

[Tom] Hello, this is Tom.

[RJ] Hey, Tom it's RJ and I've got Jack and Jim on the line, too.

[Tom] Ok.

[RJ] Is this a good time, are you ok?

[Tom] Yeah, I was just building furniture.

[RJ] Oh, really, you're out in Los Vegas building furniture.

[Tom] Well, yeah, my daughter brought home these things; they have to built, bar stools and TV consoles and all kinds of stuff.

[RJ] I got you, alrighty. Well, you guys, Jack and Jim, are you all set up?

[Jim] Yeah, we're all set up.

[RJ] If you'll do me a favor, Tom, and sort of hang in with me I'm going to be asking you a whole bunch of questions but before I do I'm going to ask you a very general question to sort of get things kicked off and I'm going to let you go ahead and tell me whatever it is you want to tell me. And that question is, can you tell me what you've been able to do with this technology for yourself and then, of course, for other people that you've helped. In other words, just give me sort of a general introduction into what you've been doing.

[Tom] Ok. Well, back in the '90's following the banking crisis I went into bankruptcy. I used to be a contractor and went into bankruptcy because I couldn't collect on money that people owed me, the...issue. I had assets to cover my expenses but I couldn't get paid, myself, so actually I was going to go into default and I used bankruptcy to keep me out of trouble and prevent any lawsuits from happening. So I ran through Chapter Thirteen bankruptcy for four or five years. Once I was into it I found out that it was al very good tool to use. Now, I had been involved in a Subchapter S corporation. I was the proprietor; everything came back to me in the form of a ...SK1 returns. In other words, any income from the corporation comes back directly to me. So, when I went into bankruptcy court the IRS standing there with their hand out. I owed them money. Well, I objected to that concept. 'You're very much mistaken, I don't owe you money; you owe me money.' So the court generously just put the IRS issue on the side. So we'll deal with that in the future and just hold our liability aside and... So during that five years I learned a lot about bankruptcy. The rules are very solid, they're very stiff, they're very rigid, they...bankruptcy court a lot of leeway and I had been a reader of Irwin Schiff back in 1984 when he put out his zero income tax stuff and so I've been a...of his program and the previous thirteen years of going to tax court and beating the IRS every year in tax court on a conventional kind of a filing very...to myself. And being a contractor I was familiar with filling out bid bonds, performance bonds, payment bonds—pretty natural for contractors. I found out that the government has their own bonds, 23, 24, 25. And Miller Act bonds which are numbers close to that but they're used in state or federal or something...I can't quite remember. But I also found out that in courts, courts operate on these bonds and that the owner of a court case is the one holds the bonds in the largest amount, the insurance company, the one who gets to decide. So, I went through my bankruptcy, beat the IRS up, made them pay me back money they really didn't owe me because I deduced by filling out forms 23, 24, and 25 that I was the principal on the account. I was the surety when I did those bonds. Those bonds were securities and when I looked at 1099 forms I found out

that it said please list here in the securities. When I looked at a 1096 it said, 'fill out both things, whatever's happening on a 1099. We had the debit account which is the social security number 123-45-6789, and we had the credit accounts which is the EIN number, Employee Identification Number, exemption account number, whatever you want to call it, which is the same number without dashes. So we had the debit and the credit side which is what everything in America is about, double entry accounting. And this matches public policy and public policy is bankruptcy. There is no gold, there is no silver; we don't do things with substance; it is based upon the full faith and credit. Now, the word, faith, means as long as you want to use it, it works. And credit means pretty much as I deduce it, labor. The fact that we have the ability to produce labor is why we have the ability to produce credit and because we can use our credit and the United States government is using our credit, also, our credit is used to build a General Motors plant...or anything else in the world. And that's done, generally speaking, by the county attorney and he does this with 1099 forms because he issues credit with your name without your knowledge, without your blessing, without your consent because of contracts you've entered into like social security agreement where you have volunteered to become the surety for the United States Corporation. In other words, by your labor you will pay their bills and I thought, 'well, that's a pretty crappy deal, because I know what social security benefits are so that's not a really good deal, we'll see what we can do about that.' So I did do a little investigation and concluded by looking at security websites you can withdraw from social security. The account number, itself, will never change and that's because it references an account number at the office of Treasury which was established for a trust. That trust is not you, it per se is not the mark of the beast but having said that it does reference an account number tracking you and the trust as being maintained by the public trustees which is why as a public trustee you're a co-trustee in these affairs you are required to file income tax returns and you are required to do a lot of fiduciary things. You stay in that position you are not the only fiduciary in this matter because the United States being in bankruptcy is run by the trustee of bankruptcy which is the Secretary of the Treasury, he's also the governor for the International Monetary Fund {IMF} etc., etc., etc. In other words, in the United States Corporation nothing can happen without the approval of the Trustee in Bankruptcy, the Receiver in Bankruptcy...the Secretary of the Treasury. So his legal department is called the Department of Justice, they administer the bankruptcy of the United States. His accounting department is called the IRS. They administer the accounting.

I have a background in the military. I understand that in order to get something done in the military it's produce the right piece of paper. You want a potato, the form that you requisition a potato send it up the line and it might get 300 signatures on it but tomorrow you get a potato. Now, you can go to a general and ask him to order you a potato and you will not get it done if you don't use the right form because it's all about process. And process is dumb, it's stupid, it's automated and they don't recognize anything that's outside their process. If you go outside your process they recognize them as some kind of bogus operation, something that shouldn't be completed. So I've kind of concluded over the years that if you don't use the government forms you will pretty much deal with them seamlessly and invisibly. So, the 1040 form is kind of a standard for everybody in America; we don't know that. ...you claim a refunding or past taxes paid. We'll I know that it's not any positive law, it's a voluntary law. The voluntary law that you're involved in is bankruptcy. You have a right to use the bankruptcy so that you cannot be held liable for your debt and never be in debt. And by the way, in the original language the words, debt and sin, are the same words. We have commerce we call it debt; in a spiritual sense we call it sin. We get into the Bible we'll find out that we are redeemed from sin. We have our salvation, we have a remedy. And in commerce we have the same thing, we have a remedy and the remedy is bankruptcy. You do not have to go into bankruptcy court to use the bankruptcy—we use it everyday. We use it with Federal Reserve notes; it is based upon a promise. Therefore a promise is payment and according to 18 USC a promissory note is as good as cash. Now, the Federal Reserve has no desire to help you open up this fraud, this Pandora's box. They issue or use our credit all the time without our knowledge and consent. We don't understand that, we don't understand a promissory note for a car or a house and that promissory note is the payment. The bank, itself, lends you nothing. They may do some processing but that's essentially

it....charts and Treasury regulations that tells them how much of a percentage, one and a half percent, two percent, four percent, seven percent, that they can get as a fee for processing your credit to the United States Treasury. The reason the United States Treasury owes you and is obligated to pay the bills for you is because they took everything of substance, they took the gold, they took the silver, they took title to your land and title to your car and as I understand it the birth certificate is title to your labor for your lifetime.

[RJ] Exactly. Now actually—hey, let me interrupt for a second because a lot of stuff you're covering Jack and Jim and I are already familiar with and most of the people that we're going to help are already familiar with it. Here's what I'd like. Could you give me a real quick rundown of what you've actually done and then, of course, any people that you've helped that have actually also done it. In other words, you're getting back funds at the end of the year; I just want to know...

[Tom] And essentially I have paid a tax by paying an electric bill for \$123. I am paying a tax on something I've already funded.

[RJ] I know.

[Tom] ...paid to me, it came from my credit, our credit, as Americans we own the country. So, I pay \$123 at Wal-Mart, paid \$123 in tax, one hundred percent tax. Now, they are acting as a withholding agent. They're withholding taxes which they are obligated to return to Treasury and it's kind of like a claim process. You go into a restaurant and check your coat or put your car into Valley Parking, they give you a claim check to get it back. That's what the 1040 is, the claim check to get your taxes back.

[RJ] I thought that was the 1099OID.

[Tom] Well, it is. The 1099OID is specific to render, so in other words, if you pay your..., First Shyster Bank, \$1000 a month for 12 months you paid Shyster Bank \$12,000 in taxes. Now, Shyster Bank is obligated to put it to the Treasury. The Treasury is tracking it with the IRS and if you're putting a claim form to...the \$12,000. The reason a 1099 is required is because this is an individual account relationship between you and that bank. And if that bank did not return \$12,000 to the Treasury then they're guilty of income tax evasion; they done some kind of fraud or cheating. So if you do not help the IRS by demonstrating who you paid your taxes to they do not give you a refund because you're not helping them with the bankruptcy of the United States. So you need to tell them who you're paying taxes to. Now, my understanding of Federal Reserve notes they are petty change accounts. They are what you use to, when you run in and buy a pack of cigarettes, gum or a candy bar, nobody wants you to fill out forms to get back \$5. The forms would cost more to do, more labor intensive than postage and processing and it's all ridiculous. So, essentially, what you use cash for you cannot go in and do a 1099OID on; it's just petty change and nobody needs to track it. If you'll do your major accounts, you do your mortgage, your car, your insurance, your electric bill, your gas bill for your..., your medical bills, your college tuitions, these will be refundable to you.

[RJ] What about credit cards where you're using, for example, a debit account, you can go in and buy petty change stuff with a debit card and yet that'll track and add up over the course of say a month, why couldn't you use it to cover that, as well or could you? What I was just asking to do a quick recap was you were giving a bunch of background, etc, could you just briefly go through what you have actually been able to do and what other people that you've helped, what you have actually accomplished.

[Tom] Well, I do the 1099's for myself and that's how I began to learn the process. And then I was getting refunds for it. The first time I did that was, I think, 2000. It took ten months for me get a refund and the second year it took seven months and the third year the process was down to three or four. Now,

it's three to four months, the normal kind of tax return... The first year because so many months went by I had to contact my Congressman who put me in touch with the taxpayer advocate who had the IRS call me and they said, 'do you understand what you've done?' And I said, 'no, I guess not, what have I done?' And they said, 'well, you have made us adjust all these accounts. If I paid First Shyster Bank \$12,000 and they may not report that as income, IRS is going after them as income. They didn't report it properly, income tax evasion. Now, most corporations report this stuff wrong. And in a W2 it says that you are in receipt of income which is corporate profit that you do not work to labor for or wages which means that you're a government employee {employee means government worker in French} and you are collecting taxes as a paycheck. So if you are not in that category you did not collect wages or income and you need to collect the W2 and that means that you have issued your credit when you signed your paycheck. Any negotiable instrument you put your name on you are liable for, you issued the credit for. So anybody who's familiar with Winston ShROUT or Sam Kennedy or writing promissory notes now understands that they've written a security and that security is the issuance of their credit. And when you issue your credit to the bankrupt United States they have borrowed it from you and they owe you a return of principal plus interest. And that's what the 1040 form is about. That's what the 1099 forms are about. When you do the 1099 forms you're saying who did you pay taxes to or who did you issue your credit to? And you don't always know what that is because you don't know how much of your credit was issued to pay the roads in your county or build the schools or fund that Wal-Mart or whatever. So, what I determined and what I found out when I was in bankruptcy is that I can appoint fiduciaries to handle things for me. They are already public trustees. It is their duty and job and they get paid to do this. So, by using a form 56 which is the appointment of fiduciaries that the IRS puts out you can appoint the Secretary of the Treasury, trustee and receiver in bankruptcy to investigate the matter for you and fill out what you don't know. So, if you will do the 1099s on what you do know you have pretty much told the government that anything else that is hit my credit from my account is either unauthorized or has been done by another party, identities theft. It's common that the county attorney does this for you annually, not quarterly. But there are people in the country who have had covert operations or black operations using their Treasury account to go fund drug deals in Afghanistan or selling weapons in Iraq or whatever. I'm trying to help a guy, right now who's former military and they took away his military pension and they say that he has a 2.1 billion dollar tax liability. Now, he's a retired soldier so he never had the opportunity to make 2.1 billion in his lifetime. So, obviously, there's no tax there for 2.1 billion. But his Individual Master File shows that he was a drug dealer in Afghanistan. In other words, covert operations...in his name and that's what was funding it to his account and he being a co-fiduciary on the account is liable to keep the account in balance.

[RJ] Got it.

[Tom] So, when I discovered these things I found out by kind of a mental process of elimination if you get a traffic ticket for \$150 you're \$150 check is already pre-paid. You can use your exemption and your credit to pay the bill. You can accept the bill for value. I have accepted it, therefore it's a proof you have my approval to get the \$150.

[RJ] Let me interject and say that other people have done this and it's as if they've done nothing. It's a joke to whomever you're turning it into.

[Tom] It depends. My viewpoint,...against the Bible, it's the only word of truth. So bankruptcy in my opinion is a Biblical fact. In the beginning God said, 'when you did sin you shall surely die.' But when they sinned He gave them time, He gave them a remedy; He gave them the slaughtered an animal and shed blood, told us that the remedy for sin was blood and then He gave Adam and Eve 800 more years, time to find the remedy. So, that's where I lives are; our life is bankruptcy and we have time to go find the remedy in a spiritual sense. In a commercial sense the only remedy we have to any of the problems we have in our commercial system is the bankruptcy. And if you'll think about this logically you'll see that

for every transaction in America that they hand you a receipt for, what have they really done? They've given you a bill of exchange. Here's \$19 for services; if you would sign it and use your credit...you should be able to return that piece of paper back to them. Now payment has been made; they can adjust their books, forward it on to Treasury, and you see, no refund would be due because you didn't actually spend any money, did you? Your credit was already issued to take care of you... Therefore all is right with the world. But because they demand that you give them cash they're withholding credit or taxing you a second time, they are becoming withholding agents for the government and now they have borrowed it from you again. And now, they need to return it to you... We have lent them our credit, they are using it, they need to refund it to us with interest. This is why the United States Corporation is concerned about making profit.

[RJ] Let me ask you this. Is part of the problem that people are having in using this system the fact that they haven't properly filed a form 56 to appoint the Secretary of Treasury as the trustee?

[Tom] Well, you got to appoint somebody as trustee.

[RJ] Well, who else would you appoint besides the Secretary of the Treasury?

[Tom] You would not; I mean, you can in a court case, you asked about things that I've done with this knowledge. In court cases I have used the form 56 to appoint a prosecutor as my fiduciary. He's underneath the Secretary of the Treasury but I'm giving him direct responsibility to take care of the traffic ticket. Here's my exemption, give me the traffic ticket, accept it for value, use my credit to discharge the debt and if you don't you are in violation of the bankruptcy of the United States which is sedition against the United States which could be a life sentence. Is that what you want to do?

[RJ] How do you let these people know to gain the leverage to get them to cooperate?

[Tom] By bringing up sedition, treason, insurrection and RICO, and conspiracy, enticement into fraud, enticement into slavery, all the crimes that are listed in 18 USC. Now, if you're going to do this to me and you're going to violate the bankruptcy of the United States in my presence you are committing sedition and if you'll take a look at Title for 22 USC, the Title for USC is foreign agents, intercourse and propaganda. All attorneys are registered and have a BAR number because they are foreign agents; they are involved in intercourse and what tool are they using, propaganda; it's not truth it's a lie. The entire concept of debt is a lie, it's a Satanic lie. It's what keeps us mentally bound and imprisoned. When we think we're in debt, we're a slave. If we think we're in debt we obey the master. Now, when we find out that we are the master we issue the credit; they are using what belongs to us and they need to repay us. Now, who's the master and who's the slave? The Bible has this wrapped up in one verse and it says, 'the tail will wag the dog.' Everything is backwards. And that's what we don't understand. When we talk about our public servants being public servants and yet when you go into a courtroom they act like the master. Now, how is this—that a servant cannot tell the master what to do. And when you into a courtroom and they're going to whack you and throw you in jail if you.... And now that wouldn't be a big deal if everyone had unlimited funds but people don't so this becomes an injury to people and that is never right. You cannot throw somebody out of a house in a foreclosure and justify profit to a corporation as a higher goal than an injury to a man. It's unacceptable. That's what bankruptcy's about. So, bankruptcy is we cannot do this injury to people; we have to let them go. It's the deal and contract we're in; ever since we began signing our name we've been using the bankruptcy; we just didn't know how. And what they will not tell you about bankruptcy is this is the overriding rules that govern commerce. Those who are smart issue all the credit they want and obtain all the credit they want and therefore they can do what they want. Those who are dumb act as if they're in debt and depend upon somebody else who will issue credit to them for their existence.

[RJ] So, on each one of these accounts whether you are in court or it's something else, typically what you're doing, then, is you're doing a 1099OID and a – what are the forms you're using, for example, if you want to settle something right now?

[Tom] Ok. Let's say you're going to go out and purchase a car and you get a contract with the car dealer; can you accept the offer? Yes, I accept the offer, here is my account number. In bankruptcy anybody who brings a liability is also supposed to bring you the check. If they don't bring you the check you're in violation of the bankruptcy already. You're already in dishonor of bankruptcy. But we're going to get into our education program with everybody in the world? No. So we can give them a promissory note—are they familiar with that? Yes. Give them a promissory note, what have you done? You've just issued your own credit. The fantasy is to think that your credit can only be issued by a bank. In reality, you can issue your own credit. And the proof that you can issue your own credit is to bring in a 1099OID, you are the payer, the car dealer is the recipient, here is the amount of the funds that they have just received. The 1040 voucher in a authorization to bring this to the bank and go right into the....computer system and deposit those funds into the Treasury and get an instant tax refund for the same. Therefore the account is zero. That's what the 1040 voucher {1040V} is for. That 1096 form is a summation of how many 1099s you're putting in. Are you putting in one or are you putting in 50 or is this for the end of the year or just a partial for the year? Single transaction, so unless you mark final on it it's not a final for the year. IT may have one 1099, it may have 13 or it may have 300, whatever. Now, at the end of the year you mark that final. 99 1099OIDs, the amount is \$326,000; that special form which is optical character read, if you'll read the tax codes, is supposed to go in by the end of February because you're supposed to get your reports from corporations by the end of January. You then have a month to collect them; these are all commercial affidavits. If you get a W2 and you don't rebut the thing, what have you just agreed to? You're in receipt of wages or income. And if you're in receipt of wages or income you have to pay taxes. You need to correct this thing with a W2C. ...pretty simple math, huh? Ok, so that's it in a nutshell.

Now, when you go to a court case...all the time, they are charging you. Well, how much is the bill? They won't tell you. Because in reality there is no charges yet and it works more or less like this. When you come into a court case somebody with a license has gone in there and said to the clerk of court, 'I'll bet you I can make a million bucks on RJ.' And the clerks, 'well, let see, you've got permission to come and play this game because you're qualified, so, yes, here's a court case number.' Now they have just bet that they can make a million bucks on you. The clerk of the court goes out there and issues bonds with your name on it and the bid bond and performance bond and a payment bond stapled together is called a derivative. Now, they sell it on Wall Street through Lehman Brothers or whomever and it's junk paper—commercial paper is what they call it. And they pedal it around the world. Here's a million dollars worth of debt with your name on it. And that goes out to them as soon as there's a court case. Now, the only thing that they're obligated to do is bring you into court and have you violate the bankruptcy agreement. When you say, 'I am not guilty,' you just said, 'I refuse to pay the bill.' You just violated bankruptcy; you just lost the case. The rest is a dog and pony show all for psychology. Now, if you go into a court case and say, 'where is the 1099 for this transaction,' it's a taxable transaction, it's commerce. The prosecutor is supposed to deliver it to you. If he doesn't, he's telling you, 'I don't have a claim, there is no claim.' What are you saying, case closed, case dismissed, the case is over. I'm leaving, it's out of here. Or, they drag you in here and you've been under arrest, you've been handcuffed, you're not going to walk out of there this easy because you're still in handcuffs. Well, we're issue them a bond or a promissory note for \$300,000,000—now, what do you have? Now you have a receipt of \$300,000,000 in funds and they better get directed to the Treasury and if they don't you're going to be guilty of income tax evasion in the amount of \$300,000,000 and I'm going to report that to the IRS and the IRS is going to come and get you. That's exactly what Al Capone went to jail for, income tax evasion. So, although it's not a crime to do the business they're doing in some regards it is, because it's extortion, kidnapping, piracy and all the rest of the stuff. They have that license to do that. License is permission to break the laws and are they're breaking the law with a license to do it and they're saying, 'come in here and so business with us; we're

going to go create some new money.’ So, you can go into court to go create new money if you’d like. And you can go in there to create money that you’re going to get a return on next year or...this you’re going to make the clerk give you the funds now.

[RJ] I’d love to know how to do that.

[Tom] The phrase is called...court to me because when they write that court order it’s a money order, you ordered money. And somebody’s going to endorse that and it’s going to turn into money. Now, the only people who know how to do this are banks, the IRS, the United States Treasury and some people on Wall Street, who have a SEC license.

[RJ] Have you done any of this sort of thing through a bank?

[Tom] I’ve tried. ...will not do it for you because you are basically—it’s like the Wizard of Oz movie, you just demonstrated that the Wizard of Oz doesn’t exist. The man behind the curtain pulling all the levers is a con job. That’s banking. Banking does not do money; they let you use your own credit. They are an instrumentality of the United States government so...revealing this fraud.

[RJ] Right. So, you wouldn’t recommend paying a monthly credit card bill with a 1099OID money order?

[Tom] Well, here’s what happens in truth. If you always do this the first time you get in a contract, let’s say you bought a car and you get a book full of coupons, those coupons are payment vouchers. If you will sign the coupon and write money order on it, pay to the United States Treasury. It’s the example you’ll see in that account, ‘zero the account’ thing, you’ve just made the payment. That voucher is the payment; it doesn’t have to be a green dollar bill nor does it have to be a check on an open account. It just has to be negotiable paper and your signature on it will make it negotiable. Now, you’ve made the payment. You see, they gave you a way to make the payment. But now you give them a check on an open account, what have you done? You have contracted into a different arena; you have now said, ‘I’m going to give you funds on an open account; I’m going to pay you taxes, therefore I’m making you a tax collector, therefore you’re going to keep collecting taxes from me and if I fail to pay the tax I’m going to be tax delinquent.’ Yes?

[RJ] Right.

[Tom] So, you have established that contract; they did not—you did. Now, they’re really not authorized to collect taxes on your behalf except you created that situation to begin with.

[RJ] Any way to fix it?

[Tom] Yes. You give a promissory note to somebody and send you a coupon book, sign all the coupons and send them all back. Is it paid for? Yes. Do the 1099OIDs and send it off to Treasury. Tell them to zero out the account and send you back the money. Will they do that? Yes. See, if you’ve bought a car for \$31,000 and you get a refund for \$31,000 and then you go back and pay the car dealer \$31,000, have you gotten everything free except for a few papers? Yes. See, now it’s back to prepaid status. Did they charge me \$31,000. I got in a contract for \$31,000. I went to the IRS to get the \$31,000. IRS sends me a check for \$31,000, now I give it to the car dealer and they’re paid. So, it all comes back go zero. It’s a lunatic system when you think about it.

[RJ] Well, it is.

[Tom] Why not eliminate it? Let's just understand it's all prepaid and then we don't have a problem. The problem is human psychology. Human psychology is so God damned greedy I want to take everything I can get my hands on in which case we have alpha male in the coyote pack, somebody who's the biggest, baddest meanest on the street is going to grab everything for himself....somebody else so you'd have gang warfare. You see, they don't release all this information to some extent and they let human psychology... Now, it's human psychology that trains you to believe that you are in debt and you owe taxes. The IRS never told you, you owe taxes and you go into the tax table and say, well, I made \$31,000 therefore I'm going to assess myself \$7,400 in taxes. They didn't tell you, you need to do that. You did that to yourself.

[RJ] I got you.

[Tom] Because your mentality is that you are a taxpayer.

[RJ] Well, let's deal with that for just a moment. Let's take somebody who hasn't paid tax. I just got off the phone with a guy who hasn't paid taxes in 35 years. They've got a \$100,000 lien on him—well, that's just the beginning of his troubles. What would he do, would he have to file or make up 1040s for all of those years?

[Tom] No. First of all, the IRS will only levy you to get into that...for three years because they cannot keep track of the accounts forever.

[RJ] Right, so it would be just the last three years?

[Tom] ...just three years.

[RJ] Ok, the last three years?

[Tom] Yeah, now, they can keep a running balance—you understand? But how do they go back to Shyster Bank seven years ago and...those records. It would be a nightmare. Well, they will only do that up to three years ago because when I give them a 1099OID and I say, Shyster Bank is in receipt of \$12,000, Shyster Bank's records better match that and they better have sent \$12,000 to the Treasury or they're guilty of income tax evasion.

[Jim] Can I ask you a question?

[Tom] Yes.

[Jim] It's my understanding and I could be wrong, if you get a bill in a particular year...that bill can go on a 1099OID even if the bill is maybe for six years back as long as they send you a bill three years back you can put it on a 1099OID, is that correct?

[Tom] Yeah. Today's 2008. If I get a bill today from the IRS that says I owe \$71,000 what will I do? Take the bill, turn it into a money order and send it back to them; I just paid them \$71,000. What else would I do with it? I'd put it on a 1099OID. Today, I gave the government \$71,000 and they have to give me a refund for it.

[Jim] Right, and I can only go back those three years for any bill that I get. In other words, if I got it in the last three years. Anything beyond that I can't catch.

[Tom] They can't straighten up their accounts. Let's suppose that your grandfather put \$40,000 for you in the bank when you were a baby and now, you inherited it. And now it comes out as \$1,000,001. Do you see what's happened here? There's been a lot of growth on those funds. You can't change what your grandfather did forty years ago, can you? So you cannot change those transactions, they're too old and they're in the past. But the running balance would still be running forward. So a man who has not paid income taxes, not filed anything or not straightened out his account for 35 years can have a running balance here, but he cannot collect any individual things more than three years old. So the synopsis to what you just said is this: the IRS has a lien on it for \$110,000, what do you do with the lien? Accept the lien for value; give them a promissory note and send it to them. Give them the 1099, 1096, 1040 voucher {1040V}, 1040 form, what have you just done? I just have paid you \$110,000 and I'm going to ask you for \$110,000 tax return. It's that simple; now your books are clean. You have just returned their present to them. That's what they're asking for, a return. They're not asking for you receipt. They're not asking for all that shit. When they say we want your books and records what they mean is we want your 1099s, 1096, 1040...you've cleaned up your account. This is just a lot like handling your checking account. When you fill out a check and you write it to your electric company for \$122 it goes in a debit column. That's an amount that you issued your credit for. Over here in the credit column is paychecks for the week. I made \$1000 and I just paid \$122 for the electric bill. What is your running balance over here—something \$641 I had left, you see. Well, your Treasury account was funded when you were born. When they created your birth certificate they funded your account. It's based on the birth rate, it's based upon the value of gold and it's multiplied because you're more valuable than gold. So if you were born at 8 pounds, 14 ounces that would correlate to 8 pounds, 14 ounces of gold multiply times a factor and that's what goes into your Treasury account as your credit. So you are pre-funded for your life. That's usually why you'll see that when there's some ten pound kid born it goes up on the news, 'hey, a ten-pounder was born today, a kid worth his weight in gold...', worth your weight in gold and then some because you are more valuable than gold. And see how this...with the Bible. The Bible says, 'from dust thou art and from dust doest we return.' Everything comes from the earth; we come from the earth; gold and silver comes from the earth. It's a valuable commodity, we are much more valuable. We not only have minerals inside like gold and silver but we walk and talk and do labor and create and invent and imagine. We're much more valuable. But it's our ability to do work which has been hypothecated. When they created that system they estimated that you would last and be productive 65 years, eighteen years you were down on the farm; Daddy was taking care of you, after that you're going to go to work and you're going to produce something and that something that you produce whether it's fruits and vegetables or car parts is a valuable piece of our economic system. So you are contributing to the system and the system is there to take care of you.

[RJ] Let me ask a question, Tom. From a practical standpoint of view anybody who wants to use this system is going to start taking certain actions or going to want to and if you could give me an idea if you just found out about all of this and you were going to start correcting some of the problems. You've got debts to settle, you're low on cash but you owe lots of bills. Step-by-step what would you do to fix your situation?

[Tom] Number one, you should accept your Treasury account. It is your banking account that has the credit there that will provide you...

[RJ] And you'd have to do what to do that?

[Tom] Well, let's just take the example you presented. A man has a \$100,000 lien against him...you have a \$100,000 debt that you haven't taken care of. Would you please issue the credit to do that. Issue the credit to do that and you will do what? You will just have funded it...and be eligible for a refund on it. So go do that. They give you \$100,000 bill, give them a promissory note or take the bottom portion of the bill they give you. The IRS gives you a bill and rip off parts, the bottom of the front page, it's a voucher,

and you fill it out just like a check and on the top you write money order, pay to the United States Treasury \$71,408; sign it. In the middle section on your check you put in your account number. This is now a negotiable instrument; you have just paid the IRS the money. Now you have issued your credit, what do you get to do with it? Give them a 1099OID and it's going to say, 'I've issued you my credit; you are allowed to use it; next year you have to refund it to me.... You're lending the United States Corporation your assets; they are using it and they're obligated to return it to you with interest. If you don't understand bank laws where we pay principal and interest that's what the United States Corporation is doing; they are borrowing from us. We are the principal; they are borrowing from us our credit, our labor, and they have to return it to us with interest.

[JR] Ok, excellent.

[Tom] We, the people, do labor; corporations, now, you have to take that and I make that thoroughly clear, a corporation is a legal fiction. IBM does not do one lick of labor. They might have 100,000 employees which labor but IBM does not. So, IBM is like a public utility; they are a... They do not actually earn profits because they never contributed any labor. All the dollars that come in there is income to IBM are what? They are taxes. And all those taxes have to be funded to what? The Treasury, so that those people who have bought IBM products can get a refund for the income they've paid IBM. It goes round in a circle. One of the examples I use is in nature; most of the water on earth comes from the ocean. The water evaporates, turns into clouds, the clouds run over the earth; we get rain, we get streams and we get rivers. The rivers were...in place by the bank and current returns to the sea, a complete cycle. Water goes back to the source. In this system, it's the credit that goes back to the source. Labor that we've expended comes back to us.

[JR] Let me ask you a different angle, a different question on the taxes issue. I'm only going to be filing three years because I don't have to go back further than that. I don't have any 1099s from anyone; would I fill that out as a zero return?

[Tom] Well, if you thought you had the right form; I sent you back the 18-page "Zero the Account" yesterday and you'll see there's an example of each form.

[JR] I did see that.

[Tom] Ok. Now, that's very self-explanatory; it tells you exactly what goes in each line on a 1040 form.

[JR] A zero?

[Tom] Well, a zero or it says to sum up 1096.

[JR] Right, I noticed that.

[Tom] Ok. So, if you filled out ten dozen 1099s and that equals \$100,000, the 1096 will say, 'I am sending you ten 1099s that equal \$100,000. Each line on that 1040 that says put 1096 amount here would say \$100,000. And if you did this once or twice in pencil you will learn very quickly that your income will show to be zero. Wages are income from corporate activities, zero. Amount of income from other sources, \$100,000. Amount of taxes paid, \$100,000. Amount of refund due, \$100,000. Now, that's the way it works.

[JR] That's interesting. So, if you on top of that were getting, say, wages or a salary for a job which is probably the typical situation out there you would have to add that to it, exactly—right?

[Tom] Yes, if you had \$40,000 that were reported on a W2 and you worked for Wal-Mart you did not collect wages and you do not report income. You need to correct the W2; I made zero, I didn't make \$40,000. I signed each and every paycheck, therefore I issued the credit for each paycheck. Wal-Mart did not. If you do not sign a paycheck or with cash, no the accounting is not approved. The sovereign has to approve the accounting. If you don't sign it it's not going to...for him do what? Reverse their accounting entries. And this is what happens in a court. They are bringing charges to you. Will you pay the charges? Yeah, give me that court paper and I'll sign it. Now, it's proof that I just made the payment. Now, how much did I pay? That's why I want the 1099; how much of my credit did you take? Because I'm going to get a refund for it. Now, if you don't give me the tax form, here, are you in violation of our income tax laws? Yes. Are you using my identity without my knowledge and consent? Yes. Is that identity theft? Yes. Is that sedition against the United States? Yes. Is that fraud and embezzlement? Yes. Is that theft of public funds? Yes. And you can go through the whole list, here, as to what they're doing.

[JR] In a court case situation, instead of doing a Sam Kennedy which is the BIC process which I guess you're familiar with, your recommendation would be to skip all of that and just come in with a 1099OID and what is it you're handing over to them along with your money order?

[Tom] Well, let's back up a little bit. Sam's process—this is what happens when people get involved in a court case. Right...give me a summons for a court case; that's an offer to come to court and make money. Would you like to show up or not? It's a contract offer. Do you need to...? No. You can send it right back to them. No, thank you. Don't consent. Say you don't have a court case. ...an opportunity to go out and take a negotiable piece of paper that you do not know how to turn into cash and turn it into cash. Go to court; they're a bank. So, now, they've sent you a lawsuit and they say, 'we're going to sue you for \$98,000.' Well, good. ...on the court and make \$98,000. So what do you need to do to make that \$98,000? You need to bond up the case and issue your credit so that you control the judge, the prosecutor and the clerks. You are now the insurance company. When there are two people driving out here on the road and they get in a car accident, do they have the right to sue each other? No. Do they have the right to defend each other? No. They have contracted away those rights to the insurance company. Only the insurance company gets to decide and when you bond up a court case you're the only one who gets to decide. What does the judge have to say about this? Nothing. What's the prosecutor have to say about it? Nothing. You are the one with the bond. I own this case, it belongs to me; I'm the insurance company. Whoever needs to get paid, I'm going to do the paying. So, in other words, you control the court case. Now, any funds that are created in that court...have to go to who? The insurance company. You go into the court to order the judge or the attorney, they're going to come back to you. I own it. See, because a court will not give you a bill; they will not tell you what the amount is. Let's say that you make the mistake of going to court. Let's make some money; how are we going to do this? You are charged with spitting on the sidewalk. Ok, what's the bill on that? What do you mean, the bill? You're charged with spitting on the sidewalk, how do you plead, guilty or not guilty? In other words, are you going to pay or are you going to refuse to pay? You say, 'not guilty,' because we were trained and conditioned to believe that guilty is a bad thing—it means, I am responsible. You ever heard the president say the buck stops here. He's responsible for everything and if you're a sovereign you're responsible for everything. This is my country; whatever is going on here I'm responsible for. You bring me a bill, I won't pay it. I'm going to find out I'll get to the bottom of it later—see. Once you do that in a lot of things you'll say, 'I'll pay you then we're going to find out the investigator was doing what. ...here in the court. But you can say, 'who has a claim against me?' Mr. Prosecutor, do you have a 1099; do you have charges against me?' He doesn't; he doesn't have charges against you until you violate the bankruptcy. There are no charges; there's just talk about it.

[RJ] So, you're just going to walk in and say, 'where's your 1099?'

[Tom] Where's the 1099; this is a taxable commercial transaction, isn't it?

[RJ] Yep.

[Tom] Money is going to change hands down here and I don't care, take the simplest case, a traffic ticket. We're charging you with speed. How much is it you want, \$150? Is that not commerce?

[RJ] Sure it is.

[Tom] Money changing hands—yeah—and that's what we're talking about, here, this a taxable event. I want the damned tax form on this so I can get my credit refunded because when I pay you with a open check or why don't I take that ticket and accept it for value and return it to you, either way I made payment. And you have to accept it; it's a negotiable instrument because I signed it.' That's what they don't want you to know. That's why people say, 'oh, I accepted the ticket for value and I signed it and they didn't accept it. Why are they going to accept what you don't know? You have to hold their feet to the fire. Did you steal funds from me because I will report you to whom? IRS—and I will do that with a 1099; I will say, 'I gave the Monroe County Municipal Court \$150 in their courts...they monetized it and they multiplied it times ten on a municipal level and it goes up to the state level and they multiply it times a hundred and you get up to the federal level and they multiply it times 1000. That's why the numbers get to be so big. ...we have captains of tens and hundreds and thousands and each bank level monetizes, multiplies times ten. So you see, here we got up into the trillions. And that's how the thing works. You don't know what the amount is. If you want to pay this bill when it's \$150, it'll stop right there. If you refuse to the bill, do you see what's going to happen? The municipality will get \$150, the state will get 1500; the feds will get what? 150,000. Do the math on these things. Sometimes it's a 1,100,000; it's crazy what happens. Now your name is out here on bonds in Wall Street, sold around the world for a million dollars. That's your...because your name is on it. That's pretty spooky, huh? You're in debt. And what will you go to prison for? Being in debt. Everybody in prison is called a trustee; they're in jail for not doing their fiduciary duty. What's your fiduciary duty in bankruptcy? Pay the bill.

[RJ] Now, let's talk about that for a second. Let's talk about somebody who's in foreclosure and they're about to sell off their property. How would you handle that using this system?

[Tom] Well, first of all, you have to separate—foreclosures are...because there's two things happening in a foreclosure on a house. First of all, he bought the house, he paid for it. They know that. They took your \$100,000 and they put into a savings account for you, then they issued you \$100,000 based on \$100,000 in the savings account you have. And they actually perform check kiting because there are no funds to give you. Now, they give you another negotiable instrument and you signed it. Again, so you just issued another \$100,000. Now they're building on \$100,000 and you got a house. But then they send you a coupon book to make monthly payments on, huh? Why? Because they sold your note. So they've already gotten paid. And now they send you a coupon book and this is to make the payments again. Ok, so this is payment #3, correct?

[RJ] Yep.

[Tom] ...really catch you because the \$100,000 becomes \$365,000 by the time you done paying. ...for thirty years is now \$365,000—right?

[RJ] Right.

[Tom] See the remedy that you have here? One thousand a month for twelve months, \$12,000; IRS will give you a refund for it. So, I paid them \$12,000 and IRS is going to refund me for it. Do I have the \$12,000 to pay them next year. Yes.

[RJ] Oh, absolutely. But don't forget we're in a foreclosure and they're about to sell the property.

[Tom] Ok. It's not about the money, though, that's the problem. It has nothing to do with the money. This has to do with the trust. And the terms of a trust does not have to be disclosed. But if you will read the agreement that you signed, there was no requirements to sign this, it was a gift. You said—most mortgages say or deed of trust says I irrevocably grant and convey—in other words, I irrevocably have gifted to the state my land therefore the state is now the owner and I did it of my own free will. I established this trust; I am the god of this trust, I am the testator, I gave it away. Now, how many are going to come back here and be an Indian giver? You see? So they're acting in their capacity as trustee. You made them the trustee. They are going to manage and accept the property and they do. And when you tell them 'I refuse to pay and you can't take my house away,' they're saying, 'why are you arguing about your own trust? You set the thing up. You are a double-minded man; you are unstable in all your ways. You are liable here because you established the law. You wrote the contract that said do this?'

[RJ] Now, I know better so now I want to fix it, so now what do I do?

[Tom] Rescind your signature on the application for credit.

[RJ] Not a problem.

[Tom] Rescind your signature on the mortgage or deed of trust and then make payment again and now you got them all three ways. Now, look, I made payment, again. ...promissory note; are you going to tell me it's about the money because that what they contend. They pretend it's about the money and it's not. There's another step in here and it's called recruitment. Under the UCC and under the federal accounting standards they owe you back the promissory note and the sum of all the payments because they're holding...accounts for you and if you don't ask for it you don't get it.

[RJ] Would you like to see a copy of my rescission that I wrote up?

[Tom] No.

[RJ] Oh, I thought you might like to take a look at it.

[Tom] I steal from anybody; if it looks like good shit I will use it.

[RJ] Well, I'm the same way.

[Tom] Ok, so that's how I do my stuff. I may add some different phrases because it fits my situation but I got Sam Kennedy's affidavit of rescission or wherever the hell I grabbed mine from. I rescind my signature... So now the trust isn't there. So, now, can the state sell something they don't have anymore? No. You see since you're the grantor of the trust the UCC calls you the settler. ...the trust, he doesn't do what you told him to do you can come back in and settle trust yourself—close it up.

[RJ] Let me ask this off the wall question. Somebody's going to sell your house on March 5th, you want to get your act together and you're afraid you're not going to be able to do it by March 5th so one of your options is to go into bankruptcy and get protection but one of the other options is to show up on the 5th with what? Asking for a 1099 so you can pay the bill?

[Tom] No, because it's not about the money. What really happened here is you gifted the property to the State, it's a gift to them...

[RJ] Well, wouldn't it be, not the state, but the bank or the mortgage company?

[Tom] No, it's actually the state that's why it's recorded with the county recorder. Who comes to the bankruptcy sale? Doesn't the bank show up at the bankruptcy sale?

[RJ] Well, it's not a bankruptcy sale, it's a foreclosure.

[Tom] Ok. And what are they trying to do? Close the accounts.

[RJ] Right.

[Tom] They are doing this process for closure. They're trying to close the escrow accounts.

[RJ] Well, that's not a problem; I'm here to help them close it. I'm going to show up at that foreclosure sale and I'm going to ask for a 1099 and I'm...

[Tom] You buy it back with a promissory note.

[RJ] Exactly.

[Tom] Yes, that's how they do it.

[RJ] But see now, they're not going to accept that.

[Tom] Then they're committing sedition against the bankruptcy of the United States and you have to have them arrested.

[RJ] Ok, and so you would go in there prepared to let them know that if they don't accept it they're committing sedition.

[Tom] Yeah. Under 31 USC when I give you a promissory note it's cash. You're the trustee and a fiduciary, what do you have to do with it? You have to forward the funds to the United States Treasury.

[RJ] What about form 56, should I appoint the guy who's the trustee for the foreclosure, should I appoint him as trustee using a form 56?

[Tom] Yeah.

[RJ] And then go ahead and hand them the note and say, 'here's your responsibility under the law or else I'm going to have your ass arrested.'

[Tom] You give them the tax forms that go with it, the 1099; you see, it says I just gave you \$150,000 and guess what? I'm going to report you to the IRS; I'm giving you ten days.

[RJ] So that's a different 1099 though?

[Tom] No, it isn't, it's the same one.

[RJ] Is the 1099OID?

[Tom] Yes.

[RJ] Oh, ok.

[Tom] When wrote a promissory note you just issued credit.

[RJ] Got it.

[Tom] Original Issue Discount. I just wrote you a promissory note for \$150,000. Now here's the 1099 that goes with it. I'm going to give you ten days to make sure that there's no error and you don't have any rebuttal. There's no correction to this, that means name, address, and the recipient's taxpayer identification number which I don't know. So, I'm asking you, give me your taxpayer identification number. Now, what are showing you're going to do, not only am I going to give you funds but I'm going to make you a...and I'm going to have the IRS come and get you and put you away for ten years. You are demonstrating to them that you know how to get your remedy. And now, God help them if they choose to dishonor you because if they do you don't have to get a gun; let the IRS do that for you.

[RJ] There's a little tiny problem with that; I'm familiar with literally dozens, probably hundreds of people who are in the midst of Sam Kennedy's BIC process. A lot of them have done 1099OIDs, reporting these guys and they're waiting and waiting and waiting and waiting and nothing is happening.

[Tom] I told you that the first year I did it, it was ten months.

[RJ] Yeah.

[Tom] Ok. Now look, a reasonable amount of time is three months. After that if CID has not done any movement you go to the Treasury Inspector General and say I have a problem with CID, they're not doing their job. They're committing sedition against the United States because they are not honoring the bankruptcy of the United States. I just gave somebody \$150,000 four months ago and they've not accepted it. They're committing sedition. I reported that crime to CID; CID is not acting on it. What is this, small change, chicken change? ...a bank puts in a suspicious activity report form for over \$3000 and you get a call in five days from Secret Service. Now, what the hell is this? Do we need Secret Service involved? We cannot have this unduly, untimely whatever-the-hell. In the meantime they are injuring me, they take my property, hurt me or injure me in any way, I'm going to suffer injury and if I suffer injury I'm bringing a tort claim against you because you cause the injury by not obeying the law. Now we'll multiply that times five, times seven or times eight hundred...

[RJ] Now, the Inspector General is under what office or who is it?

[Tom] Well, when you go to the IRS and you want to report financial crimes you go to the IRS financial crimes...

[RJ] Oh, it's IRS financial crimes?

[Tom] Yeah, it's Criminal Investigation Division, CID. Now, they're supposed to investigate the crime and go straighten it out. If they don't act timely, you go to their boss. Who's their boss? The Treasury Inspector General.

[RJ] Oh, it's the Treasury Inspector General? Got it.

[Tom] Yeah, well, IRS CID, so you just go in there and say, 'look, CID is not doing their job; I'm giving them four months. They have the 1099 forms, they have the liquidation forms, they have a copy of the promissory note that I issued and is registered in the public. What the hell, we can't have a problem here.

What we have going on here is theft of funds and this is sedition against the United States. So you might as well come in here with a label on you that says that I'm a Pakistani spy. Are you going to let these spies operate in your country or what? Now, if you were calling the FBI and say we got Osama over here with a turban and a bomb, how long do you think it's going to take them to get here? It will not take a year. Better get your ass over here quick. And that's what we're talking about here. What level...do you put on it? People will send some forms out and they think what? It's going to take care of itself—no, sometimes it takes a little pressure on your part because there are people who operate in every system who know how to steal, rob, ignore you to advance themselves—correct?

[RJ] Right.

[Tom] Will they do that—yes. Are there rogue agents out there who will steal the funds because they know how? Yes. Will bankers steal the funds all the time? Yes. And what's their track record? Ninety-nine point six percent of the people don't know what the hell to do about it. They go, 'well, the system screwed me again and I just accept that because I have my fifty year history of getting screwed by the government. What am I going to do? Can't change the government, huh? Can't change the system—yes, you can. You can bring the law into it. In fact, it's your duty. If you know of a crime and you don't report it, how are you not equally guilty? You're a co-conspirator.

[RJ] Right, exactly.

[Tom] Comes under the misprision of felony issues. If you don't report it, you're also guilty. That's what they count on. First of all, you don't know how to report it. Secondly, you're not going to, thirdly, you're a co-conspirator with them. Don't you think they're a little smarter than you; they'll hang it on you, not them.

[RJ] That's right.

[Tom] We didn't know what that son-of-a-bitch did; he...think we didn't know what happened. In the meantime it's in the Caribbean in their trust account and their funding up their retirement, that's how the deal works. But it's a good system; it's based on Biblical truths. We plant, God gives it time, He does the multiplication and we get a harvest. That's what's supposed to happen and that's what they use—see. Now, this is Satan doing a twist on a Godly system. He has to work within God's parameters, also. But if he can delude you into doing it backwards you will and you'll sow forever and never get a harvest and that's what's going on here. Satan has stolen your harvest.

[RJ] How many 1096s do you typically or does one typically fill out during the course of a year? Do you just do one for the whole year or do you do several over the course of the year as you're sending out...

[Tom] When I started I was doing one at year end. And the reason I issued my form 56 is because I don't know who else might have accessed my credit. You see, if you go down to Blockbuster Video and you sign up to rent videos and you fill out their paperwork and you give your social security number and shit what did you just give them access to? Your treasury account and accessing your credit. How much did Blockbuster Video hit it for? They might have hit it for two million dollars so they can build the next Blockbuster Video street.

[RJ] Unbelievable.

[Tom] Now, that's what they did and, see, they owe you that debt but you don't know that. So, if you give an appointment of fiduciary to the Secretary of Treasury you say, 'this is what I know about;

anything other than this has been done without my consent or permission but regardless of that you have the accounting and I'm going to appoint you fiduciary to get the accounting straight. All the credit that's issued in my name has to be refunded to me with interest and that's what they're going to do for you. They're not going to cheat you out of it. They are keeping the books and they'll fix the books. When they find people doing income tax evasion they'll go get them. When they find them violating the bankruptcy of the United States they'll go get them. And that's why—this is how you exercise your sovereignty in the United States. You control them by how much you fund what.

[RJ] Speaking of sovereignty, can an ordinary non-sovereign use this 1099OID process?

[Tom] It has absolutely no impact on sovereignty or not; they know you're a sovereign. If you were not a sovereign you could not issue credit, could you? You are a sovereign and they know it. Now, will they get you to contract into being a legal fiction? Yes, they will. Will you give up your rights as a sovereign and become a legal fiction for us so we can steal, rob and cheat you? Yes, you do. You don't have to, you do that all the time. But they ask you, see how polite they are. When they give you a voucher to pay your electric bill with, they say, 'please, please remit this with your payment.' In other words, pay us once on an open account and give us back this voucher too so we will get paid twice.

[RJ] Now, let me ask you about that. Let's just say I get electric bills. Could I start, right away, just taking their statement and stamping it and doing the 1099OID?

[Tom] No. I told you that, because you contract in with them by sending them funds for them to become tax agents. So now, if you try to change the contract you need their approval to do it. And if you don't get their approval first they're going to cut off your electric.

[RJ] Oh, good, so how do I get their approval?

[Tom] Well, first of all, what you do is tell them you want a 1099 form; how much of my credit have you used? Write that to the Chief Financial Officer because he knows what he's doing. Why do you think a CFO gets twenty million dollars a year and a CPA gets \$40,000? Because they know the secret; that's why they're getting 20 million to shut the hell up. You don't want to tell anybody what you're doing—they're the CFO, they know how to do this. Now, a CPA knows just about everything else but he doesn't know that trick. He doesn't know how to go access somebody else's credit but the CFO does. If you read about Enron—you see what Enron was doing? Enron was doing exactly what the United States government did. Who told them to do that? The United States government so they did it just like when big brother did—they got pissed and said, 'you can't do that,' they're taking our thunder away from us. You're doing just what we do. You're not old enough to do that, yet. Now, we get to do the same thing. If we don't fund the courts will they exist? They'll cease to exist. If nobody paid a traffic ticket and everybody accepted it for value and got a tax refund from the IRS for it, how long would they be in business. No time at all. If we would not fund it, it would not exist. We would not give them blessings to build another B-1 bomber because they didn't steal our credit. They're going to have to pay us back for a seven billion dollar plane.

[RJ] Let me ask a different question. What's the difference between the 1099OID which is the original issue discount and say, for example, a 1099C which is cancellation of debt? Give me an idea of using one versus the other.

[Tom] A 1099A is abandoned property. In a foreclosure that's when a bank is going to put out the IRS and they're going to say, 'Joe just let us close on his account and he had \$365,000 in his account but he didn't ask for it back. So, can we keep it because it's abandoned? And the IRS will say, 'sure.' This happens in every foreclosure; that's a guaranteed proof of what I'm telling you about foreclosures. The

funds to pay the bill are already in the bank. But you didn't ask for them so you don't get them. But it's abandoned property.

1099B is a barter transaction, equal, equal, there's no gain.

1099C is cancel the debt. In other words, I sent you \$10,000 and you owe me back \$10,000 but you don't pay me so what do I do? I cancel the debt on you, what does that do? That makes you in receipt of \$10,000 of income because you didn't work for it. Essentially, you stole it from me. Now, if you don't report that \$10,000 as income you're guilty of income tax evasion. You're going to go to jail and who's going to put you there—me. That's what happens when you steal from me. I just canceled the debt but I also reported that you stole it from me; you used my credit. So now you see, I've just reported you as a thief to the IRS and they're going to put you in jail. All is right with the world.

Now, there's a 1099LTC which is long-term care. You go to jail and the government is feeding you...and putting you in housing, is that long-term care? You bet it is. So is a nursing home. The government pays \$4,800 a month for everybody in long-term care. So you see we're prison and it's a bill to the United States government, \$4,800 a month to keep you there. Or if you go into a nursing home they're billing the United States Treasury \$4,800 and the United States Treasury is paying them \$4,800 every month to take care of you. The United States government is not your problem. Your problem is you don't know how to recover or recoup or get paid back for the credit that they've issued for you. So they're screwing you. Now, people who go in the nursing homes who's been paying \$4,000 a month on top of \$4,800 a month that the government's paying. They're paying \$9,000 a month to live in a shit hole, a death factory. ...live in such a shit hole but it's very profitable for nursing homes, isn't it.

[RJ] Yeah, it sure is.

[Tom] So, are they going to reveal to you the secret they may know? No. It's a corporate secret, right?

[RJ] Yep.

[Jim] Could I ask a question?

[all] Go ahead, yeah.

[Jim] Well, let's take a very, very simple case. Let's say I go down and for the year I just want to do one thing, I want to buy a \$1000 widget. I can go in there and pay cash for it. We'll just use that as example number one. If I get a receipt for that cash, can I put that down on a 1099OID?

[Tom] Yes, because you have to get refunded.

[Jim] What do I do to prove that I spent that \$1000?

[Tom] Well, you got a receipt.

[Jim] Yes, but do I do with the receipt, send that in?

[Tom] No. IRS does not ask for proof. Your name on those forms is all the proof they require.

[Jim] Ok, very good. Then I can pay for it anyway I want and along as I got a receipt or it's on a credit card or I got a bill for it...

[Tom] Bank statements...

[Jim] But I probably should keep it around the house in case there's ever a question, is that right?

[Tom] No, not necessary. IRS has access into everybody's bookkeeping, everybody's.

[Jim] Ok.

[Tom] There's 200,000,000 Americans and 300,000,000 corporations, guess who IRS has access into? 600,000,000 different accounts.

[Jim] Ok.

[Tom] And they can straighten up any one at any time. That's why when the IRS does a seizure on your bank account, what did they just do? They just went right into your bank and took your damned funds.

[Jim] That's right.

[Tom] They didn't ask you to pay; they just seized them.

[Jim] Exactly.

[Tom] That's what they'll do to a corporation too. They don't need any...

[Jim] Right. Also I have another question on the discourse that you sent out, the 18-pager. You said sometimes they will roll right over you and send you out another presentment and in that case you put in...

[Tom] They didn't roll over; this is where people get misunderstood. Stop thinking like a sinner and stop thinking like a taxpayer and stop thinking like a...person. Here's what really happened. IRS sends you a bill for \$10,000; you send them back a voucher for \$10,000 and the next bill they send you is for \$10,400; that's deceptive. But what they're trying to do is give you another refund for \$10,400, you know why? You are helping them balance the books. They'll send it to you twice. They might send it to you five times. You are helping them balance the books. Keep doing the same thing. What they've given you is a new contract offer every time.

[Jim] You just handle it like it's brand new; you put it down on a 1099OID again, is that correct?

[Tom] Every one of them is absolutely a new presentment. As a matter of fact even the envelope is a presentment worth \$300. That's what it says on it.

[Jim] Oh, ok, so you can put that down on a 1099OID and make \$300.

[Tom] Good for \$300. Ok?

[Jim] Ok, now it's going into place.

[Tom] They're going to give you a refund. Now look, the IRS is not trying to cheat you. When they talk about the public debt, what are they saying? The United States Corporation owes the citizens of America \$9,000,000,000,000, that's \$300,000 per person, every man woman and child. They're tracking it; would you please put in your claim forms so we can pay you back? Because if you don't do that you're

becoming the enemy of the United States. You are violating the bankruptcy of the United States and you screwing our whole economy. You are screwing yourself. You are poisoning your own food. You are killing your own system. So, now you are treated as an enemy of the United States. And they put you on a computer database called a CIC, Criminal Information System. And that's what every cop that goes back to his car looks to see if your name is on that database. Yes, it is. You're an enemy of the United States because you're violating bankruptcy, because you're not straightening out your accounts and you're dealing with foreign corporations, get credits from them instead of your own bank, the United States Treasury. Why should you deal with Wells Fargo as it's owned by foreigners? ...the United States Treasury is your own bank. Does that make sense?

[RJ] Yep.

[Tom] Your own bank does not charge you usury. Now, usury is against the law. If you go to Wells Fargo, it's owned by a foreign corporation, the Bilderburgers, ...the Rothschild's or whatever. Are they all foreigners to the United States?

[RJ] Yep.

[Tom] So why are you doing business with them, then?

[RJ] Good question.

[Tom] That's why you're listed as an enemy of the United States.

[RJ] Tom, when we do a 1040 should we be doing 1040NRs?

[Tom] Well, that's something I do and it's not necessary. I do it because I spent years documenting the fact that I am a non-resident to the United States. My political status is...; I am not a US citizen. I am an American National Sovereign. And we'll make no confusion about that. Now, 1040NRs used to all be processed in Philadelphia. If you are a non-resident alien and you sent your stuff to Philadelphia, I don't care where you live in the country and if you get a 1040NR you'll see that the first 147,000 income you're exempt from. In spite of the credit I issue if I did have corporate income up to 147,000 I would still be exempt because I'm exempt by **treaty**. We don't have any tax obligations to the United States unless I do business with that corporation and I receive funds from them but I would still be exempt for \$147,000. But my non-resident status is primarily because of political statements. It makes no difference whether you do a 1040, a 1041 or a 1040NR; it makes no difference which one you use, they're all claim checks, you say give me back my car, give me back my money. Now, I use the 1040NR because it's a political thing with me and because I get into a lot of court cases and a lot of jurisdictional issues and I make damned sure they know that you don't have any jurisdiction over me. How do I do that? I'm not a US citizen. I'm a foreign alien to you; I'm a foreign official. If you screw with me... Go to 28 USC and see what happens when you jerking off a foreign official. I have diplomatic immunity; I have immunity to all those statutes, rules and codes. Why would I change that? You see, it's a little thing and it's not. I mean I get into a lot of issues with the government. My status will always be non-resident alien. I don't care if it takes four months longer to get my income tax refund. It doesn't matter to me. That's who I am. I'm German and I'm stubborn. I spent a long time making sure they know who I am and it's not one of theirs.

[RJ] How would you fill out a 1040V, voucher, on a particular transaction? Would you fill in the actual amounts?

[Tom] Yeah, when you know it.

[RJ] And when you don't know it you leave it blank?

[Tom] Yes.

[RJ] Ok.

[Tom] Now, a voucher is generally a form that the bank needs. You don't need a voucher when you send it back to the IRS, they already know what this is. A voucher is something you use for the bank. A bank is an instrumentality of the United States Government. When you give them a 1040 voucher for \$10,100 they are taking that piece of paper, they're going to their special computer that's TT&L, Treasury, Tax and Liens, and they're going right to the Treasury and making the deposit of \$10,100 into your account. That's what the 1040 voucher tells them to do. Make the payment to the Treasury and that's what they're doing. You can deal with the **Treasury or the IRS directly you don't use 1040 Voucher**, but you do if you're dealing with car vendor, any...America, the banks, you're saying process these things through the United States Treasury; this voucher tells you, you have authority based on me to go to their Treasury and make this deposit or make a withdrawal otherwise you're dealing with their foreign corporate bank. When I give them a 1040 voucher I'm dealing with my United States Treasury.

[RJ] Got it. One last question because we've been on the phone for almost an hour and a half, off and on. We're talking about filing taxes for the last three years. What about any other setup such as, do I have to do the equivalent of a BC bond, the birth certificate, indemnity bond with Treasury and...

[Tom] It has nothing to do with 1099s or the tax returns—no. But this thing is if you're familiar with Sam's process...

[RJ] Yeah, I am.

[Tom] Enforcement of Sam's process comes down to Treasury liquidation.

[RJ] Right.

[Tom] The only thing I informed Sam of—I mean, Sam's BIC process is Sam's BIC process. What I told Sam is, 'you want to liquidate faster, use the government forms, 1099OID.' That's it, it liquidates faster, much faster, usually in four months, sometimes as little as two weeks. I got some people out of jail in two weeks so it's 1099s.

[RJ] I got a guy, a friend of mine who is in jail. He screwed up despite coaching and what have you. Any recommendations? Should he be asking for a 1099 from them? What do you...?

[Tom] Sure, but they're never going to give it to them; see, they don't admit that this exists.

[RJ] Well, of course not.

[Tom] You have to know that and you have to pay the bill and then you have to go to Treasury to get recoupment for this. They're going to go get you a refund and then they're going to go to the court, find out what it is, and zero out the account and find out who's trying to steal the money.

[RJ] And the best way to do that is just do a Sam bonded promissory note?

[Tom] Yeah. Do you see why Sam creates these instruments?

[RJ] Yeah.

[Tom] Because they do not give you a bill or an instrument.

[RJ] Right. Alright, I'll get started on that.

[Tom] A bill or an instrument, that's what you should use.

[RJ] I'll have to get started on that for him, then.

[Tom] So, all we did when Sam talked about the...that got created in October, November that's what we talked about. You want to do Treasury liquidation faster, use their forms, use their process. That's how you liquidate. I have been giving them \$12,000,000 promissory notes; they have the funds. They have the funds. Now, if they don't return it to me we're going to have a big problem. And if they didn't send it out to Treasury, guess what? 31 USC, they have stolen the public funds because we're the ones who issue credit; they do not. They drag us into court to get our credit. That's what they're dragging us in there for and if we refuse to give it to them we're violating...of the United States because the whole concept of public policy is there will be no shortage of funds to do commerce. You can do anything because there's never going to be a shortage, it's like... We got all the damned...you want; we got all the paper we want, got all the numbers we want, we can go on indefinitely; we'll never have a problem here as long as we will go on and on forever, just doing the labor and being creative and we're getting it done. Now, when we try to restrict that, that is done by hoarding greedy people and those are the people we should be stopping, the Bilderbergers and the Rothschild's and the Kennedy's and the Scafes and the rest of the clowns who are so damned greedy they want it all and they need a pool boy, they need a cabana boy, they need somebody who'll wash the car for \$25 because they're too damned lazy to do it themselves. Now look, if you want to have a Rolls Royce, good for you. But then pay the damned bills yourself and wash the car yourself. If you want to have a pool good for you too, but clean the pool yourself. Don't think that you're going to get a slave to do it for you. Now, if people had to do what they had to do to maintain half the shit that they have, themselves, they wouldn't have half the shit because they found out they've got a world of work in front of them all day long. Who would have seventeen cars if they had to clean and maintain them all? See, so why would the hell would you be collecting the forty cars? It's like god damned greedy that you don't need and in the meantime you watch your brother suffering over here, getting thrown out of that rat infested shit hole he lives in anyway? You see, that's greed and that's not Biblical. It's not proper. You're your brother's keeper; you have an obligation to help your brother.

[RJ] Absolutely.

[Tom] The greediest thing they do when they manipulate the system is done by well-informed people who know how. We ignorant fools never thought that we could go in and manipulate the system to steal from them.

[RJ] One last question, Tom, and we're going to thank you for all of your time and for a terrific insight and all of this.

[Jim] I have one last question, too, by the way.

[RJ] Why don't you go ahead then, Jim?

[Jim] Ok, I going to run what I did in the past, past you and see where I went wrong. I got a presentment from the IRS for 2004 so I put in a form 56, I put in a 1040NR, made the Secretary of the Treasury the fiduciary, put in a 1040V, and I did do all that stuff and sent it off and I haven't heard anything back, since, and it's been a few months but then Virginia came on to me and they presented me a small bill, nothing big, and so I sent in everything I had done, copies of the 1040V, copies of the 1040NR and copies of the bonds that I put in and all that stuff and, of course, they just rolled right over the top of that, just saying I was a tax protester...

[RJ] Jim, hang on. Go ahead, Tom.

[Tom] You just told everybody what you did wrong. You mentality is to argue. Don't argue with your adversaries. Agree with them quickly. What they did is send you a second offer, they already honored the first. They want to see if you're going to do the same thing over and over and over again. You see, if you want to tell if you have a honest person working for you, give them money every day because he may not rob you for the first forty days. He may rob you on the 41st day—right? That proves that he is a double-minded man; he's honest one day and he's a thief the next. What they're trying to prove to you is, are you going to do the same thing every day? If you don't do the same thing every day what have they proven? You don't know what the hell you're doing. You're grasping at straws. You're like a weed in the wind. You're going to go with any God damned rumor that flies across the internet next week and that's not acceptable and arguing with them is not acceptable. Argument in the courtroom will give them jurisdiction. Argument of any kind gets them into controversy into controversy and creates hell for you. Look what the Lord said, 'agree with your adversary quickly, if he wants your shirt, give him your shirt and

pants, too; if not, you will go to jail until you pay every penny.’ See what Sam does with his process; you’re bringing me into court and you won’t tell me if it’s a \$10,000 bill or \$4,000,000 I’ll give you \$150,000,000; are we good to go now? Collect from the IRS. If they sent me five bills for \$150,000,000 I’m going to accept and give them the same treatment every time and that proves to them that you are rowing your boat in one direction and you are not going to change course.

[Jim] What should I have done when that presentment came in, what would have been my course of action when I first saw that?

[Tom] Do exactly what you did the first time, accept it for value, give them the voucher, do the 1099, get another refund. That’s all they’re doing is giving you another refund. ...fifty times in a row.

[Jim] One mistake is i had I done it with the feds but I should have...done it with the state. ????

[RJ] You don’t need to justify yourself there.

[Tom] I’m just saying, all you need to do is stay on the same course all the time; this is where people go wrong most of the time. They will send in the bill; they’ll send in the payment to the IRS. Two and a half months, three months later they get another bill that looks very similar. The amount is slightly different; they think it’s additional interest or penalties, in reality it’s what? It’s a new counteroffer—you understand? They going to bring you back another offer, it looks like it’s the old one, and they’re going to see if you’re going to do the same thing or not. You’re supposed to know it’s a brand new offer; treat it exactly the same way. You are helping them balance the books. The IRS is paying me two and three times, sometimes what I deserve because I’m helping them to balance the books. If I’ll take money they’re helping to balance the books. I wrote them a letter and said, ‘if you want me to take the whole nine trillion send me the bill for it.

[Jim] When the state came in since I had not filed a return with the state, should I have at that point gotten a hold of a state form and filed, made somebody a fiduciary and then filed that?

[Tom] No. These are all little children to the big brother. Mom and pop, Uncle Sam is your great uncle. Everything underneath him, these are cousins, they all answer to Uncle Sam, the state authorities, everybody, is just a division of the United States Corporation. There is no exceptions, unless you’re dealing with foreign corporations. Arizona is a corporation of the United States.

[RJ] Yep. Tom, my last question was you mentioned the CFO’s who get paid 20 million dollars because of what they know, the secret that they know. Do you have any resources or information or research that you’ve done that you could give me access to that would get me a better understanding of what these CFO’s know.

[Tom] Pretty much....how to issue credit.

[RJ] 1099 forms.

[Tom] That’s right. That’s how they issue credit without your knowledge. When you sign a credit application and go to Blockbuster Video to rent movies for \$2.99 a piece that credit application was a request to go into Treasury and access your treasury account. Now, the CFO puts in a 1099 for 2 million dollars, Treasury sends him two million dollars, can he go build more stores? Yeah and they can pay themselves big salaries and then this money should be returned to the Treasury but for all the people who don’t put in a claim form for a refund what does the corporation do at the end of three years? They put in a 1099A, ‘Mr. IRS, Joe and JR and RJ have not filed their claim forms and we’re owing them back \$20,000 a piece but they haven’t filed the claim forms so it’s abandoned property, can we keep it?’ The IRS says, ‘yes,’

[RJ] Unbelievable—good heavens. Now you know why corporate profits exist. It does not exist from their operations; they’re always in bankruptcy. They exist because you abandon the money; you’ve given to them by

default. It does not come back to lost and found to get our coat back. We left it there and they said, 'look, it's been three years, can we keep it?' And the IRS says, 'yes.' That's why after three years you cannot go back and fix that.

[RJ] Got it.

[Tom] Yeah, they held it in trust for you for three years and at the end of three years they said, 'we can't keep it here any more because we can't keep up with all the damned accounting,' well, it has to end. So, now, it's abandoned. Wells Fargo gets to keep it; GMAC gets to keep it, Blockbuster Video gets to keep it.

[RJ] Well, listen, Tom, I really appreciate your time; this has been phenomenal, it's been an enormous insight and very helpful for me. Let me get a chance to digest this a little bit and if you don't mind I might have some follow-up questions down the road a bit.

[Tom] Well, a lot of times it's easier with e-mail because a lot of times I can send you...

[RJ] You got it.

[Tom] ...a request is a little more documented. ...documentation. Most of these things are either in IRS tax forms or if you can go to the Treasury manuals there are more forms and if you look at the federal accounting standards, especially 133 and 140, you'll see that the Federal Reserve Banks are required to do setoff for you but no one else is. Only the Federal Reserve banks do setoff and recoupment. In other words, when you give them a promissory note who has to give you the funds, just the Federal Reserve banks, but not your local branch. Does that make sense?

[RJ] Yep.

[Tom] So you have to make a claim on those Federal Reserve banks in your area, Denver, Chicago, Philadelphia, whatever and that's how you get your mortgage taken care of, that's how you get your car taken care of, that's how you get your bills taken care of, they access your credit and zero the account. But unless you know those accounting standards which are automated which are built into the program for the IRS computers, how would you know to tell them to do this without doing the forms? You can't and you can't demonstrate that you have any knowledge of it because it sounds like... The average CPA doesn't know what you're talking about but people at the Federal Reserve banks do and the people who designed the program for the IRS computer system know. So, if you'll demonstrate to them what authority they use or what code and what system they use and what accounting standards they use you just revealed to them that you know.... Don't try to lie to me. Isn't that the best way to end an argument?

[RJ] Yeah, absolutely.

[Tom] '...argument...because I have the evidence here and it's in your book. Are you going to deny that?' Kind of tough. Like Sam says with the banks of the United States, 'how are you going to prove...?' Hell, the admit it; they write it in their own books. The bankruptcy of the United States is administered by the Department of Justice. You get the Department of Justice handbooks and they'll how the administration of the Bankruptcy of the United States... I mean, is anybody going to deny we're bankrupt? No, can't do that. Can't argue about it, either. Kind of foolish.

[RJ] Phenomenal. Well, listen, you have a good rest of the Sunday afternoon and Jack and Jim and I thank you very much and I'll do some follow-up stuff by e-mail.

[Tom] And the rest of this is kind like creative. If you want to take care of credit cards, you do. Want to take care of..., you do. The remedy for everything is the same—court fees, foreclosure, credit card debt, period, it's it.

[Jim] Thanks, appreciate it.

[RJ] Yep. I like it. Bye