found that the FSIA provided the exclusive means of suing the foreign sovereign, the Court determined that the plaintiffs were not permitted to bring suit under the Alien Tort Statute or general admiralty law.

In 2008, the FSIA was invoked by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to preclude a lawsuit filed by families and victims of the September 11th attacks who alleged that the Saudi leaders had indirectly financed al Qaeda.^[2]

Definition of "foreign state"

The FSIA only applies to lawsuits involving a "foreign state." The FSIA defines "foreign state" to include three entities:

1. Foreign State
2. A political subdivision of a foreign state
3. An "agency or instrumentality" of a foreign state

28 U.S.C. § 1603(a)

"Agency or Instrumentality" is then defined as any entity which:

1. Has a separate legal identity and
2. Is either (a) an "organ of a foreign state or political subdivision" or (b) a "majority of whose shares or other ownership interest" is owned by a foreign state or political subdivision. 28 U.S.C. § 1603(b). Although it is unclear precisely what entities qualify as an agency or instrumentality, case law has demonstrated the foreign government agencies (particularly to the extent they perform governmental functions) and foreign government-owned corporations are generally considered to be "Foreign States" on whom the FSIA applies.

In *Dole Food Co. v. Patrickson*, 538 U.S. 468 (2003), the Supreme Court determined that in order for a government owned corporation to qualify as a Foreign State under the FSIA because a majority of its "shares or other ownership interest" are owned by a foreign state or political subdivision, the Foreign State must directly own a majority of the corporation's shares. In *Dole*, two chemical corporations indirectly owned by the Israeli government sought to remove a case from Hawaii State Court to Hawaii Federal Court on the basis that the FSIA applied. The Supreme Court concluded that because the Israeli government

did not directly own a majority of the companies shares, the corporations could not be considered "Foreign States" and the FSIA therefore did not apply. The Court specifically rejected the companies' argument that Israel's majority interest in the companies through indirect ownership qualified as an "other ownership interest" under the FSIA or that Israel's actual control over the corporations would qualify. In reaching its conclusion the Court also held that the determination as to whether a defendant qualifies as a Foreign State is made at the time the plaintiff files the complaint.

There had been disagreement among the courts as to whether an individual government official is covered by the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, and therefore immune to suit according to its provisions or whether traditional (pre-FSIA) common law rules of immunity apply. The majority of Federal Courts of Appeals had concluded that individuals are covered under § 1603(b) as "agents or instrumentalities" of foreign states. See *In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001*, 538 F.3d 71 (2d Cir. 2008) (finding Saudi government officials to be entitled to immunity under the FSIA). Other courts however, noting that the language and structure of the FSIA and particularly § 1603(b) appear to contemplate that entities and not individuals are covered by the "agency or instrumentality" definition, had concluded that individuals are not entitled to immunity under the FSIA. See *Yousuf v. Samantar*, 552 F.3d 371 (4th Cir. 2009) (holding that former Somali government official is not covered by, and therefore entitled to immunity under the FSIA and remanding to District Court to determine whether defendant is entitled to common law immunity).

However, the Supreme Court in 2010 decided that the Act does not extend immunity to a government official acting on behalf of a state. In the case of *Samantar v. Yousuf* decided in June 2010, the Supreme Court found that there is nothing to suggest that "foreign state" within the FSIA should be read to include an official acting on behalf of that state.^[3]

Moreover, the potential of the FSIA to undermine foreign policy goals of the Executive branch has been an on-going concern.^[4]

Commercial Activity Exception

The most important exception to sovereign immunity is the commercial activity exception, 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a)(2). That section provides three bases on which a plaintiff can sue a foreign state:

1. When the plaintiff's claim is based upon a commercial activity carried on in the U.S. by the foreign state.
2. When the plaintiff's claim is based upon an act by the foreign state which is performed in the U.S. in connection with commercial activity outside the U.S.

3. When the plaintiff's claim is based upon an act by the foreign state which is performed outside the U.S. in connection with commercial activity outside the U.S. and which causes a direct effect in the U.S.

In determining whether the Foreign State's activities are commercial, the FSIA requires that courts look to the nature of the act itself, rather than the purpose for which the foreign sovereign engaged in the act. 28 U.S.C. 1603(d). For example, the operation of a fee-based transportation system would likely be a commercial act, while imposing fines for parking tickets would be a public act, even if the former was undertaken to provide a public service, and the latter was initiated to raise revenue.

In *Republic of Argentina v. Weltover*, 504 U.S. 607 (1992). The case concerned a breach of contract claim asserted by bondholder (two Panamanian corporations and a Swiss bank) against the government (Argentina) that issued the bonds arising from Argentina's default on the bond payments. Under the terms of the bonds, the bond-holders were given the option of having the bonds paid in London, Frankfurt, Zurich, or New York. Because the case concerned a default in Argentina on bonds issued in Argentina (i.e. an act performed outside the U.S. in connection with activity outside the U.S.), in order to establish jurisdiction, the plaintiff's could only rely on the third basis to sue Argentina under the commercial activity exception. Argentina made two primary arguments as to why the FSIA commercial activity exception should not apply: (1) the issuance of sovereign debt to investors was not a "commercial" activity and (2) the alleged default could not be considered to have had a "direct effect" in the United States. In a unanimous opinion, written by Justice Antonin Scalia, the Supreme Court held that Argentina was not entitled to sovereign immunity. Reasoning that "when foreign government acts, not as regulator of a market, but in the manner of a private player within it, the foreign sovereign's actions are 'commercial,'" the Court concluded that Argentina's issuance of the bonds was of a commercial character. As for the "direct effect" in the U.S., the Court rejected the suggestion that under the FSIA the effect in the U.S. necessarily needed to be "substantial" or "foreseeable" and instead concluded that in order to be "direct," the effect need only "follow as an immediate consequence" of the defendant's activity. Because New York was the place where payment was supposed to be made, the Court concluded that the effect was direct, notwithstanding the fact that none of the plaintiff's were situated in New York.

Notable Legal Cases

- The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act was invoked in *John V. Doe v. Holy See*, a lawsuit against the Holy See in cases related to child abuse incidents in various U.S. churches.^[5]

3. When the plaintiff's claim is based upon an act by the foreign state which is performed outside the U.S. in connection with commercial activity outside the U.S. and which causes a direct effect in the U.S.

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References

- [^] "http://archive.usun.state.gov/hc_docs/hc_law_94_583.html" (http://archive.usun.state.gov/hc_ http://archive.usun.state.gov/hc_docs/hc_law_94_583.html. Retrieved August 3, 2010.
- [^] Honan, Edith (August 14, 2008). "U.S. court rules Saudi Arabia immune in 9/11 case" (http://www.reuters.com/article/newsOne/idUSN1448612320080814) . *Reuters*. http://www.reuters.com/article/newsOne/idUSN1448612320080814.
- [^] Oyez US Supreme Court Media, http://www.oyez.org/cases/2000-2009/2009/2009_08_1555
- [^] Tim Wafa (J.D.) (2010). "Foreign Sovereign Immunity in a Hyper-Globalized World" (http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1547442) . SSRN. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1547442.
- [^] U.S. Case Against Holy See May Go Forward, Court Rules (http://www.ncregister.com/site/article/16786)

External links

- http://archive.usun.state.gov/hc_docs/hc_law_94_583.html U.S. State Department text.
- Foreign Sovereign Immunities act from Cornell LII (http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode28/usc_sup_01_28_10_IV_20_97.ht

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Categories: United States federal judiciary legislation | 1976 in law | 1976 in the United States | 1976 in international relations

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directly related to messages in the Bible." He also provided the IRS with a list of dozens of biblical instructions, including "to lift up Jesus, to rebuke sin, to save babies, to be honest, to take a righteous stand."

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30 Year Fxd	3.750%	3.937%
15 Year Fxd	3.250%	3.482%
40 Year Fxd	4.750%	4.939%
20 Year Fxd	3.750%	3.939%
7 Year ARM	2.375%	3.063%
5 Year ARM	1.875%	2.985%
3 Year ARM	2.250%	3.201%

FHA	Rates	APR
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15 Year Fxd	3.500%	4.052%
5 Year ARM	3.125%	3.170%
3 Year ARM	3.000%	3.013%

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
REVENUE OFFICER RONALD F. BECHTOLD:
OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,

Petitioners

-v-

ARTHUR W. SZAFRANSKI,

Respondent

93-MISC CV-86-S

NOTICE AND ORDER
VOLUNTARY DISMISSAL

FILED

MAY 16 AM 11:42

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

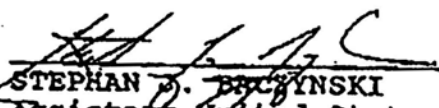
TO: Arthur W. Szafranski
8790 Greiner Road
Clarence, New York 14031

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that pursuant to Rule 41(a)(1)(i) of the
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the above-entitled action is
hereby dismissed.

DATED: Buffalo, New York, May 16, 1994.

PATRICK H. NEMOYER
United States Attorney
Western District of New York
502 United States Courthouse
Buffalo, New York 14202

BY:


STEPHAN D. BRACHYNSKI
Assistant United States Attorney


SUCH DISMISSAL IS HEREBY ORDERED.

WILLIAM M. SKRETNY
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

DATED: May 16, 1994.

Exhibit 1 Cont. (5)**Delegation of Personnel-Related Matters****Chart 2
Deputy Commissioner (Continued)**

Is Delegated Authority To	Positions/Actions Covered By Delegated Authority	Positions/Actions Not Covered By The Delegated Authority	May Not Redelagate Lower Than
ASSIGNMENTS			
As Chairperson, Executive Resources Board, to approve the assignment of an employee serving under a Schedule A or B appointment to a competitive position	Positions centralized to the Executive Resources Board		May not redelegate
AWARDS			
Approve monetary awards and exceptions to monetary award scales up to and including \$10,000 for any one individual or group, and incur necessary expenses for the recognition of contributions	Employees in his/her immediate office, including field employees engaged in National Office projects; and contributions of employees of other Government agencies and armed forces members		Assistant to Deputy Commissioner
Approve monetary awards and exceptions to monetary award scales of \$5,000-\$10,000 (excluding PMRS Cash Awards) for any one individual or group	Employees in Inspection		May not redelegate
As Chairperson, Executive Resources Board, to review and concur in recommendations for all awards for executives	ERB covered positions		May not redelegate
Recommend to Treasury, monetary awards of \$10,001-\$25,000 (\$5,001 or more for Performance Management and Recognition System (PMRS) Cash Awards) for any one individual or group			May not redelegate
Recommend an additional monetary award of \$10,000 (total \$35,000) to the President through Treasury.			May not redelegate

We now know that moneys from American Families, which is “volunteered” to be given to the I.R.S. under the “**guise**” of meeting one’s “**TAX**” responsibilities to support the costs of the “Operations of the American Government,” and with the ploy that we are required by law to do so-even if it must be under Threat, Duress and Coercion, and always with the I.R.S. appeal to our morals to “PAY YOUR FAIR SHARE,” having us “**assume**” it is for those costs:- are we not then duped when those moneys collected end up with **foreign, EVEN ENEMY GOVERNMENTS OF THIS NATION-whether** by so-called **TAX TREATIES, or by any other method?** ONLY THE MOST BRAINLESS WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THAT WE ARE BEING PLAYED FOR FOOLS AND ALLOW THIS “TREASON” TO CONTINUE!!! (See Nord Davis Flow chart)

Questions that come to mind:

1. Since the I.R.S. Agents Officers and Management are transferring **YOUR data** to Foreign Governments, via Tax Treaties (see Notice 609) who are the Principals for whom they are working? **It is NOT the American Populace!!!**
2. Why are the I.R.S. shakedowns entered on their books, **NOT** as “**TAXES**”, but as “**GIFTS.**” ? Does this not enable them to put the “gifts” at **other than** the United States Treasury?
How do you plan to awaken your neighbors?
3. The **I.R.S.** is **NOT** an Agency which is the “**offspring**” of the United States Government, they are a Collection agency for the **PRIVATE CORPORATION** of the Federal Reserve Banks (.see the endorsement stamp on the back of a check sent to the I.R.S.-(copy in this package)
Moneys they exact from the American people are collected FOR the FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, NOT

ONE NICKEL OF WHICH GOES TO PAY FOR ANY OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT (See the Grace Report to President Reagan 1984). I.R.S. collections are sent to the Federal Reserve Banks to the Governor-Secretary of Treasury, The International Monetary Fund, Inc. of the **United Nations and then to the **UNITED NATIONS AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT** (The never-disclosed secret I.R.S. paramilitary **Principal** where it funds the subversive objectives of the New World Order). One of those objectives is control of **all** Land.**

Do you now understand from where the “Land Use Planning Committees” are coming? Do you now understand why these unelected “appointees” have implemented the Growth Management Act ?

Have you yet experienced how this GMA and other so-called “Environmental Protections” will complicate, restrict, micro-manage your every move, raise the cost of you doing anything on your land to astronomical proportions, and lay down impossible requirements until you are driven off your farms or land into the ant-hill society of easily **MILITARY-controlled factions of city, single residence or apartment life?**

4. Since Tax Treaties are in place during foreign hostilities, does this not scream that Banking factions are controlling the wars from the time of their inception to their conclusion. Franklin Delano Roosevelt said: “Nothing in politics happens by accident. If it happens, you can bet it was planned that way.” Will we continue to sacrifice our posterity to fight in these no-win Gangster/Bankster Wars??

5. Will the first Treaty with a conquered Iraq be a Tax Treaty?

6. Will our American Military protect the organic Constitution and shut this scam down or will they continue to be pawns ???

7. How can the American people stop this scam & avoid Civil War?

You cannot afford not to get involved!!!

PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECTOR SURVEY ON COST CONTROL

[The first twelve, m/l, pages]

A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

VOLUME I

APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT

ITS MEETING ON JANUARY 15, 1984

[page ii]

[start page 1]

January 12, 1984

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
 President of the United States
 The White House
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

Following your directive to identify and suggest remedies for waste and abuse in the Federal Government, the President's Private Sector Survey (PPSS) offers recommendations which would save:

- \$424 billion in three years, rising to
- \$1.9 trillion per year by the year 2000.

These proposals would transform the Federal debt situation as follows:

	Federal Debt (\$ Trillions)		Annual Interest on Federal Debt (\$ billions)	
	Without PPSS	With PPSS	Without PPSS	With PPSS
1990	\$ 3.2	\$ 2.0	\$ 252.3	\$ 89.2
1995	6.2	2.2	540.9	62.3
2000	13.0	2.5	1,520.7	75.1

PPSS Savings Recommendations		
	\$ Billions	% of Total
Program Waste	\$ 160.9	37.9 %
System Failures	151.3	35.7 %
Personnel Mismanagement	90.9	21.4 %
Structural Deficiencies	12.7	3.0 %
Other Opportunities	8.6	2.0 %
Total	\$ 424.4	100.0 %

These data confirm our findings that system failures and personnel mismanagement together comprise well over one-half, 57.1 percent, of the total savings possibilities. They are at the foundation of inefficiencies in the Federal Government. Program waste, which accounts for 37.9 percent of the savings recommendations, would also be substantially eliminated if proper systems and personnel management were in place.

The above underscores one of our most important recommendations, which is the establishment of an Office of Federal Management in the Executive Office of the President. This Federal Government top management office would include OMB, GSA and OPM and have Government-wide responsibility for establishing, modernizing, and monitoring management systems.

If it is set up and staffed properly, it could go a long way to avoid in the future the thousands of deficiencies and examples of waste that we have identified. We would not feel our task complete if we just identified past deficiencies without recommendations for a management and organizational structure that would be best suited for preventing the errors of the past.

Additionally, the establishment of this new office would be beneficial in the implementation process of the PPSS recommendations.

In this regard, we believe that your Cabinet Council on Management and Administration, working in concert with the Office of Cabinet Affairs, is uniquely suited to lead a Government-wide effort to restore sound principles of management and efficiency to the Federal Government. While the Cabinet Council already has taken a leadership role in this regard, we urge you to call upon it to make implementation of the PPSS recommendations Government-wide its highest priority.

Mr. President, it was a great honor to have been asked by you to engage in this effort to identify ways to eliminate inefficiency, waste and abuse in the Federal Government. The project was structured and staffed to effect enduring improvement so that our children and grandchildren would not inherit a situation that would be devastating to them and to the values of our economic and social system. It was in this vein that we were able to enlist the 161 top executives from private business and other organizations to chair and to staff our 36 Task Forces at a cost to the private sector of over \$75 million and at no cost to the Government.

All the participants join with me in thanking you for the opportunity to be of service and in looking forward to whatever additional help we may be able to provide to assure that the greatest practical results are obtained from the work of this Commission.

Respectfully,

[signed]

J. Peter Grace

Chairman

[end page 7]

Forest refers to the above as the Cover Letter to the PPSS. It is a revealing summary which Congress ignores.

Page 8 starts the Report to the President, Volume I. Continuing pagination is 8, 9, 10, I-1, I-2, etc.

Except for bold, [page numbers in brackets] and necessary formatting for this web page, the above is a copy of the Cover Letter from the

President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control,

also known as PPSS and the **Grace Commission Report.**

The cover letter is from 600 pages of Volumes I and II in my library.

Source: The hard copy was purchased from

U. S. Department of Commerce
Technology Administration
NTIS (National Technical Information Service)
Springfield VA 22161
(703) 605-6000
<<http://www.ntis.gov>>

Forest Glen Durland

[Source: <<http://cagw.convio.com/site/PageServer?pagename=FAQ>>]

How was CAGW founded?

Founded in 1984 by the late industrialist J. Peter Grace and syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, CAGW is the follow-on organization to President Ronald Reagan's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, also known as the Grace Commission. In 1982, President Reagan directed the Grace Commission to "work like tireless bloodhounds to root out government inefficiency and waste of tax dollars." For two years, 161 corporate executives and community leaders led an army of 2,000 volunteers on a waste hunt throughout the federal government. Funded entirely by voluntary contributions of \$76 million from the private sector, the search cost taxpayers nothing. The Grace Commission made 2,478 recommendations which, if implemented, would save \$424.4 billion over three years, an average of \$141.5 billion a year – all without eliminating essential services. The 47 volumes and 21,000 pages of the Grace Commission Report constitute a vision of an efficient, well-managed government that is accountable to taxpayers. CAGW has worked to make that vision a reality and, in 17 years, has helped save taxpayers \$687 billion through the implementation of Grace Commission findings and other recommendations.

[Go to EO 12427](#)

[Go to EO 12429](#)

[Go to the Grace Commission List](#)

[Go to Tax Stuff](#)

[Go to the Controls List](#)

[Go to the Uhuh opening Title Page](#)

The President and Congress said they are reducing taxes and balancing the budget. uhuh. Sez who?

Smile and Force Congress to Kick the Debt & Taxes Habit with Money System Honesty for We People. We demand the whole truth with an honest viewpoint.

Don't send money. Call Jo(e) Congress and send letters.

[Click here to contact Forest.](#)

Web Home Page: www.uhuh.com

[Back to the top of this page](#)

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~~gracecom~~.htm. Revised 10-21-07. Uhuh and GR Force are non-profit.

Tax and Credits**Standard Deduction for—**

• People who checked any box on line 39a or 39b or who can be claimed as a dependent, see page 34.

• All others:
Single or Married filing separately, \$5,150

Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er), \$10,300

Head of household, \$7,550

38	Amount from line 37 (adjusted gross income)	38	
39a	Check <input type="checkbox"/> You were born before January 2, 1942, <input type="checkbox"/> Blind. <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse was born before January 2, 1942, <input type="checkbox"/> Blind. Total boxes checked ▶ 39a		
b	If your spouse itemizes on a separate return or you were a dual-status alien, see page 34 and check here ▶ 39b <input type="checkbox"/>		
40	Itemized deductions (from Schedule A) or your standard deduction (see left margin)	40	
41	Subtract line 40 from line 38	41	
42	If line 38 is over \$112,875, or you provided housing to a person displaced by Hurricane Katrina, see page 36. Otherwise, multiply \$3,300 by the total number of exemptions claimed on line 6d	42	
43	Taxable income. Subtract line 42 from line 41. If line 42 is more than line 41, enter -0-	43	
44	Tax (see page 36). Check if any tax is from: a <input type="checkbox"/> Form(s) 8814 b <input type="checkbox"/> Form 4972	44	
45	Alternative minimum tax (see page 39). Attach Form 6251	45	
46	Add lines 44 and 45	46	
47	Foreign tax credit. Attach Form 1116 if required	47	
48	Credit for child and dependent care expenses. Attach Form 2441	48	
49	Credit for the elderly or the disabled. Attach Schedule R	49	
50	Education credits. Attach Form 8863	50	
51	Retirement savings contributions credit. Attach Form 8880	51	
52	Residential energy credits. Attach Form 5695	52	
53	Child tax credit (see page 42). Attach Form 8901 if required	53	
54	Credits from: a <input type="checkbox"/> Form 8396 b <input type="checkbox"/> Form 8839 c <input type="checkbox"/> Form 8859	54	
55	Other credits: a <input type="checkbox"/> Form 3800 b <input type="checkbox"/> Form 8801 c <input type="checkbox"/> Form	55	
56	Add lines 47 through 55. These are your total credits	56	
57	Subtract line 56 from line 46. If line 56 is more than line 46, enter -0-	57	

Other Taxes

58	Self-employment tax. Attach Schedule SE	58	
59	Social security and Medicare tax on tip income not reported to employer. Attach Form 4137	59	
60	Additional tax on IRAs, other qualified retirement plans, etc. Attach Form 5329 if required	60	
61	Advance earned income credit payments from Form(s) W-2, box 9	61	
62	Household employment taxes. Attach Schedule H	62	
63	Add lines 57 through 62. This is your total tax	63	

Payments

If you have a qualifying child, attach Schedule EIC.

64	Federal income tax withheld from Forms W-2 and 1099	64	
65	2006 estimated tax payments and amount applied from 2005 return	65	
66a	Earned income credit (EIC)	66a	
b	Nontaxable combat pay election ▶ 66b		
67	Excess social security and tier 1 RRTA tax withheld (see page 60)	67	
68	Additional child tax credit. Attach Form 8812	68	
69	Amount paid with request for extension to file (see page 60)	69	
70	Payments from: a <input type="checkbox"/> Form 2439 b <input type="checkbox"/> Form 4136 c <input type="checkbox"/> Form 8885	70	
71	Credit for federal telephone excise tax paid. Attach Form 8913 if required	71	
72	Add lines 64, 65, 66a, and 67 through 71. These are your total payments	72	

Refund

Direct deposit? See page 81 and fill in 74b, 74c, and 74d, or Form 8888.

73	If line 72 is more than line 63, subtract line 63 from line 72. This is the amount you overpaid	73	
74a	Amount of line 73 you want refunded to you. If Form 8888 is attached, check here ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>	74a	
b	Routing number	c	Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Checking <input type="checkbox"/> Savings
d	Account number		
75	Amount of line 73 you want applied to your 2007 estimated tax ▶ 75	75	

Amount You Owe

76	Amount you owe. Subtract line 72 from line 63. For details on how to pay, see page 62 ▶	76	
77	Estimated tax penalty (see page 62)	77	

Third Party Designee

Do you want to allow another person to discuss this return with the IRS (see page 63)? ☐ Yes. Complete the following. ☐ No

Designee's name ▶ Phone no. ▶ () Personal identification number (PIN) ▶

Sign Here

Joint return? See page 17. Keep a copy for your records.

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.

Your signature <i>True, correct, complete</i>	Date	Your occupation	Daytime phone number ()
Spouse's signature. If a joint return, both must sign.	Date	Spouse's occupation	

Paid Preparer's Use Only

Preparer's signature ▶	Date	Check if self-employed <input type="checkbox"/>	Preparer's SSN or PTIN
Firm's name (or yours if self-employed), address, and ZIP code ▶	EIN	Phone no. ()	

4
§ 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)"

(Added Pub.L. 94-550, § 1(a), Oct. 18, 1976, 90 Stat. 2534.)

Where is "complete"? Why, when one files a signed 1040 or other I.R.S. document, is it that the "filer" is held to a higher standard than the I.R.S. Agent/Officers or other so-called servant government employee's?

Open Letter To All Mother's Expectant Mother's & Potential Mother's

Please take note of the letter from the Department of Health and Human Services/ Social Security Administration signed by Penny Payton, Claims Representative, dated, January 10, 1986, that stipulates that Social Security:

- 1) **is voluntary, no one is required to get a number.**
- 2) is for purposes of **control,**
- 3) **a person with no Social Security Number would have no taxable income.**

Next, please take note of the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE/SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION'S 1959 PAMPHLET which states:

- 1) The SS number is necessary to identify the account belonging to you.
- 2) The SS card should NOT be used for identification purposes.
- 3) That upon your death your family can file a claim for survivor's **insurance** benefits.
- 4) There is an account in your name with the U.S. Government under the old age, survivors and disability insurance system provided for in the Social Security Act.
- 5) IF YOU ARE self employed, show your name and number (exactly as on your card) on the Social Security report you file with your income tax return. This presumes that one now files a so-called tax return? Or is this some kind of subtle NOTICE that now that you have a SSN you are required to file a return?

Next, please look at Army Regulation 601-210* 28 February 1995 § 2-11 and read it to the bottom of the paragraph:

The military cannot even test or process the potential enlistee without a SSN. Does this not suggest that there is a CHANGE IN CITIZENSHIP STATUS from a Sovereign American to government CHATTEL? Could the man or woman newly applying for an SSN now have become the beneficiary (and thus ward/chattel property) in a Cestui que trust? If mothers never allow a SSN to be attached to their children would they be excluded from fighting in these no-win gangster/bankster wars and save themselves to be here for times when our

YOUR CARD shows you have an insurance account with the U. S. Government, under the old-age, survivors and disability insurance system provided for in the Social Security Act.

YOUR ACCOUNT is a record of the pay you receive which counts toward old-age, survivors and disability insurance benefits. The size of benefits will depend upon the amount of wages credited to your account.

MONTHLY BENEFITS may be paid to men and women at retirement age (65 for men, 62 for women) and to disabled workers at age 50. Also, the following family members may qualify for benefits:

The wife or dependent husband if that person has reached retirement age,
Children under 18,
Disabled children, regardless of age, and
The wife (any age) caring for such children.

IF THE WORKER DIES benefits may be paid to the widow or to the dependent widower at retirement age. Benefits are also payable to disabled children and to children under 18, and to their mother, regardless of her age. Benefits may be paid to the dependent parent of a worker if the parent has reached retirement age.

In addition, when an insured worker dies a lump-sum payment may be made to the widow (or widower) or, if there is no widow or widower, to the person who paid the funeral expenses.

For more information . . .



ASK ANY social security district office. If you don't know where to find a district office, ask your post office or look in the telephone directory. Any district office will—

- 1.—help you to check up on your social security account.
- 2.—explain your rights and duties, and the insurance benefits you and your family may receive.
- 3.—help you or your survivors to file claim for benefits when the time comes.
- 4.—help you protect your benefit rights if you become severely disabled and expect to be unable to work for a long period of time.

Do not notify the Social Security Administration when you change your address unless you are receiving old-age, survivors and disability insurance benefits.

SOCIAL SECURITY IS FAMILY PROTECTION

Form OAA-7006
(11-58)

GPO : 1959—O-490071

Your SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT CARD

WHAT it is

**WHAT you
do with it**

& WHY

DETACH THIS PORTION from the upper half of the card and keep it in a safe place. Your Name and Social Security Account Number appear on the other side. If you lose the upper portion take this lower part to any district office of the Social Security Administration, where a duplicate account number card will be issued to you immediately. Unless you present half of the card, you may have to wait several days for your duplicate.

LEAVE THIS STUD
ATTACHED TO FOLDER

TEAR OFF
THIS CARD

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

American homeland is attacked or invaded? **THINK AND PRAY ABOUT THIS!** On the practical/pragmatic side, when a woman gives birth in a hospital, the staff does NOT want the parents to take the baby until a SSN is attached to the baby. The hospital gets money from the State for every child-flesh numbered and parents not cooperating in this numbering scheme almost have a fist fight to take their child sans numeration. They want a name for the baby. If your choice is not to number your child's flesh, then don't name the child until after you leave with it. The best way to avoid this kind of confrontation is to have your babies at home via midwifery. Make certain, **ahead of time**, that your midwife is not going to try to duplicate the hospital scenario, and that she shares and understands your ideas in this matter.

There has been much talk in the Patriot community that the birth certificate is a document of/for the puppets of the Department of Commerce, and that there is a Bond or Insurance Policy in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 adhered to the numbered child for his/her lifetime of labor and that the puppeteers are the Creditors of the Bankruptcy of the United States. If this is true, it might explain why neither the Korean nor Viet Nam Wars were shut down until the body count reached a minimum of 55,000. Was this the way the Puppeteer/Creditors got paid off??? It also might explain why during Clinton's Administration, Ron Brown, Secretary of Commerce, who had made statements that "if he went down" he was going to take a lot of people with him. He was allegedly found after an airplane crash with a .45 caliber bullet through his head. Anyone having solid proof of this, willing to share it will get a steak dinner from me.

Home-Teach your child!! Public Schools are N.W.O. Political Indoctrination Systems. Since the child doesn't have a SSN, it will be most difficult to work for Corporate Amerika. It will be up to the parents to start and maintain a family business that sustains the family and the child outside of the business norm. Once one embarks on this quest, there may be some setbacks, but remember that: **"Every adversity carries with it the seed of a greater or an equivalent benefit!"** and **"When the Student is ready-the teacher appears!!"** So put on your thinking cap and **"GO FOR IT."**

Remember, to have a place where you grow your own food, and protect your garden or farm during chaotic times. Develop some group support so you have others to back and to back you. Look at this as a grand adventure and watch it bring out the best you can be. If you can afford to do the solar, wind or hydro-power thing, do it just for the independence, if nothing else. Take a class in weapons safety! Martial Arts has its place, but it doesn't work very well against a Colt .45, or 30:06 at 50-1000 yards. Remember the Man upstairs & Pray & Pray!!!



YOUR CARD shows the number of your social security account. It is necessary to identify the account as belonging to you, but it has no other purpose. The social security card should not be used for identification purposes.

MOST WORKERS now come under Federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance. This group includes members of the Armed Forces and most self-employed people. Also included, by agreement, are employees of nonprofit institutions, of State and local governments, and of foreign subsidiaries of United States business firms. The same provisions apply to workers and self-employed persons in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

WHEN YOU WORK on a job that is under social security, show your card to your employer.



IF YOU ARE self-employed, show your name and number (exactly as on your card) on the social security report you file with your annual income tax return.

If this is the only reference to the fact that by applying for and having a Social Security Card & Number you are now subject to a federal income tax, whereby without the Card and Number you would have no income tax liability- then this is not **FULL DISCLOSURE!!!**

YOUR CARD is in two parts—the upper part, which is the card itself, and a stub.



SIGN YOUR NAME on both parts, on the line marked "Signature."

KEEP THE CARD itself in a card holder, or a tough envelope of some sort. Carry your card with you when you are looking for a job so you will be sure to have it to show to your new employer. When you are not carrying the card with you, keep it in a safe place with your other valuable possessions.

LEAVE THE STUB attached to this folder and put them away for safe-keeping. If you should lose the card, the stub will help you to get a duplicate. In case of your death it may be useful to your family in filing claim for survivors' insurance benefits. Tell your family about your social security card and let them know where you have put it.



IF YOU LOSE YOUR CARD show or mail the stub to the nearest social security district office and ask for a duplicate. You can get a duplicate without the stub but not as quickly.

IF YOU CHANGE YOUR NAME— by marriage or divorce, for example—write or visit the nearest social security district office and ask to have the records changed. You will get a new card with your new name and your old number.



DON'T ask for more than one number no matter where you work. If you should get it, your earnings would be credited to more than one account, and both you and your family might have trouble getting all the benefits that might be due. If you already have more than one account number, get in touch with the nearest social security district office and find out which number to use. Turn in the other card.

Mailing location:
To Postmaster: Williamsville, NY 14221
for delivery to:
Arthur W. Szafranski
c/o 8790 Grainer Road
Williamsville, New York Republic

*After I have got this case
dismissed the Judge put a
seal on it. Linda Wells won
a dismissal by quashing this
case.*

October 18, 1993

Janet Reno
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RE: USA and Ronald F. Bechtold v. Arthur W. Szafranski, 93 MC 86-S in United States
District Court, Western District of New York.
(1) Counterfeit Security Form 663W Collection Summons, 08-18-92
(2) Counterfeit Security Declaration of Ronald F. Bechtold, 9-19-92
(3) Counterfeit Security Judge's Order to Show Cause, 03-26-93

Dear Attorney General Reno:

You are hereby put on NOTICE pursuant to Title 18 USC § 4, of the commission of crimes cognizable by a court of the United States under Title 18 USC §513 to wit: 513(a) Whoever makes, utters or possesses a counterfeited security of a State or a political subdivision thereof or of an organization, or whoever makes, utters or possesses a forged security of a State or political subdivision thereof or of an organization, with intent to deceive another person, organization, or government shall be fined not more than \$250,000 or imprisoned not more than the years, or both". See also Section 2311, 2314 and 2320 for additional fines and sanctions. Among the securities defined at 18 USC §2311 is included "evidence of indebtedness" which, in a broad sense, may mean anything that is due and owing which would include a duty, obligation or right of action.

The above referenced documents qualify as "counterfeited securities" in that they have been officially signed and sealed as valid claims of a duty, obligation or right of action owed by Arthur W. Szafranski to the United States of America by the following: (1) Collection Summons and Affidavit by Ronald F. Bechtold; (2) Petition to Enforce Summons by Patrick H. DeMoyer, and (3) Order to Show Cause by Judge William M. Sketny. All the above referenced documents are counterfeit securities because they do not evidence both the Internal Revenue Code statutes(s) and the enforcement regulation(s) as required by law.

Congress has enacted five specific mandatory protections to prevent the unlawful imposition of the Internal Revenue Code upon non-regulated activities, to wit: (1) All information gathering forms must have an approved Form Number (2) the Form Number must display an approved and active OMB Control Number (3) the OMB Number must identify the CFR Part which is the specific type of tax; (4) the type of tax must identify the Regulation

promulgated by the Secretary of Treasury; and (5) the Regulation must enforce (put into force) the specific statute of the IRC. Since regulations may be directive (voluntary) or mandatory, the CFR Parallel Table of Authorities lists the enforcement (mandatory) federal regulation, all others are directory and may be ignored.

The IRS Notice 609 "Privacy Act Notice" states as follows: "Our legal right to ask for information is Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011, and 6012 (a) and their regulation...and whether your response is voluntary (directory) or mandatory under the law." (Emphasis added)

"That body of law which codifies all federal tax laws including income, estate, stamp, gift, excise, etc., taxes. Such laws comprise Title 26 United States Code, and are implemented by Treasury Regulations and Revenue Rulings." (Emphasis added) IRC Black's 5th Ed. Page 732.

Pursuant to Title 26 USC §7805(a), "regulations for the enforcement of this title", and in the case of Arthur W. Szafranski, IRS has no authority of law, which would allow them to place into evidence a "collection Summons" Form 6638, pursuant to Title 26 USC §7602. This procedure is only allowed under the excise tax law procedure where there exists a contract and registration by application for the special privilege of being allowed to operate in that special business, and therefore a summary judgment procedure is allowed. If one checks the manuals from the government printing office you will find under Title 26 CFR, "Federal Regulations" that every subject matter of tax has its own 26 IRC §6001 et seq. Sections for procedure. This cannot be mixed with any other subject tax matters of procedure because that would make law "arbitrary and capricious".

Perhaps this point is more strongly made in *California Banker's Assoc. v Schultz*, 416 US 21; 38 L.Ed. 2d 820, where the government argued: "We think it important to note that the Act's civil and criminal penalties attached only violation of regulations promulgated by the Secretary: if the Secretary were to do nothing, the Act itself would impose no penalties on anyone. And at 830 L. Ed. 2d: "... the actual implementation of the statute by the Treasury Regulation. The Government urges that since only those who violate these regulations may incur civil or criminal penalties, it is the actual regulations issued by the Secretary of Treasury, and not the broad authorizing language of the statute, which are to be tested against the Fourth Amendment; and that when so tested they are valid". And further at 831: "The Internal Revenue Code, for example, contains general records to be kept by both business and individual taxpayers, 26 USC 6001, which have been implemented by the Secretary in various regulations".

Since the Government seems to be unfamiliar with the CRF's, I am providing you with some of the Enforcement Regulations of the IRC, to wit:

FEDERAL REGISTER (1993)
CFR INDEX, STATUTE AND CFR TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Statute Description		Enforcement Regulation
6020	Returns prepared by Secretary	27 CFR Part 53 & 70
6201	Assessment Authority	27 CFR Part 53 & 70
6203	Method of Assessment	27 CFR Part 70
6205	Special Rules for Employment Taxes	27 CFR Part 23
6301	Collection Authority	27 CFR Part 70
6303	Notice and Demand for Tax	27 CFR Part 70
6321	Liens for Taxes	27 CFR Part 70
6331-43	Levy and Distraint	27 CFR Part 70
6601.02	Interest on Underpayments	27 CFR Part 70
6651	Failure to File Tax Return or Pay Tax	27 CFR Part 70, 24, 25 194
6671-72	Penalty Assessed as Tax, Person Defined	27 CFR Part 70
6701	Penalties for Understatement of Tax	27 CFR Part 70
7207	Fraudulent Returns	27 CFR Part 70
7212	Interference with Adm. of I.R. Laws	27 CFR Part 170, 270, 275, 285
7401	Judicial Proceedings Authorization	27 CFR Part 70
7403	Judicial Action to Enforce Lien	27 CFR Part 70
7601	Canvass of District for Taxable Persons	27 CFR Part 70
7602	Examination of Books and Witnesses	27 CFR Part 70
7603	Service of Summons	27 CFR Part 70
7604	Enforcement of Summons	27 CFR Part 70
7605	Time and Place for Examination	27 CFR Part 70

Note: 27 CFR is for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, not income or employment taxes.

It is obvious that the whole action in the case of United States of America and Revenue officer Ronald F. Bechtold: Petitioners, vs. Arthur W. Szafranski, Respondent is predicated upon the use of the statute in Title 26 §7602 and the Treasury Regulations §301.7602-1 and 26 CFR §301.7602-1 as stated on page 1 of the Counterfeit Security Petition to Enforce Internal Revenue Service Summons. Since the Federal Register 1993 CFR Index, Statute and CFR Table of Authorities shows that the only Enforcement Regulations pursuant to Title 26 USC §7401, Judicial Proceedings Authorization, §7604, Enforcement of Summons, and §7602, Examination of Books and Records is predicated on Enforcement Regulations promulgated pursuant to the power and authority of 27 CFR Part 70 (Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms), then it is clear that unless the acts and actions of the above named Government agents is predicated upon some material facts that show that Arthur W. Szafranski is engaged in taxable activities pursuant to 27 CFR Part 70, the acts and actions of the above named Government agents and officials are based

upon false premises and Counterfeit Securities.

Arthur W. Szafranski is NOT engaged in taxable activities under 27 CFR Part 70 within reason and belief. Therefore, it is reasonable to presume that Form 6638, Collection Summons, 08-18-93; the Declaration of Ronald F. Bechtold, 9-19-93; the Petition to enforce summons; and the Judge's Order to Show Cause are all Counterfeit Securities designed to perpetrate a constructive fraud upon Arthur W. Szafranski.

It is clear from the actions of the above named Government agents that they have acted above and beyond their scope of authority by placing into the public record unsubstantiated claims against Arthur W. Szafranski which they knew or should have known to be false because said claims were required by law to convey subject matter jurisdiction for the particular regulated activity that is being alleged to have created a duty, obligation or right of action to the United States of America.

The Collection Summons signed by Mr. Ronald F. Bechtold on 8-18-92 is a fraud and counterfeit security claimed to be issued under the authority of the Internal Revenue Code. It does not list either the statutory or the regulatory authority even though both are required by law to identify the particular regulated activity that Arthur W. Szafranski is alleged to be engaged in, thus the instrument is counterfeit.

The Declaration signed by Mr. Ronald F. Bechtold on 9-19-92, under penalty of perjury, is totally false and a constructive fraud since none of the information constitutes prime facie evidence unless the enforcement regulations that identify the particular type of activity being reported is also placed into evidence. There simply are no evidentiary facts here. Mr. Bechtold has lied and perpetrated a constructive under oath as he has not identified any regulated activity concerning Arthur W. Szafranski and his Petition is a counterfeit security.

The Petition to Enforce Summons signed by Patrick H. DeMoyer on 8-23-93 and presumed to be under oath is also totally false and a constructive fraud. Mr. DeMoyer has made a very feeble attempt to justify his actions by placing into evidence 26 CFR 301.7602-1. This is a moot regulation because it also requires the evidence of the regulation for the particular type of tax (see 26 CFR §6001-1 and 301.6011-1). A check of the above listing of enforcement regulations will reveal that 26 USC §§7402(b), 7602 and 7604(a) have nothing to do with Income Taxes, Employment Taxes or Arthur W. Szafranski under Title 26 USC and 26 CFR. Mr. DeMoyer's Petition is a counterfeit security.

The Order to Show Cause signed by Judge William M. Sketny on 8-26-93 is a counterfeit security. The Judge knew or should have known that the Petition did not contain both the statutes and the regulations required by law to impose a duty or obligation upon Arthur W. Szafranski to appear by law to impose a duty or obligation upon Arthur W. Szafranski to appear before a United States district Court and produce books and records pursuant to regulations promulgated under 27 CFR Part 70, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, when there is no foundational evidence to support that Arthur W. Szafranski is engaged in a revenue taxable activity pursuant to said statutes and regulations. It would be impossible for Arthur W. Szafranski to prove he did not engage in some activity that is revenue taxable when the

Government and the above named Government agents have not alleged or produced evidence that Arthur W. Szafranski has engaged in a revenue taxable activity under the statutes and CFR Regulations of 27 CFR Part 70 associated with 26 USC §§7401, 7602, 7603 and 7604. One can not prove a negative. It is the duty and obligation for the Government to produce evidence of a positive. Therefore, the Order to Show Cause signed by the Judge is a counterfeit security in that Arthur W. Szafranski can not be made to show Cause as to why he did not violate CFR regulations which either do not exist or do not apply to Arthur W. Szafranski pursuant to the evidence and instruments before the court in action 93 MC 86-8 in the Western District of New York District Court.

The IRS Publication 5 states that the nonresident alien (dejure state Citizen) has no remedy before the United States District Court or the Tax Court. They must go to the U.S. Court of Claims for the District of Columbia or the United States District Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Arthur W. Szafranski is not and has not intended to be a federal State citizen or Resident as set forth and defined in the Buck Act, Title 4 USC §§ 105-110. Arthur W. Szafranski does not support the federal international bankruptcy declared legislatively by HJR-192, passed by Congress in 1933 and declared judicially by the United States Supreme Court in Erie Railway v. Tompkins 1938. Arthur W. Szafranski does not support the federal 51 shadow States that have taken over the de jure state functions since the 1930's. Arthur W. Szafranski does not reside in nor has been a citizen or resident of the federal shadow State of New York. Arthur W. Szafranski does not live in the federal territory of the Western District of New York, a federal area created out of thin air by the Buck Act and other legislation that has usurped power and authority from de jure Government.

Before any agent of the United States or one of the federal 51 shadow States created to impersonate the 50 de jure states (See definitions in 31 CFR Part. 1, Sections 51.2 and 52.2) acts upon the declared status of Arthur W. Szafranski, *Sui Juris*, as that of a "non-resident alien" to the Corporate Federal "United States", such agent is directed to take Judicial Notice of St. Louis Park Medical Center v. Lethert, 286 F. Sup. 271 and 28 USC §2201.

All IRS agents and United States Courts are thus barred from making a "status determination" with regard to federal income taxes. Consequently, if IRS agents and Courts are barred from declaring Arthur W. Szafranski, *Sui Juris*, a "taxpayer", this is prima facie evidence that the federal income tax is voluntary. Wherefore, both IRS agents and United States Courts lack jurisdiction and the declared status of the Accused must be accepted.

Arthur W. Szafranski is not a "person" as defined in Title 26 USC §7343 as one upon whom the District Court has jurisdiction to bring an enforcement action and a summons pursuant to 26 §7402(a) and (b). 26 USC §7343 defines the term "Person" to include "an officer or employee of a corporation, or a member or employee of a partnership, who as such officer, employee, or member is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs". The only mandatory duty and obligation under law is that promulgated pursuant to 27 CFR Part 70. Arthur W. Szafranski has no nexus to that regulation shown in the counterfeit securities presented by the Government agents herein.

DEMAND is hereby made on you, Janet Reno, United States Attorney General, to

investigate the above named Government employees, officials, and agents for creating, using and promoting fraudulent and counterfeit securities in a fraudulent scheme in order to solicit Arthur W. Szafranski by duress and coercion into participating in a scheme to collect taxes from him in excess than those authorized by law in violation of Title 26 USC §7433 for damages caused by agents, officers, and employees acting recklessly and intentionally in excess of statutory provisions and regulatory provisions of Title 26 USC.

Further DEMAND is made, pursuant to Title 26 USC §7401, for the production of the signed delegation of authority from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States which authorizes or sanctions the proceedings against me by the above named officers, gents and officials. Please send mea copy of the signed delegation of authority from you, the Attorney General of the United States or your delegate directing the action against me to be commenced.

The above demands are made pursuant to the statutes and regulations under Title 26 USC and the other laws and statutes of the United States, including, but not limited to, the Uniform Commercial Code, §3-501.

Attorney General!!!! I am sure that if I were suspected of counterfeiting the securities of the United States, a full battle dressed SWAT team would invade my private dwelling, kidnap me into United States federal jurisdiction, arrest me, and prosecute me to the full extent of the law. I hereby DEMAND that you honor your oath of office to defend and support the Constitution for the de jure united States of America (if you still are loyal to that entity). In so doing, I DEMAND that you investigate the illegal acts of the above named United States agents, and cause to issue indictments and prosecute all suspected parties for the counterfeiting of the securities of the United States, pursuant to 18 USC §4 and 18 USC §513; and also to investigate, indict, and prosecute all violations by the above named United States agents for violation of 26 USC statutes concerning their attempts to collect taxes from me in excess of those allowed by statute and regulation. In the alternative, if you are either unwilling or unable to investigate, indict, or prosecute the above named individuals, identify the lawful reasons why and relate said reasons to me in writing within 20 days from receipt of this letter. If you need longer than 20 days to respond, send me a request for an extension of time within the 20 days and it will be given to you. Failure to respond to this request timely and upon the merits of this demand and inquiry will be prima facie evidence that the United States Government and its agents, employees and officials are engaged in an ongoing constructive fraud against me to deprive me of my unalienable rights from God.

I, Arthur W. Szafranski, declare under penalties of perjury under the laws of these United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, is made in good faith and is admitted if not rebutted.

Arthur W. Szafranski

Exhibits Attached thereto:

- (1) Counterfeit Security From 6638 Collection Summons, 08-18-92
- (2) Counterfeit Security Declaration of Ronald F. Bechtold, 9-19-92
- (3) Counterfeit Security Petition to Enforce Summons, 08-23-93

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
REVENUE OFFICER RONALD F. BECHTOLD:
OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,

Petitioners

-v-

ARTHUR W. SZAFRANSKI,

Respondent

93-MISC CV-86-S

NOTICE AND ORDER OF
VOLUNTARY DISMISSAL

FILED
91 MAY 16 AM 11:42
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

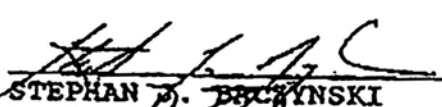
TO: Arthur W. Szafranski
8790 Greiner Road
Clarence, New York 14031

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that pursuant to Rule 41(a)(1)(i) of the
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the above-entitled action is
hereby dismissed.

DATED: Buffalo, New York, May 16, 1994.

PATRICK H. NeMOYER
United States Attorney
Western District of New York
502 United States Courthouse
Buffalo, New York 14202

BY:


STEPHAN D. BRZYNSKI
Assistant United States Attorney


SUCH DISMISSAL IS HEREBY ORDERED:

WILLIAM M. SKRETNY
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

DATED: May 16, 1994.

« up

990 F.2d 451

71 A.F.T.R.2d 93-1312, 93-1 USTC P 50,229

Patricia B. FARR, Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

UNITED STATES of America; United Air
Defendants-Appellees.

No. 91-36317.

United States Court of Appeals
Ninth Circuit.

Submitted* Feb. 4, 1993.

Decided March 29, 1993.

*This case was a bit of a fair tale!
to what my situation was in 96
but after I gave it to the Sr. Counsel
of the WA STATE INVESTMENT Board
he put me on 26 USC 6334(d)(1)
"workman's Comp. - exempt from
taxation. I have been getting my
full pension ever since.*

Patricia B. Farr, Laclede, ID, pro se.

Gary R. Allen, Charles E. Brookhart, and Joel A. Rabinovitz, U.S.
Washington, DC, for defendant-appellee U.S.Debra L. Boyd and Robert A. Siegel, O'Melveny & Myers, Los Angeles, CA, for
defendant-appellee United Air Lines, Inc.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Idaho.

Before TANG, KOZINSKI, and FERNANDEZ, Circuit Judges.

FERNANDEZ, Circuit Judge:

- 1 Patricia B. Farr brought this action against her employer, United Air Lines, Inc. (United) and against the United States after the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) levied upon her wages. The IRS claimed that Farr had unpaid federal income tax liabilities and United turned over certain monies that it was holding on her behalf. She asserts defects in the levy procedures and also asserts that United improperly turned over exempt funds. The district court dismissed her action. We affirm in part and reverse in part. **BACKGROUND**
- 2 The IRS determined that Farr had not filed federal income tax returns for the years 1979 to 1982 and that she had tax deficiencies for those years. In due course, the IRS issued Notices of Levy which it served upon her employer, United. United duly sent funds it was holding on her behalf to the IRS, but her tax debt has not been fully discharged, so the levy on her wages remains.
- 3 Farr brought this action against the United States claiming, among other things, that the levies upon her wages were procedurally invalid and that the IRS had improperly disclosed taxpayer information. She also sued United. In that part of her action, she claimed that United had improperly turned over workmen's compensation benefits to which she was entitled in addition to her wages. She asserted, in effect, that United had converted those benefits. United has admitted for purposes of this appeal that it did, indeed, turn over workmen's compensation

§ 176. — Proof showing irreconcilable conflict with constitution.

In all instances where the court exercises its power to invalidate legislation on constitutional grounds, the conflict of the statute with the constitution must be irreconcilable;⁶ this principle is, of course, in line with the rule that doubts as to constitutionality should be resolved in favor of constitutionality.⁷

D. EFFECT OF TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL STATUTES

1. TOTAL UNCONSTITUTIONALITY

§ 177. Generally.

The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law,⁸ but is wholly void,⁹ and ineffective for

Del Sordo, 16 NJ 530, 109 A2d 631; Fearon v Treanor, 272 NY 268, 5 NE2d 815, 109 ALR 1229; State v Weddington, 108 NC 643, 125 SE 257, 37 ALR 573; State v Williams, 146 NC 618, 61 SE 61; Daniels v Homer, 139 NC 219, 51 SE 992; State ex rel. Sathre v Board of University & School Lands, 65 ND 687, 262 NW 60; State v First State Bank, 52 ND 231, 202 NW 391; Wilson v Fargo, 48 ND 447, 186 NW 263; U'ren v Bagley, 118 Or 77, 245 P 1074, 46 ALR 1173; Templeton v Linn County, 22 Or 313, 29 P 795; State v Kofines, 33 RI 211, 80 A 432; Beaufort County v Jasper County, 220 SC 469, 68 SE2d 421; Parker v Bates, 216 SC 52, 56 SE2d 723; Gaud v Walker, 214 SC 451, 53 SE2d 316; Rio Grande Lumber Co. v Darke, 50 Utah 114, 167 P 241; Shea v Olson, 185 Wash 143, 53 P2d 615, 111 ALR 998, affd on reh 186 Wash 700, 59 P2d 1183, 111 ALR 1011; Ulden v Greenough, 131 Wash 412, 43 P2d 983, 98 ALR 1181; State v Pitney, 79 Wash 608, 140 P 918; State Road Com. v County Ct. 112 W Va 98, 163 SE 815; Boosten v Pinson, 77 W Va 412, 89 SE 985; Van Dyke v Tax Com. 217 Wis 528, 259 NW 700, 98 ALR 1332.

A reasonable doubt in favor of the validity of a statute is enough to sustain it. McGloughlin v Warfield, 180 Md 75, 23 A2d 12.

6. Nashville v Cooper, 6 Wall (US) 247, 18 L ed 851; Cap. F. Bourland Ice Co. v Franklin Utilities Co. 180 Ark 770, 22 SW 2d 993, 68 ALR 1018; Davis v Florida Power Co. 64 Fla 246, 60 So 759; Des Moines v Manhattan Oil Co. 193 Iowa 1096, 184 NW 823, 188 NW 921, 23 ALR 1322; Naudins v Lahr, 253 Mich 216, 234 NW 581, 74 ALR 1189; Hopper v Britt, 203 NY 144, 96 NE 371; Lynn v Nichols, 122 Misc 170, 202 NYS 401, affd 210 App Div 812, 205 NYS 935; Jones v Crittenden, 4 NC (1 Car L Repos 385); Minsinger v Rau, 236 Pa 327, 84 A 902; State ex rel. Richards v Moorner, 152 SC 455, 150 SE 269, cert den 281 US 691, 74 L ed 1120, 50 S Ct 238; Wingfield v South Carolina Tax Com. 147 SC 116, 144 SE 846; State ex rel. Reuss v Giesel, 260 Wis 524, 51 NW2d 547.

Unless a statute is in positive conflict with

some designated or identified provision of the constitution, it should not be held unconstitutional. State ex rel. Johnson v Goodgame, 91 Fla 871, 108 So 836, 47 ALR 118.

A school code which is the product of the deliberate thought of a commission of prominent citizens who worked upon it for several years, and has been passed by two legislatures after prolonged consideration before final approval by the governor, will not be set aside as unconstitutional unless the violations of the fundamental law are so glaring that there is no escape. Minsinger v Rau, 236 Pa 327, 84 A 902.

7. § 146, supra.

8. Chicago, I. & L. R. Co. v Hackett, 228 US 559, 57 L ed 966, 33 S Ct 581; United States v Realty Co. 163 US 427, 41 L ed 215, 16 S Ct 1120; Huntington v Worthen, 120 US 97, 30 L ed 588, 7 S Ct 469; Norton v Shelby County, 118 US 425, 30 L ed 178, 6 S Ct 1121; Ex parte Royall, 117 US 241, 29 L ed 868, 6 S Ct 734; Hirsch v Block, 50 App DC 56, 267 F 614, 11 ALR 1236, cert den 254 US 640, 65 L ed 452, 41 S Ct 13; Texas Co. v State, 31 Ariz 485, 254 P 1060, 53 ALR 258; Quong Harn Wah Co. v Industrial Acci. Com. 184 Cal 26, 192 P 1021, 12 ALR 1190, error dismd 255 US 445, 65 L ed 723, 41 S Ct 373; State ex rel. Nuveen v Greer, 88 Fla 249, 102 So 739, 37 ALR 1298; Commissioners of Roads & Revenues v Davis, 213 Ga 792, 102 SE2d 180; Grayson-Robinson Stores, Inc. v Oneida, Ltd. 209 Ga 613, 75 SE2d 161, cert den 346 US 823, 98 L ed 348, 74 S Ct 39; State v Garden City, 74 Idaho 513, 265 P2d 328; Security Sav. Bank v Connell, 198 Iowa 564, 200 NW 8, 96 ALR 486; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; Opinion of Justices, 269 Mass 611, 168 NE 536, 66 ALR 1477; State ex rel. Miller v O'Malley, 342 Mo 641, 117 SW2d 319; Garden of Eden Drainage Dist. v Bartlett Trust Co. 330 Mo 554, 50 SW2d 627, 84 ALR 1078; Anderson v Lehmkuhl, 119 Neb 451, 229 NW 773; Daly v Beery, 45 ND 287, 178 NW 101; Threadgill v Cross, 26 Okla 403, 109 P 558; Atkinson v Southern Exp. Co. 94 SC 444, 78 SE 516; Ex parte Hollman, 79 SC 6, 60 SE 19; Henry County v Standard Oil Co. 167

[16 Am Jur 2d]

any purpose;¹⁰ since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment, and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it,¹¹ an unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed.¹² Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not been enacted.¹³

Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties,¹⁴ confers no rights,¹⁵ creates no office,¹⁶ bestows no power or

Tenn 485, 71 SW2d 683, 93 ALR 1483; Peay v Nolan, 157 Tenn 222, 7 SW2d 815, 60 ALR 408; State v Candland, 36 Utah 406, 104 P 285; Miller v State Entomologist (Miller v Schoene) 146 Va 175, 135 SE 813, 67 ALR 197, aff'd 276 US 272, 72 L ed 568, 48 S Ct 246; Bonnett v Vallier, 136 Wis 193, 116 NW 885.

A discriminatory law is, equally with the other laws offensive to the constitution, no law at all. Quong Ham Wah Co. v Industrial Acci. Com. 184 Cal 26, 192 P 1021, 12 ALR 1190, error dismd 255 US 445, 65 L ed 723, 41 S Ct 373.

As to the effect of unconstitutionality of statutes creating and defining crimes, see CRIMINAL LAW (1st ed § 307).

9. Ex parte Royall, 117 US 241, 29 L ed 368, 6 S Ct 734; Ex parte Siebold, 100 US 371, 25 L ed 717; Cohen v Virginia, 6 Wheat (US) 264, 5 L ed 257; State ex rel. Nuveen v Greer, 88 Fla 249, 102 So 739, 37 ALR 1298; Commissioners of Roads & Revenues v Davis, 213 Ga 792, 102 SE2d 180; Grayson-Robinson Stores, Inc. v Onida, Ltd. 209 Ga 613, 75 SE2d 161, cert den 346 US 823, 98 L ed 348, 74 S Ct 39; Hillman v Pocahontas, 74 Idaho 69, 256 P2d 1072; Henderson v Lieber, 175 Ky 15, 192 SW 830, 9 ALR 620; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; Opinion of Justices, 269 Mass 611, 168 NE 536, 66 ALR 1477; Michigan State Bank v Hastings, 1 Doug (Mich) 225; Garden of Eden Drainage Dist. v Bartlett Trust Co. 330 Mo 554, 50 SW2d 627, 84 ALR 1078; Anderson v Lehmkuhl, 119 Neb 451, 229 NW 773; State v Tuffy, 20 Nev 427, 22 P 1054; State v Williams, 146 NC 618, 61 SE 61; Daly v Beery, 45 ND 287, 178 NW 104; Atkinson v Southern Exp. Co. 91 SC 444, 78 SE 516; Ex parte Hollman, 79 SC 9, 60 SE 19; Henry County v Standard Oil Co. 167 Tenn 485, 71 SW2d 683, 93 ALR 1483; Peay v Nolan, 157 Tenn 222, 7 SW2d 815, 60 ALR 408; Miller v Davis, 136 Tex 299, 150 SW2d 973, 136 ALR 177; Almond v Day, 197 Va 419, 89 SE2d 851; Miller v State Entomologist (Miller v Schoene) 146 Va 175, 135 SE 813, 67 ALR 197, aff'd 276 US 272, 72 L ed 568, 48 S Ct 246; Servowitz v State, 133 Wis 231, 113 NW 277.

Unconstitutionality is illegality of the highest order. Board of Zoning Appeals v Decatur Company of Jehovah's Witnesses, 233 Ind 83, 117 NE2d 115.

10. State v One Oldsmobile Two-Door Sedan, 227 Minn 280, 35 NW2d 525. Com-

pare Swift v Calnan, 102 Iowa 206, 71 NW 233, holding that while no right may be based upon an unconstitutional statute, part of its provisions may be considered in construing other provisions confessedly good, in arriving at the correct interpretation of the latter.

11. State ex rel. Miller v O'Malley, 342 Mo 641, 117 SW2d 319.

12. Chicago, I. & L. R. Co. v Hackett, 228 US 559, 57 L ed 966, 33 S Ct 581; Norton v Shelby County, 118 US 425, 30 L ed 178, 6 S Ct 1121; Louisiana v Pilsbury, 105 US 278, 26 L ed 1090; Gunn v Barry, 15 Wall (US) 610, 21 L ed 212; Hirsh v Block, 50 App DC 56, 267 F 614, 11 ALR 1238, cert den 254 US 640, 65 L ed 452, 41 S Ct 13; Morgan v Cook, 211 Ark 755, 202 SW2d 355; Texas Co. v State, 31 Ariz 485, 254 P 1060, 53 ALR 258; Connecticut Baptist Convention v McCarthy, 128 Conn 701, 25 A2d 656; Commissioners of Roads & Revenues v Davis, 213 Ga 792, 102 SE2d 180; Grayson-Robinson Stores, Inc. v Onida, Ltd. 209 Ga 613, 75 SE2d 161, cert den 346 US 823, 98 L ed 348, 74 S Ct 39; Security Sav. Bank v Connell, 198 Iowa 564, 200 NW 8, 36 ALR 486; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; Cooke v Iverson, 108 Minn 388, 122 NW 251; Clark v Grand Lodge, B. R. T. 328 Mo 1084, 43 SW2d 404, 88 ALR 150; St. Louis v Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Co. 317 Mo 907, 296 SW 993, 54 ALR 1082; Anderson v Lehmkuhl, 119 Neb 451, 229 NW 773; Daly v Beery, 45 ND 287, 178 NW 104; State ex rel. Tharel v Board of Commrs. 180 Okla 184, 107 P2d 542; Atkinson v Southern Exp. Co. 94 SC 444, 78 SE 516; Henry County v Standard Oil Co. 167 Tenn 485, 71 SW2d 683, 93 ALR 1483; State v Candland, 36 Utah 406, 104 P 285; Bonnett v Vallier, 136 Wis 193, 116 NW 885.

13. Commissioners of Roads & Revenues v Davis, 213 Ga 792, 102 SE2d 180; Grayson-Robinson Stores, Inc. v Onida, Ltd. 209 Ga 613, 75 SE2d 161, cert den 346 US 823, 98 L ed 348, 74 S Ct 39; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; Clark v Grand Lodge, B. R. T. 328 Mo 1084, 43 SW2d 404, 88 ALR 150.

14. Norton v Shelby County, 118 US 425, 30 L ed 178, 6 S Ct 1121; Security Sav. Bank v Connell, 198 Iowa 564, 200 NW 8, 36 ALR 486; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; Anderson v Lehmkuhl, 119 Neb 451, 229 NW 773; Daly v Beery, 45 ND 287, 178 NW 104; Henry County v

authority on anyone,¹⁷ affords no protection,¹⁸ and justifies no acts performed under it.¹⁹ A contract which rests on an unconstitutional statute creates no obligation to be impaired by subsequent legislation.²⁰

No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law¹ and no courts are bound to enforce it.²

A void act cannot be legally inconsistent with a valid one.³ And an uncon-

Standard Oil Co. 167 Tenn 485, 71 SW2d 683, 93 ALR 1483; State v Candland, 36 Utah 406, 104 P 285.

15. Chicago, I. & L. R. Co. v Hackett, 228 US 559, 57 L ed 966, 33 S Ct 581; Norton v Shelby County, 118 US 425, 30 L ed 178, 6 S Ct 1121; Hirsch v Block, 50 App DC 56, 267 F 614, 11 ALR 1238, cert den 254 US 640, 65 L ed 452, 41 S Ct 13; Smith v Costello, 77 Idaho 205, 290 P2d 742, 56 ALR2d 1020; Security Sav. Bank v Connell, 198 Iowa 564, 200 NW 8, 36 ALR 486; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; Garden of Eden Drainage Dist. v Bartlett Trust Co. 330 Mo 554, 50 SW2d 627, 84 ALR 1078; St. Louis v Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Co. 317 Mo 907, 296 SW 993, 54 ALR 1082; Watkins v Dodson, 159 Neb 745, 68 NW2d 508; Henry County v Standard Oil Co. 167 Tenn 485, 71 SW2d 683, 93 ALR 1483.

Under Nebraska law an unconstitutional statute is an utter nullity, is void from the date of its enactment, and is incapable of creating any rights. Propst v Board of Education Lands & Funds (DC Neb) 103 F Supp 457, app dismd 343 US 901, 96 L ed 1321, 72 S Ct 636, reh den 343 US 937, 96 L ed 1344, 72 S Ct 769.

As to the effect of, and rights under, a judgment based upon an unconstitutional law, see JUDGMENTS (Rev ed § 19); as to the res judicata effect of such a judgment, see JUDGMENTS (Rev ed § 356).

16. Norton v Shelby County, 118 US 425, 30 L ed 178, 6 S Ct 1121; Security Sav. Bank v Connell, 198 Iowa 564, 200 NW 8, 36 ALR 486; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244.

17. Felix v Wallace County, 62 Kan 832, 62 P 667; Henderson v Lieber, 125 Ky 15, 192 SW 830, 9 ALR 620; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; Anderson v Lehmkuhl, 119 Neb 451, 229 NW 773; Daly v Beery, 45 ND 287, 178 NW 104.

18. Huntington v Worthen, 120 US 97, 30 L ed 588, 7 S Ct 469; Norton v Shelby County, 118 US 425, 30 L ed 178, 6 S Ct 1121; Smith v Costello, 77 Idaho 205, 290 P2d 742, 56 ALR2d 1020; Highway Comrs. v Bloomington, 253 Ill 164, 97 NE 280; Security Sav. Bank v Connell, 198 Iowa 564, 200 NW 8, 36 ALR 486; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; St. Louis v Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Co. 317 Mo 907, 296 SW 993, 54 ALR 1082; Anderson v Lehm-

kuhl, 119 Neb 451, 229 NW 773; State v Williams, 146 NC 618, 61 SE 61; Daly v Beery, 45 ND 287, 178 NW 104; Atkinson v Southern Exp. Co. 94 SC 444, 78 SE 516; State v Candland, 36 Utah 406, 104 P 285; Bonnett v Vallier, 136 Wis 193, 116 NW 885.

As to the limitations to which this rule is subject, see § 178, infra.

19. Osborn v Bank of United States, 9 Wheat (US) 738, 6 L ed 204; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; Board of Managers v Wilmington, 237 NC 179, 74 SE2d 749; State ex rel. Tharel v Board of Comrs. 188 Okla 184, 107 P2d 542; Sharber v Florence, 131 Tex 341, 115 SW2d 604.

20. A contract executed solely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of an unconstitutional statute is not valid, and the person who under its terms is obligated to comply with the provisions of the unconstitutional act is entitled to relief. Cleveland v Clements Bros. Constr. Co. 67 Ohio St 197, 65 NE 885; Jones v Columbian Carbon Co. 132 W Va 219, 51 SE2d 790.

Generally, as to the application to invalid contracts of the obligation of contracts guaranty, see § 439, infra.

1. Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; State ex rel. Clinton Falls Nursery Co. v Steele County, 181 Minn 427, 232 NW 737, 71 ALR 1190; St. Louis v Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Co. 317 Mo 907, 296 SW 993, 54 ALR 1082; Anderson v Lehmkuhl, 119 Neb 451, 229 NW 773; Amyot v Caron, 88 NH 394, 190 A 134; State v Williams, 146 NC 618, 61 SE 61; Daly v Beery, 45 ND 287, 178 NW 104.

2. Chicago, I. & L. R. Co. v Hackett, 228 US 559, 57 L ed 966, 33 S Ct 581; United States v Realty Co. 163 US 427, 41 L ed 215, 16 S Ct 1120; Payne v Griffin (DC Ga) 51 F Supp 588; Hammond v Clark, 136 Ga 313, 71 SE 479; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; Anderson v Lehmkuhl, 119 Neb 451, 229 NW 773; State v Williams, 146 NC 618, 61 SE 61; Daly v Beery, 45 ND 287, 178 NW 104.

Only the valid legislative intent becomes the law to be enforced by the courts. State ex rel. Clarkson v Phillips, 70 Fla 340, 70 So 367; Flournoy v First Nat. Bank, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244.

3. Re Spencer, 228 US 652, 57 L ed 1010, 33 S Ct 709; Board of Managers v Wilmington, 237 NC 179, 74 SE2d 749.

stitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law.⁴ Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded thereby.⁵ Since an unconstitutional statute cannot repeal or in any way affect an existing one,⁶ if a repealing statute is unconstitutional, the statute which it attempts to repeal remains in full force and effect.⁷ And where a clause repealing a prior law is inserted in an act, which act is unconstitutional and void, the provision for the repeal of the prior law will usually fall with it and will not be permitted to operate as repealing such prior law.⁸

The general principles stated above apply to the constitutions as well as to the laws of the several states insofar as they are repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States.⁹ Moreover, a construction of a statute which brings it in conflict with a constitution will nullify it as effectually as if it had, in express terms, been enacted in conflict therewith.¹⁰

§ 178. Protection of rights.

The actual existence of a statute prior to a determination that it is unconstitutional is an operative fact and may have consequences which cannot justly be ignored; when a statute which has been in effect for some time is declared unconstitutional, questions of rights claimed to have become vested, of status, of prior determinations deemed to have finality and acted upon accordingly, and of public policy in the light of the nature both of the statute and of its previous application, demand examination.¹¹ It has been said that an all-inclusive statement of a principle of absolute retroactive invalidity cannot be justified.¹²

The general rule is that an unconstitutional act of the legislature protects no one.¹³ It is said that all persons are presumed to know the law, meaning that ignorance of the law excuses no one; if any person acts under an unconstitutional statute, he does so at his peril and must take the consequences.¹⁴

Rights acquired under a statute while it is duly adjudged to be constitutional are valid legal rights that are protected by the constitution, not by judicial decision. But rights acquired under a statute that has not been adjudged valid

4. *Chicago, I. & L. R. Co. v Hackett*, 228 US 559, 57 L ed 966, 33 S Ct 581; *Berry v Summers*, 76 Idaho 446, 283 P2d 1093; *Board of Managers v Wilmington*, 237 NC 179, 74 SE2d 749; *State v Savage*, 96 Or 53, 184 P 567, 189 P 427.

5. *Thiede v Scandia Valley*, 217 Minn 218, 14 NW2d 400.

6. *State v One Oldsmobile Two-Door Sedan*, 227 Minn 280, 35 NW2d 525.

7. *State v One Oldsmobile Two-Door Sedan*, supra.

8. See § 185, infra.

9. *Gunn v Barry*, 15 Wall (US) 610, 21 L ed 212; *Cohen v Virginia*, 6 Wheat (US) 264, 5 L ed 257.

10. *Flournoy v First Nat. Bank*, 197 La 1067, 3 So 2d 244; *Gilkeson v Missouri P. R. Co.* 222 Mo 173, 121 SW 138; *Peay v Nolan*, 157 Tenn 222, 7 SW2d 815, 60 ALR 408.

11. *Chicot County Drainage Dist. v Baxter State Bank*, 308 US 371, 84 L ed 329, 60

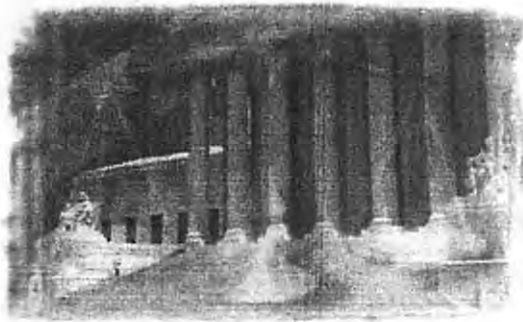
S Ct 217, reh den 309 US 695, 84 L ed 1035, 60 S Ct 581.

12. *Chicot County Drainage Dist. v Baxter State Bank*, supra.

13. § 177, supra.

14. *Sumner v Beeler*, 50 Ind 341.

This warning has been so phrased as to present the actual concept underlying the utter nullity of an invalid law by a holding to the effect that all persons are held to notice that all statutes are subject to all express and implied applicable provisions of the constitution, and also that should a conflict between a statute and any express or implied provision of the constitution be duly adjudged, the constitution by its own superior force and authority would render the statute invalid from its enactment, and further that the courts have no power to control the effect of the constitution in nullifying a statute that is adjudged to be in conflict with any of the express or implied provisions of the constitution. *State ex rel. Nuvreen v Greer*, 88 Fla 249, 102 So 739, 37 ALR 1298.



To: Business Owners and The People of Douglas County

From: Oregon Lawmen ad hoc Steering Committee

RE: NOTICE OF FEDERAL TAX LIEN

You have been sent this letter because a Notice of Federal Tax Lien has been filed against you and is currently in a public Lien Index file at the Douglas County Records office.

After careful review of the lien filing process, we know this lien in your name was not filed correctly: "lawfully". This means that the attachment of your bank account(s), wages, real and/or personal property, and the corruption of your credit worthiness has been unlawfully administered. This also means that any distress or embarrassment you've had over this matter could have been avoided.

We are in a position to correct this fraud. We've spent hours in diligent and careful research to prove that the Douglas County Recorder is knowingly committing Securities fraud by filing the "Notice of Federal Tax Lien" NOFTL as if it were a perfected Lien! The Internal Revenue Code is specific on lien filing procedures, and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is not following their own procedures! A "Notice of Federal Tax Lien" is an UNENFORCEABLE document. It is just that "A NOTICE".

Learn how to STOP the injustice and free your assets - THE LAW IS ON YOUR SIDE! If you are willing to help yourself, we invite you to attend one of our meetings and learn how you can right the wrong done to you. Come and join us at our regular Sunday afternoon meetings.

Contact one of the people listed below for more information. Also, find our announcements in the News-Review. The Oregon Lawmen group has regular monthly meetings on the 3rd Monday of each month; 6:00 PM at Roundtable Pizza, Roseburg Mall. We invite you the Public and encourage your participation, we want to assist you in becoming an informed citizen.

"You may never know what results come from your action. But if you do nothing, there will be no result." Gandhi.

Sincerely,

Loma Wharton-Committee Chair
541-430-0894

Rae Copitka-Minister and Co-Chair
541-301-7287

(3) Enforcement proceedings. The satisfaction of a levy under paragraph (2) shall be without prejudice to any civil action for the enforcement of any lien imposed by this title with respect to such contract.

(c) Special rule for banks.

Any bank (as defined in section 408(n)) shall surrender (subject to an attachment or execution under judicial process) any deposits (including interest thereon) in such bank only after 21 days after service of levy.

(d) Enforcement of levy.

(1) Extent of personal liability. Any person who fails or refuses to surrender any property or rights to property, subject to levy, upon demand by the Secretary, shall be liable in his own person and estate to the United States in a sum equal to the value of the property or rights not so surrendered, but not exceeding the amount of taxes for the collection of which such levy has been made, together with costs and interest on such sum at the underpayment rate established under section 6621 from the date of such levy (or, in the case of a levy described in section 6331(d)(3), from the date such person would otherwise have been obligated to pay over such amounts to the taxpayer). Any amount (other than costs) recovered under this paragraph shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(2) Penalty for violation. In addition to the personal liability imposed by paragraph (1), if any person required to surrender property or rights to property fails or refuses to surrender such property or rights to property without reasonable cause, such person shall be liable for a penalty equal to 50 percent of the amount recoverable under paragraph (1). No part of such penalty shall be credited against the tax liability for the collection of which such levy was made.

(e) Effect of honoring levy.

Any person in possession of (or obligated with respect to) property or rights to property subject to levy upon which a levy has been made who, upon demand by the Secretary, surrenders such property or rights to property (or discharges such obligation) to the Secretary (or who pays a liability under subsection (d)(1)) shall be discharged from any obligation or liability to the delinquent taxpayer and any other person with respect to such property or rights to property arising from such surrender or payment.

(f) Person defined.

The term "person," as used in subsection (a), includes an officer or employee of a corporation or a member or employee of a partnership, who as such officer, employee, or member is under a duty to surrender the property or rights to property, or to discharge the obligation.

In '90, P.L. 101-508, Sec. 11704(a)(27), substituted "this section" for "subsections (b) and (c)" in subsec. (a), effective 11/5/90.

In '83, P.L. 100-647, Sec. 10151(1), added "and any other person" after "delinquent taxpayer" and deleted the last sentence of subsec. (d), effective for levies issued after 11/1/83.

Prior to deletion, the last sentence of subsec. (d) read as follows:

"In the case of a levy which is satisfied pursuant to subsection (b), such organization shall also be discharged from any obligation or liability to any beneficiary arising from such surrender or payment."

—P.L. 100-647, Sec. 6236(e)(1), redesignated subsec. (c), (d) and (e) as subsecs. (d), (e) and (f) and added new subsec. (c)... Sec. 6236(e)(2)(A), substituted "subsections (b) and (c)" for "subsection (b)", in subsec. (a)... Sec. 6236(e)(2)(B), substituted "subsection (d)(1)" for "subsection (c)(1)" in subsec. (e), effective for levies issued on or after 7/1/89.

In '86, P.L. 99-514, Sec. 1511(c)(9), substituted "the underpayment rate" for "an annual rate" in para. (c)(1), effective for purposes of

In '76, P.L. 94-528, Sec. 2(c), changed the effective date for amendments made by Sec. 1209(d)(3) of P.L. 94-455, from effective for levies made after 12/31/76, to effective for levies made after 2/28/77, see below.

—P.L. 94-455, Sec. 1209(d)(3), substituted "from the date of such levy (or, in the case of a levy described in section 6331(d)(3), from the date such person would otherwise have been obligated to pay over such amounts to the taxpayer)" for "from the date of such levy" in para. (c)(1), effective for levies made after 2/28/77.

—P.L. 94-455, Sec. 1905(b)(13)(A), substituted "Secretary" for "Secretary or his delegate" each place it appeared in Code Sec. 6332, effective 2/1/77.

In '75, P.L. 93-625, Sec. 7(a)(2)(D), substituted "an annual rate established under section 6621" for "the rate of 6 percent per annum" in para. (c)(1), effective with respect to amounts outstanding on or arising after 7/1/75.

In '66, P.L. 89-719, Sec. 104(a), substituted "Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), any person" for "Any person" in subsec. (a)... Sec. 104(b), amended subsec. (b), redesignated subsec. (c) as subsec. (e), and added new subsecs. (c) and (d), effective after 11/2/66, regardless of when a lien or title of the U.S. arose or when the lien or interest of any other person was acquired. For a special exception included in Sec. 114 of P.L. 89-719 see the note in Code Sec. 6323.

Prior to amendment, subsec. (b) read as follows:

"(b) Penalty for violation.

"Any person who fails or refuses to surrender as required by subsection (a) any property or rights to property, subject to levy, upon demand by the Secretary or his delegate, shall be liable in his own person and estate to the United States in a sum equal to the value of the property or rights not so surrendered, but not exceeding the amount of the taxes for the collection of which such levy has been made, together with costs and interest on such sum at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date of such levy."

Sec. 6333. Production of books.

If a levy has been made or is about to be made on any property, or right to property, any person having custody or control of any books or records, containing evidence or statements relating to the property or right to property subject to levy, shall, upon demand of the Secretary, exhibit such books or records to the Secretary.

In '76, P.L. 94-455, Sec. 1906(b)(13)(A), substituted "Secretary" for "Secretary or his delegate" each place it appeared in Code Sec. 6333, effective 2/1/77.

Sec. 6334. Property exempt from levy.
(a) Enumeration.

There shall be exempt from levy—

- (1) Wearing apparel and school books. Such items wearing apparel and such school books as are necessary for the taxpayer or for members of his family;
- (2) Fuel, provisions, furniture, and personal effects. The taxpayer is the head of a family, so much of the fuel, provisions, furniture, and personal effects in his household, and of the arms for personal use, livestock, poultry of the taxpayer, as does not exceed \$1,650 (\$1,050 in the case of levies issued during 1989) in value;
- (3) Books and tools of a trade, business, or profession. So many of the books and tools necessary for the business, or profession of the taxpayer as do not exceed the aggregate \$1,100 (\$1,050 in the case of levies issued during 1989) in value;
- (4) Unemployment benefits. Any amount payable to individual with respect to his unemployment (including any portion thereof payable with respect to dependence under an unemployment compensation law of the United States, of any State, or of the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico).
- (5) Undelivered mail. Mail, addressed to any person which has not been delivered to the addressee.
- (6) Certain annuity and pension payments. Annu-

See next page

efits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, special pension payments received by a person whose name has been entered on the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor roll (38 U.S.C. 562), and annuities based on retired or retainer pay under chapter 73 of title 10 of the United States Code.

(7) Workmen's compensation. Any amount payable to an individual as workmen's compensation (including any portion thereof payable with respect to dependents) under a workmen's compensation law of the United States, any State, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(8) Judgments for support of minor children. If the taxpayer is required by judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, entered prior to the date of levy, to contribute to the support of his minor children, so much of his salary, wages, or other income as is necessary to comply with such judgment.

(9) Minimum exemption for wages, salary, and other income. Any amount payable to or received by an individual as wages or salary for personal services, or as income derived from other sources, during any period, to the extent that the total of such amounts payable to or received by him during such period does not exceed the applicable exempt amount determined under subsection (d).

(10) Certain service-connected disability payments. Any amount payable to an individual as a service-connected (within the meaning of section 101(16) of title 38, United States Code) disability benefit under—

(A) subchapter II, III, IV, V, or VI of chapter 11 of such title 38, or

(B) chapter 13, 21, 23, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, or 39 of such title 38.

(11) Certain public assistance payments. Any amount payable to an individual as a recipient of public assistance under—

(A) title IV (relating to aid to families with dependent children) or title XVI (relating to supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled) of the Social Security Act, or

(B) State or local government public assistance or public welfare programs for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.

(12) Assistance under job training partnership act. Any amount payable to a participant under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) from funds appropriated pursuant to such Act.

(13) Principal residence exempt in absence of certain approval or jeopardy. Except to the extent provided in subsection (e), the principal residence of the taxpayer (within the meaning of section 1034).

(b) Appraisal.

The officer seizing property of the type described in subsection (a) shall appraise and set aside to the owner the amount of such property declared to be exempt. If the taxpayer objects at the time of the seizure to the valuation fixed by the officer making the seizure, the Secretary shall summon three disinterested individuals who shall make the valuation.

(c) No other property exempt.

Notwithstanding any other law of the United States (including section 207 of the Social Security Act), no property or rights to property shall be exempt from levy other than the property specifically made exempt by subsection (a).

(d) Exempt amount of wages, salary, or other income.

(1) Individuals on weekly basis. In the case of an individual who is paid or receives all of his wages, salary, and other income on a weekly basis, the amount of the wages, salary, and other income payable to or received by him during any week which is exempt from levy under subsection (a)(9) shall be the exempt amount.

(2) Exempt amount. For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "exempt amount" means an amount equal to—

(A) the sum of—

(i) the standard deduction, and

(ii) the aggregate amount of the deductions for personal exemptions allowed the taxpayer under section 151 in the taxable year in which such levy occurs, divided by

(B) 52.

Unless the taxpayer submits to the Secretary a written and properly verified statement specifying the facts necessary to determine the proper amount under subparagraph (A), subparagraph (A) shall be applied as if the taxpayer were a married individual filing a separate return with only 1 personal exemption.

(3) Individuals on basis other than weekly. In the case of any individual not described in paragraph (1), the amount of the wages, salary, and other income payable to or received by him during any applicable pay period or other fiscal period (as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary) which is exempt from levy under subsection (a)(9) shall be an amount (determined under such regulations) which as nearly as possible will result in the same total exemption from levy for such individual over a period of time as he would have under paragraph (1) if (during such period of time) he were paid or received such wages, salary, and other income on a regular weekly basis.

(e) Levy allowed on principal residence in case of jeopardy or certain approval.

Property described in subsection (a)(13) shall not be exempt from levy if—

(1) a district director or assistant district director of the Internal Revenue Service personally approves (in writing) the levy of such property, or

(2) the Secretary finds that the collection of tax is in jeopardy.

In '68, P.L. 90-647, Sec. 1015(o)(1)(A), substituted "III, IV, V," for "IV," in subpara. (a)(10)(A)... Sec. 1015(o)(1)(B), added "or" at end of subpara. (a)(10)(A)... Sec. 1015(o)(2), substituted "13, 21, 23," for "21," in subpara. (a)(10)(C)... Sec. 1015(o)(3), deleted subpara. (a)(10)(B) and redesignated subpara. (a)(10)(C) as (a)(10)(B), effective for amounts payable after 12/31/86.

Prior to deletion subpara. (a)(10)(B) read as follows:

"(B) subchapter I, II, or III of chapter 19 of such title 38, or"—P.L. 100-647, Sec. 6236(e)(1), substituted "\$1,650 (\$1,550 in the case of levies issued during 1989)" for "\$1,550" in para. (a)(2)... Sec. 6236(e)(2), substituted "1,100 (\$1,050 in the case of levies issued during 1989)" for "1,000" in para. (a)(3)... Sec. 6236(e)(3)(A), amended para. (d)(1)... Sec. 6236(e)(3)(B), redesignated para. (d)(2) as (d)(3) and added new para. (d)(2)... Sec. 6236(e)(4)(A), added paras. (a)(11), (12) and (13)... Sec. 6236(e)(4)(B), added subsec. (e), effective for levies issued on or after 7/1/89.

Prior to amendment, para. (d)(1) read as follows:

"(d) Exempt amount of wages, salary, or other income.

"(1) Individuals on weekly basis. In the case of an individual who is paid or receives all of his wages, salary, and other income on a weekly basis, the amount of the wages, salary, and other income payable to or received by him during any week which is exempt from levy under subsection (a)(9) shall be—

"(A) 52, plus

"(B) 525 for each individual who is specified in a written statement which is submitted to the person on whom notice of levy is

Remember: "Every adversity carries with it the seed of
a greater, or an equivalent benefit.

Bo Gritz used to say—"You know you are over the target
when you are catching FLAK!

June 21, 2004, we took a 14 mile trip into Colville to see my 91 year old mother in an Assisted Living Home. As we were walking in the door there was a phone call for me from a neighbor saying your house is on fire. We immediately scooted home to find a Sheriff detective and a man from the State Department of Natural Resources who could care less about a structure fire – he was concerned about the trees. (It had been raining hard the two previous days and had been raining lightly that morning) The Detective had time to take a number of pictures (took me four months to get copies). The Detective was civil enough. Prior to leaving I had put some dry firewood in the Stove so the house would be warm upon return-which was no different than many other times. I requested a " sniffer" (a Firefighters device to detect accelerants)

which never arrived. In the mountains all fire departments are volunteer, as there is insufficient tax base to have full-time personnel. Our farm is just across the county road and outside a fire district, so after these many years we are still waiting for an engine. I had talked to my insurance agent about Fire Insurance but never got around to it. After all, When you have retired after 32+ years in the largest professional fire department in the state the odds are slim that that will happen. Stupid Thinking!!! Except for the fact that if you are actively fighting the fraud in the I.R.S. and community, wouldn't it be nice if the powers that be could take you out of circulation for some kind of insurance fraud-which of course couldn't apply without it. So perhaps being sans insurance was more important than having it.

There was a clear evidence to me that the extremely hot temperature involved and the silvery-white coating across the fire scene indicated an accelerant-probably magnesium. So we ended up with the clothes on our back and pick-up truck. Fortunately, I have a Firefighters pension that kept us going. If this, as I suspect was a "Shot across the bow" as a warning to back off from the Patriot Fight issues—all it did was make us more determined—which should be evidenced by this manual. We pay a price for standing up to the tyranny so prevalent in this country today. I can assure you however, that getting our country straightened out is more important than any house or Thing. Lydia and I have 5 children, 18 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren so we better be the right kind of example to emulate. My next birthday will be No. 80, and we're still blessed with plenty of fight in us, but we decided to sell the remaining

beautiful 40 Acres overlooking Hill Lake. If anyone is interested. It's Pristine & peaceful and my visitors mouths drop open on moonless nights from the milky way star show.