

THIS CASE IS A CASE OF FIRST IMPRESSION. Therefore, there is no application of the Doctrine of Stare Decisis, and no application in any case, singular or otherwise, of res judicata. Below there are 84 Counts of Fraud and 2 Counts of Treason that exist and were committed by the defendant IRS federal agency within the years of 1953 through the years of 1961, and beyond, committed for the purpose of imposing upon the government of the United States, and upon the governments of the Several States thereof, and upon the People of the United States, upon all races, creeds and nationalities thereof, an unlawful, and therefore illegal tax on such People, being therefore a Theft By Deception, in violation of both Public and Constitutional Law.

CHARGES AND FACT:

1. **Count 1 - Fraud** – As a matter of fact, the IRS federal agency is hereby charged with the fraudulent violation and offense in its Creation of Section 39 – September 26, 1953, “from scratch,” knowing that there was no lawful or legitimate need for such Section, but creating the same for the purpose of converting, transferring there into, without notice, or hiding, a certain part of Section 29 which would have prevented Theft By Deception to take place on a random scale or basis, knowing full well that there was no actual need or legal requirement for the creation of any such Section 39 as evidenced by the fact that Section 29 was already in use with full and complete ability as an operating section of the Title 26 CFRs of 1949 through 1952, as evidenced by the

Federal Register of 1953, for all months except for the month of March, 1953, showing common or routine amendments made of a from time to time basis, knowing that the true purpose for the creation of Section 39 was for the transfer from said Section 29, Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) into such Section 39 as Section 39.22 (b) –1 (a), with the further intent and purpose of hiding or concealing Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) from sight, from the sight of the People, or public at large, and from the government of the United States and from the governments of the Several States, knowing further full well that Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) referred to a MANDATORY EXEMPTION and a MANDATORY DEDUCTION contained in the Constitution of the United States at Article I, Section 9, Clause 5, and that the existence of such a MANDATORY EXEMPTION and MANDATORY DEDUCTION, once discovered, even if applicable only *slightly* by definition of the words “exported” and “export,” or else determined as a matter of fact, being from an accounting standpoint to be “income,” could render therefore and therefore would establish irrevocably that – by direct and unamended contradictions or legal conflicts between two parts of the Constitution, with Article I, Section 9, Clause 5, one part, having the inherent right to prevail over the 16th Amendment, one part, by virtue of said Clause 5’s prior establishment – the said 16th Amendment to be Defective On Its Face, establishing that the said 16th Amendment IS, as a matter of law, not politics, Defective On Its Face, rendering the said 16th Amendment unenforceable as a matter of law, not of politics, thereby depriving, if

known or found out about or realized, the IRS federal agency, its principal operators, and other benefactors, of the money and other property sought thereby as a matter of Fraud and continued Fraud, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

2. **Count 2 - Fraud** – As a matter of fact by act, the IRS federal agency is hereby charged with the fraudulent violation and offense in that it Provided on December 5, 1953, an appearance that Section 29 was to be continued when it was known by the IRS federal agency, by and through its principal operators being already engaged in a conspiracy to commit Major Fraud against the People of the United States, and against the government of the United States and the governments of the Several States thereof, in violation of both the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of the Several States, that such would not be the case – the Creation of Section 39 on September 26, 1953 having already occurred, being created for the primary purpose of transferring key items originally contained in Section 29 as Prima Facie to this fact, and in particular as a matter of fact, the transferring of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) as Section 39.22 (b) –1 (a), knowing full well that by such appearance of continuance, if engaged and combined with other similar acts of appearance, that the IRS federal agency, through and under the auspices and aegis of its principal operators, could and

would be able to commit acts of Theft By Deception, all done to provide the IRS federal agency the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes to be taken from the People and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

3. **Count 3 - Fraud** – As a matter of fact by act, the IRS federal agency is hereby charged with the fraudulent violation and offense that it Provided on December 10th, 1953 an Appearance of references to both Section 29 and Section 39 together, showing that there was an appearance that Section 29 is/was to be continued with the clear knowledge that it is/was not to be so continued, with the intent that such appearance be relied upon by the People and the governments of the United States, or either of them, for the harm, damage or detriment thereto, an act of fraud and conspiracy to commit fraud being committed by and under the auspices and aegis of the principal operators of the said IRS federal agency for the purpose of bringing forth acts of Theft By Deception, and; (continued in # 4 below)

4. **Count 4 - Fraud** – continued from # 3 above, that the IRS federal agency did, with malice of forethought and as a matter of fact, give a fraudulent notice as though such simultaneous appearances together constituted a legal notice that Section 29 was to be deleted and that Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) was to be transferred or renumbered into

newly created Section 39 as Section 39.22 (b) – 1 (a), knowing that by such appearance it would be mis-believed that a public notice had been given that Section 29 was to be replaced by Section 39; that by the appearance that Section 39 was the lawful, or by alleged due process, new existence of a Section in the Title 26 1953 CFR, upon the subsequent Section 29 that the Constitutional Mandate Exposing Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) would be hidden from the sight of the People, and from all governmental investigators, State and Federal, thereby affording the defendant IRS federal agency, through and under the auspices and aegis of its principal operators, to engage in total acts of Theft By Deception, in violation of both the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of the Several States, thus providing the IRS federal agency the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the People and from the governments of the United States.

These Charges of Count 3 and Count 4 are Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by Law, by Impartial Jury alone.

5. **Count 5 - Fraud** – As a matter of fact by act, the IRS federal agency is hereby charged with the fraudulent violation and offense that it Provided on December 19th, 1953 an Appearance of references to both Section 29 and Section 39 together, showing that there was an appearance that Section 29 is/was to be continued with the clear knowledge that it is/was not to be so continued, with the intent that such appearance be

relied upon by the People and the governments of the United States, or either of them, for the harm, damage or detriment thereto, an act of fraud and conspiracy to commit fraud being committed by and under the auspices and aegis of the principal operators of the said IRS federal agency for the purpose of bringing forth acts of Theft By Deception, and; (continued in # 5 below)

6. **Count 6 - Fraud** – in continuation of # 5 above, that the IRS federal agency did, with malice of forethought and as a matter of fact, give a fraudulent notice as though such simultaneous appearances together constituted a legal notice that Section 29 was to be deleted and that Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) was to be transferred or renumbered into newly created Section 39 as Section 39.22 (b) – 1 (a), knowing that by such appearance it would be mis-believed that a public notice had been given that Section 29 was to be replaced by Section 39; that by the appearance that Section 39 was the lawful, or by alleged due process, new existence of a Section in the Title 26 1953 CFR, upon the subsequent Section 29 that the Constitutional Mandate Exposing Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) would be hidden from the sight of the People, and from all governmental investigators, State and Federal, thereby affording the defendant IRS federal agency, through and under the auspices and aegis of its principal operators, to engage in total acts of Theft By Deception, in violation of both the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of the Several States, thus providing the IRS federal agency the

ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the People and from the governments of the United States.

These Charges of Count 5 and Count 6 are Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by Law, by Impartial Jury alone.

7. **Count 7 - Fraud** – On December 31, 1953, being the last day of the year of 1953, being the last official date for which the final revision and such amendments as should be entered would be required, but there being none, this date by its official tacit confirmation became a declaration in fact, committed by the IRS federal agency through its principal operators, that, by such appearance or willful failure to appear, Section 29 was to be continued accordingly; that the sudden creation of Section 39 without notice was being done as a legitimate act; claiming therefore by such fraudulent omission of statement that such creation of Section 39 at all was for a legitimate purpose, knowing that it was not created for a legitimate, lawful or otherwise legal purpose but for the purpose of aiding in a conspiracy to commit Theft By Deception by Fraud; that the transfer of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) as Section 39.22 (b) –1 (a) was not done to remove such information from the public's ability to notice and to determine a tax liability based upon such information contained therein; the two (2) simultaneous postings of Section 29 and Section 39 together as though giving notice while knowing that such postings were fraudulent acts going to the purpose of

the overall Major Fraud being committed or to be yet committed; all of the foregoing to be proclaimed by such tacit confirmation was known that these were acts, each of themselves, of Fraud, contained and committed in a Conspiracy to Commit Fraud, thus constituted an act of itself of Major Fraud against the United States, the several States, and of the citizens or People thereof, being therefore the final act of Fraud committed by the IRS federal agency, by and through its principal operators thereof, in the year of 1953.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

8. **Count 8 - Fraud** – The defendant IRS federal agency is hereby charged in that it unlawfully and illegally deleted, in the Title 26 CFR 1953 edition, Section 29 which contained 29.22 (b) –1 (a), the official and public statement of the known legal existence of a MANDATORY EXEMPTION and a MANDATORY DEDUCTION, such illegal act of deletion occurring after the date of the said 1953 CFR edition Preface publication of February 16, 1954, knowing that such deletion was or would be the equivalent of hiding from sight the aforementioned clause contained therein, thereby removing from the rightful knowledge of the people of the United States the ability to determine what amount of lawful taxation they might or might not owe, if any, for the purpose of committing Theft By Deception through its principal operators,

to steal monies in violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 5 as referenced by Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) in the Title 26 CFR, 1949 – 1952, under the guise of “lawful and legal” taxes from, the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

9. **Count 9 - Fraud** – The unlawful and illegal transfer or renumbering of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) into newly created Section 39, having been newly created mainly for that purpose, knowing that by such transfer or renumbering that the same would give the public or any investigator not specifically trained in the skill of conversion cover up methods of white collar crimes the inability to realize the illegality of the Section 29 deletion, and to thereby attempt to perfect the crime of fraud by concealment, the motive for such fraudulent transfer and cover up being Theft By Deception, knowing that such Theft By Deception was to be applied to an appearance of a tax as though both lawful and legal, being done under the authority, auspices and aegis of the principal operators of the Internal Revenue Service federal agency, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States, for parties to benefit thereby, whether known or unknown, done with malicious intent to commit grand larceny on a scale arising to major fraud in violation

of the laws of the United States, and of the several States as it applies in gross violation of the rights of their own citizens thereof.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

10. **Count 10 – Conspiracy To Commit Fraud** – 1953/55 – whereupon it is hereby charged, being reasonably believed, that two or more individuals, such individuals being minimally IRS Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews, B.R. Kennedy and D.C. Eberhart, acting in concert as public servants for the IRS federal agency (noting that the Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue was created by Act of Congress, July 1, 1862), whether or not such said agency, shall be considered, by any acclaimed authoritative party to be an agency de jure by the contract rule of established practice and performance or whether such agency shall be, or shall be construed or contruable to be an agency de facto for the United States, did enter into, with malice of forethought and with larcenous design and intent, a conspiracy with one another to commit the fraudulent acts of the deletion of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), without notice, from the Title 26 CFR of 1953 by the deletion of Section 29 therein itself, also without notice though with apparent deception that Section 29 was in fact to be continued, and to create, again without notice, Section 39 within the Federal Register of 1953, said Section 39 not having before that time existed whatsoever, and to publish Section 39

into the Title 26 CFR of 1953 for the purpose of effectuating the unlawful and deceptive transfer and concealment of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) into the said 1953 Title 26 CFR as Section 39.22 (b) –1 (a), conspiring thereby to unlawfully and illegally remove, or hide, from public and governmental sight, opportunity, and right of review, the existence of a Mandatory Exemption and Mandatory Deduction, with the intent that the people of the United States and the governments which represent them be harmed thereby, knowing and believing that the aforesaid acts of fraud, and frauds, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to not look to (within the Constitution of the United States) the discovery of the purposes and intents of the publication of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thus perfecting the act of concealment or hiding of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

11. **Count 11 - Fraud** – The Creation of the Title 26 - 1954 Title itself overall, in order to give the appearance of power and applicability for the year of 1954 itself, when the 1953 Edition was declared to have power as of January 1st, 1954, knowing that the 1953 Edition was for use in 1954, just as the 1952 Pocket Supplement

contained in the back of the 1949 CFR and containing Section 29 was likewise stated therein that IT was for use or to be in power in 1953, knowing by the creation of such Title 1954 that it, along with the other devices of cover up contained in the Scheme, would in fact misdirect the people, inclusive of those investigators who might ordinarily discover the deceptions contained in the 1953 Edition of the CFR and the Federal Register, away from that very 1953 Edition era, and to give greater focus on the 1954 Edition of the CFR itself, in all of its subsequent years. This act was initiated as a beginning act in the acts of cover up, realizing that there was no requirement of any kind that there be specifically a 1954 Title, but doing so in order to aid and to increase the ability of the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, to steal monies in violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 5 as referenced by Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) in the Title 26 CFR, 1949 – 1952, under the guise of “lawful and legal” taxes from, the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

12. **Count 12 - Fraud** – The Publishing of the Title “1954” Edition of the Title 26 CFR in the color of a light blue, in a paper back form, knowing that there was no technological reason for doing so (it was not an impossibility for the U.S. bindery to still provide the darker hard cover edition, having more than ample time for doing so),

knowing also that such a contrast in color, like a magician's trick of illusion, was bound to draw attention away from the 1953 Edition of the CFR and cause the people and all reasonable investigators of government doings to regard the "1954" Edition – showing as its "revision" date the year of **1955** – by their attention and to not give regard or attention to the 1953 Edition, or in other words, cover up the frauds contained in and committed in the 1953 Editions of the CFR and the Federal Register, in order to give the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies in violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 5 as referenced by Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) in the Title 26 CFR, 1949 – 1952, under the guise of "lawful and legal" taxes from, the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

13. **Count 13 - Fraud** – The Publishing of the Title "1954" Edition of the Title 26 CFR in the color of a light blue, in a paper back form, knowing that there was no technological reason for doing so (it was not an impossibility for the U.S. bindery to still provide the darker hard cover edition, having more than ample time for doing so), knowing also that such a contrast in color, like a magician's trick of illusion, was bound to draw attention away from the 1953 Edition of the CFR and cause the people and all reasonable investigators of government doings to regard the "1954" Edition –

showing as its “revision” date the year of **1956** – by their attention and to not give regard or attention to the 1953 Edition, or in other words, cover up the frauds contained in and committed in the 1953 Editions of the CFR and the Federal Register, in order to give the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies in violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 5 as referenced by Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) in the Title 26 CFR, 1949 – 1952, under the guise of “lawful and legal” taxes from, the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

14. **Count 14 - Fraud** – The failure to publish generally, or else to not publish, if produced and published at all, the **1957** Edition of the Title 26 CFR, knowing that by its compressed dates of production and publication that it would provide the public a clue that something was wrong with the Title “1954” CFRs Blue Backed Editions that would cause there to be Two (2) CFRS produced and published for the same year, either of 1957 or 1958. In the highly unlikely event that the **1957** Edition was actually produced generally to the various law libraries and other government libraries, then the same frauds contained in the other CFR Editions apply in supplementation to this fraud so charged here. This act or else acts was done with the knowledge and intent that by such COVER UP as carefully and subtly orchestrated thereby, that no close attention

would be thus paid to the activities going on within the Title 26 CFRs, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies in violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 5 as referenced by Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) in the Title 26 CFR, 1949 – 1952, under the guise of “lawful and legal” taxes from, the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

15. **Count 15 - Fraud** – The Publishing of the Title “1954” Edition of the Title 26 CFR in the color of a light blue, in a paper back form, knowing that there was no technological reason for doing so (it was not an impossibility for the U.S. bindery to still provide the darker hard cover edition, having more than ample time for doing so), knowing also that such a contrast in color, like a magician’s trick of illusion, was bound to draw attention away from the 1953 Edition of the CFR and cause the people and all reasonable investigators of government doings to regard the “1954” Edition – showing as its “revision” date the year of **1958** – by their attention and to not give regard or attention to the 1953 Edition, or in other words, cover up the frauds contained in and committed in the 1953 Editions of the CFR and the Federal Register, in order to give the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies in violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 5 as referenced by Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a)

in the Title 26 CFR, 1949 – 1952, under the guise of “lawful and legal” taxes from, the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

16. **Count 16 - Fraud** – The Publishing of the Title “1954” Edition of the Title 26 CFR in the color of a light blue, in a paper back form, knowing that there was no technological reason for doing so (it was not an impossibility for the U.S. bindery to still provide the darker hard cover edition, having more than ample time for doing so), knowing also that such a contrast in color, like a magician’s trick of illusion, was bound to draw attention away from the 1953 Edition of the CFR and cause the people and all reasonable investigators of government doings to regard the “1954” Edition – showing as its “revision” date the year of **1959** – by their attention and to not give regard or attention to the 1953 Edition, or in other words, cover up the frauds contained in and committed in the 1953 Editions of the CFR and the Federal Register, in order to give the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies in violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 5 as referenced by Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) in the Title 26 CFR, 1949 – 1952, under the guise of “lawful and legal” taxes from, the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

17. **Count 17 - Fraud** – The Publishing of the Title “1954” Edition of the Title 26 CFR in the color of a light blue, in a paper back form, knowing that there was no technological reason for doing so (it was not an impossibility for the U.S. bindery to still provide the darker hard cover edition, having more than ample time for doing so), knowing also that such a contrast in color, like a magician’s trick of illusion, was bound to draw attention away from the 1953 Edition of the CFR and cause the people and all reasonable investigators of government doings to regard the “1954” Edition – showing as its “revision” date the year of **1960** – by their attention and to not give regard or attention to the 1953 Edition, or in other words, cover up the frauds contained in and committed in the 1953 Editions of the CFR and the Federal Register, in order to give the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies in violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 5 as referenced by Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) in the Title 26 CFR, 1949 – 1952, under the guise of “lawful and legal” taxes from, the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

18. **Count 18 - Fraud** – 1958 Entry of frivolous entries of Section 39 into the Federal Register as though it were being preserved, restored, or continued, constituted the fraud count of cover up, knowing or reasonably believing that by so doing, it would make it appear that Section 39 in the 1954, or else in the 1955/1956 CFRs and thereafter, had not been deleted after all, in order to cover up the mistake of such an abrupt deletion which would have pointed directly to the fraud of concealment of 29.22 (b)-1 (a) as 39.22 (b) –1 (a), then the subsequent of Section 39 in its entirety, knowing therefore that by such appearance of Section 39 again, it would cause the People and any investigator not specifically trained in the skill of conversion cover up methods of white collar crimes the inability to realize the illegality of the deletion of Section 39 after 1954 as an original intent, and that by such inability the prior illegal deletion of Section 29 containing Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) would likewise not be realized by the public or by the governmental investigators of the United States or the several states, and that by such act, it would give the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the continued and ever greater ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

19. **Count 19 - Fraud** – 1959 Entry of frivolous entries of Section 39 into the Federal Register as though it were being preserved, restored, or continued, constituted the fraud count of cover up, knowing or reasonably believing that by so doing, it would make it appear that Section 39 in the 1954, or else in the 1955/1956 CFRs and thereafter, had not been deleted after all, in order to cover up the mistake of such an abrupt deletion which would have pointed directly to the fraud of concealment of 29.22 (b)-1 (a) as 39.22 (b) –1 (a), then the subsequent of Section 39 in its entirety, knowing therefore that by such appearance of Section 39 again, it would cause the People and any investigator not specifically trained in the skill of conversion cover up methods of white collar crimes the inability to realize the illegality of the deletion of Section 39 after 1954 as an original intent, and that by such inability the prior illegal deletion of Section 29 containing Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) would likewise not be realized by the public or by the governmental investigators of the United States or the several states, and that by such act, it would give the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the continued and ever greater ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

20. **Count 20 - Fraud** – 1959 Entry of frivolous entries of Section 39 into the 1959 Title 26 CFR as though it were being preserved, restored, or continued, constituted the fraud count of cover up, knowing that Section 39 had been deleted in its entirety after the 1953 insertion therein of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) as Section 39.22 (b) –1 (a), knowing further that Section 39 had been so deleted in 1954, along with all other material that might have exposed the 1953 Frauds by Cover Up and Concealment by Hiding, and that there was not an original intent to bring such Section 39 back into existence, but that when it was realized that the sudden deletion of Section 39 might raise questions as to why it was created from scratch and then deleted in its entirety the very next year, that for the Appearances of Legitimacy it would be necessary to bring back Section 39 one more time, to make it Appear that it was NOT the intentions of the IRS federal agency to delete Section 39 the very year after it was created, now containing Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) as Section 39.22 (b) –1 (a) therein, thus this Fraud took place in order to deceive the governments of the United States and of the Several States, and the People thereof, into believing that Section 39 was a legitimate and purposeful Section of the Title 26 CFRs commencing from 1953 forward, knowing that such was not the case or intent of the IRS federal agency, by and through its principal operators, in order to continue the deceptions of cover up well under way in 1958 for the purpose of imposing Theft By Deception upon the People and the governments of the United States and of the Several States, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

21. **Count 21 - Fraud** – 1961 – the Fraud of Incorporation of the 1953 CFR into the 1961 CFR, knowing that by such an incorporation, it would give the appearance of putting at rest the question of the replacement of the Title 26 1953 CFR instead of the 1949 CFR as had been done previously from the years of about 1955 to 1960 in the Title 26 CFRs thereof, that by such an act of incorporation of the 1953 CFR into the 1961 CFR it would unite, with less risk exposure of the Frauds committed by the IRS federal agency in 1953, the Appearance that the 1953 CFR was now (or then) being given legal perpetuity with the more current 1961 edition CFR, yet being more removed in distance from the 1953 edition CFR than the “1955” CFR (proclaiming a relation to the non-existent 1954 CFR edition) or from the “1956” CFR, or all other CFRs after 1956 to 1960, that by so doing, the IRS federal agency, through the authority under color of law, was falsely empowered to continue the Frauds and the Frauds by Cover Up – onward, thereby giving it – the IRS federal agency – the unlawful and illegal advantage of imposing Theft By Deception upon governments of the United States, and of the Several States, and upon the People for whom they were elected to serve.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

22. **Count 22 - Fraud** – 1961 – the Fraud of the incorporation of the “1954” CFRs *into* the 1961 CFR, knowing that by such an incorporation, by so doing, it would give the appearance of legality of the creation of the “Blue Backed Series” of Title 26 CFRs dated from 1955/1956 to 1960, giving the appearance of a newer and more prevailing legality or authority in law in the subsequent Title 26 1961 CFR, thereby providing the IRS federal agency, by and through its principal operators, with less risk exposure of the Frauds committed by the IRS federal agency in 1953, and in 1954 through 1960, the Appearance that the 1954 CFRs were now (or then) being given legal perpetuity with the more current 1961 edition CFR, done in order to distract away from the misdirectional CFRs created for that purpose from Titles “1954”/“1955” to “1954”/“1960” (proclaiming there to be an existence in fact of a non-existent 1954 CFR edition), that by so doing, the IRS federal agency, through the authority under color of law, was falsely empowered to continue the Frauds and the Frauds by Cover Up – onward, thereby giving it – the IRS federal agency – the unlawful and illegal advantage of imposing Theft By Deception upon governments of the United States, and of the Several States, and upon the People for whom they were elected to serve.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

23. **Count 23 – Fraud** – “1955” through “1960” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the prefaces of Title 26 CFR for the editions of “1955,” “1956,” “1957 (?),” “1958,” “1959,” and “1960” that a “unique problem” existed in the face of the acting Secretary of the Treasury’s own statement made in the Federal Register on August 17, 1954 (the very day following the passage of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954) and by the commitment of the act of Treason on August 18, 1954 by the IRS federal agency, in violation of Article III, Section 3, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the IRS federal agency committing an act of its own accord by attempting to impose a tax upon firearms, different from that of the Congress on August 16, 1954, to such a burdensome extent that it would have rendered it virtually impossible for most citizens of the United States to afford to protect the United States as it was intended and provided for under the Second Amendment to the Constitution; the IRS federal agency also acting in Criminal Collusion with the conspirators in Congress by the Treason committed by the 83rd Congress, 2nd Session, in its (Congress’) creation of the IRC of 1954, and that by proclaiming a “unique problem” to have occurred on August 16, 1954, its (IRS federal agency’s) own act of Treason and aforesaid criminal collusion of August 18, 1954 would be covered up to the extent that the people of the

United States would be disadvantaged in analyzing such said acts, thereby committing the crimes of fraud for the purpose of covering up a Treason, designed to render the people of the United States, and their governments generally, inert in their support of the Military governments of the United States, making possible the ability of the IRS federal agency's benefactors, known and unknown, to reinforce, by force if necessary, their design to commit further crimes of Theft By Deception, or Theft By Fraud, for each year in which the fraudulent Title 26 CFRs should be published thereafter.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

24. **Count 24 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of not providing (or omitting) a definitive and true explanation as to what the “unique problem” was in fact, as so alleged to have existed as a result of the Congress’ act of establishing the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, knowing that by such willful failure to omit or provide the people and the governments of the United States with an explanative statement setting forth the conditions that were purported to relate to the official statement so made, that there would be no way, *without difficult and lengthy investigation and analysis*, for the people or the governments of the United States to discern just what that “unique problem” was, or wasn’t, thereby perpetuating by deliberate complexity without real substance a condition of **COVER UP** that would be instrumental in the IRS federal

agency's primary operators' ability to carry out the designed plot to subvert and subjugate the economy of the people of the United States by an illegal taxation imposed thereby, to destroy the rights of the people of the United States by such **COVER UP** to **know** of the existence of a **MANDATORY EXEMPTION** and a **MANDATORY DEDUCTION** – known by the IRS federal agency itself by not later than the year of 1949, which restricted the power of the Congress to tax, without check or limitation, all things within the United States, and to thereby **COVER UP** the fact that by the very existence of such aforementioned **MANDATORY EXEMPTION and MANDATORY DEDUCTION**, that the (public) knowledge thereof would render the Sixteenth (16th) Amendment, by its being outright contradicted by Article I, Section 9, Clause 5, not being amended by the Sixteenth Amendment, as **DEFECTIVE ON ITS FACE AS A MATTER OF LAW, NOT POLITICAL SPECULATION**, and thereby void or invalid as to its enforceability, all of which made a greater possibility for the **COVER UP** to succeed by way of the **COVER UP by OMISSION**, or the criminal **WILLFUL FAILURE** of the exposing of the truth about the said “unique problem” by public notice as it would by both legal and moral conditions be required, making Theft By Deception such said act's motive's final goal, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

25. **Count 25 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 3, 1956, that the “1954” / “1955” edition of the Title 26 CFR had replaced the 1949 Title 26 CFR, knowing that the Title 26 CFR of 1949 had already been replaced by, or had been taken the place of by, the publication of the Title 26 CFR of 1953, thereby constituting a fraudulent claim in an effort to distract and misdirect the public away from the illegal acts committed within the Title 26 1953 CFR and the Federal Register of 1953, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

26. **Count 26 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 3, 1956, by statement of fact, that no Title 26 CFR existed for 1954, knowing that such statement contrasted the literal existence of the aforesaid CFR book itself, whether as to its whole or in part, knowing that such statement that the 1954 CFR - which did not exist – existed, would give the overall official statement of Preface an appearance of legitimacy and would incorporate a COVER UP of the true facts that would be instrumental to private and government investigators not discovering the frauds and thereby prosecuting the case against the criminal perpetrators in the case, thus by such fraud, preventing by COVER UP such frauds to be duly discovered, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

27. **Count 27 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 3, 1956, that the same edition of the Title 26 CFR showing the year of 1955 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the fraudulent statement, and therefore the claim, that the IRS federal agency had revised a book of record that never existed, therefore falsifying a government record in

violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and falsification of government record, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the Title 26 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

28. **Count 28 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 3, 1956, that the same edition of the Title 26 CFR showing the year of 1955 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the implied fraudulent claim in legal action, and therefore the claim in fact, that the entire book along with the material content therein was being “nunc pro tunc” back an entire year to the year of 1954, knowing that the power of nunc pro tunc, commonly used by the courts and having the legal meaning of “now as then,” had no right to extend the factual status of an entire book, irrespective of the source, back an entire year except that the same act be by fraud, and that by such act of nunc pro tunc the

same act would give the book the appearance of legitimacy, or legality, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

29. **Count 29 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 3, 1956, that the said Title 26 CFR was being written in 1955, though published in 1956, to be imposed as though for the year of 1954, knowing that such a legal imposition could have issue from its prescribed written legal text, criminal prosecutions, or else a sway for criminal prosecutions, for a failure to comply therewith in the year of 1954 and beyond, knowing also that such backdating of the Title 26 CFR constituted a violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 of the Constitution by imposing post ex facto law, or that which was bound to be regarded as law, making the same to be, in fact if not de jure, de facto law, to be used

thereafter in one form or the other in criminal prosecutions, knowing or believing that by doing so that it would give the appearance of legitimacy and legality, for the purpose of cover up, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

30. **Count 30 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 3, 1956, that it was because of a “unique problem” that occurred on August 16, 1954 by the passage of the Internal Revenue Act of 1954 by the 83rd Congress in its 2nd Session, that the IRS federal agency undertook to justify all of its foregoing acts of fraud, and thus by such statement or claim, committed yet another fraud in that it knew that there was no existence in the IRC of 1954 of a problem that could be classified as “unique,” as evidenced by the official statement by the acting Secretary of the Treasury on August 17, 1954, wherein he

issued a statement proclaiming that the IRS federal agency was in control of the matter and that procedures would continue as normal, and by the fact that there was no compulsion in the passage of the Act by Congress that the IRS federal agency in any expedient time or by any particular date implement into its Title 26 CFR's through the Federal Register the acts that the Congress had passed in its establishment of the IRC of 1954, in order to continue the fraud of cover up, by use of such other instruments of cover up and deception as were factually used by the said defendant IRS federal agency, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

31. **Count 31 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 3, 1956, that it was because of the aforementioned “unique problem” that had arisen as of August 16, 1954 by the passage

of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, now charged and recognized heretofore as being a claim of fraud in and of itself, that the IRS federal agency was compelled by such said “unique problem” to release what it claimed were “both titles,” both titles meaning two titles, alleging by false implication that one title was for the year of 1954, which had not factually existed, and one title for the year of 1955, knowing that there was no two titles on the book, the Title 26 CFR of “1954,” claimed to have been revised or rewritten in 1955, knowing that the year-date of 1955 was not of itself a title, and knowing further that there was no matching and separate sections of two bodies of material inside the book for which two – or both – titles would so represent, but making such fraudulent claim with malice of forethought, knowing or believing that such fraudulent claim would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

32. **Count 32 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 3, 1956, that the aforesaid Title CFR, by proclaiming that it had revised or rewritten the same said book, claimed that it had written such said book, if for the year of 1954, then depleting all possibility that the words “Revised 1955” could be considered as a second title of the same book, but if the claim of “Revised 1955” were not to be considered for 1954 but rather for 1955, that the same would constitute a fraudulent claim thereby, knowing indisputably that it was impossible to revise the aforesaid Title 26 CFR for the very same year for which the year 1955 itself represented except that there was already a Title 26 CFR published for the same year, knowing further however that there was no Title 26 CFR printed and published in 1955 at an earlier date, thus knowing with finality and as a matter of fraud that the term “Revised 1955” could not be with any possibility for the year of 1955, but for the year of 1954 alone, again depleting the alleged second title as a real title thereto, constituting in either of the foregoing case analyses mentioned an act of fraud, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal

agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

33. **Count 33 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of omitting from the Title 26 CFR as was factually claimed to materially exist inside the aforesaid book, in the Preface thereof, on April 3, 1956, the mandatorily required written tax material and information proclaimed to exist on the covers of the said Title 26 CFR books as well as by the Preface thereof, such separate tax information as was claimed to so exist for the year of 1955, knowing full well that no such information existed, or had been created or established to exist, thus constituting a falsifying of a government record in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001 or else the historically applicable Section relevant thereto, such violation being a known federal criminal offense, and thereby denying the citizens of the United States, such said United States being the same entity that arose and came into its lawful existence on September 17, 1787, of the right to review the lawful tax material as was reported to exist on April 3, 1956 by two of its known and established employees not of common rank of employment therein, namely, B.R. Kennedy and D.C. Eberhart, with the intent that such fraudulent omission not be alluded to by the IRS federal agency, knowing or believing that such a

fraudulent act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

That it be further understood and asserted by this Count 33 of Fraud, that it be recognized that the said acts and the authority to commit such said acts under color of law, of the persons of IRS Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews, B.R. Kennedy and D.C. Eberhart, if either or all shall be living be laid with this charge of fraud, and that if not living that either or both of the deceased be laid with this charge of fraud against their estates, if any, respectively, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

34. **Count 34 – Conspiracy To Commit Fraud** – 1955 – whereupon it is hereby charged, being reasonably believed, that two or more individuals, acting in concert as public servants for the IRS federal agency, whether or not such said agency shall be considered to be an agency de jure by the contract rule of established practice and

performance or whether such agency shall be, or shall be construed or construable to be an agency de facto for the United States, did enter into, with malice of forethought and with larcenous design and intent, a conspiracy with one another to commit the fraudulent acts of cover up and misdirection to the end that the people and the governments of the United States would come to believe that there was a Title 26 CFR of 1954, and that by such belief so imposed by cover up, and by use of psychological techniques that amounted to acts of public brainwashing, the said people and the governments of the United States would be misdirected away from the 1953 Title 26 CFR, Parts 1 – 79, wherein the acts of hiding and deletion of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) had taken place within the Federal Register of 1953 and then again within the Title 26 CFR of 1953 also, thereby removing from sight, or hiding, a publicly proclaimed Mandatory Exemption and Mandatory Deduction from public and governmental review, the IRS federal agency's principal operators knowing and believing that the aforesaid acts of fraud, and frauds, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to not look to (within the Constitution of the United States) the discovery of the purposes and intents of the publication of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thus perfecting the act of concealment or hiding of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

35. **Count 35 – Fraud** – “1955” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 3, 1956, in the official Preface thereof, that, “and for the same reason . . to continue publication of both titles ..January 1, 1956” while knowing that there was no second title to be continued, or that would be continued, as of the date aforementioned, and further knowing that there was no existence of a unique problem on August 16, 1954 that was the cause of the IRS federal agency’s not publishing a second title and its accompanying relevant material content that also did not exist in fact, all as a matter of fraud, for the purpose and intent of deceiving and misdirecting the people of the United States and the governments of the United States, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by Law, by Impartial Jury alone.

36. **Count 36 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of not providing (or omitting) a definitive and true explanation as to what the “unique problem” was in fact, as so alleged to have existed as a result of the Congress’ act of establishing the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, knowing that by such willful failure to omit or provide the people and the governments of the United States with an explanative statement setting forth the conditions that were purported to relate to the official statement so made, that there would be no way, *without difficult and lengthy investigation and analysis*, for the people or the governments of the United States to discern just what that “unique problem” was, or wasn’t, thereby perpetuating by deliberate complexity without real substance a condition of **COVER UP** that would be instrumental in the IRS federal agency’s primary operators’ ability to carry out the designed plot to subvert and subjugate the economy of the people of the United States by an illegal taxation imposed thereby, to destroy the rights of the people of the United States by such **COVER UP** to **know** of the existence of a **MANDATORY EXEMPTION** and a **MANDATORY DEDUCTION** – known by the IRS federal agency itself by not later than the year of 1949, which restricted the power of the Congress to tax, without check or limitation, all things within the United States, and to thereby **COVER UP** the fact that by the very existence of such aforementioned **MANDATORY EXEMPTION and MANDATORY DEDUCTION**, that the (public) knowledge thereof would render the Sixteenth (16th) Amendment, by its being outright contradicted by Article I,

Section 9, Clause 5, not being amended by the Sixteenth Amendment, as **DEFECTIVE ON ITS FACE AS A MATTER OF LAW, NOT POLITICAL SPECULATION**, and thereby void or invalid as to its enforceability, all of which made a greater possibility for the **COVER UP** to succeed by way of the **COVER UP by OMISSION**, or the criminal **WILLFUL FAILURE** of the exposing of the truth about the said “unique problem” by public notice as it would by both legal and moral conditions be required, making Theft By Deception such said act’s motive’s final goal, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

37. **Count 37 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 16, 1957, that the “1954” / “1956” edition of the Title 26 CFR had replaced the 1949 Title 26 CFR, knowing that the Title 26 CFR of 1949 had already been replaced by, or had been taken the place of by, the publication of the Title 26 CFR of 1953, thereby constituting a fraudulent claim in an effort to distract and misdirect the public away from the illegal acts committed within the Title 26 1953 CFR and the Federal Register of 1953, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954

CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

38. **Count 38 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 16, 1957, by statement of fact, that no Title 26 CFR existed for 1954, knowing that such statement contrasted the literal existence of the aforesaid CFR book itself, whether as to its whole or in part, knowing that such statement that the 1954 CFR - which did not exist – existed, would give the overall official statement of Preface an appearance of legitimacy and would incorporate a COVER UP of the true facts that would be instrumental to private and government investigators not discovering the frauds and thereby prosecuting the case against the criminal perpetrators in the case, thus by such fraud, preventing by COVER UP such frauds to be duly discovered, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

39. **Count 39 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 16, 1957, that the same edition of the Title 26 CFR showing the year of 1956 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the fraudulent statement, and therefore the claim, that the IRS federal agency had revised a book of record that never existed, therefore falsifying a government record in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and falsification of government record, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the Title 26 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

40. **Count 40 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 16, 1957, that the same edition of the Title 26 CFR showing the year of 1956 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the implied fraudulent claim in legal action, and therefore the claim in fact, that the entire book along with the material content therein was being “nunc pro tunc” back an entire year to the year of 1954, knowing that the power of nunc pro tunc, commonly used by the courts and having the legal meaning of “now as then,” had no right to extend the factual status of an entire book, irrespective of the source, back an entire year except that the same act be by fraud, and that by such act of nunc pro tunc the same act would give the book the appearance of legitimacy, or legality, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

41. **Count 41 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 16, 1957, that the said Title 26 CFR was being written in 1956, though published in 1957, to be imposed as though for the year of 1954, knowing that such a legal imposition could have issue from its prescribed written legal text, criminal prosecutions, or else a sway for criminal prosecutions, for a failure to comply therewith in the year of 1954 and beyond, knowing also that such backdating of the Title 26 CFR constituted a violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 of the Constitution by imposing post ex facto law, or that which was bound to be regarded as law, making the same to be, in fact if not de jure, de facto law, to be used thereafter in one form or the other in criminal prosecutions, knowing or believing that by doing so that it would give the appearance of legitimacy and legality, for the purpose of cover up, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

42. **Count 42 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 16, 1957, that it was because of a “unique problem” that occurred on August 16, 1954 by the passage of the Internal Revenue Act of 1954 by the 83rd Congress in its 2nd Session, that the IRS federal agency undertook to justify all of its foregoing acts of fraud, and thus by such statement or claim, committed yet another fraud in that it knew that there was no existence in the IRC of 1954 of a problem that could be classified as “unique,” as evidenced by the official statement by the acting Secretary of the Treasury on August 17, 1954, wherein he issued a statement proclaiming that the IRS federal agency was in control of the matter and that procedures would continue as normal, and by the fact that there was no compulsion in the passage of the Act by Congress that the IRS federal agency in any expedient time or by any particular date implement into its Title 26 CFR’s through the Federal Register the acts that the Congress had passed in its establishment of the IRC of 1954, in order to continue the fraud of cover up, by use of such other instruments of cover up and deception as were factually used by the said defendant IRS federal agency, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states,

to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

43. **Count 43 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 16, 1957, that it was because of the aforementioned “unique problem” that had arisen as of August 16, 1954 by the passage of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, now charged and recognized heretofore as being a claim of fraud in and of itself, that the IRS federal agency was compelled by such said “unique problem” to release what it claimed were “both titles,” both titles meaning two titles, alleging by false implication that one title was for the year of 1954, which had not factually existed, and one title for the year of 1956, knowing that there was no two titles on the book, the Title 26 CFR of “1954,” claimed to have been revised or rewritten in 1956, knowing that the year-date of 1956 was not of itself a title, and knowing further that there was no matching and separate sections of two bodies of material inside the book for which two – or both – titles would so represent, but

making such fraudulent claim with malice of forethought, knowing or believing that such fraudulent claim would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

44. **Count 44 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 16, 1957, that the aforesaid Title CFR, by proclaiming that it had revised or rewritten the same said book, claimed that it had written such said book, if for the year of 1954, then depleting all possibility that the words “Revised 1956” could be considered as a second title of the same book, but if the claim of “Revised 1956” were not to be considered for 1954 but rather for 1956, that the same would constitute a fraudulent claim thereby, knowing indisputably that it was impossible to revise the aforesaid Title 26 CFR for the very same year for which the year 1956 itself represented except that there was already a Title 26 CFR published

for the same year, knowing further however that there was no Title 26 CFR printed and published in 1956 at an earlier date, thus knowing with finality and as a matter of fraud that the term “Revised 1956” could not be with any possibility for the year of 1956, but for the year of 1954 alone, again depleting the alleged second title as a real title thereto, constituting in either of the foregoing case analyses mentioned an act of fraud, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

45. **Count 45 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of omitting from the Title 26 CFR as was factually claimed to materially exist inside the aforesaid book, in the Preface thereof, on April 16, 1957, the mandatorily required written tax material and information proclaimed to exist on the covers of the said Title 26 CFR books as well as by the Preface thereof, such separate tax information as was claimed to so exist for the

year of 1956, knowing full well that no such information existed, or had been created or established to exist, thus constituting a falsifying of a government record in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001 or else the historically applicable Section relevant thereto, such violation being a known federal criminal offense, and thereby denying the citizens of the United States, such said United States being the same entity that arose and came into its lawful existence on September 17, 1787, of the right to review the lawful tax material as was reported to exist on April 16, 1957 by two of its known and established employees not of common rank of employment therein, B.R. Kennedy and D.C. Eberhart, with the intent that such fraudulent omission not be alluded to by the IRS federal agency, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

That it be further understood and asserted by this Count 45 of Fraud, that it be recognized that the said acts and the authority to commit such said acts under color of law, of the persons of IRS Commissioner Russell C. Harrington, B.R. Kennedy and

D.C. Eberhart, if either or both shall be living be laid with this charge of fraud, and that if not living that either or both of the deceased be laid with this charge of fraud against their estates, if any, respectively, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

46. **Count 46 – Conspiracy To Commit Fraud** – 1956 – whereupon it is hereby charged, being reasonably believed, that two or more individuals, acting in concert as public servants for the IRS federal agency, whether or not such said agency shall be considered to be an agency de jure by the contract rule of established practice and performance or whether such agency shall be, or shall be construed or construable to be an agency de facto for the United States, did enter into, with malice of forethought and with larcenous design and intent, a conspiracy with one another to commit the fraudulent acts of cover up and misdirection to the end that the people and the governments of the United States would come to believe that there was a Title 26 CFR of 1954, and that by such belief so imposed by cover up, and by use of psychological techniques that amounted to acts of public brainwashing, the said people and the governments of the United States would be misdirected away from the 1953 Title 26 CFR, Parts 1 – 79, wherein the acts of hiding and deletion of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) had taken place within the Federal Register of 1953 and then again within the Title 26

CFR of 1953 also, thereby removing from sight, or hiding, a publicly proclaimed Mandatory Exemption and Mandatory Deduction from public and governmental review, the IRS federal agency's principal operators knowing and believing that the aforesaid acts of fraud, and frauds, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to not look to (within the Constitution of the United States) the discovery of the purposes and intents of the publication of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thus perfecting the act of concealment or hiding of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

47. **Count 47 – Fraud** – “1956” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on April 16, 1957, in the official Preface thereof, that, “and for the same_reason . . to continue publication of both titles .. January 1, 1957” while knowing that there was no second title to be continued, or that would be continued, as of the date aforementioned, and further knowing that there was no existence of a unique problem on August 16, 1954 that was the cause of the IRS federal agency's not publishing a second title and its accompanying relevant material

content that also did not exist in fact, all as a matter of fraud, for the purpose and intent of deceiving and misdirecting the people of the United States and the governments of the United States, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

48. **Count 48 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of not providing (or omitting) a definitive and true explanation as to what the “unique problem” was in fact, as so alleged to have existed as a result of the Congress’ act of establishing the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, knowing that by such willful failure to omit or provide the people and the governments of the United States with an explanative statement setting forth the conditions that were purported to relate to the official statement so made, that there would be no way, *without difficult and lengthy investigation and analysis*, for the people or the governments of the United States to discern just what that “unique problem” was, or wasn’t, thereby perpetuating by deliberate complexity without real

substance a condition of **COVER UP** that would be instrumental in the IRS federal agency's primary operators' ability to carry out the designed plot to subvert and subjugate the economy of the people of the United States by an illegal taxation imposed thereby, to destroy the rights of the people of the United States by such **COVER UP** to **know** of the existence of a **MANDATORY EXEMPTION** and a **MANDATORY DEDUCTION** – known by the IRS federal agency itself by not later than the year of 1949, which restricted the power of the Congress to tax, without check or limitation, all things within the United States, and to thereby **COVER UP** the fact that by the very existence of such aforementioned **MANDATORY EXEMPTION and MANDATORY DEDUCTION**, that the (public) knowledge thereof would render the Sixteenth (16th) Amendment, by its being outright contradicted by Article I, Section 9, Clause 5, not being amended by the Sixteenth Amendment, as **DEFECTIVE ON ITS FACE AS A MATTER OF LAW, NOT POLITICAL SPECULATION**, and thereby void or invalid as to its enforceability, all of which made a greater possibility for the **COVER UP** to succeed by way of the **COVER UP by OMISSION**, or the criminal **WILLFUL FAILURE** of the exposing of the truth about the said “unique problem” by public notice as it would by both legal and moral conditions be required, making Theft By Deception such said act's motive's final goal, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

49. **Count 49 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1958, that the “1954” / “1958” edition of the Title 26 CFR had replaced the 1949 Title 26 CFR, knowing that the Title 26 CFR of 1949 had already been replaced by, or had been taken the place of by, the publication of the Title 26 CFR of 1953, thereby constituting a fraudulent claim in an effort to distract and misdirect the public away from the illegal acts committed within the Title 26 1953 CFR and the Federal Register of 1953, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

50. **Count 50 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1958, by statement of fact, that no Title 26 CFR existed for 1954, knowing that such statement contrasted the literal existence of the aforesaid CFR book itself, whether as to its whole or in part, knowing that such statement that the 1954 CFR - which did not exist – existed, would give the overall official statement of Preface an appearance of legitimacy and would incorporate a COVER UP of the true facts that would be instrumental to private and government investigators not discovering the frauds and thereby prosecuting the case against the criminal perpetrators in the case, thus by such fraud, preventing by COVER UP such frauds to be duly discovered, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

51. **Count 51 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1958, that the same edition of the Title 26 CFR showing the year of 1958 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the fraudulent statement, and therefore the claim, that the IRS federal agency had revised a book of record that never existed, therefore falsifying a government record in

violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and falsification of government record, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the Title 26 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

52. **Count 52 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1958, that the same edition of the Title 26 CFR showing the year of 1958 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the implied fraudulent claim in legal action, and therefore the claim in fact, that the entire book along with the material content therein was being “nunc pro tunc” back an entire year to the year of 1954, knowing that the power of nunc pro tunc, commonly used by the courts and having the legal meaning of “now as then,” had no right to extend the factual status of an entire book, irrespective of the source, back an entire year except that the same act be by fraud, and that by such act of nunc pro tunc the

same act would give the book the appearance of legitimacy, or legality, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

53. **Count 53 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1958, that the said Title 26 CFR was being written in 1958, though published in 1958, to be imposed as though for the year of 1954, knowing that such a legal imposition could have issue from its prescribed written legal text, criminal prosecutions, or else a sway for criminal prosecutions, for a failure to comply therewith in the year of 1954 and beyond, knowing also that such backdating of the Title 26 CFR constituted a violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 of the Constitution by imposing post ex facto law, or that which was bound to be regarded as law, making the same to be, in fact if not de jure, de facto law, to be used

thereafter in one form or the other in criminal prosecutions, knowing or believing that by doing so that it would give the appearance of legitimacy and legality, for the purpose of cover up, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

54. **Count 54 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1958, that it was because of a “unique problem” that occurred on August 16, 1954 by the passage of the Internal Revenue Act of 1954 by the 83rd Congress in its 2nd Session, that the IRS federal agency undertook to justify all of its foregoing acts of fraud, and thus by such statement or claim, committed yet another fraud in that it knew that there was no existence in the IRC of 1954 of a problem that could be classified as “unique,” as evidenced by the official statement by the acting Secretary of the Treasury on August 17, 1954, wherein he

issued a statement proclaiming that the IRS federal agency was in control of the matter and that procedures would continue as normal, and by the fact that there was no compulsion in the passage of the Act by Congress that the IRS federal agency in any expedient time or by any particular date implement into its Title 26 CFR's through the Federal Register the acts that the Congress had passed in its establishment of the IRC of 1954, in order to continue the fraud of cover up, by use of such other instruments of cover up and deception as were factually used by the said defendant IRS federal agency, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

55. **Count 55 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1958, that it was because of the aforementioned “unique problem” that had arisen as of August 16, 1954 by the passage

of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, now charged and recognized heretofore as being a claim of fraud in and of itself, that the IRS federal agency was compelled by such said “unique problem” to release what it claimed were “both titles,” both titles meaning two titles, alleging by false implication that one title was for the year of 1954, which had not factually existed, and one title for the year of 1958, knowing that there was no two titles on the book, the Title 26 CFR of “1954,” claimed to have been revised or rewritten in 1958, knowing that the year-date of 1958 was not of itself a title, and knowing further that there was no matching and separate sections of two bodies of material inside the book for which two – or both – titles would so represent, but making such fraudulent claim with malice of forethought, knowing or believing that such fraudulent claim would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

56. **Count 56 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1958, that the aforesaid Title CFR, by proclaiming that it had revised or rewritten the same said book, claimed that it had written such said book, if for the year of 1954, then depleting all possibility that the words “Revised January 1, 1958” could be considered as a second title of the same book, but if the claim of “Revised January 1, 1958” were not to be considered for 1954 but rather for 1958, that the same would constitute a fraudulent claim thereby, knowing indisputably that it was impossible to revise the aforesaid Title 26 CFR for the very same year for which the year 1958 itself represented except that there was already a Title 26 CFR published for the same year, knowing further however that there was no Title 26 CFR printed and published in 1958 at an earlier date, thus knowing with finality and as a matter of fraud that the term “Revised January 1, 1958” could not be with any possibility for the year of 1958, but for the year of 1954 alone, again depleting the alleged second title as a real title thereto, constituting in either of the foregoing case analyses mentioned an act of fraud, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators,

the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

57. **Count 57 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of omitting from the Title 26 CFR as was factually claimed to materially exist inside the aforesaid book, in the Preface thereof, on January 3, 1958, the mandatorily required written tax material and information proclaimed to exist on the covers of the said Title 26 CFR books as well as by the Preface thereof, such separate tax information as was claimed to so exist for the year of 1958, knowing full well that no such information existed, or had been created or established to exist, thus constituting a falsifying of a government record in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001 or else the historically applicable Section relevant thereto, such violation being a known federal criminal offense, and thereby denying the citizens of the United States, such said United States being the same entity that arose and came into its lawful existence on September 17, 1787, of the right to review the lawful tax material as was reported to exist on January 3, 1958 by two of its known and established employees not of common rank of employment therein, namely, B.R. Kennedy and D.C. Eberhart, with the intent that such fraudulent omission not be alluded to by the IRS federal agency, knowing or believing that such a

fraudulent act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

That it be further understood and asserted by this Count 57 of Fraud, that it be recognized that the said acts and the authority to commit such said acts under color of law, of the persons of IRS Commissioner Russell C. Harrington, B.R. Kennedy and D.C. Eberhart, if either or all shall be living be laid with this charge of fraud, and that if not living that either or both of the deceased be laid with this charge of fraud against their estates, if any, respectively, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

58. **Count 58 – Conspiracy To Commit Fraud – 1958** – whereupon it is hereby charged, being reasonably believed, that three or more individuals, acting in concert as public servants for the IRS federal agency, whether or not such said agency shall be considered to be an agency de jure by the contract rule of established practice and

performance or whether such agency shall be, or shall be construed or construable to be an agency de facto for the United States, did enter into, with malice of forethought and with larcenous design and intent, a conspiracy with one another to commit the fraudulent acts of cover up and misdirection to the end that the people and the governments of the United States would come to believe that there was a Title 26 CFR of 1954, and that by such belief so imposed by cover up, and by use of psychological techniques that amounted to acts of public brainwashing, the said people and the governments of the United States would be misdirected away from the 1953 Title 26 CFR, Parts 1 – 79, wherein the acts of hiding and deletion of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) had taken place within the Federal Register of 1953 and then again within the Title 26 CFR of 1953 also, thereby removing from sight, or hiding, a publicly proclaimed Mandatory Exemption and Mandatory Deduction from public and governmental review, the IRS federal agency's principal operators knowing and believing that the aforesaid acts of fraud, and frauds, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to not look to (within the Constitution of the United States) the discovery of the purposes and intents of the publication of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thus perfecting the act of concealment or hiding of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

59. **Count 59 – Fraud** – “1958” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1958, in the official Preface thereof, that, “and for the same_reason . . to continue publication of both titles .. January 1, 1958” while knowing that there was no second title to be continued, or that would be continued, as of the date aforementioned, and further knowing that there was no existence of a unique problem on August 16, 1954 that was the cause of the IRS federal agency’s not publishing a second title and its accompanying relevant material content that also did not exist in fact, all as a matter of fraud, for the purpose and intent of deceiving and misdirecting the people of the United States and the governments of the United States, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

60. **Count 60 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of not providing (or omitting) a definitive and true explanation as to what the “unique problem” was in fact, as so alleged to have existed as a result of the Congress’ act of establishing the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, knowing that by such willful failure to omit or provide the people and the governments of the United States with an explanative statement setting forth the conditions that were purported to relate to the official statement so made, that there would be no way, *without difficult and lengthy investigation and analysis*, for the people or the governments of the United States to discern just what that “unique problem” was, or wasn’t, thereby perpetuating by deliberate complexity without real substance a condition of **COVER UP** that would be instrumental in the IRS federal agency’s primary operators’ ability to carry out the designed plot to subvert and subjugate the economy of the people of the United States by an illegal taxation imposed thereby, to destroy the rights of the people of the United States by such **COVER UP** to **know** of the existence of a **MANDATORY EXEMPTION** and a **MANDATORY DEDUCTION** – known by the IRS federal agency itself by not later than the year of 1949, which restricted the power of the Congress to tax, without check or limitation, all things within the United States, and to thereby **COVER UP** the fact

that by the very existence of such aforementioned **MANDATORY EXEMPTION** **and MANDATORY DEDUCTION**, that the (public) knowledge thereof would render the Sixteenth (16th) Amendment, by its being outright contradicted by Article I, Section 9, Clause 5, not being amended by the Sixteenth Amendment, as **DEFECTIVE ON ITS FACE AS A MATTER OF LAW, NOT POLITICAL SPECULATION**, and thereby void or invalid as to its enforceability, all of which made a greater possibility for the **COVER UP** to succeed by way of the **COVER UP by OMISSION**, or the criminal **WILLFUL FAILURE** of the exposing of the truth about the said “unique problem” by public notice as it would by both legal and moral conditions be required, making Theft By Deception such said act’s motive’s final goal, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

61. **Count 61 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 2, 1959, that the “1954” / “1959” edition of the Title 26 CFR had replaced the 1949 Title 26 CFR, knowing that the Title 26 CFR of 1949 had already been replaced by, or had been taken the place of by, the publication of the Title 26 CFR of 1953, thereby constituting a fraudulent claim in an effort to distract and misdirect the public away from the illegal acts committed within

the Title 26 1953 CFR and the Federal Register of 1953, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

62. **Count 62 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 2, 1959, by statement of fact, that no Title 26 CFR existed for 1954, knowing that such statement contrasted the literal existence of the aforesaid CFR book itself, whether as to its whole or in part, knowing that such statement that the 1954 CFR - which did not exist – existed, would give the overall official statement of Preface an appearance of legitimacy and would incorporate a COVER UP of the true facts that would be instrumental to private and government investigators not discovering the frauds and thereby prosecuting the case against the criminal perpetrators in the case, thus by such fraud, preventing by COVER UP such

frauds to be duly discovered, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

63. **Count 63 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 2, 1959, that the same edition of the Title 26 CFR showing the year of 1959 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the fraudulent statement, and therefore the claim, that the IRS federal agency had revised a book of record that never existed, therefore falsifying a government record in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and falsification of government record, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the Title 26 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

64. **Count 64 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 2, 1959, that the same edition of the Title 26 CFR showing the year of 1959 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the implied fraudulent claim in legal action, and therefore the claim in fact, that the entire book along with the material content therein was being “nunc pro tunc” back an entire year to the year of 1954, knowing that the power of nunc pro tunc, commonly used by the courts and having the legal meaning of “now as then,” had no right to extend the factual status of an entire book, irrespective of the source, back an entire year except that the same act be by fraud, and that by such act of nunc pro tunc the same act would give the book the appearance of legitimacy, or legality, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

65. **Count 65 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 2, 1959, that the said Title 26 CFR was being written in 1959, though published in 1959, to be imposed as though for the year of 1954, knowing that such a legal imposition could have issue from its prescribed written legal text, criminal prosecutions, or else a sway for criminal prosecutions, for a failure to comply therewith in the year of 1954 and beyond, knowing also that such backdating of the Title 26 CFR constituted a violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 of the Constitution by imposing post ex facto law, or that which was bound to be regarded as law, making the same to be, in fact if not de jure, de facto law, to be used thereafter in one form or the other in criminal prosecutions, knowing or believing that by doing so that it would give the appearance of legitimacy and legality, for the purpose of cover up, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS

federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

66. **Count 66 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 2, 1959, that it was because of a “unique problem” that occurred on August 16, 1954 by the passage of the Internal Revenue Act of 1954 by the 83rd Congress in its 2nd Session, that the IRS federal agency undertook to justify all of its foregoing acts of fraud, and thus by such statement or claim, committed yet another fraud in that it knew that there was no existence in the IRC of 1954 of a problem that could be classified as “unique,” as evidenced by the official statement by the acting Secretary of the Treasury on August 17, 1954, wherein he issued a statement proclaiming that the IRS federal agency was in control of the matter and that procedures would continue as normal, and by the fact that there was no compulsion in the passage of the Act by Congress that the IRS federal agency in any expedient time or by any particular date implement into its Title 26 CFR’s through the Federal Register the acts that the Congress had passed in its establishment of the IRC of 1954, in order to continue the fraud of cover up, by use of such other instruments of cover up and deception as were factually used by the said defendant IRS federal

agency, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

67. **Count 67 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 2, 1959, that it was because of the aforementioned “unique problem” that had arisen as of August 16, 1954 by the passage of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, now charged and recognized heretofore as being a claim of fraud in and of itself, that the IRS federal agency was compelled by such said “unique problem” to release what it claimed were “both titles,” both titles meaning two titles, alleging by false implication that one title was for the year of 1954, which had not factually existed, and one title for the year of 1959, knowing that there was no two titles on the book, the Title 26 CFR of “1954,” claimed to have been revised or rewritten in 1959, knowing that the year-date of 1959 was not of itself a title, and

knowing further that there was no matching and separate sections of two bodies of material inside the book for which two – or both – titles would so represent, but making such fraudulent claim with malice of forethought, knowing or believing that such fraudulent claim would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

68. **Count 69 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 2, 1959, that the aforesaid Title CFR, by proclaiming that it had revised or rewritten the same said book, claimed that it had written such said book, if for the year of 1954, then depleting all possibility that the words “Revised January 1, 1959” could be considered as a second title of the same book, but if the claim of “Revised January 1, 1959” were not to be considered for 1954 but rather for 1959, that the same would constitute a fraudulent claim thereby, knowing

indisputably that it was impossible to revise the aforesaid Title 26 CFR for the very same year for which the year 1959 itself represented except that there was already a Title 26 CFR published for the same year, knowing further however that there was no Title 26 CFR printed and published in 1959 at an earlier date, thus knowing with finality and as a matter of fraud that the term “Revised January 1, 1959” could not be with any possibility for the year of 1959, but for the year of 1954 alone, again depleting the alleged second title as a real title thereto, constituting in either of the foregoing case analyses mentioned an act of fraud, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

69. **Count 69 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of omitting from the Title 26 CFR as was factually claimed to materially exist inside the aforesaid book, in the Preface

thereof, on January 2, 1959, the mandatorily required written tax material and information proclaimed to exist on the covers of the said Title 26 CFR books as well as by the Preface thereof, such separate tax information as was claimed to so exist for the year of 1959, knowing full well that no such information existed, or had been created or established to exist, thus constituting a falsifying of a government record in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001 or else the historically applicable Section relevant thereto, such violation being a known federal criminal offense, and thereby denying the citizens of the United States, such said United States being the same entity that arose and came into its lawful existence on September 17, 1787, of the right to review the lawful tax material as was reported to exist on January 2, 1959 by two of its known and established employees not of common rank of employment therein, namely, D.C. Eberhart and IRS federal agency Commissioner Dana Latham, with the intent that such fraudulent omission not be alluded to by the IRS federal agency, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

That it be further understood and asserted by this Count 69 of Fraud, that it be recognized that the said acts of the persons of D.C. Eberhart and IRS federal agency Commissioner Dana Latham, if either or both shall be living be laid with this charge of fraud, and that if not living that either or both of the deceased be laid with this charge of fraud against their estates, if any, respectively, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

70. **Count 70 – Conspiracy To Commit Fraud** – 1959 – whereupon it is hereby charged, being reasonably believed, that two or more individuals, acting in concert as public servants for the IRS federal agency, whether or not such said agency shall be considered to be an agency de jure by the contract rule of established practice and performance or whether such agency shall be, or shall be construed or construable to be an agency de facto for the United States, did enter into, with malice of forethought and with larcenous design and intent, a conspiracy with one another to commit the fraudulent acts of cover up and misdirection to the end that the people and the governments of the United States would come to believe that there was a Title 26 CFR of 1954, and that by such belief so imposed by cover up, and by use of psychological techniques that amounted to acts of public brainwashing, the said people and the governments of the United States would be misdirected away from the 1953 Title 26

CFR, Parts 1 – 79, wherein the acts of hiding and deletion of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) had taken place within the Federal Register of 1953 and then again within the Title 26 CFR of 1953 also, thereby removing from sight, or hiding, a publicly proclaimed Mandatory Exemption and Mandatory Deduction from public and governmental review, the IRS federal agency’s principal operators knowing and believing that the aforesaid acts of fraud, and frauds, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to not look to (within the Constitution of the United States) the discovery of the purposes and intents of the publication of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thus perfecting the act of concealment or hiding of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

71. **Count 71 – Fraud** – “1959” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 2, 1959, in the official Preface thereof, that, “and for the same reason . . . to continue publication of both titles .. January 1, 1959” while knowing that there was no second title to be continued, or that would be continued, as of the date aforementioned, and further knowing that there was no

existence of a unique problem on August 16, 1954 that was the cause of the IRS federal agency's not publishing a second title and its accompanying relevant material content that also did not exist in fact, all as a matter of fraud, for the purpose and intent of deceiving and misdirecting the people of the United States and the governments of the United States, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

72. **Count 72 – Fraud – “1960”** – the Fraud of not providing (or omitting) a definitive and true explanation as to what the “unique problem” was in fact, as so alleged to have existed as a result of the Congress’ act of establishing the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, knowing that by such willful failure to omit or provide the people and the governments of the United States with an explanative statement setting forth the conditions that were purported to relate to the official statement so made, that there would be no way, *without difficult and lengthy investigation and analysis*, for the

people or the governments of the United States to discern just what that “unique problem” was, or wasn’t, thereby perpetuating by deliberate complexity without real substance a condition of **COVER UP** that would be instrumental in the IRS federal agency’s primary operators’ ability to carry out the designed plot to subvert and subjugate the economy of the people of the United States by an illegal taxation imposed thereby, to destroy the rights of the people of the United States by such **COVER UP** to **know** of the existence of a **MANDATORY EXEMPTION** and a **MANDATORY DEDUCTION** – known by the IRS federal agency itself by not later than the year of 1949, which restricted the power of the Congress to tax, without check or limitation, all things within the United States, and to thereby **COVER UP** the fact that by the very existence of such aforementioned **MANDATORY EXEMPTION and MANDATORY DEDUCTION**, that the (public) knowledge thereof would render the Sixteenth (16th) Amendment, by its being outright contradicted by Article I, Section 9, Clause 5, not being amended by the Sixteenth Amendment, as **DEFECTIVE ON ITS FACE AS A MATTER OF LAW, NOT POLITICAL SPECULATION**, and thereby void or invalid as to its enforceability, all of which made a greater possibility for the **COVER UP** to succeed by way of the **COVER UP by OMISSION**, or the criminal **WILLFUL FAILURE** of the exposing of the truth about the said “unique problem” by public notice as it would by both legal and moral

conditions be required, making Theft By Deception such said act's motive's final goal, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

73. **Count 73 – Fraud** – “1960” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 3, 1960, that the “1954” / “1960” edition of the Title 26 CFR had replaced the 1949 Title 26 CFR, knowing that the Title 26 CFR of 1949 had already been replaced by, or had been taken the place of by, the publication of the Title 26 CFR of 1953, thereby constituting a fraudulent claim in an effort to distract and misdirect the public away from the illegal acts committed within the Title 26 1953 CFR and the Federal Register of 1953, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

74. **Count 74 – Fraud** – “1960” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 4, 1960, by statement of fact, that no Title 26 CFR existed for 1954, knowing that such statement contrasted the literal existence of the aforesaid CFR book itself, whether as to its whole or in part, knowing that such statement that the 1954 CFR - which did not exist – existed, would give the overall official statement of Preface an appearance of legitimacy and would incorporate a COVER UP of the true facts that would be instrumental to private and government investigators not discovering the frauds and thereby prosecuting the case against the criminal perpetrators in the case, thus by such fraud, preventing by COVER UP such frauds to be duly discovered, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

75. **Count 75 – Fraud** – “1960” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 4, 1960, that the same edition of the Title 26

CFR showing the year of 1960 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the fraudulent statement, and therefore the claim, that the IRS federal agency had revised a book of record that never existed, therefore falsifying a government record in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and falsification of government record, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the Title 26 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

76. **Count 76 – Fraud “1960”** – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 4, 1960, that the same edition of the Title 26 CFR showing the year of 1960 thereon, also showing the year of 1954 thereon, made the implied fraudulent claim in legal action, and therefore the claim in fact, that the entire book along with the material content therein was being “nunc pro tunc” back an entire year to the year of 1954, knowing that the power of nunc pro tunc, commonly

used by the courts and having the legal meaning of “now as then,” had no right to extend the factual status of an entire book, irrespective of the source, back an entire year except that the same act be by fraud, and that by such act of nunc pro tunc the same act would give the book the appearance of legitimacy, or legality, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

77. **Count 77 – Fraud** – “1960” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 4, 1960, that the said Title 26 CFR was being written in 1958, though published in 1960, to be imposed as though for the year of 1954, knowing that such a legal imposition could have issue from its prescribed written legal text, criminal prosecutions, or else a sway for criminal prosecutions, for a failure to comply therewith in the year of 1954 and beyond, knowing also that such

backdating of the Title 26 CFR constituted a violation of Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 of the Constitution by imposing post ex facto law, or that which was bound to be regarded as law, making the same to be, in fact if not de jure, de facto law, to be used thereafter in one form or the other in criminal prosecutions, knowing or believing that by doing so that it would give the appearance of legitimacy and legality, for the purpose of cover up, knowing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

78. **Count 78 – Fraud** – “1960” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 4, 1960, that it was because of a “unique problem” that occurred on August 16, 1954 by the passage of the Internal Revenue Act of 1954 by the 83rd Congress in its 2nd Session, that the IRS federal agency undertook to justify all of its foregoing acts of fraud, and thus by such statement or claim,

committed yet another fraud in that it knew that there was no existence in the IRC of 1954 of a problem that could be classified as “unique,” as evidenced by the official statement by the acting Secretary of the Treasury on August 17, 1954, wherein he issued a statement proclaiming that the IRS federal agency was in control of the matter and that procedures would continue as normal, and by the fact that there was no compulsion in the passage of the Act by Congress that the IRS federal agency in any expedient time or by any particular date implement into its Title 26 CFR’s through the Federal Register the acts that the Congress had passed in its establishment of the IRC of 1954, in order to continue the fraud of cover up, by use of such other instruments of cover up and deception as were factually used by the said defendant IRS federal agency, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

79. **Count 79 – Fraud – “1960”** – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 4, 1960, that it was because of the aforementioned “unique problem” that had arisen as of August 16, 1954 by the passage of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, now charged and recognized heretofore as being a claim of fraud in and of itself, that the IRS federal agency was compelled by such said “unique problem” to release what it claimed were “both titles,” both titles meaning two titles, alleging by false implication that one title was for the year of 1954, which had not factually existed, and one title for the year of 1960, knowing that there was no two titles on the book, the Title 26 CFR of “1954,” claimed to have been revised or rewritten in 1960, knowing that the year-date of 1960 was not of itself a title, and knowing further that there was no matching and separate sections of two bodies of material inside the book for which two – or both – titles would so represent, but making such fraudulent claim with malice of forethought, knowing or believing that such fraudulent claim would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

80. **Count 80 – Fraud** – “1960” – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 4, 1960, that the aforesaid Title CFR, by proclaiming that it had revised or rewritten the same said book, claimed that it had written such said book, if for the year of 1954, then depleting all possibility that the words “Revised January 1, 1960” could be considered as a second title of the same book, but if the claim of “Revised January 1, 1960” were not to be considered for 1954 but rather for 1960, that the same would constitute a fraudulent claim thereby, knowing indisputably that it was impossible to revise the aforesaid Title 26 CFR for the very same year for which the year 1958 itself represented except that there was already a Title 26 CFR published for the same year, knowing further however that there was no Title 26 CFR printed and published in 1960 at an earlier date, thus knowing with finality and as a matter of fraud that the term “Revised January 1, 1960” could not be with any possibility for the year of 1960, but for the year of 1954 alone, again depleting the alleged second title as a real title thereto, constituting in either of the foregoing case analyses mentioned an act of fraud, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent claim and act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954

CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

81. **Count 81 – Fraud** – “1960” – the Fraud of omitting from the Title 26 CFR as was factually claimed to materially exist inside the aforesaid book, in the Preface thereof, on January 4, 1960, the mandatorily required written tax material and information proclaimed to exist on the covers of the said Title 26 CFR books as well as by the Preface thereof, such separate tax information as was claimed to so exist for the year of 1960, knowing full well that no such information existed, or had been created or established to exist, thus constituting a falsifying of a government record in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001 or else the historically applicable Section relevant thereto, such violation being a known federal criminal offense, and thereby denying the citizens of the United States, such said United States being the same entity that arose and came into its lawful existence on September 17, 1787, of the right to review the lawful tax material as was reported to exist on January 4, 1960 by a

person known and established as an employee not of common rank of employment therein, namely, D.C. Eberhart, with the intent, under color of authority extended to the same by IRS Commissioner Dana Latham, that such fraudulent omission not be alluded to by the IRS federal agency, knowing or believing that such a fraudulent act, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

That it be further understood and asserted by this Count 81 of Fraud, that it be recognized that the said acts of the persons IRS Commissioner Dana Latham and D.C. Eberhart, if either or both shall be living be laid with this charge of fraud, and that if not living that either or both of the deceased be laid with this charge of fraud against their estates, if any, respectively, accordingly.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

82. **Count 82 – Conspiracy To Commit Fraud – 1960** – whereupon it is hereby charged, being reasonably believed, that two or more individuals, acting in concert as public servants for the IRS federal agency, whether or not such said agency shall be considered to be an agency de jure by the contract rule of established practice and performance or whether such agency shall be, or shall be construed or construable to be an agency de facto for the United States, did enter into, with malice of forethought and with larcenous design and intent, a conspiracy with one another to commit the fraudulent acts of cover up and misdirection to the end that the people and the governments of the United States would come to believe that there was a Title 26 CFR of 1954, and that by such belief so imposed by cover up, and by use of psychological techniques that amounted to acts of public brainwashing, the said people and the governments of the United States would be misdirected away from the 1953 Title 26 CFR, Parts 1 – 79, wherein the acts of hiding and deletion of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) had taken place within the Federal Register of 1953 and then again within the Title 26 CFR of 1953 also, thereby removing from sight, or hiding, a publicly proclaimed Mandatory Exemption and Mandatory Deduction from public and governmental review, the IRS federal agency’s principal operators knowing and believing that the aforesaid acts of fraud, and frauds, if accepted, would deceive the people and the government of the United States, and of the several states, to not look to (within the Constitution of the United States) the discovery of the purposes and intents of the

publication of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thus perfecting the act of concealment or hiding of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a), thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

83. **Count 83 – Fraud – “1960”** – the Fraud of claiming, by written official statement in the Title 26 CFR on January 4, 1960, in the official Preface thereof, that, “and for the same_reason . . to continue publication of both titles .. January 1, 1960” while knowing that there was no second title to be continued, or that would be continued, as of the date aforementioned, and further knowing that there was no existence of a unique problem on August 16, 1954 that was the cause of the IRS federal agency’s not publishing a second title and its accompanying relevant material content that also did not exist in fact, all as a matter of fraud, for the purpose and intent of deceiving and misdirecting the people of the United States and the governments of the United States, to look narrowly to the year of the 1954 CFR - that did not exist – as though existing, and to not look closely at the year of the 1953 CFR wherein the original frauds that were to lead to the acts of theft by deception first took place, thereby giving the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, the ability to

steal monies under the guise of lawful taxes from the people and from the governments of the United States.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

84. **Count 84 – Fraud** – (1) Commencing at some time after the year of 1961, and continuing to this date, there exists a practice of fraud for which there has been established a pattern, existing as an extension of the foregoing frauds as set forth, being based upon the same motivation of Theft By Deception, relying to a great extent upon the corrupt political and unwitting judicially supportive power obtained by the defendant IRS federal agency and imposed selectively and in violation of the laws of the United States and of the Several States and of the Constitution of the United States, and is evidenced as follows:

- a. It is accepted practice where a creditor exists with a debtor, where there is an agreement between the two, that in the event that the debtor is late upon repayment in full of the certain debt but fails to do so in the timely manner required that not only may the full amount of the principal be collected, or be declared collectible, but a reasonable interest not in violation of the laws of the state or the laws of usury may be imposed upon the principal accordingly.

- b. The rights of the creditor, however, end here where there is a civil contract, and a civil contract must exist applying ALL of the applicable laws of contract law, such as but not limited to “genuineness of assent,” “capacity to contract” which goes to perfect or imperfect duty and so forth, but where no civil contract exists, then, where civil contract law cannot be applied because none exists, only criminal law can be applied as a remedy to the conditions that exist beyond the principal and interest thus imposed by the acts arising under collection of money from a debtor believed to be owed to the creditor.
- c. The thing that can exist in civil contract by agreement between contracting parties above and beyond principal and interest without a violation of the rights of either of the involved parties, commonly found above and beyond principal and interest for denial of payment, as with a late payment, is known as a penalty, or penalties.
- d. A penalty has another word which more thoroughly describes the nature of what it is; a penalty is without a doubt a punishment, a punishment for an activity not considered to be a good faith activity in support of perfection of the contract, and thus if contained in the contract between the two parties, where such contract does exist, then the penalty may be imposed and collected without further enforcement by the courts so long as the debtor does not raise an objection as though having a right to do so.

- e. But where no such contract exists between competent parties, no penalty, or punishment, may be assumed, imposed, or collected from the debtor outside of criminal law, for that which is not civil, as the law exists within the United States, must be criminal.
- f. In the United States, any case, whether civil or criminal, before a penalty, or punishment, may be imposed upon any person having rights under the Constitution of the United States, must have the right to have such punishment be so imposed only upon a verdict of guilty as that the offending party needing to be punished has been deemed to have guilt associated with his or her activities, or a failure to pay the debt as required by law, on time, or if not paying at all.
- g. In the United States there is no such thing as a punishment that may be imposed upon any citizen or person thereof outside of a court of law except that such an imposed condition be deemed to be, and be, a fraud, and any effort on the part of any authority responsible to enforce against such fraud be a construed as a Contempt of Constitution.
- h. Thus, since only a court proceeding can legally impose a punishment of any kind upon any person at the end of some trial or other judicial proceeding, irrespective of any law passed setting or demanding that a particular punishment, as with a fine or penalty, be imposed upon a debtor, and irrespective of whether

such a law were passed by Congress or passed by a State's legislature, any assessment, lien, or levy imposed upon any person where there was or is incorporated a penalty, or punishment, is a fraudulent taking of money not due to such a creditor, and where the act was deliberate, and where it was known or reasonably believed that the debtor would not likely ascertain what was being done to the same, such an act arises to the level of Theft By Deception by fraud.

(2) It is a well established fact that the defendant IRS federal agency has a practice among its agents and other collection forces of imposing or incorporating a punishment into liens and levies and assessments of taxes owed as a commonplace procedure of collections; the Theft By Deception activities brought about by the Frauds commencing in 1953 and thereafter, as set forth above, have been compounded severely by, not only the taking of monies not-due - taken in the face of fraud and the frauds committed by Cover Up - but by the further taking of monies by PUNISHMENT under the guise of penalties, as though penalties were different from punishments - without the necessity or requirement of trial; not the simple taking of "principal and interest" *alleged* to be owed, committing both external judicial fraud, contempt of court, as well as Contempt of Constitution against the citizens and persons of the United States and of the Several States.

(3) **BY THIS COUNT 84 – FRAUD** - the defendant IRS federal agency is hereby charged with committing numerous frauds by both practice and pattern upon the

citizens and persons of the United States and the Several States, in that it has knowingly or recklessly denied the citizens or persons alleged by it to be tax payers the right to separate judicial trial prior to any sentence arising to a punishment to be imposed upon the alleged tax payer as a defendant in such trial, as such a citizen or person as a defendant would have a right to in any other case involving a question of punishment, FOR the purpose of THEFT BY DECEPTION, Deception upon employers in general (Employer or Commercial Fraud), Deception upon banks (Bank Fraud), Deception upon governments, State and Federal, (Government(s) Fraud), and upon the public of the United States and of the Several States as well (Public [not political] Fraud). All of these Frauds arise to Major Fraud as established by Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1031 – civil penalties only sought hereby, by Plaintiffs.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

85. **Count 85 – Treason / Misprision of Treason – Treason** (*additional Fraud subject matter continued after Count 86 below*). The IRS federal agency is hereby charged with Treason in that on August 18, 1954, in that it knew of its own accord that the 83rd Congress, Second Session, had committed an act of Treason in violation of Article III, Section 3, Clauses 1 and 2 of the United States Constitution, and in violation of Title 18, Section 793 passed by Congress and subject to Constitutional

Enforcement by the President of the United States, did not inform President of the United States, President Dwight Eisenhower, for defense of the Constitution and the People for whom such Constitution was empowered to protect, knowing that by not so informing the President that there would be no investigation into the matters of the Treason and the Frauds that lead up to such Treason, thereby providing a basis for a Cover Up of the Frauds of 1953 to be brought forward after 1954, by which Cover Up the illegal deletion of Section 29.22 (b) –1 (a) would be perfected, by which the acts of Theft By Deception, whether for the Government of the United States or for **Another** Government subsequently coming into power due to such Treason, for the benefit of the benefactors of the IRS federal agency, known or unknown, committed against the People of the United States would come forth on a much grander scale, thus benefiting such benefactors, known or unknown, whom the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, were working for at the time.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

86. **Count 86 – Treason, Complicity with Treason – Treason.** Shown in this Count, being established before the court that an act of Treason as it exists under both the Constitution and the law (Exhibit A), even as established by the Congress itself, took place under the auspices and aegis of the 83rd Congress, 2nd Session, in its

(Congress') creation of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 itself, from which all Title 26 CFRs, post 1954, are reliant upon for their authority and future effect; the IRS federal agency is charged with be complicit in the act of Treason in that it engaged in a similar activity as was committed by the 83rd Congress, 2nd Session, on the date of August 16, 1954, page 725 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, such said Congress in Treason having in effect imposed by its act a condition upon the People of the United States that by its effects would reduce military strength of the Military forces of the United States, increasing the risk of invasion upon the United States, reducing the efforts required for the enemies of the United States to carry out acts of spying and espionage, giving aid and comfort to the enemy thereby, whereupon by the unconscionable and dangerous act committed by the 83rd Congress, Second Session, the IRS federal agency, on August 18, 1954, did elect to further the Treason enacted and incorporated by the law, or Internal Revenue Code of 1954, out of approximately 909 pages containing various tax matters needing to be dealt with by the IRS federal agency. Thus, by this act of Treason, the IRS federal agency, through its principal operators, were able to impose an illegal power so gained over the citizens and over the governments of the United States and of the Several States, for the purpose of imposing the intentions of the design of the Frauds committed in 1953, the illegal hiding and deletion of Section 29.22 (b) -1 (a) in the Title 26 CFR, 1953, for the Purpose of committing Theft By Deception, whether for the Government of the United

States or for **Another** Government subsequently coming into power due to such Treason, for the benefit of the benefactors of the IRS federal agency, known or unknown.

This Charge is Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

ALL 86 COUNTS DONE IN VIOLATION OF TITLE 18, SECTION 1031 U.S. CODE – **MAJOR FRAUD**; TITLE 18, SECTION 4 – MISPRISION OF FELONY; TITLE 18, SECTION 2382, MISPRISION OF TREASON, TITLE 18, SECTION 793 U.S. CODE - TREASON, ARTICLE III, SECTION 3, CLAUSE 1 OF THE CONSTITUTION - TREASON, THE FIFTH AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION – ABUSE OF PROCESS AND MISUSE OF PROCESS, ABUSE OF DISCRETION, AND THE SECOND AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES – TO UNDERMINE THE MILITARY POWERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN SUPPORT OF AN ACT OR ACTS OF TREASON.

These 86 Charges as Counts are Hereby SEALED unto and for the People of the United States and of the Several States, and may not be discharged except as provided for by law, by Impartial Jury alone.

NOW, IN CONTINUANCE OF THE MATTERS OF FRAUD RAISED IN THE 84 COUNTS ABOVE:

It is well established that There Is No Statute of Limitations On Fraud; neither is there a Statute of Limitations On Treason (see below).

The definition of Fraud in Law, according to one law dictionary, is “willful misrepresentation intended to deprive another of some right. Fraud may be actual (involving actual deceit) or constructive (involving abuse of a relationship of trust). The remedy granted the plaintiff in most cases of fraud is either damages for the loss incurred or cancellation of the fraudulent contract (or sometimes both).”

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE 10 POINTS OF FRAUD WHICH SET FORTH THE GOVERNING FACTORS BY WHICH THESE AFORESAID CHARGES OF FRAUD, NOW SO CHARGED, ARE INCORPORATED INTO THIS EXIGENT COMPLAINT AND GRIEVANCE NOW BROUGHT FORTH BEFORE THIS COURT, UNDER THE RIGHTS OF JURISDICTION THAT EXISTS UNDER ARTICLE III, SECTION 2, CLAUSES 1 AND 2 OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, AND THAT EXISTS UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF

**GRIEVANCE – UNITED STATES COURTS THEREFORE AND THEREBY
BEING REPRESENTATIVE OF GOVERNMENT EQUALLY TO EITHER
THE CONGRESS OR THE PRESIDENT, THEREFORE THIS FILING BEING
A MATTER OF GRIEVANCE AS COMES AND WOULD COME UNDER THE
FIRST AMENDMENT, THIS COMPLAINT OR GRIEVANCE SO
APPEARING, PRESENTED, AND FILED BEFORE THIS COURT, MAY NOT
EXCEPT BY FRAUD BE DENIED.**

SPECIAL DEFINITION OF PLAINTIFFS TO BE USED HEREIN BELOW: For purposes of illustrating the broad scope of the Fraud orchestrated by the defendant IRS federal agency, the word Plaintiffs as used below, in addition to the real Plaintiffs set forth above in this case, means, and includes the persons or the People of the public of the United States or of any or all of the several states as they existed in the years of 1953 through the years of 1961, and thereafter.

THEREFORE, BE IT NOW KNOWN BY ALL MEN AND WOMEN AND OTHER PERSONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF ANY STATE THEREOF, AS HEREBY PRESENTED THAT inasmuch as the acts of the defendant IRS federal agency, by and through its subsequent agents therefor, have:

- (1) Committed a representation, and representations, unto Plaintiffs as a matter of fact;

- (2) Committed a representation(s) concerning a presently existing fact, the said existing fact having never heretofore been cured for Plaintiffs;
- (3) Committed a representation(s) concerning a presently existing fact which was false;
- (4) Which the representor either (a) knew to be false, or (b) made recklessly, knowing that the Plaintiffs had insufficient knowledge upon which to base even a minimum or a sufficient recognition of the truth of such representation(s);
- (5) Which such false or fraudulently reckless representation(s) was made for the purpose of inducing the other party, or Plaintiffs in this specific case, to act upon it;
- (6) Which Inducement the Plaintiffs, acting reasonably and in ignorance of its falsity upon its presentment and representation(s);
- (7) Did rely upon such fraudulent representation(s) and were thereby Induced;
- (8) And were thereby Induced to act by such fraudulent representation(s), which they (Plaintiffs) as a matter of record and fact did;
- (9) To their (Plaintiffs) immediate and continuous Injury and Damage;
- (10) And where a Knowing Concealment, and a Misstatement and a Willful Misdirection of the Fact(s) Existed, and does Exist, where the Reasonable Possibility of the Impossibility of an Investigation of Fraud by and on behalf of Plaintiffs existed, upon which impossible condition Plaintiffs have heretofore been found to be in reliance thereupon, except that only by extraneous and extraordinary labor or study and

effort, this fraud has now been as a matter of fact factually exposed and charged against.

That the Plaintiffs of the United States, inclusive of the real or Instant Plaintiffs now before this court, have suffered a major and critical damage as a result of the frauds now so exposed, all coming under the 10 points of fraud set forth above, with only 9 points of fraud being mandatorily required, which such frauds exist as a matter of facts by acts and not by controverting points of law, all such Plaintiffs having the rights of due process mandated by and under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States to be recompensated and be granted all other relief in full for the fraudulent acts arising to Theft By Deception, and all acts of extortion, conspiracy to thieve by deception, and conspiracy to extort from the Plaintiffs, commenced and committed by the IRS federal agency from 1953 to 1961 and forward thereafter, all of the ten (10) points of fraud SEAL all Counts of Fraud as set forth above, as exposed hereby.

The frauds thus exposed above being established as both a matter of facts and a conclusion of law, Plaintiffs continue hereinafter to show evidence and cause for fraud committed against them by the IRS federal agency and continues and shows the Court as follows:

ARGUMENT:

1.