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3 **1 Affidavit of Corporate Denial**
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5 This sworn statement is a declaratory presentment to the Judicial Branch of the United States, the Internal Revenue Service
6 (IRS), and the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the firm and complete denial that I, the Affiant, the Living Soul, have
7 ever, with full knowledge, intent, or awareness:

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10 1. Voluntarily through written contract, or constructively by my actions consented, agreed, or accepted any government
11 benefit, privilege, or entitlement that might result in a surrender of my Constitutionally guaranteed rights at any time.
12 2. Agreed to act as an agent, "employee", contractor, or "officer" for the United States government, a federal corporation
13 as defined under 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A) , or any of its subordinate business entities such as the Social Security
14 Administration or the IRS.

15 *"Corporations are also of all grades, and made for varied objects; all governments are corporations, created by
16 usage and common consent, or grants and charters which create a body politic for prescribed purposes; but
17 whether they are private, local or general, in their objects, for the enjoyment of property, or the exercise of
18 power, they are all governed by the same rules of law, as to the construction and the obligation of the
19 instrument by which the incorporation is made. One universal rule of law protects persons and property. It is
20 a fundamental principle of the common law of England, that the term freemen of the kingdom, includes 'all
21 persons,' ecclesiastical and temporal, incorporate, politique or natural; it is a part of their magna charta (2 Inst.
22 4), and is incorporated into our institutions. The persons of the members of corporations are on the same footing
23 of protection as other persons, and their corporate property secured by the same laws which protect that of
24 individuals. 2 Inst. 46-7. 'No man shall be taken,' 'no man shall be disseised,' without due process of law, is a
25 principle taken from magna charta, infused into all our state constitutions, and is made inviolable by the federal
26 government, by the amendments to the constitution."*

27 [[Proprietors of Charles River Bridge v. Proprietors of, 36 U.S. 420 \(1837\)](#)]

- 28 3. Agreed or consented to be treated as an "officer of a [federal] corporation" under any of the following:
29 3.1. 26 U.S.C. §6671(b).
30 3.2. 26 U.S.C. §7343.
31 3.3. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b).
32 4. Agreed to be treated as a "public officer" engaged in a "trade or business", which is defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26)
33 as "the functions of a public office".
34 5. Agreed or consented to be a "taxpayer", which under Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code is a person engaged in a
35 "trade or business" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26).
36 6. Agreed or consented to have any portion of the Internal Revenue Code cited or enforced against me, the man or woman,
37 who is a "nontaxpayer" not subject to it:

38 *"Revenue Laws relate to taxpayers [officers, employees, and elected officials of the Federal Government] and*
39 *not to non-taxpayers [American Citizens/American Nationals not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the*
40 *Federal Government]. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers and*
41 *no attempt is made to annul any of their Rights or Remedies in due course of law. With them [non-taxpayers]*
42 *Congress does not assume to deal and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of federal revenue laws."*

43 [[Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d. 585 \(1972\)](#)]

- 44 7. Waived my Constitutional right to be protected by the requirement for implementing regulations found in 44 U.S.C.
45 §1505(a)(1) and 5 U.S.C. §553(a). According to these positive law statutes, the requirement for implementing
46 regulations published in the Federal Register for all statutes which prescribe a penalty is waived in the case of federal
47 employees, contracts, public officers, federal agencies, the military, and federal benefit recipients, which group I am not
48 a part.
49 8. Agreed to be treated as an "individual", as defined in 5 U.S.C. §552a(a)(2), which is a person with a domicile in the
50 "United States", which is geographically defined as the District of Columbia in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10).

51 It has recently come to my attention that the IRS, & the SSA, and the federal courts have willfully been making injurious
52 "presumptions" which prejudice my Constitutional rights by trying to associate me with the "idem sonans", which is the all
53 caps version of my Christian name associated with a "public office" in the United States government by virtue of the Social
Security Number attached to it:

*Idem sonans. Sounding the same or alike; having the same sound. A term applied to names which are
substantially the same, though slightly varied in the spelling, as "Lawrence" and "Lawrance," and the like. State
v. Culbertson, 6 N.C. App. 327, 170 S.E.2d 125, 127. Under the rule of "idem sonans," variance between*

5. By associating the man or woman with the all caps federal “public officer” or “employee”, subjected the man or woman to the law for the domicile of the corporation that he represents under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b). This has effected the equivalent of kidnapping in criminal violation of 18 U.S.C. §1201. It is also the equivalent of identity theft.
6. Placed the domicile of the federal “public officer” in the District of Columbia, as required under the following authorities:
 - 6.1. 4 U.S.C. §72.
 - 6.2. 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10).
 - 6.3. 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(39).
 - 6.4. 26 U.S.C. §7408(c).
7. Made the all caps strawman and the SSN associated with him surety for the debts of the federal government. The Bible says that Christians CANNOT be surety for the debts of any third party:

“My son, if you become surety for your friend, if you have shaken hands in pledge for a stranger, you are snared by the words of your mouth; you are taken by the words of your mouth. So do this, my son, and deliver yourself; for you have come into the hand of your friend [slavery!]: Go and humble yourself; plead with your friend. Give no sleep to your eyes, nor slumber to your eyelids. Deliver yourself like a gazelle from the hand of the hunter; and like a bird from the hand of the fowler.”
 [Prov. 6:1-5, Bible, NKJV]

“A man devoid of understanding shakes hands in a pledge, and becomes surety for his friend.” [Bible, Proverbs 17:18]

“He who is surety for a stranger will suffer, but one who hates being surety is secure.” [Prov. 11:15, NKJV]

The Social Security Number that is associated with the all caps name is therefore based upon a constructive trust contract created by the SSA Form SS-5. Such a relationship is unenforceable as a contract without informed consent, full disclosure of terms, conditions, and definitions, and consent beyond the age of majority. Children do not meet that qualification and as a result, the entire SSN contract, created as a child is voidable ab initio from the date it was created. To ensure this end, I have sent via certified mail a resignation and termination of any such arrangement, rebutting and rescinding any presumptions to the contrary. See:

<http://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/SSTrustIndenture.pdf>

I am not a party made liable for the federal income tax based on the Legislative Intent of the 16th Amendment written by President William H. Taft and published in the Congressional Record of the United States Senate on pages 3344-3345. I am not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government or any Federal Judicial or Internal Revenue District. I am not a federal “employee”, “federal personnel” under 5 U.S.C. §2105 or 5 U.S.C. §552a(a)(13) nor is there a contractual agreement which can arise from requesting an SSN. This was confirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court, which said on the matter:

“... railroad benefits, like social security benefits, are not contractual and may be altered or even eliminated at any time.”
 [United States Railroad Retirement Board vs Fritz, 449 U.S. 166 (1980)]

“We must conclude that a person covered by the Act has not such a right in benefit payments... This is not to say, however, that Congress may exercise its power to modify the statutory scheme free of all constitutional restraint.”
 [Flemming v. Nestor, 363 U.S. 603 (1960)]

Because participation in the Social Security Program does not satisfy all the requirements for a valid legal contract, then any attempt to enforce the payment of “taxes” resulting from participation in it without at least providing legally admissible proof of informed consent from a person who has reached the age of consent amounts to:

1. Theft, if the participant did not provide informed consent to participate. Consequently, any money accepted under the program by the federal government becomes an act of “receiving stolen property” in violation of 18 U.S.C. §662.
2. Constructive Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1001. The government is “pretending” that I qualify to participate when they know in fact that I don’t and didn’t ever qualify. The result of fraudulent activity of this nature is the following:
 - 2.1. If the fraud produces a contractual obligation, then the contract is void ab initio (from the beginning) if the injured party explicitly voids it: