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The Gold Confiscation Of April 5, 1933

From: President of the United States Franklin Delano Roosevelt
To: The United States Congress
Dated: 5 April, 1933
Presidential Executive Order 6102

Forbidding the Hoarding of Gold Coin, Gold Bullion and Gold Certificates By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended by Section 2 of the Act of March 9, 1933, entitled

An Act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes~',

in which amendatory Act Congress declared that a serious emergency exists,

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do declare that said national emergency still continues to exist and pursuant to said section to do hereby prohibit the hoarding gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates within the continental United States by individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations and hereby prescribe the following regulations for carrying out the purposes of the order:

Section 1. For the purpose of this regulation, the term 'hoarding" means the withdrawal and withholding of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates from the recognized and customary channels of trade. The term "person" means any individual, partnership, association or corporation.

Section 2. All persons are hereby required to deliver on or before May 1, 1933, to a Federal Reserve bank or a branch or agency thereof or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates now owned by them or coming into their ownership on or before April 28, 1933, except the following:

(a) Such amount of gold as may be required for legitimate and customary use in industry, profession or art within a reasonable time, including gold prior to refining and stocks of gold in reasonable amounts for the usual trade requirements of owners mining and refining such gold.

(b) Gold coin and gold certificates in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate

$100.00 belonging to any one person; and gold coins having recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coins.

(c) Gold coin and bullion earmarked or held in trust for a recognized foreign government or foreign central bank or the Bank for International Settlements.

(d) Gold coin and bullion licensed for the other proper transactions (not involving hoarding) including gold coin and gold bullion imported for the re-export or held pending action on applications for export license.

Section 3. Until otherwise ordered any person becoming the owner of any gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates after April 28, 1933, shall within three days after receipt thereof, deliver the same in the manner prescribed in Section 2; unless such gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates are held for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of Section 2; or unless such gold coin, gold bullion is held for purposes specified in paragraph (d) of Section 2 and the person holding it is, with respect to such gold coin or bullion, a licensee or applicant for license pending action thereon.

Section 4. Upon receipt of gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates delivered to it in accordance with Section 2 or 3, the Federal reserve bank or member bank will pay thereof an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.

Section 5. Member banks shall deliver all gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates owned or received by them (other than as exempted under the provisions of Section 2) to the Federal reserve banks of there respective districts and receive credit or payment thereof.

Section 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, out of the sum made available to the President by Section 501 of the Act of March 9, 1933, will in all proper cases pay the reasonable costs of transportation of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates delivered to a member bank or Federal reserve bank in accordance with Sections 2, 3, or 5 hereof, including the cost of insurance, protection, and such other incidental costs as may be necessary, upon production of satisfactory evidence of such costs. Voucher forms for this purpose may be procured from Federal reserve banks.

Section 7. In cases where the delivery of gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates by the owners thereof within the time set forth above will involve extraordinary hardship or difficulty, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend the time within which such delivery must be made. Applications for such extensions must be made in writing under oath; addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and filed with a Federal reserve bank. Each applications must state the date to which the extension is desired, the amount and location of the gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates in respect of which such application is made and the facts showing extension to be necessary.

to avoid extraordinary hardship or difficulty.

Section 8. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue such further regulations as he may deem necessary to carry the purposes of this order and to issue licenses there under, through such officers or agencies as he may designate, including licenses permitting the Federal reserve banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System, in return for an equivalent amount of other coin, currency or credit, to deliver, earmark or hold in trust gold coin or bullion to or for persons showing the need for same for any of the purposes specified in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of Section 2 of these regulations.

Section 9. Whoever willfully violates any provision of this Executive Order or these regulation or of any rule, regulation or license issued there under may be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person may be imprisoned for not more than ten years or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in any such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

This order and these regulations may be modified or revoked at any time.

/s/
Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States of America
April 5, 1933
HJR 192

Text of HJR 192

JOINT RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND THE GOLD STANDARD AND ABROGATE THE GOLD

CLAUSE, JUNE 5, 1933


Joint resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States.

Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affect the public interest, and therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and

Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount of money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

(a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred.

Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provisions is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any such coin or currency which at the time of

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payment is legal tender for public and private debts.

Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

SEC. 2. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 43 of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933, is amended to read as follows:

"All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, for public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, except that gold coins, when below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, shall be legal tender only at valuation in proportion to their actual weight."

Approved June 5, 1933, 4:30 p.m.

**Editorial Explanation of HJR 192 and the Commercial Implications**

ON APRIL 5, 1933, then president Franklin Delano Roosevelt, under Executive Order, issued April 5, 1933, declared: "All persons are required to deliver ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, 1933 all GOLD COIN, GOLD BULLION, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES now owned by them to a Federal Reserve Bank, branch or agency, or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System."

James A. Farley, Postmaster General at that time, required each postmaster in the country to post a copy of the Executive Order in a conspicuous place within each branch of the Post Office. On the bottom of the posting was the following:

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CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
$10,000 fine or 10 years imprisonment, or both,
as provided in Section 9 of the order

Section 9 of the order reads as follows: "Whosoever willfully violates any provisions of this Executive Order or of these regulations or of any rule, regulation or license issued thereunder may be fined not more than $10,000, or if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both; and any officer, director or agency of any corporation who knowingly participates in any such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

NOTE: Stated within a written document received September 17, 1997, from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Legal Counsel, Office of the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Richard L. Shiffin, in response to a FOIA, was the following:

"A fact that is frequently overlooked is that Executive orders and proclamations of the President normally have no direct effect upon private persons or their property, and instead, normally constitute only directives or instructions to officers or employees of the Federal Government.

The exception is those cases in which the President is expressly authorized or required by laws enacted by the Congress to issue an Executive order or proclamation dealing with the legal rights or obligations of members of the public. Such as issuance of Selective Service Regulations, establishment of boards to investigate certain labor disputes, and establishment of quotas or fees with respect to certain imports into this country."

NOTE: IT SEEMS RATHER OBVIOUS THAT PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT WAS NOT "EXPRESSLY AUTHORIZED OR REQUIRED" TO "ISSUE AN EXECUTIVE ORDER OR PROCLAMATION" DEMANDING THE PUBLIC (PRIVATE) TO RELINQUISH THEIR PRIVATELY HELD GOLD.

The order (proclamation) issued by Roosevelt was an undisciplined act of treason. Two months AFTER the Executive Order, on June 5, 1933, the Senate and House of Representatives, 73d Congress, 1st session, at 4:30 p.m. approve House Joint Resolution (HJR) 192: Joint Resolution To Suspend The Gold Standard And Abrogate The Gold Clause, Joint resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States.

HJR-192 states, in part, that "[E]very provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in any amount of money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy, and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provisions is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any such coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts."

HJR-192 goes on to state: "As used in this resolution, the term 'obligation' means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term 'coin or currency' means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations."
HJR-192 superseded Public Law (what passes as law today is only "color of law"), replacing it with public policy. This eliminated our ability to PAY our debts, allowing only for their DISCHARGE. When we use any commercial paper (checks, drafts, warrants, federal reserve notes, etc.), and accept it as money, we simply pass the unpaid debt attached to the paper on to others, by way of our purchases and transactions. This unpaid debt, under public policy, now carries a public liability for its collection. In other words, all debt is now public.

The United States government, in order to provide necessary goods and services, created a commercial bond (promissory note), by pledging the property, labor, life and body of its citizens, as payment for the debt (bankruptcy). This commercial bond made chattel (property) out of every man, woman and child in the United States. We became nothing more than "human resources" and collateral for the debt. This was without our knowledge and/or our consent. How? It was done through the filing (registration) of our birth certificates!

The United States government -actually the elected and appointed administrators of government -took (and still do, to this day) certified copies of all our birth certificates and placed them in the United States Department of Commerce ... as registered securities. These securities, each of which carries an estimated $1,000,000 (one million) dollar value, have been (and still are) circulated around the world as collateral for loans, entries on the asset side of ledgers, etc., just like any other security. There's just one problem, we didn't authorize it.

The United States is a District of Columbia corporation. In Volume 20: Corpus Juris Sec. § 1785 we find "The United States government is a foreign corporation with respect to a State." (see: NY re: Merriam 36 N.E. 505 1411 S. 0.1973, 14 L. Ed. 287). Since a corporation is a fictitious "person" (it can not speak, see, touch, smell, etc.), it can not, by itself, function in the real world. It needs a conduit, a transmitting utility, a liaison of some sort, to "connect" the fictional person, and fictional world in which it exists, to the real world. Why is this important?

LIVING people, exist in a real world, not a fictional, virtual world. But government does exist in a fictional world, and can only deal directly with other fictional or virtual persons, agencies, states, etc.. In order for a fictional person to deal with real people there must be a connection, a liaison, a go-between. This can be something as simple as a contract.

When both "persons," the real and the fictional, agree to the terms of a contract, there is a connection, intercourse, dealings, there is a communication, an exchange. There is business!

But there is another way for fictional government to deal with the real man and woman; through the use of a representative, a liaison, the go-between. Who is this go-between, this liaison that connects fictional government to real men and women? It's a government created shadow, a fictional man or woman ... with the same name as ours.

This PERSON was created by using our birth certificates as the MCO (manufacturer's certificate of origin) and the state in which we were born as the "port of entry." This gave fictional government a fictional PERSON with whom to deal directly. This PERSON is a strawman.

Following the definition of STRAMINEUS HOMO in Black's we find the next word, Strawman.

STRAWMAN: A front, a third party who is put up in name only to take part in a transaction. Nominal party to a transaction; one who acts as an agent for another for the purposes of taking title to real property and executing whatever documents and instruments the principal may direct. Person who purchases property for another to conceal identity of real purchaser or to accomplish some purpose otherwise not allowed.

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary defines the term "strawman" as:

1: a weak or imaginary opposition set up only to be easily confuted
2: a person set up to serve as a cover for a usually questionable transaction.

The Strawman can be summed up as an imaginary, passive stand-in for the real participant; a front; a blind; a person regarded as a nonentity. The Strawman is a "shadow," a go-between.

For quite some time a rather large number of people in this country have known that a man or woman's name, written in ALL CAPS, or last name first, does not identify real, living people. Taking this one step further, the rules of grammar for the English language have no provisions for the abbreviation of people's names, i.e. initials are not to be used.

As an example, John Adam Smith is correct. ANYTHING else is not correct. Not Smith, John Adam or Smith, John A. or J. Smith or J. A. Smith or JOHN ADAM SMITH or SMITH, JOHN or any other variation. NOTHING, other than John Adam Smith identifies the real, living man. All other appellations identify either a deceased man or a fictitious man: such as a corporation or a STRAWMAN.

Over the years government, through its "public" school system, has managed to pull the wool over our eyes and keep us ignorant of some very important facts. Because all facets of the media (print, radio, television) have an ever-increasing influence in our lives, and because media is controlled (with the issuance of licenses, etc.) by government and its agencies, we have slowly and systematically been led to believe that any form/appellation of our names is, in fact, still us: as long as the spelling is correct. WRONG!

We were never told, with full and open disclosure, what our government officials were planning to do ... and why.

We were never told that government (the United States) was a corporation, a fictitious "person."

We were never told that government had quietly, almost secretly, created a shadow, a STRAWMAN for each and every AMERICAN ... so that government could not only "control" the people, but also raise an almost unlimited amount of revenue - so it could continue ... not just to exist, but to GROW.

We were never told that when government deals with the STRAWMAN it is not dealing with real, living, men and women.

We were never told, openly and clearly with full disclosure of all the facts, that since June 5,
1933, we have been unable to pay our debts.

We were never told that we had been pledged (and our children, and their children, and their children, and on and on) as collateral, mere chattel, for the debt created by government officials who committed treason in doing so.

We were never told that they quietly and cleverly changed the rules, even the game itself, and that the world we perceive as real is in fact fictional - and it's all for their benefit.

We were never told that the STRAWMAN - a fictional person, a creature of the state - is subject to all the codes, statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances, etc. decreed by government, but that WE, the real man and woman, are not.

We were never told we were being treated as property, as slaves (albeit comfortably for some), while living in the land of the free - and that we could, easily, walk away from the fraud.

WE WERE NEVER TOLD WE WERE BEING ABUSED!
How does that make YOU feel?

There's something else you should know: Everything, since June 1933, operates in COMMERC! Why is this important?

Commerce is based on agreement, contract. Government has an implied agreement with the Strawman (government's creation) and the Strawman is subject to government rule, as we illustrated above. But when we, the real flesh and blood man and woman, step into their "process" we become the "surety" for the fictional Strawman. Reality and fiction are reversed. We then become liable for the debts, liabilities and obligations of the Strawman, relinquishing our real (protected) character as we stand up for the fictional Strawman.

So that we can once again place the Strawman in the fictional world and ourselves in the real world (with all our "shields" in place against fictional government) we must send a nonnegotiable (private) "Charge Back" and a nonnegotiable "Bill of Exchange" to the United States Secretary of Treasury, along with a copy of our birth certificate, the evidence, the MCO, of the Strawman. By doing this we discharge our portion of the public debt, releasing us, the real man, from the debts, liabilities and obligations of the Strawman. Those debts, liabilities and obligations exist in the fictional commercial world of "book entries," on computers and/or in paper ledgers. It is a world of "digits" and "notes," not of money and substance. Property of the real man once again becomes tax exempt and free from levy, as it must be in accord with HJR-192.

Sending the nonnegotiable Charge Back and Bill of Exchange accesses our Treasury Direct Account (TDA). What is our TDA? Let's go to Title 26 USC and take a look at section 163(h)(3)(B)(ii), $1,000,000 limitation:

"The aggregate amount treated as acquisition indebtedness for any period shall not exceed $1,000,000 ($500,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return)."

This $1,000,000 (one million) account is for the Strawman, the fictional "person" with the

name in all caps and/or last name first. It is there for the purpose of making book entries, to move figures, "digits" from one side of ledgers to the other. Without constant movement a shark will die and quite ironically, like the shark, there must also be constant movement in commerce, or it too will die. Figures, digits, the entries in ledgers must move from asset side to debit side and back again, or commerce dies. No movement, no commerce.

The fictional persona of government can only function in a fictional commercial world, one where there is no real money, only fictional funds ... mere entries, figures, digits.

A presentation from fictional government - from traffic citation to criminal charges - is a negative, commercial "claim" against the Strawman. This "claim" takes place in the commercial, fictional world of government. "Digits" move from one side of your Strawman account to the other, or to a different account. This is today's commerce.

In the past we have addressed these "claims" by fighting them in court, with one "legal process" or another, and failed. We have played the futile, legalistic, dog-and-pony show - a very clever distraction - while the commerce game played on.

But what if we refused to play dog-and-pony, and played the commerce game instead? What if we learned how to control the flow and movement of entries, figures and digits, for our own benefit? Is that possible? And if so, how? How can the real man in the real world, function in the fictional world in which the commerce game exists?

When in commerce do as commerce does, use the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). The UCC-1 Financing Statement is the one contract in the world that can NOT be broken and it's the foundation of the Accepted For Value process. The power of this document is awesome.

Since the TDA exists for the Strawman - who, until now, has been controlled by government - WE can gain control (and ownership) of the Strawman by first activating the TDA and then filing a UCC-1 Financing Statement. This does two things for us.

First, by activating the TDA we gain limited control over the funds in the account. This allows us to also move entries, figures and digits ... for OUR benefit.

Secondly, by properly filing a UCC-1 Financing Statement we can become the holder in due course of the Strawman. This gives us virtual ownership of the government created entity. So what? What does it all mean?

Remember earlier we mentioned that a presentation from government or one of its agents or agencies was a negative commercial claim against the Strawman (and the Strawman's account, the TDA)? Remember we told you entries, figures and digits moved from one side of the account to the other, or to a different account? Well now, with the Strawman under our control, government has no access to the TDA and they also lose their go-between, their liaison, their "connection" to the real, living man and woman.

From now on, when presented with a "claim" (presentation) from government, we will agree with it (this removes the "controversy") and we will ACCEPT IT FOR VALUE. By doing this we remove the negative claim against our account and become the "holder in due course" of the presentation. As holder in due course you can require the sworn testimony of
the presenter of the "claim" (under penalty of perjury) and request the account be properly adjusted.

It's all business, a commercial undertaking, and the basic procedure is not complicated. In fact, it's fairly simple. We just have to remember a few things, like: this is not a "legal" procedure - we're not playing dog-and-pony. This is commerce, and we play by the rules of commerce. We accept the "claim," become the holder in due course, and challenge whether or not the presenter of the claim had/has the proper authority (the Order) to make the claim (debit our account) in the first place. When they cannot produce the Order (they never can, it was never issued) we request the account be properly adjusted (the charge, the "claim " goes away).

If they don't adjust the account a request is made for the bookkeeping records showing where the funds in question were assigned. This is done by requesting the Fiduciary Tax Estimate and the Fiduciary Tax Return for this claim. Since the claim has been accepted for value and is prepaid, and our TDA account is exempt from levy, the request for the Fiduciary Tax Estimate and the Fiduciary Tax Return is valid because the information is necessary in determining who is delinquent and/or making claims on the account. If there is no record of the Fiduciary Tax Estimate and the Fiduciary Tax Return, we then request the individual tax estimates and individual tax returns to determine if there is any delinquency.

If we receive no favorable response to the above requests, we will then file a currency report on the amount claimed/assessed against our account and begin the commercial process that will force them to either do what's required or lose everything they own - except for the clothing they are wearing at the time.

This is the power of contracts (commerce) and it should be mentioned, at least this one time, that a contract overrides the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and any other document other than another contract. We should also mention that no process of law - "color" of law under present codes, statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances, etc. - can operate upon you, no agent and/or agency of government (including courts) can gain jurisdiction over you, WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT. You, (we) are not within their fictional commercial venue.

The Accepted For Value process, however, gives us the ability to deal with "them" - through the use of our transmitting utility/go-between, the Strawman - and hold them accountable in their own commercial world, for any action(s) they attempt to take against us. Without a proper Order, and now we know they're not in possession of such a document, they must leave us alone ... or pay the consequences.

Yes, this process IS powerful.

Yes, it CAN set us free from government oppression and control.

But remember: "What goes around, comes around." "Do unto others, as you have others do unto you."

It's simple, folks, DO NOT ABUSE THIS PROCESS ... if you do it could come around and bite you.

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12/1/2008
[CHAPTER 46.]

AN ACT

Authorizing a per capita payment of $100 to the members of the Menominee Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin from funds on deposit to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the fund in the Treasury of the United States on deposit to the credit of the Menominee Indians in the State of Wisconsin a sufficient sum to make therefrom a per capita payment or distribution of $100, in three installments, $50 immediately upon passage of this Act, $25 on or about October 15, 1933, and $25 on or about January 15, 1934, to each of the living members on the tribal roll of the Menominee Tribe of Indians of the State of Wisconsin, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe.

Approved, June 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 47.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Posheng Yen, a citizen of China.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit Posheng Yen to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point for the course beginning not later than July 1, 1934: Provided, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that Posheng Yen shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the Academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction, and that said Posheng Yen shall not be admitted to the Academy until he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States, and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or in conduct and so recommended by the academic Board: Provided further, That in the case of said Posheng Yen the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended: Provided further, That S.J. Res. 179, approved March 2, 1933, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 48.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To assure uniform value to the coins and currency of the United States.

Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affect the public interest, and are therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the market and in the payment of debts. Now, therefore, be it

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Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in any amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency); payable in money of the United States; and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

Sec. 2. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 48 of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1932, is amended to read as follows:

"All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) and such as have been coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, except that gold coins, when below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, shall be legal tender only at valuation in proportion to their actual weight."

Approved, June 5, 1933, 4:40 p.m.

[CHAPTER 48]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of a national employment service for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to promote the establishment and maintenance of a national system of public employment offices there is hereby created in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the United States Employment Service, at the head of which shall be a Director. The director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary at the rate of $5,500 per annum.

(b) Upon the expiration of three months after the enactment of this Act the employment service now existing in the Department of Labor shall be abolished; and all records, files, and property (including office equipment) of the existing employment service

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Louis Thomas McFadden (July 25, 1876 – October 1, 1936) was a Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Pennsylvania.

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[edit] Early life

McFadden was born in Granville Center, Troy Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Warner's Commercial College in Elmira, New York. In 1892 he entered the employ of the First National Bank in Canton, Pennsylvania. In 1899 he was elected cashier, and became its president on January 11, 1916, serving until 1925.

He served as treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association in 1906 and 1907, and as president in 1914 and 1915. He was appointed in 1914 by the agricultural societies of the State of Pennsylvania as a trustee of Pennsylvania State College.

[edit] Political career

In 1914, McFadden was elected as a Republican Representative to the Sixty-fourth Congress and to the nine succeeding Congresses. He served as Chairman of the United States House Committee on Banking and Currency during the Sixty-sixth through Seventy-first Congresses, or 1920-31. Though re-elected without opposition in 1932, in 1934 he lost to the Democratic nominee by 561 votes. He was an unsuccessful candidate for nomination in 1936.

McFadden was known as openly Anti-semitic. He claimed that Jews controlled the American economy, and that the United States had to choose between "God and the money changers who have unlawfully taken our gold and lawful money into their possession." McFadden also blamed Jews for president Roosevelt's decision to abandon the gold standard, and claimed that "in the United States today, the Gentiles have the slips of paper while the Jews have the lawful money." McFadden was also a supporter of Hitler and the Nazis' anti-Jewish policies. McFadden encouraged Hitler's attempts to destroy the alleged Jewish control of the German economy, media, education, and professions. When McFadden ran for the presidency in 1936, one of his slogans was "Christianity instead of Judaism."
McFadden is also remembered for his criticism of the Federal Reserve, which he claimed was created and operated by European banking interests who conspired to economically control the United States. On June 10, 1932, McFadden made a 25-minute speech before the House of Representatives, in which he accused the Federal Reserve of deliberately causing the Great Depression. McFadden also claimed that Wall Street bankers funded the Bolshevik Revolution through the Federal Reserve banks and the European central banks with which it cooperated.

In 1932, he moved to impeach President Herbert Hoover, and also introduced a resolution bringing conspiracy charges against the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. The impeachment resolution was defeated by a vote of 361 to 8; it was seen as a big vote of confidence to President Hoover from the House. [5]

In 1933, he introduced House Resolution No. 158, Articles of impeachment for the Secretary of the Treasury, two assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, and the officers and directors of its twelve regional banks.

There were two attempts on McFadden's life, a failed shooting and an apparent poisoning that made him "violently ill" after attending a political banquet in Washington. [6][7] He died in 1936 on a visit to New York City, and was interred in East Canton Cemetery in Canton, Pennsylvania.
Court Cases Cited Within This Web Site
Lewis v. United States, 680 F.2d 1239 (9th Cir. 1982)

John L. Lewis was injured by a vehicle owned and operated by a federal reserve bank, and brought action alleging jurisdiction under the Federal Tort Claims Act. The District Court dismissed the case by ruling that the federal reserve bank was not a federal agency within meaning of the Federal Tort Claims Act and the court therefore lacked subject-matter jurisdiction. The Appeals court affirmed the decision.

The court stated “Examining the organization and function of the Federal Reserve Banks, and applying the relevant factors, we conclude that the Reserve Banks are not federal instrumentalities for purpose of the FTCA, but are independent, privately owned and locally controlled corporations.”

However, this does not imply, as so many wrongly interpret, that private individuals own the banks for the court also stated “Each Federal Reserve Bank is a separate corporation owned by commercial banks in its region. The stockholding commercial banks elect two thirds of each Bank’s nine member board of directors. The remaining three directors are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board regulates the Reserve Banks, but direct supervision and control of each Bank is exercised by its board of directors. 12 U.S.C. Sect. 301. The directors enact by-laws regulating the manner of conducting general Bank business, 12 U.S.C. Sect. 341, and appoint officers to implement and supervise daily Bank activities. These activities include collecting and clearing checks, making advances to private and commercial entities, holding reserves for member banks, discounting the notes of member banks, and buying and selling securities on the open market. See 12 U.S.C. Sub-Sect. 341–361.

Serving a federal purpose does not necessarily imply being a federal agency.

Court Summary List

http://nesara.org/court_summaries/lewis_v_united_states.htm 12/1/2008
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23805 Greenwell Springs Rd.
Greenwell Springs, Louisiana 70739
(606) 205-4908
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Federal Debt ($ Trillions)</th>
<th>Annual Interest on Federal Debt ($ billions)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without PPSS</td>
<td>With PPSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$ 3.2</td>
<td>$ 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Budget Deficit</td>
<td>Budget Surplus</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>6.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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You asked the American people to help you get the Government "off their backs." If the American people realized how rapidly Federal Government spending is likely to grow under existing legislated programs, I am convinced they would compel their elected representatives to "get the Government off their backs." In our survey to search out ways to cut costs in the Government, great emphasis was placed on the spending outlook, which is as follows:

[See the scanned sheet for the graph that shows outlays exceeding revenues by a $2 Trillion deficit by the year 2000.]

If fundamental changes are not made in Federal spending, as compared with the fiscal 1983 deficit of $195 billion, a deficit of over ten times that amount, $2 trillion, is projected for the year 2000, only 17 years from now. In that year, the Federal debt would be $13.0 trillion ($160,000 per current taxpayer) and the interest alone on the debt would be $1.5 trillion per year ($18,500 per current taxpayer).

Mr. President, these projections are the result of a joint effort between PPSS and a leading U.S. economic forecasting firm. They are the result of very careful study and drove us to seek out every possible savings opportunity, "like tireless bloodhounds," as you requested.

In the course of the search by our 36 Task Forces, chaired by 161 top executives from around the country and staffed by over 2,000 volunteers that they provided, we came up with 2,478 separate, distinct, and specific recommendations which are the basis for the carefully projected savings. For practical purposes, these savings, if fully implemented, could virtually eliminate the reported deficit by the 1990's versus an alternative deficit of $10.2 trillion in the decade of the 1990's if no action is taken.

Equally important, the 2,478 cost-cutting, revenue-enhancing recommendations we have made can be achieved without raising taxes, without weakening America's needed defense build-up, and without in any way harming necessary social welfare programs.

Because we are starting from a deficit of $195 billion, every dollar we can stop spending is a dollar that the Government does not have to borrow. With future Government borrowing costs at 11 percent (versus 10.75 percent now and 14.5 percent when you took office) and inflation taken at 6 percent per year over the longer run, these savings compound quickly.

Applying these interest and inflation rates, the result is that a dollar saved today accumulates to $32 over 12 years and $71 over 17 years. Thus, any potential saving made, as compared to not making the saving, translates into a difference in cumulative...
spending of 32 times that amount through 1995 and 71 times that amount through the end of the century.

Therefore, $100 billion in reduced Government spending in year one equates cumulatively to $7.1 trillion in the year 2000. And since borrowings are decreased by this amount, so will the national debt decrease.

This is, of course, a horrendous prospect. If the American people understood the gravity of the outlook, they would not, I believe, support representatives who might let it happen.

Mr. President, you have been so correct in resisting attempts to balance the budget by increasing taxes. The tax load on the average American family is already at counterproductive levels with the underground economy having now grown to an estimated $500 billion per year, costing about $100 billion in lost Federal tax revenues per year.

The size of the underground economy is understandable when one considers that median family income taxes have increased from $9 in 1948 to $2,218 in 1983, or by 246 times. This is runaway taxation at its worst.

Importantly, any meaningful increases in taxes from personal income would have to come from lower and middle income families, as 90 percent of all personal taxable income is generated below the taxable income level of $35,000.

Further, there isn’t much more that can be extracted from high income brackets. If the Government took 100 percent of all taxable income beyond the $75,000 tax bracket not already taxed, it would get only $17 billion, and this confiscation, which would destroy productive enterprise, would only be sufficient to run the Government for seven days.

Resistance to additional income taxes would be even more widespread if people were aware that:

- One-third of all their taxes is consumed by waste and inefficiency in the Federal Government as we identified in our survey.
- Another one-third of all their taxes escapes collection from others as the underground economy blossoms in direct proportion to tax increases and places even more pressure on law abiding taxpayers, promoting still more underground economy—a vicious cycle that must be broken.
- With two-thirds of everyone’s personal income taxes wasted or not collected, 100 percent of what is collected is absorbed solely by interest on the Federal debt and by Federal Government contributions to transfer payments. In other words, all individual income tax revenues are gone before one nickel is spent on the services which taxpayers expect from their Government.

Additional pages of this report available at http://www.uhuh.com/taxstuff/tracecom.htm
Modern Money Mechanics & other Federal Reserve Publications Explained

If I were to loan you $100, my assets would decrease $100. When a bank or other "lending" institution "lends" to you or anyone else, their assets actually increase!

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago used to publish Modern Money Mechanics. They stopped largely because of this quote from Page 6, Last Paragraph:

"What they [banks] do when they make loans is to accept promissory notes in exchange for credits to the borrowers' transaction accounts. Loans (assets) and deposits (liabilities) both rise by [the amount of the "loan"]."

Now, when was the last time you lent money to a friend and suddenly found you had more funds?

So the "lending" institutions (including credit card companies) "accept promissory notes in exchange for credits to the borrowers' transaction accounts." What exactly does that mean?

Accepting Your Promissory Note...

Now, when the lending institution "accepts" your promissory note in exchange for credit to your transaction accounts, that means that they add money (they credit money) to your checking account(s), but not the one(s) that you know you have. The funds for the addition to the "secret" account(s) came from depositing your promissory note! (Except the credit card companies actually deposit your application/ agreement - and monetize it even if you are not approved! Again, you provide the source of the funds that are deposited into your account.)

How can they do that? Well, they're bankers. Your promissory note is a note.

Look at a dollar bill. It says "Federal Reserve Note" on it, doesn't it? You bet. See, a "note," according to The Dictionary of Banking Terms, 4th Edition, by Thomas P. Fitch, is "legal evidence of a debt or obligation."

That means that a "note" is "owing money." That means that what we call "money" or "cash" today is really owing money.

So since "money" now days means "owing money," and your promissory note is "legal evidence of a debt or obligation," (owing money) that counts as "money" and can be

deposited.

Anyway, all they've done is converted your promissory note into "funds" that they then "loan" back to you. And now you have to pay them again, plus interest? Huh? Where in the agreement does it say that you are providing the value (through the promissory note that they received from you) to fund your own loan? Is that a mutual intention? Is that what you agreed to? Is that written in the agreement?

The FRB of Chicago writes in their publication, MODERN MONEY MECHANICS on page 2: "Money is such a routine part of everyday living that its existence and acceptance are ordinarily taken for granted. A user may sense [Think?] that money must come into being either automatically as a result of economic activity or as an outgrowth of some government operation. But just how this happens all too often remains a mystery".

Ah yes, a mystery, but wait, trust me, the Fed (Federal Reserve System and it's member banks in the USA - put in the name of your nation's central bank here) will soon solve the mystery for us!

Again, MODERN MONEY MECHANICS, page 3: "In the United States neither paper currency nor deposits have value as commodities. Intrinsically, a dollar bill is just a piece of paper. Deposits are merely book entries. Coins do have some intrinsic value as metal, but generally far less than their face value. What, then, makes these instruments -- checks, paper money, and coins -- acceptable at face value in payment of all debts and other monetary uses?"

HEY, The Fed wants to know - what makes you slaves take 'these instruments' as payment???

Here's the Fed's answer, same publication: "Mainly, it is the confidence people have that they will be able to exchange such money for other financial assets and real goods and services whenever they choose to do so."

A CONFIDENCE GAME! Bookkeeping entries - numbers, valueless paper currency, and copper/nickel slugs (remember - they stole our gold and silver coin!) and we surrender our labor and goods/services for THAT?

It gets better, for again MODERN MONEY MECHANICS, page 3 talking about why the salves take it: "This is partly a matter of law; currency has been designated "legal tender" by the government -- that is, it must be accepted by creditors in payment of money debts, and paper currency is a liability of the government. Transactions deposits are liabilities of the depository institutions which stand ready to convert such deposits into currency or transfer their ownership at the request of the depositors. Confidence in these forms of money also seems to be tied in some way to the fact that the assets exist on the books of the government (or central bank) and the depository institutions equal to the amount of money outstanding, even though most of these assets themselves are no more than pieces of paper...and it is well
understood that money is not redeemable in them."

"Money" is anyTHING people accept, but then the mystery...wherein "money" is NO THING such as bookkeeping entries, pictures of dead presidents and copper/nickel slugs operating on us in a huge CONFIDENCE game, with the FORCE of government making us accept them, although the assets are nothing more than paper too!

And exactly who/what is it that creates this No Thing used as money today - internationally?

MODERN MONEY MECHANICS, page 3: "The actual process of money creation takes place in the banks."

I BET YOU THOUGHT.: "Demand deposits are the nation's most common form of money, comprising about seventy percent of all money in circulation. This checkbook money is bookkeeping money created mainly by the nation's commercial banks."

I BET YOU THOUGHT, "Banks create money by 'monetizing' the private debts of businesses, individuals and governments. That is, they create amounts of money against the value of those IOUs."

Consider too what the FRB of Philadelphia writes in their publication - THE NATIONAL DEBT, page 8: "The Federal Government, with the cooperation of the Federal Reserve, has the inherent power to create money -- almost any amount of it. This power makes technical bankruptcy out of the question."

Do you want to know why they stole our gold and silver coin?

So they could get us to quit using the money we produced and instead get us dependant upon the money they create! "Money" with the force of law; "Money" you only have IF your banker says you do! We don't need a government to tell us to accept silver or gold in coin form...but when it comes to bank confetti???

WHAT ABOUT CREDIT?

"Economics" I define as the dark, dismal science of deception. Anyone who has taken economic courses must surely agree with the "dismal" part wherein you are forced to learn a buggered up language so that you can't understand what has so simply enslaved us all, hence the "deception" wherein not one man in a million can diagnose the problem, for after all, those unaware are unaware they are unaware!

Okay, isn't "CREDIT" what we use when we don't have any money? Isn't it something we apply for and get from say, a bank, when we first prove to the bank we don't need it? You know, you're a little short of cash right now but you'd like to have that new car so you 'buy it on credit', right? WRONG!

FRB of New York's publication KEEPING OUR MONEY HEALTHY, "And you recall, our
system works only with credit". Ever learn that in school?

Seeing as how our definitions don't appear to be realistic, let's let the FRB of Chicago define the term "credit" for us in their publication - TWO FACES OF DEBT, page 1: "Debt is credit".

Let's see, if a=b, then b=a, so if "debt is credit", then credit is debt! So page 12 above could read: "And you recall, our system works only with debt."

And don't forget the previous quote referring to 'monetizing' the private debts of businesses, individuals and governments....

Hmmmm, credit is debt is debt monetized is monetized debt is MONEY?

So, what happened back in 24 JUNE 1968?

CONgress removed the last known THING - silver in coin form, that was used AS the money in the United States and failed to declare any THING to take its place, yet some "thing" had to take its place...and that some "thing" was the NO thing known as credit is debt is monetized debt is MONEY! And not only was the payments mechanism WIPED OUT by that Act of CONgress, but we were placed under the greatest CONFidence game in history, and the misleaders in 1968 knew something had to be done, for if a bad check is an irredeemable check, why isn't irredeemable currency bad currency?

"Currency backing isn't relevant in today's economy. Currency cannot be "redeemed" or exchanged for Treasury gold or any other asset used as backing. The question of just what assets "back" Federal Reserve notes has little but bookkeeping significance." I BET YOU THOUGHT, FRB New York.

Not "relevant"??? Why not? Could it be because you THINK you have money, your banker agrees that you have it, and you THINK you are paid and therefore THINK you are free??? Could it be that simple?

By the way the US Treasury owns no gold and hasn't since August 1975, see the Treasury Bulletin by the same date for verification.

SO WHAT, you say, doesn't this system work?

BACK
U.S. Code collection

TITLE 26 > Subtitle F > CHAPTER 68 > Subchapter B > PART I > § 6706

NOTES:

Source


Effective Date

Section effective on day 30 days after July 18, 1984, see section 44(h) of Pub. L. 98-369, set out as a note under section 1271 of this title.

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§ 6706. Original issue discount information requirements

How Current is This?

(a) Failure to show information on debt instrument
In the case of a failure to set forth on a debt instrument the information required to be set forth on such instrument under section 1275 (c)(1), unless it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, the issuer shall pay a penalty of $50 for each instrument with respect to which such a failure exists.

(b) Failure to furnish information to Secretary
Any issuer who fails to furnish information required under section 1275 (c)(2) with respect to any issue of debt instruments on the date prescribed therefor (determined with regard to any extension of time for filing) shall pay a penalty equal to 1 percent of the aggregate issue price of such issue, unless it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. The amount of the penalty imposed under the preceding sentence with respect to any issue of debt instruments shall not exceed $50,000 for such issue.

(c) Deficiency procedures not to apply
Subchapter B of chapter 63 (relating to deficiency procedures for income, estate, gift, and certain excise taxes) shall not apply in respect of the assessment or collection of any penalty imposed by this section.
SOME INFORMATION ABOUT TURBO-TAX

1. YOU NEED THE CURRENT OR PAST YEARS VERSION OF TURBO-TAX

2. YOU WILL BE ALLOWED UP TO 5 RETRUNS INCLUDED IN THE PRICE

3. ANY RETURNS OVER 5 WILL COST 9.95 EACH – INCLUDES E-FILING

4. IRS WILL SOMETIMES MAKE CHANGES TO CERTAIN FORMS JUST BEFORE OR DURING THE TAX YEAR. TURBO-TAX WILL HAVE ITS SOFTWARE PROGRAMERS GO OVER THE FORM AND ADD IT INTO THE SOFTWARE. WHEN IT WORKS PERFECT, THEY WILL THEN SEND THE UPDATED SOFTWARE BACK TO THE IRS FOR THEIR APPROVAL.

5. THAT PROCESS CAN CAUSE YOU NOT TO BE ABLE TO FILE UNTIL THE CORRECTIONNS ARE MADE.

6. YOU WILL GET A MESSAGE TELLING YOU NOT TO FILE THE RETURN UNTIL THAT PARTICULAR FORM IS UPDATED.

7. THEY WILL LET YOU KNOW WHEN IT IS READY.

8. IRS AUTHORIZED TURBO-TAX SOFTWARE. IT IS RUMORED THAT IRS WROTE THE SOFTWARE. I CANNOT VERIFY THAT.
PUBLIC LAW 97-258 [H.R. 6128]; September 13, 1982

MONEY AND FINANCE

For Legislative History of Act, see p. 1893

An Act to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to money and finance, as title 31, United States Code, "Money and Finance".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE

Section 1. Certain general and permanent laws of the United States, related to money and finance, are revised, codified, and enacted as title 31, United States Code, "Money and Finance", as follows:

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

SUBTITLE I—GENERAL

CHAPTER 1—DEFINITIONS

Sec. 101. Agency.

In this title, "agency" means a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government.

Sec. 102. Executive agency.

In this title, "executive agency" means a department, agency, or instrumentality in the executive branch of the United States Government.

Sec. 103. United States.

In this title, "United States", when used in a geographic sense, means the States of the United States and the District of Columbia.
Sept. 13

(c) Donations, quasi-public amounts, and unearned amounts shall be deposited in the Treasury as trust funds and are appropriated for disbursement under the terms of the trusts when the donation or amount is—
(1) administered by officers and employees of the United States Government; and
(2) carried in checking accounts of disbursing officials or others required to account to the Comptroller General (except clerks and marshals of the United States district courts).

§ 1324. Refund of internal revenue collections

(a) Necessary amounts are appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for refunding internal revenue collections as provided by law, including payment of—
(1) claims for prior fiscal years; and
(2) accounts arising under—
(A) "Allowance or drawback (Internal Revenue);
(B) "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue);
(C) "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928.
(D) "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty;" and
(E) "Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes."

(b) Disbursements may be made from the appropriation made by this section only for—
(1) refunds to the limit of liability of an individual tax account; and

SUBCHAPTER III—LIMITATIONS, EXCEPTIONS, AND PENALTIES

§ 1341. Limitations on expending and obligating amounts

(a)(1) An officer or employee of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia government may not—
(A) make or authorize an expenditure or obligation exceeding an amount available in an appropriation or fund for the expenditure or obligation; or
(B) involve the government in a contract or obligation for the payment of money before an appropriation is made unless authorized by law.

(2) This subsection does not apply to a corporation getting amounts to make loans (except paid in capital amounts) without legal liability of the United States Government.

(b) An article to be used by an executive department in the District of Columbia that could be bought out of an appropriation made to a regular contingent fund of the department may not be bought out of another amount available for obligation.

§ 1342. Limitation on voluntary services

An officer or employee of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia government may not accept voluntary services for either government or employ personal services exceeding that authorized by law except for emergencies involving the safety of human life or the protection of property. This section does not apply

1 U.S. Cong. & Adm. News 97-23 96 STAT. 923
SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE

Sec.
3121. Procedure.
3122. Banks and trust companies as depositaries.
3123. Payment of obligations and interest on the public debt.
3124. Exemption from taxation.
3125. Relief for lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated, or defaced obligations.
3126. Loans and relief from liability related to redeeming savings bonds and notes.
3127. Credit to officers, employees, and agents for stolen Treasury notes.
3128. Proof of death to support payment.
3129. Appropriation to pay expenses.

SUBCHAPTER I—BORROWING AUTHORITY

§ 3101. Public debt limit

(a) In this section, the current redemption value of an obligation issued on a discount basis and redeemable before maturity at the option of its holder is deemed to be the face amount of the obligation.

(b) The face amount of obligations issued under this chapter and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury) may not be more than $400,000,000,000 outstanding at one time, subject to changes periodically made in that amount as provided by law through the congressional budget process described in Rule XLIX of the Rules of the House of Representatives or otherwise.

(c) The face amount of beneficial interests and participations (except those held by their issuer) issued under section 302(c) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1717(c)) from July 1, 1967, through June 30, 1969, and outstanding at any time shall be included in the amount taken into account in deciding whether the face amount requirement of subsection (b) of this section has been exceeded. This subsection does not require a change in the budgetary accounting for beneficial interests and participations.

§ 3102. Bonds

(a) With the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury may borrow on the credit of the United States Government amounts necessary for expenditures authorized by law and may issue bonds of the Government for the amounts borrowed and may buy, redeem, and make refunds under section 3111 of this title. The Secretary may issue bonds authorized by this section to the public and to Government accounts at any annual interest rate and prescribe conditions under section 3121 of this title. However, the face amount of bonds issued under this section and held by the public with interest rates of more than 4.25 percent a year may not be more than $70,000,000,000.

(b) The Secretary shall offer the bonds authorized under this section first as a popular loan under regulations of the Secretary that allow the people of the United States as nearly as possible an equal opportunity to participate in subscribing to the offered bonds. However, the bonds may be offered in a way other than as a popular loan when the Secretary decides the other way is in the public interest.

(c)(1) When the Secretary decides it is in the public interest in making a bond offering under this section, the Secretary may—
MONEY AND FINANCE

(A) make full allotments on receiving applications for smaller amounts of bonds to subscribers applying before the closing date the Secretary sets for filing applications;

(B) reject or reduce allotments on receiving applications filed after the closing date or for larger amounts;

(C) reject or reduce allotments on receiving applications from incorporated banks and trust companies for their own account and make full allotments or increase allotments to other subscribers; and

(D) prescribe a graduated scale of allotments.

(2) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations applying to all popular loan subscribers similarly situated governing a reduction or increase of an allotment under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(d) The Secretary may make special arrangements for subscriptions from members of the armed forces. However, bonds issued to those members must be the same as other bonds of the same issue.

(e) The Secretary may dispose of any part of a bond offering not taken and may prescribe the price and way of disposition.

§ 3103. Notes

(a) With the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury may borrow on the credit of the United States Government amounts necessary for expenditures authorized by law and may issue notes of the Government for the amounts borrowed and may buy, redeem, and make refunds under section 3111 of this title. The Secretary may prescribe conditions under section 3121 of this title. Notwithstanding section 3121(a)(5) of this title, the payment date of each series of notes issued shall be at least one year but not more than 10 years from the date of issue.

(b) The Government may redeem any part of a series of notes before maturity by giving at least 4 months' notice but not more than one year's notice.

(c) The holder of a note of one series issued under this section with the same issue date as another series of notes issued under this section may convert, at par value, a note of the holder for a note of the other series.

§ 3104. Certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills

(a) The Secretary of the Treasury may borrow on the credit of the United States Government amounts necessary for expenditures authorized by law and may buy, redeem, and make refunds under section 3111 of this title. For amounts borrowed, the Secretary may issue—

(1) certificates of indebtedness of the Government; and

(2) Treasury bills of the Government.

(b) The Secretary may prescribe conditions for issuing certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills under section 3121 of this title and conditions under which the certificates and bills may be redeemed before maturity. Notwithstanding section 3121(a)(5) of this title, the payment date of certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills may not be more than one year after the date of issue.

(c) Treasury bills issued under this section may not be accepted before maturity to pay principal or interest on obligations of governments of foreign countries that are held by the United States Government.

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(3) internal or independent audits or reviews of the fund and related activities.

(b) The head of each executive agency promptly shall provide the Comptroller General with—

(1) a copy of the annual report of a nonappropriated fund and related activities subject to this section when the Comptroller General—

(A) requires a report for a designated class of each fund and related activities having gross sales receipts of more than $100,000 a year; or

(B) specifically requests a report for another fund and related activities; and

(2) a statement on the yearly financial operations, financial condition, and cash flow and other yearly information about the fund and related activities that the head of the agency and the Comptroller General agree on if the information is not included in the annual report.

(c) Records and property of a fund and related activities subject to this section shall be made available to the Comptroller General to the extent the Comptroller General considers necessary.

§ 3526. Settlement of accounts

(a) The Comptroller General shall settle all accounts of the United States Government and supervise the recovery of all debts finally certified by the Comptroller General as due the Government.

(b) A decision of the Comptroller General under section 3529 of this title is conclusive on the Comptroller General when settling the account containing the payment.

(c)(1) The Comptroller General shall settle an account of an accountable official within 3 years after the date the Comptroller General receives the account. A copy of the certificate of settlement shall be provided the official.

(2) The settlement of an account is conclusive on the Comptroller General after 3 years after the account is received by the Comptroller General. However, an amount may be charged against the account after the 3-year period when the Government has or may have lost money because the official acted fraudulently or criminally.

(3) A 3-year period under this subsection is suspended during a war.

(4) This subsection does not prohibit—

(A) recovery of public money illegally or erroneously paid;

(B) recovery from an official of a balance due the Government under a settlement within the 3-year period; or

(C) an official from clearing an account of questioned items as prescribed by law.

(d) On settling an account of the Government, the balance certified by the Comptroller General is conclusive on the executive branch of the Government. On the initiative of the Comptroller General or on request of an individual whose accounts are settled or the head of the agency to which the account relates, the Comptroller General may change the account within a year after settlement. The decision of the Comptroller General to change the account is conclusive on the executive branch.

(e) When an amount of money is expended under law for a treaty or relations with a foreign country, the President may—

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MONEY AND FINANCE

§ 3527. General authority to relieve accountable officials and agents from liability

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the Comptroller General may relieve a present or former accountable official or agent of an agency responsible for the physical loss or deficiency of public money, vouchers, checks, securities, or records, or may authorize reimbursement from an appropriation or fund available for the activity in which the loss or deficiency occurred for the amount of the loss or deficiency paid by the official or agent as restitution, when—

(1) the head of the agency decides that—

(A) the official or agent was carrying out official duties when the loss or deficiency occurred, or the loss or deficiency occurred because of an act or failure to act by a subordinate of the official or agent; and

(B) the loss or deficiency was not the result of fault or negligence by the official or agent;

(2) the loss or deficiency was not the result of an illegal or incorrect payment; and

(3) the Comptroller General agrees with the decision of the head of the agency.

(b)(1) The Comptroller General shall relieve a disbursing official of the armed forces responsible for the physical loss or deficiency of public money, vouchers, or records, or shall authorize reimbursement, from an appropriation or fund available for reimbursement, of the amount of the loss or deficiency paid by or for the official as restitution, when—

(A) the Secretary of Defense or the appropriate Secretary of the military department of the Department of Defense decides that the official was carrying out official duties when the loss or deficiency occurred;

(B) the loss or deficiency was not the result of an illegal or incorrect payment; and

(C) the loss or deficiency was not the result of fault or negligence by the official.

(2) The finding of the Secretary involved is conclusive on the Comptroller General.

(c) On the initiative of the Comptroller General or written recommendation of the head of an agency, the Comptroller General may relieve a present or former disbursing official of the agency responsible for a deficiency in an account because of an illegal, improper, or incorrect payment, and credit the account for the deficiency, when the Comptroller General decides that the payment was not the
result of bad faith or lack of reasonable care by the official. However, the Comptroller General may deny relief when the Comptroller General decides the head of the agency did not carry out diligently collection action under procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General.

(d)(1) When the Comptroller General decides it is necessary to adjust the account of an official or agent granted relief under subsection (a) or (c) of this section, the amount of the relief shall be charged—

(A) to an appropriation specifically provided to be charged; or
(B) if no specific appropriation, to the appropriation or fund available for the expense of the accountable function when the adjustment is carried out.

(2) Subsection (c) of this section does not—

(A) affect the liability, or authorize the relief, of a payee, beneficiary, or recipient of an illegal, improper, or incorrect payment; or
(B) relieve an accountable official, the head of an agency, or the Comptroller General of responsibility in carrying out collection action against a payee, beneficiary, or recipient.

(e) Relief provided under this section is in addition to relief provided under another law.

§ 3528. Responsibilities and relief from liability of certifying officials

(a) A certifying official certifying a voucher is responsible for—

(1) information stated in the certificate, voucher, and supporting records;
(2) the computation of a certified voucher under this section and section 3725 of this title;
(3) the legality of a proposed payment under the appropriation or fund involved; and
(4) repaying a payment—

(A) illegal, improper, or incorrect because of an inaccurate or misleading certificate;
(B) prohibited by law; or
(C) that does not represent a legal obligation under the appropriation or fund involved.

(b) The Comptroller General may relieve a certifying official from liability when the Comptroller General decides that—

(1) the certification was based on official records and the official did not know, and by reasonable diligence and inquiry could not have discovered, the correct information; or
(2)(A) the obligation was incurred in good faith;
(B) no law specifically prohibited the payment; and
(C) the United States Government received value for payment.

(c) The Comptroller General shall relieve a certifying official from liability for an overpayment—

(1) to a common carrier under section 3726 of this title when the Comptroller General decides the overpayment occurred only because the administrative audit before payment did not verify transportation rates, freight classifications, or land-grant deductions; or
(2) provided under a Government bill of lading or transportation request when the overpayment was the result of using

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improper transportation rates or classifications or the failure to deduct the proper amount under a land-grant law or agreement.
(d) This section does not apply to disbursements of a military department of the Department of Defense, except disbursements for departmental pay and expenses in the District of Columbia.

§ 3529. Requests for decisions of the Comptroller General
(a) A disbursing or certifying official or the head of an agency may request a decision from the Comptroller General on a question involving—
(1) a payment the disbursing official or head of the agency will make, or
(2) a voucher presented to a certifying official for certification.
(b) The Comptroller General shall issue a decision requested under this section.

§ 3530. Adjusting accounts
(a) An appropriation or fund currently available for the expense of an accountable function shall be charged with an amount necessary to adjust an account of an accountable official or agent when—
(1) necessary to adjust the account for a loss to the United States Government resulting from the fault or negligence of the official or agent; and
(2) the head of the agency decides the loss is uncollectable.
(b) An adjustment does not affect the personal financial liability of an official or agent for the loss.
(c) The Comptroller General shall prescribe regulations to carry out subsection (a) of this section.
(d) Under procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General, the head of an agency may charge the net amount of unpaid and overpaid balances in individual pay accounts against the appropriation for the fiscal year in which the balances occurred and from which the accounts were payable. The net amount shall be credited to and paid from the corresponding appropriation for the next fiscal year.

§ 3531. Property returns
(a) The head of an executive department—
(1) shall certify to the Comptroller General a charge against an official or agent entrusted with public property for the department resulting from a loss to the United States Government from the property because of fault of the official or agent; and
(2) may not forward the property to the Comptroller General.
(b)(1) A certificate under subsection (a) of this section shall state—
(A) the condition of the property;
(B) that the official or agent has had a reasonable opportunity to be heard but has not been relieved of liability; and
(C) that the certificate includes all charges not certified previously.
(2) The effect of information in the certificate is the same as if the Comptroller General had discovered the information when auditing the account. The Comptroller General shall charge the appropriate account for the amount of the loss.
(c) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, this section does not affect the way a property return is made or liability for property is decided.
§ 5118. Gold clauses and consent to sue

(a) In this section—

(1) "gold clause" means a provision in or related to an obligation alleging to give the obligee a right to require payment in—

(A) gold;

(B) a particular United States coin or currency; or

(C) United States money measured in gold or a particular United States coin or currency.

(2) "public debt obligation" means a domestic obligation issued or guaranteed by the United States Government to repay money or interest.

(b) The United States Government may not pay out or deliver any gold coin. A person lawfully holding United States coins and currency may present the coins and currency to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange (dollar for dollar) for other United States coins and currency that may be lawfully held. The Secretary shall make the exchange under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(c) The Government withholds its consent given to anyone to assert against the Government, its agencies, or its officers, employees, or agents, a claim—

(A) on a gold clause public debt obligation or interest on the obligation;

(B) for United States coins or currency; or

(C) arising out of the surrender, requisition, seizure, or acquisition of United States coins or currency, gold, or silver involving the effect or validity of a change in the metallic content of the dollar or in a regulation about the value of money.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply to a proceeding in which no claim is made for payment or credit in an amount greater than the face or nominal value in dollars of public debt obligations or United States coins or currency involved in the proceeding.

(3) Except when consent is not withdrawn under this subsection, an amount appropriated for payment on public debt obligations and for United States coins and currency may be expended only dollar for dollar.

(d)(1) In this subsection, "obligation" means any obligation (except United States currency) payable in United States money.

(2) An obligation issued containing a gold clause or governed by a gold clause is discharged on payment (dollar for dollar) in United States coin or currency that is legal tender at the time of payment. This paragraph does not apply to an obligation issued after October 27, 1977.

§ 5119. Redemption and cancellation of currency

(a) Except to the extent authorized in regulations the Secretary of the Treasury prescribes with the approval of the President, the Secretary may not redeem United States currency (including Federal reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal reserve banks and national banks) in gold. However, the Secretary shall redeem gold certificates owned by the Federal reserve banks at times and in amounts the Secretary decides are necessary to maintain the equal purchasing power of each kind of United States currency. When
## CHECKING ACCOUNTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>WITHDRAWAL</th>
<th>DEPOSIT</th>
<th>BALANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/10/2008</td>
<td>PIZZA HUT</td>
<td>38.47</td>
<td>638.47</td>
<td>600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>9/12/2008</td>
<td>FIDO GROOMING</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>576.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/30/2008</td>
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<td></td>
<td>523.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/01/2008</td>
<td></td>
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<td>600.00</td>
<td>1123.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/20/2008</td>
<td>CHRISTMAS GIFT</td>
<td>735.42</td>
<td></td>
<td>388.08</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL WITHDRAWALS 850.39 - WITHDRAWALS ARE OID-ABLE**

**TOTAL DEPOSITS ARE ENTERED AS INCOME IN TURBO-TAX AND ARE NOT OID-ABLE**
FINANCE COMPANY LOANS

A FINANCE COMPANY IS LICENSED BY THE STATE. They are bonded. They have specific regulations they need to follow.

Most local finance companies are associated with a bank or are owned by a bank, such as Household Finance is owned by Household Bank.

If I have made an auto loan for $25,000. I would 1099 OID the original $25,000 plus the interest paid and any principal payments.

Example: Interest is 19%. Presume the contract simple interest would be $4750. Divided by the contract term of 5 years. One year's interest would be $950. This would be OID-ABLE.

The monthly payments would be $495.83 including interest. This would be OID-ABLE.

Presume I made the loan in July. I have six months of payments & interest for a total of $2,974.98.

In this example I would OID the face amount of the loan = $25,000
    And principal & interest = $2,974.98
    I would have two OID's Totaling = $27,974.98
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Personal History</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Work for Self?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>W-2 Wage Earner</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Married</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Single</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Business Checking</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Checking</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Chapter “S” Corp</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LLC</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Corporation Sole</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Own/Buying Home</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Rent</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Disabled</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Tax Levy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Repossession</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foreclosure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Judgments</strong></td>
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</table>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following people and agencies have contributed information, either by public disclosure or in private communications. To my knowledge and understanding all have expressed the desire to bring this information to everyone for their individual growth, understanding, and to benefit humanity as a whole. I am thankful to everyone listed and also to the many people with whom I have been privileged to associate over the years. All have contributed to my being able to condense years and volumes of information. Thanks to everyone.

GOD  My Creator
Winston Shrout  Educator
Tom Shultz  Educator
Dr. Sam Kennedy  Educator
Tim Turner  Educator
Teresa Marty  Enrolled Agent
Thomas McFadden  Educator
Pastor Don Grahan  _ Legal Ministry
Steve Shelley _ Educator
Cynthia Lake _ Educator
Maria Janet _ Educator
Ingrid Pearson _ Educator
Greg Holcomb _ Mentor

U.S. Congress _ HJR 192
U.S. Congress _ Chapter 48, 48 Stat. 112
U.S. Department of Treasury - Trustee
Internal Revenue Service - Treasury’s Collection Agents
Internal Revenue Service - USC Title 26

AND ALL OF THE WONDERFUL PEOPLE
WITH WHOM I HAVE HAD THE PLEASURE OF ASSOCIATION.

THANKS TO ALL.
DISCLAIMER:

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Nothing herein can be construed as legal advice. If you use the material herein for individual or personal purpose to accomplish an individual goal you are cautioned to seek competent legal advice.
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There has been much talk and hype about the 1099 OID process that it is difficult to know who or what to believe.

That fact alone enforces the statement that you should do your own research and study. That way it is YOUR knowledge that you will rely on. In fact the Scriptures tell us to do just that; "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." 2 Timothy 2:15.

If you use this material before you understand it you will be ignorant of its defense and might suffer dire consequences.

My purpose is to, hopefully, prevent your misfortune by providing the facts and details, as far as I know them to be, for your personal study and research.

Only my conclusions should be questioned. The sources of the material are listed so that you might verify them, and draw your own con-
clusions. Which, if we are lucky, will agree.

HISTORY

I became aware of the 1099 OID process somewhere around June of 2008. It was supposed to be the “Magic Bullet.” At least that’s what everyone was saying. The foundation was the HJR 192 of June, 1933.

The patriot lore of the day was that one needed to reclaim the Strawman by filing a UCC-1 and thereby becoming the creditor of the fiction debtor. In order to enforce the position of creditor and be able to collect, one needed to access their ‘Treasury Account’ by preparing Freedom Documents and Bonds.

I need to say here that the OID process and the UCC-1 Bond process are SEPARATE systems and do not depend on each other. Either system is useful and will accomplish certain end results, but only the OID process will put cash in your pocket quickly.
BASIC INFORMATION

The issue of Sovereignty is the primary purpose for using the UCC-1 and Bonding process. This system is excellent for court battles and forcing government to honor you, the real living being.

However, the OID system is best for living in peace with the government. Using the OID system it is possible to actually make the Internal Revenue Service your ‘friend.’

As I have not, until this year, filed a Tax Return since 1984 because 1) I viewed the IRS as my enemy, and 2) I did not understand their function.

When, in 1933, all the gold was confiscated (stolen) from us, HJR made it illegal to PAY a debt (the Constitution only allowed gold and silver as Tender in Payment of Debts—Article I, Section 10). We could only discharge debt.

The reason gold was confiscated was because the United States was unable to pay its debts and the confiscation allowed it to make a
large payment to other Nations to which it was indebted. But it was not enough to bring us to a zero balance.

The United States was officially bankrupt. We, as people, and the United States have been in perpetual bankruptcy since 1933. Senator Trafficant openly declared us in Chapter 11 bankruptcy on the floor of the Senate in, I believe, 1974 and others in Congress have done so several times since.

The United States Treasury was designated as the Trustee of the bankruptcy. Since we were forced into bankruptcy through the confiscation of our gold, they had to give us a remedy. That remedy is the OID process. At the time (1933) it was not called OID but the process was known by and used by the elite.

My research took me back to 1954. It was then that Congress authorized the IRS to implement the OID process. It has been modified many times since then, but still is very, very
viable for those who know how it implement it.

Essentially, what it amounts to is a commercial scheme that first `registers’ us into commerce through a fictitious entity as a corporation. This is an all capitalized version of the name you were given at birth. The real you would have been named Robert Michael Smith. When they registered you into the system through your Birth Certificate you were registered as ROBERT MICHAEL SMITH aka "corporation."

Each one of us ‘real people’ have an unlimited commercial value. No one can know for sure exactly what their individual account is worth because no one knows just how much one can ‘spend’ in our life-time. So the commercial value of everyone is grouped into a ‘pool’ under Treasury and by use of the Social Security Account Number we are individually monitored, on paper, by the accountant for Treasury, the IRS, who keeps track of how
much we spend, and balance that against how much we earn. In other words their job is to balance the books of account to zero.

This is what the OID process is supposed to do, and will do when implemented properly.

The key phrase is ‘implemented properly.’ So let’s get started.

We will use an example using First-Damn: Example, the real man, and FIRST D EXAMPLE, the fiction.

In the this example First will file 1099 Forms based on earnings from his LLC, two Credit Cards, a current mortgage of $325,000, and a Personal Checking Account. FIRST will file his 1040 using the OID Forms.

In this example First also lost a house to foreclosure. The OID Forms will reflect this as well.
FIRST EXAMPLE

First earned $75,000 as a Consultant
Chase Credit Card #46400182033645679
*Limit of $5000
Interest to December of $1450
Capitol One Card #4559541600736270
*Limit of $10000
Interest $2900
Wells Fargo Bank Mortgage
*balance $324000
*Principal payments $8000
Interest payments $24000
Local Bank - Checking
*Withdrawals $60000
Interest earned $2250
* Each requires a separate OID
A W-2 Wage Earner should also file a W-2c and a W-3c. Since only government employees are required to pay taxes on income, and since you are not a government employee, you did not earn "income" you have no tax liability for these earnings.

CAUTION: This may cause a problem with your current business where you trade your labor for earnings (work). To my knowledge at this time I have no direct information how this is, or will be, treated by your so-called 'boss.' Please use this at your own discretion and risk. You must be prepared to 1) get fired, 2) be challenged by the IRS.

IS IT LEGAL? YES. CAN IT CAUSE PROBLEMS? POSSIBLY.
OK. Let's get started. We are going to fill out the Forms using the following assumptions:
1. The name of our person is FIRST DAMN EXAMPLE.
2. FIRST D is a consultant and self-employed.
3. His earnings for the year was $75,000 Gross.
4. He has a Mortgage balance of $300,000.
5. His monthly Mortgage payments are $2700.
6. His interest averages $2,000 per month.
7. His bank statements show withdrawals of $60000.
8. He has two credit cards, one from Chase for $5,000; and one from Capitol One for $10,000.

We need some basic information before we begin. The next pages are some of what TurboTax will ask.
MARITAL STATUS
ON DEC. 31, 2008
_____ I was single
_____ I was married
_____ I was in another legally recognized Relationship
_____ I was divorced or legally separated
_____ I was widowed

FAMILY
_____ I had children or other dependants
_____ I had no children or dependants
_____ I adopted a child
_____ I financially supported a relative

HOME
_____ I owned my home
_____ I paid rent
_____ I sold my home
_____ I refinanced my home
_____ I lost my home through foreclosure
JOB

_x_ I had one job
___ I had more than one job
___ I lost a job
___ My home and job were in different states
___ I was retired

EDUCATION

___ Someone in my household attended college
___ I paid student loan interest

INVESTMENTS

___ I bought stock/mutual fund shares
___ I sold stock/mutual fund shares
___ I participated in an employee stock plan
BUSINESS
   _x_ I earned money through self-employment
       ___ I was a consultant or independent Contractor

RENTALS
   ___ I owned a rental property
       ___ I sold a rental property

MY HOME
I OWNED MY HOME:
   ___ Did you buy in 2008? _Yes x NO
       ___ Did you live in this home _x_ Yes
          ___ NO
MY JOB
I WAS RETIRED
___ Did you retire in 2008?  ___ Yes  
  ___ No
___ Did you receive income from a 
  retirement plan?  ___ Yes  ___ No
___ Did you collect Social Security?
  ___ Yes
  ___ No

MY BUSINESS
I WAS A CONSULTANT OR
INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR
___ Did you receive a 1099-MISC for 
  Your work?  ___ Yes
  ___ No

NOW WE NEED TO KNOW YOUR 
BUSINESS EXPENSES.