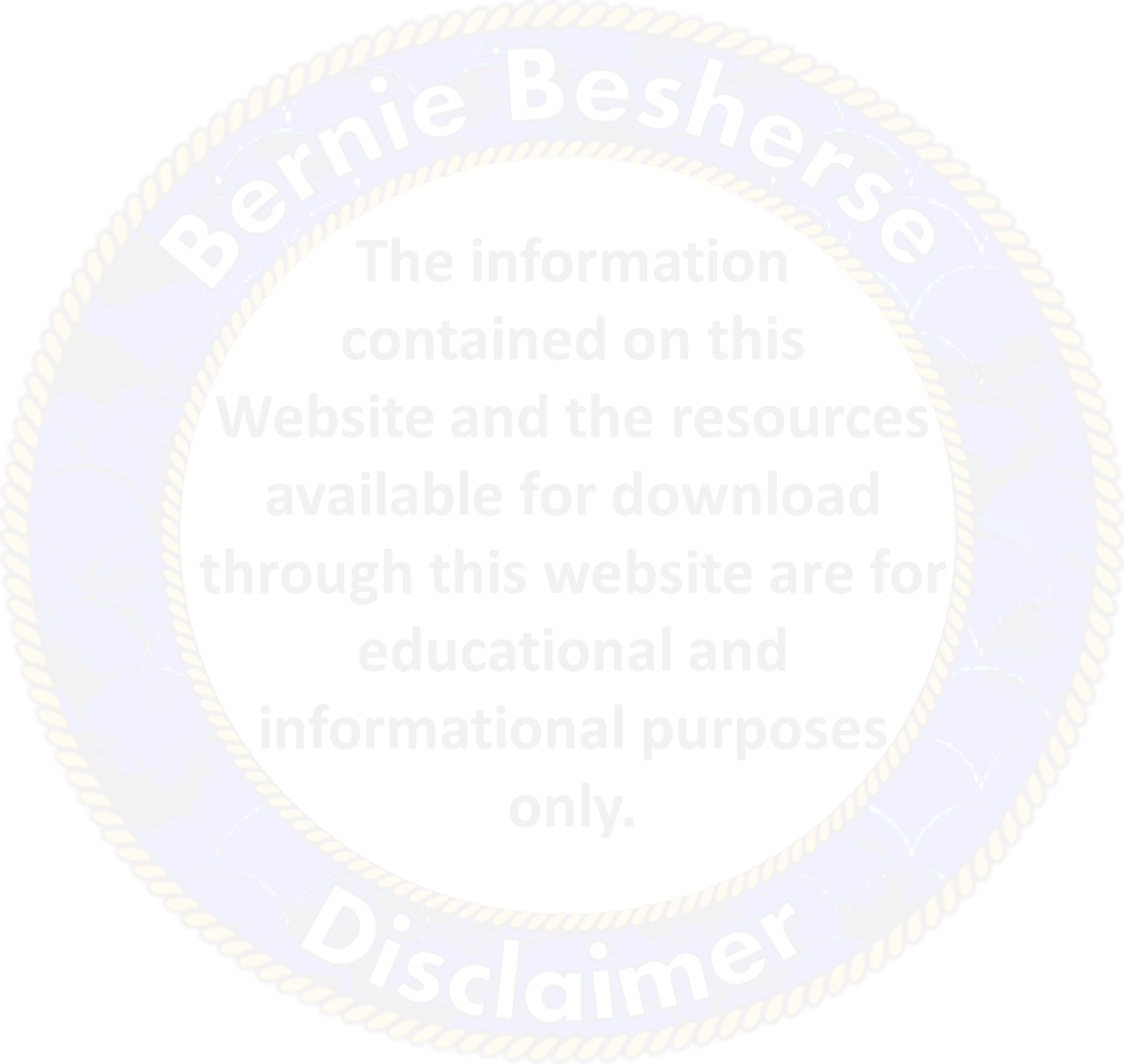
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**Finding Freedom**

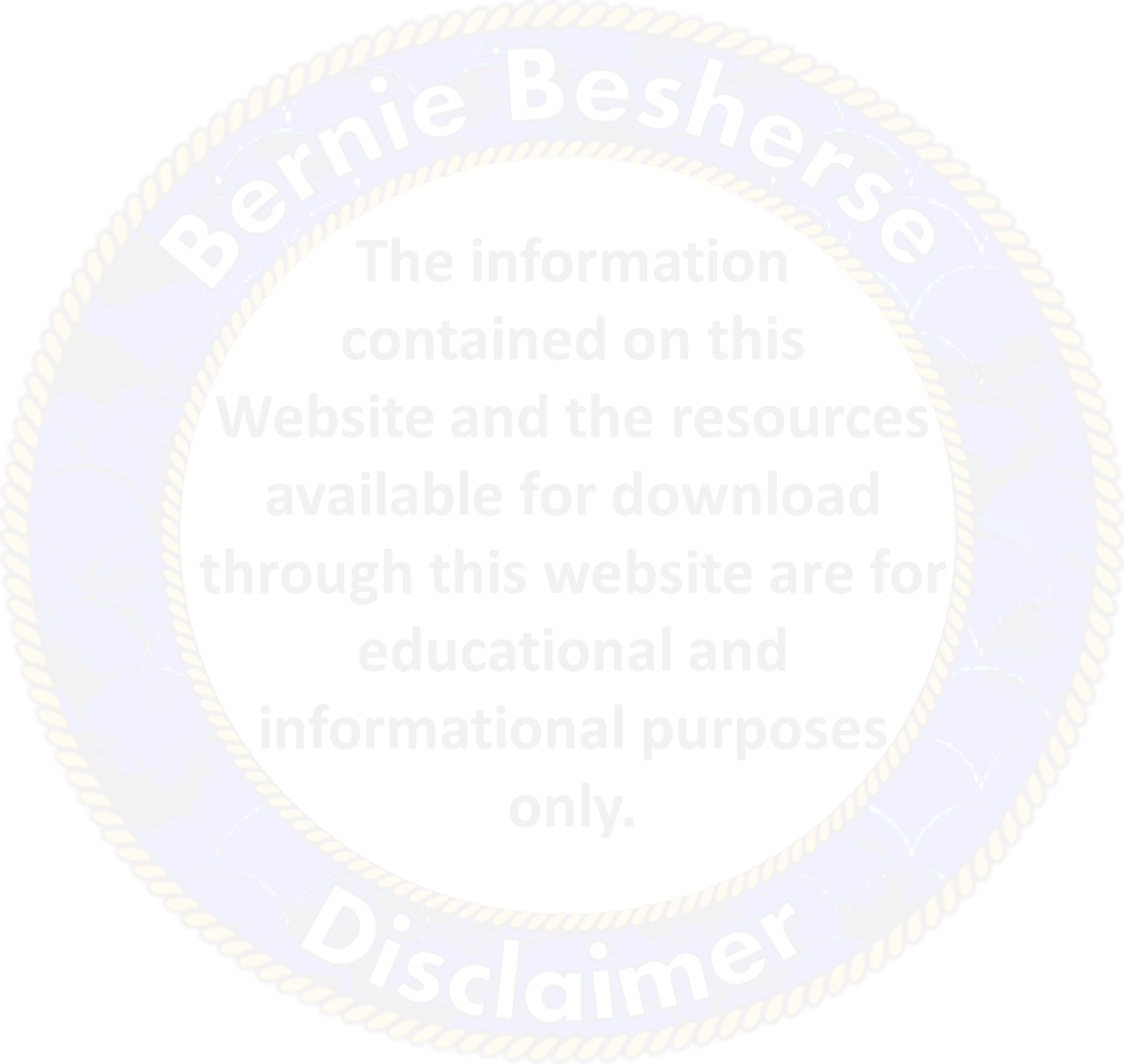
***Defining the problem, and following through with a remedy.***

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This is a very short, concise description of some of the common misconceptions and proof of the reality, plus some evidence about how ***we put ourselves*** into the inferior position regarding our relationship with the government.

There is a popular theory among losers in court that **an ALL CAPS NAME creates a corporation**, and subjects the person (man or woman) using that name to servitude under the government. The UCC governs commerce (corporations) and this is what it has to say about the reason for using ALL CAPS.

**UCC 1-201(10)** (10) "**Conspicuous**", with reference to a term, means so written, displayed, or presented that a reasonable person against which it is to operate ought to have noticed it. Whether a term is "conspicuous" or not is a decision for the court. Conspicuous terms include the following: **(A) a heading in capitals equal to or greater in size than the surrounding text**, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same or lesser size; and (B) language in the body of a record or display in larger type than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same size, or set off from surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other marks that call attention to the language. 

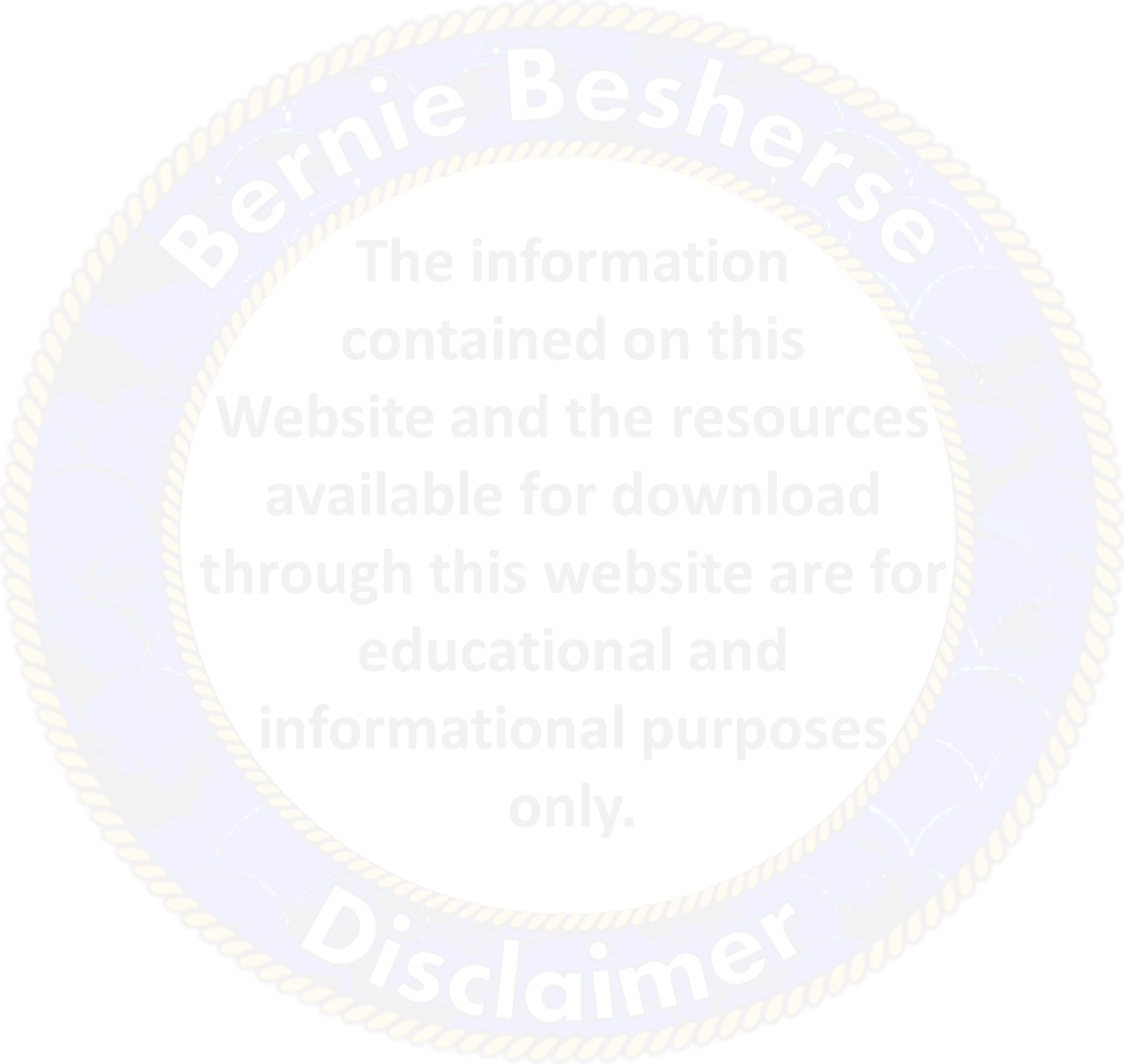
Therefore, an ALL CAPS NAME is just a ***STYLE***.

What the government and bankers are really coming after is **THE HAND** that held the pen that signed their contracts.

An Instrument is a written document or a writing. **“Instrument**. A written document; a formal or legal document in writing, such as a contract, deed, will, bond, or lease. A negotiable instrument (defined in **U.C.C. § 3- 104**), or a security (defined in **U.C.C. § 8- 1 02**) or any other writing which evidences a right to the payment of money and is not itself a security agreement or lease and is of a type which is in ordinary course of business transferred by delivery with any necessary indorsement or assignment. **U.C.C . § 9- 1 05( 1).** Anything reduced to writing, a document of a formal or solemn character, a writing given as a means of affording evidence. A document or writing which gives formal expression to a legal act or agreement, for the purpose of creating, securing, modifying, or terminating a right. A writing executed and delivered as the evidence of an act or agreement. **Moore v. Diamond Dry Goods Co., 47 Ariz. 128, 54 P.2d 553,554**. Anything which may be presented as evidence to the senses of the adjudicating tribunal.”

What is an **instrumentality**? An instrumentality, then, is anything created by an instrument, bound by an instrument, or obligated on the face of an instrument.

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**Instrumentality rule.** Under this rule, **corporate existence** will be **disregarded** where a corporation (subsidiary) is so organized and controlled and its affairs so conducted as to make it only an adjunct and **instrumentality** of another corporation (parent corporation), and parent corporation will be responsible for the obligations of its subsidiary. **Taylor v. Standard Gas & Electric Co., C.C.A.Okl., 96 F.2d 693, 704**. The so-called "**instrumentality**" or "**alter ego**" rule states that when a corporation is so dominated by another corporation that the subservient corporation becomes a mere **instrument** and is really **indistinct from controlling corporation**, then the **corporate veil** of dominated corporation will be **disregarded**, if to retain it results in injustice. **National Bond Finance Co. v. General Motors Corp., D.C.Mo., 238 F.Supp. 248, 255**. 

There are many people who believe that the **Social Security Number** creates a **Trust**, over which the **SSN holder** has the ***power of becoming Trustee***. **Is SSN a Trust?** "The proceeds of both the employee and employer taxes are to be paid into the Treasury like any other **internal revenue** generally, and are **not earmarked in any way**."

-- **Helvering v. Davis**, Supreme Court, **1937**

That was back in **1937**, just after the **FICA** was passed, but what about more modern times?

**No Social Security Trust Fund**

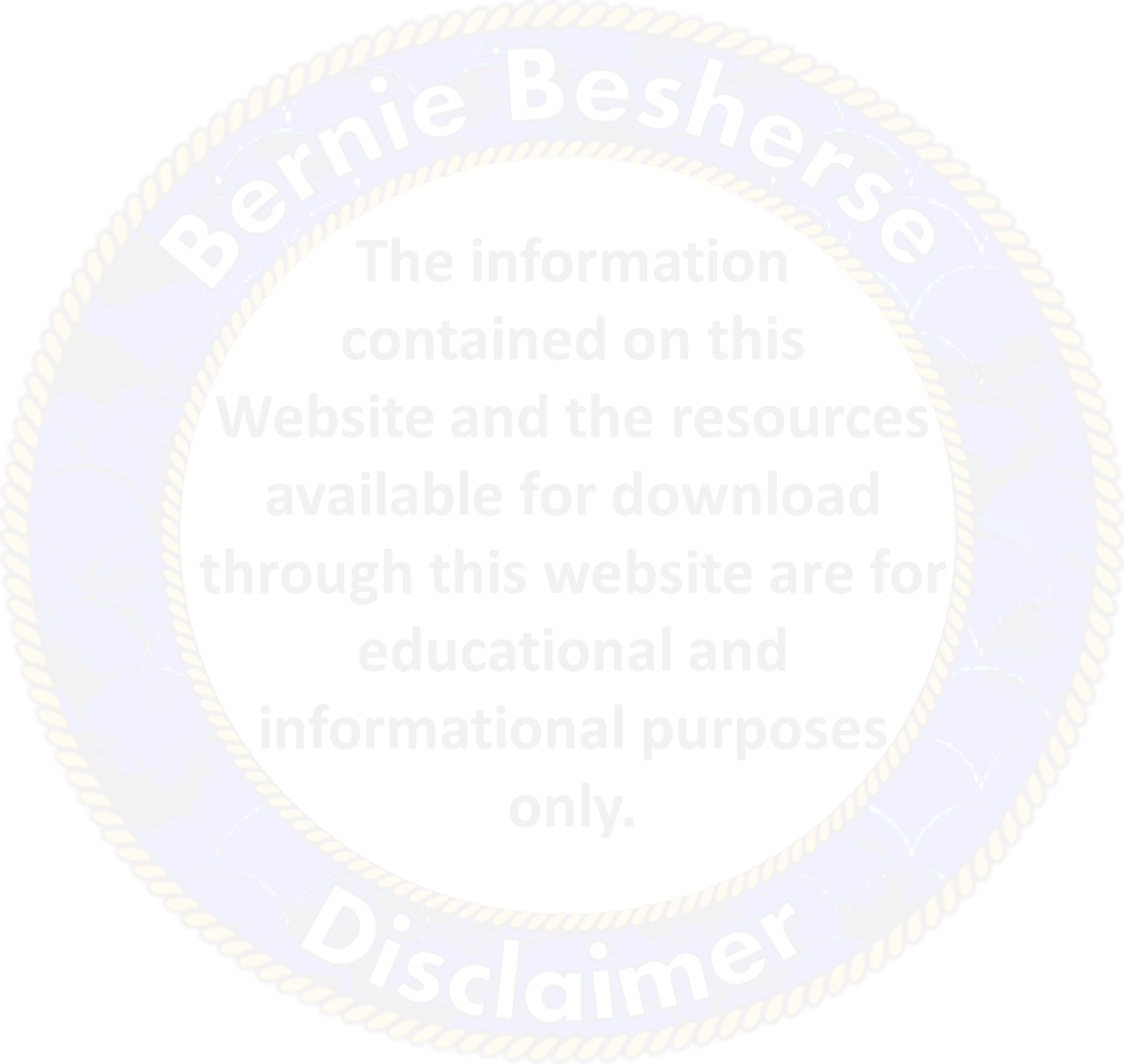
"One of the **myths** about Social Security is there’s a pile of money sitting there accumulating, because you put money in, the government saves it for you, and then when you retire you get it out. That’s not the way the system works. Every dime that goes in from payroll taxes is spent. It’s spent on retirees, and if there’s excess, it’s spent on government programs. The only thing that Social Security has is a pile of IOUs from one part of government to the next. This is a pay-as- you-go system." **– President G.W. Bush**

Blue Bell, Pennsylvania, February 10, 2005 http://www.presidentialrhetoric.com/speeches/02.10.05b.html

Where the government get the right and power to dominate you?

**Article 4 of the Treaty of 1783** says that ***the Creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the full collection of every debt, in pounds sterling***.

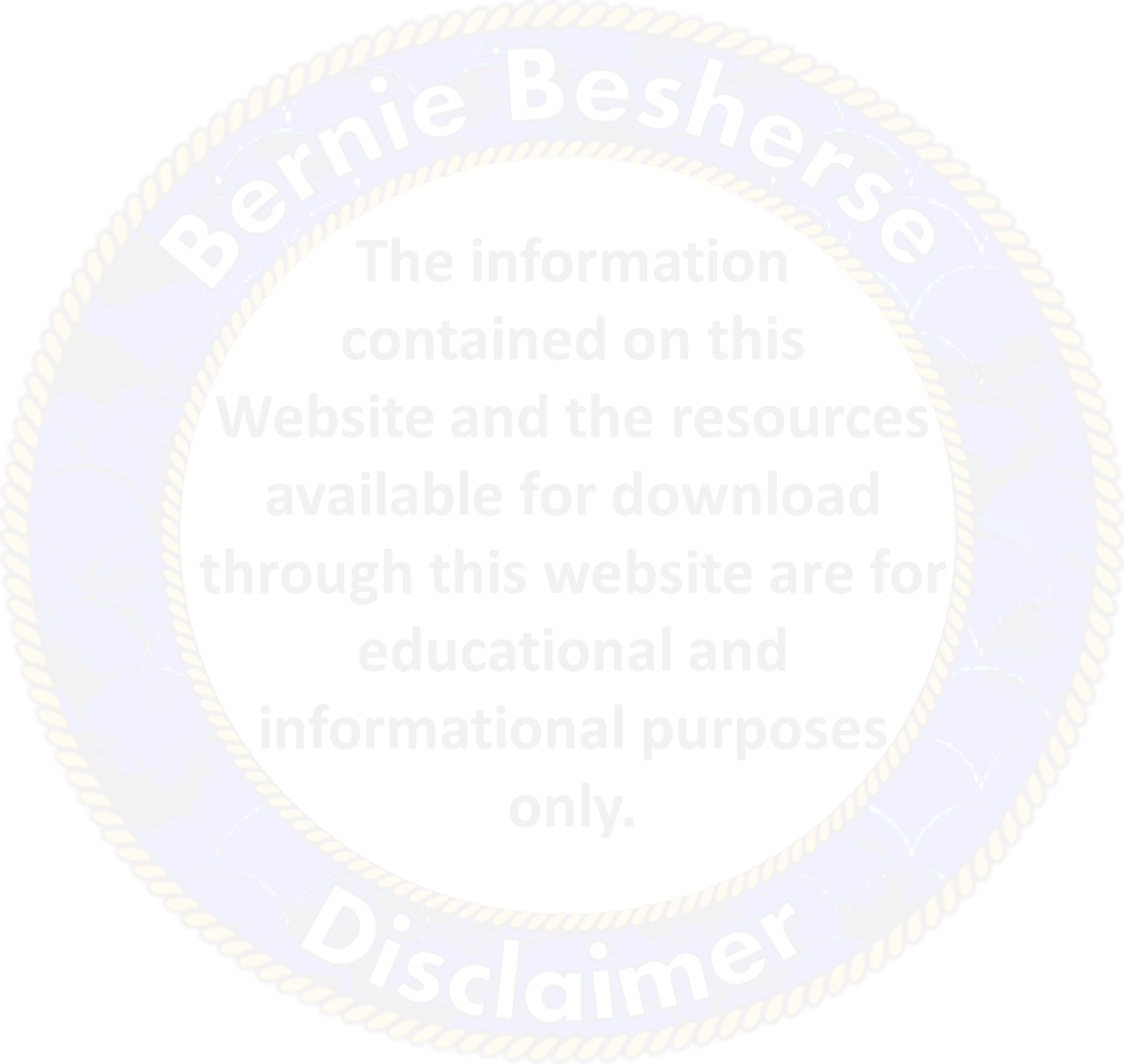
The organic Constitution (**1787**), **Article 6**, says that **TREATIES** that had been made in the name of the United States are the **Supreme Law of the Land**. The constitution, **Article 1 section 10**, says that the states can make **no LAW** impairing **obligation of CONTRACTS**. The purpose of the so-called **14th amendment** is found in the last section, where it says that the validity of the public debt ***CANNOT BE QUESTIONED***.

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When the Social Security act passed, FDR made the announcement that the country was never in better shape, because now the **public debt** was secured by the **combined assets** of every man, woman, and child in the country. When you examine the legal meanings of the words in "**FICA**," you see that there is no way to make a **Contribution** unless one is a **judgement debtor**.

**“Contribution**. Under the principle of "contribution, " a tortfeasor **against whom a judgment is rendered** is entitled to **recover proportional shares** of judgment from other **joint tort-feasors** whose **negligence** contributed to the **injury** and who were also **liable to the plaintiff**. **Dawson v. Contractors Transport Corp., 1 5 1 U.S. App.D.C. 401 , 467 F.2d 727, 729**. The share of a loss payable by an insurer when contracts with two or more insurers cover the same loss. The insurer's share of a loss under a coinsurance or similar provision. The sharing of a loss or payment among several. The act of any one or several of a **number of co-debtors, co-sureties**, etc., in **reimbursing** one of their number who has paid the whole debt or **suffered the whole liability**, each to the extent of his proportionate share. **Right of one who has discharged a common liability to recover of another also liable, the aliquot portion which he ought to pay or bear.** Several states have adopted the Uniform Contribution Among Tortfeasors Act.

In the civil law, a partition by which the creditors of an insolvent debtor divide among themselves the proceeds of his property proportionably to the amount of their respective credits. Division which is made among the heirs of the succession of the debts with which the succession is charged, according to the proportion which each is bound to bear. In maritime law, where the property of one of several parties interested in a vessel and cargo has been voluntarily sacrificed for the common safety (as by throwing goods overboard to lighten the vessel), such loss must be made good by the contribution of the others, which is termed "general average".”

So, because the U.S. government went bankrupt, **damaging a creditor**, they must pay for the damage. The U.S. government is liable for all of the damages. When you **voluntarily** sign on as a **co-defendant**, the U.S. government has the right to collect from you **your aliquot portion** which you ought to pay. When one is a **judgement debtor** who is **liable on the national debt**, and required by his **voluntary acceptance** of the position as judgement debtor to accept any terms and conditions imposed by the creditor, then we must file and pay income taxes just like any other man or woman who is obligated to do so. A SMALL number of people who **have an SSN** and **are required to** pay on the national debt are **non-resident aliens**, but **the rest are *voluntary* contributors**. The reasons that “patriots” cite why they should not be responsible are good points, but not relevant. They COULD BE relevant, but they are not, because they volunteered into the system and are bound by their contracts. Please look up in your **Black's 5th Law dictionary**, the term "**Tacit” and “Procuration**." **Tacit**. Existing, inferred, or understood without being openly expressed or stated; **implied by silence or silent acquiescence**, as a tacit agreement or a tacit understanding. **State V. Chadwick, 150 Or. 645, 47 P.2d 232, 234**. Done or made in silence, implied or indicated, but not actually 

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expressed. **Manifested by the refraining from contradiction or objection**; inferred from the situation and circumstances, **in the absence of express matter**.

**Procuration**. Agency; proxy; the **act of constituting another one's attorney in fact**. The act by which one person gives power to another to act in his place, as he could do himself. Action under a power of attorney or other constitution of agency. Indorsing a bill or note "by procuration" is doing it as proxy for another or by his authority. The use of the word procuration (usually, per procuratione, or abbreviated to per proc. or p. p.) on a promissory note by an agent is notice that the agent has but a limited authority to sign.

Essentially, the meaning of ***tacit procuration*** is that the government procures the right to manage your affairs **when they do so openly** and **you remain silent** and do nothing about it.

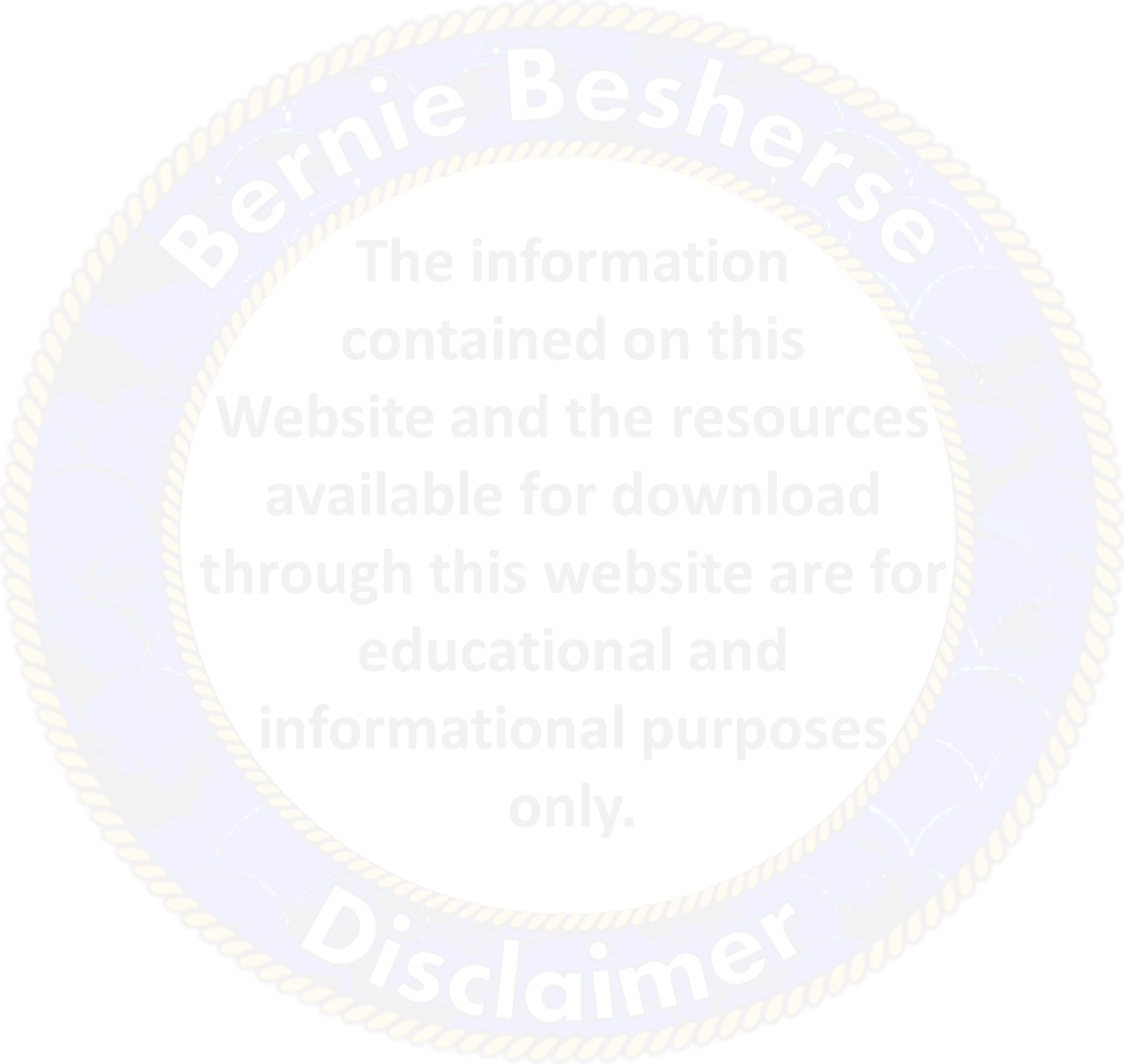
They have **procured your rights** by your tacit acquiescence. The remedy is simple. You **express**, ***in writing***, your **disagreement**.

When writing laws, legislators use **LEGAL** definitions, not STREET definitions.

**Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 561**

**FICA**. **Federal Insurance Contributions Act**. The law that sets "Social Security" taxes and benefits.

**Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 297**

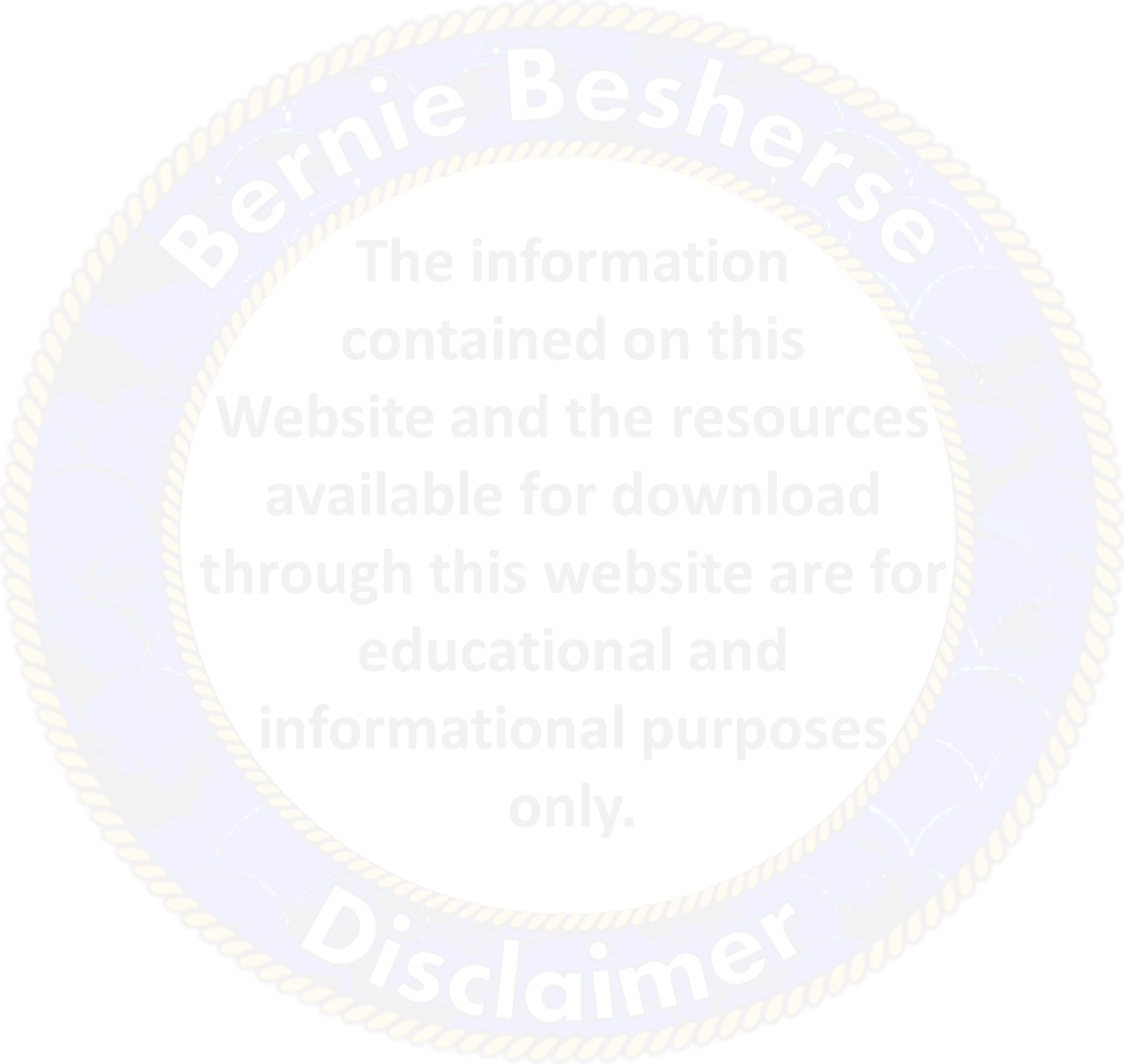
**Contribution**. Under principle of "**contribution**," a **tort-feasor** against whom **a judgment is rendered** is entitled to recover proportional shares of judgment from other joint tort-feasors whose negligence contributed to the injury and who were also liable to the plaintiff. **Dawson v. Contractors Transport Corp., 151 U.S. App.D.C. 401, 467 F.2d 727, 729.** The share of a loss payable by an insurer when contracts with two or more insurers cover the same loss. The insurer's share of a loss under a coinsurance or similar provision. The sharing of a loss or payment among several. The act of any one or several of a number of co-debtors, co-sureties, etc., in reimbursing one of their number who has paid the whole debt or suffered the whole liability, each to the extent of his proportionate share. Right of one who has discharged a common liability to recover of another also liable, the aliquot portion which he ought to pay or bear. Several states have adopted the **Uniform Contribution Among Tortfeasors Act**. In the civil law, a partition by which the creditors of an insolvent debtor divide among themselves the proceeds of his property proportionally to the amount of their respective credits. Division which is made among the heirs of the succession of the debts with which the succession is charged, according to the proportion which each is bound to bear. In maritime law, where the property of one of several parties interested in a vessel and cargo has been voluntarily sacrificed for the common safety (as by throwing goods overboard to lighten the vessel), such loss must be made good by the contribution of the others, which is termed "general average". 

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When you realize that you signed a document in error, by mistake, by fraud, or one that cannot possibly be fulfilled, then you have the right to **revoke your signature**.

**Revoke**. To **annul or make void by recalling or taking back**; to cancel, **rescind**, repeal, or reverse. See also **Revocation**.

**Rescission of contract Black’s 5th, pgs 1174 & 1175**

**Rescission of contract.** A "**rescission**" amounts to the **unmaking of a contract**, or an undoing of it **from the beginning**, and **not** merely a **termination**, and it may be effected by **mutual agreement** of parties, **or by one of the parties declaring rescission of contract without consent of other if a legally sufficient ground therefore exists, or** by applying to **courts** for a **'decree of rescission**. **Abdallah, Inc. v. Martin, 242 Minn. 416, 65 N.W.2d 641, 644**. **Annulling**, **abrogation** or **unmaking** of a contract and the placing of the parties to it **in status quo**. **Sessions v. Meadows, 13 CaI.App.2d 748, 57 P.2d 548, 549**. It necessarily involves a **repudiation** of the contract and a **refusal of the moving party to be further bound by it**. See also **Renunciation**; **Repudiation**. An action of an equitable nature in which a party seeks to be relieved of his obligations under a contract on the grounds of **mutual mistake**, **fraud**, **impossibility**, etc. 

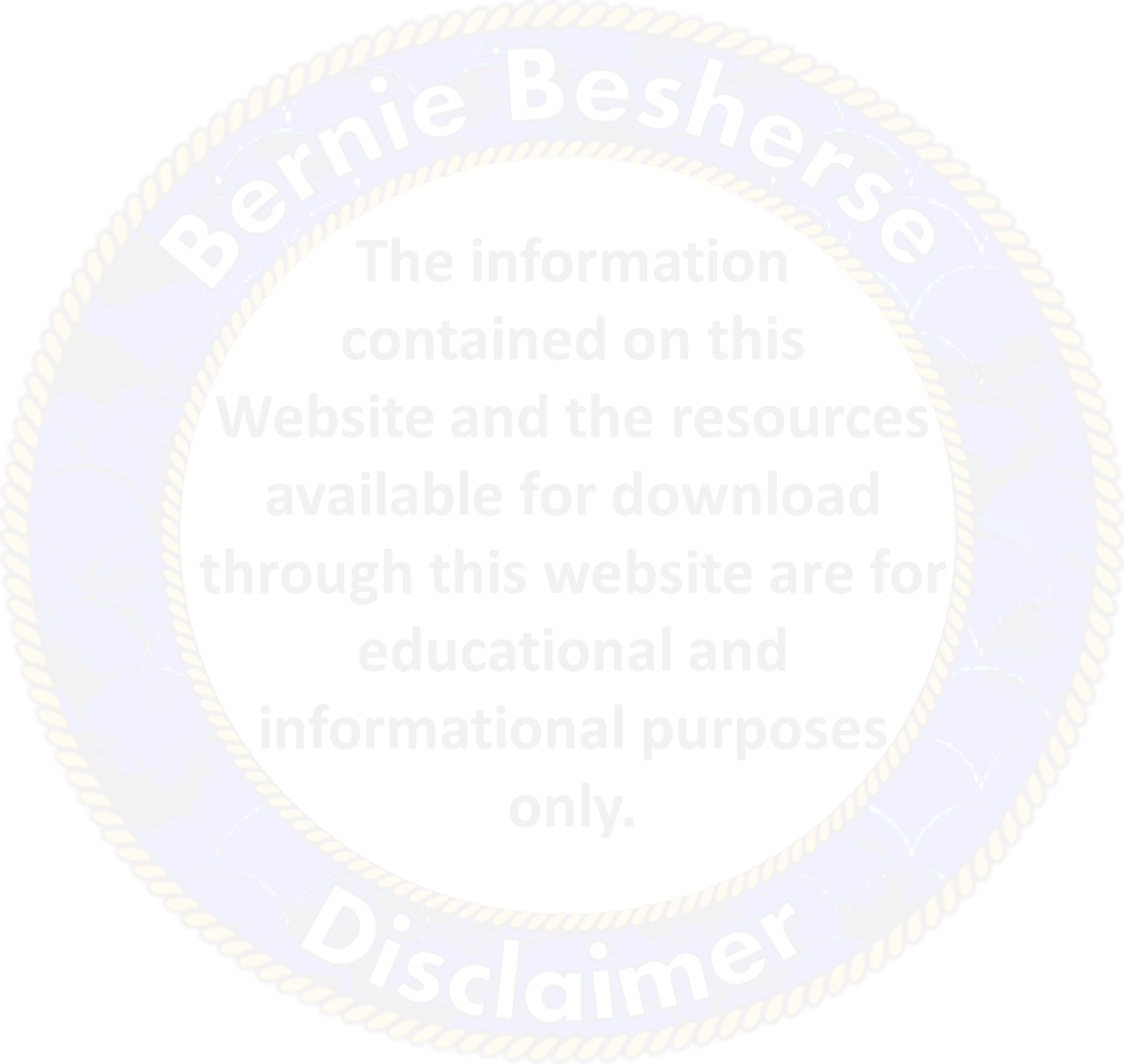
There are various reasons cited by “patriots” make the bad contracts **voidable**, but that does not make them **automatically void**. There is no court in the world that will question the government's right to tax you so they can kill babies, civilians, and soldiers all around the world ***in your name***, **until and unless** you exercise **rescission of contract** and **release of powers of appointment**, and **revoke your signatures** off of all of the obligations to behave as a slave that you have assumed all your life. Now, you know how you made yourself liable, and have the clues on how to free yourself. It is not automatic. It requires work.

**What is a Strategic Withdrawal?**

Instead of dropping everything and running away from slavery into freedom, when one uses the **correct strategy** in their withdrawal, then they can peacefully walk away, and carry more gold! The Strategic Withdrawal process is broken down into five, broad steps: **1. Get Smart** (Educate yourself and your own family, and continue to educate them.)

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**Proverbs 2:11** Discretion shall watch over thee, discernment shall guard thee;

**2. Get Safe** (Protect your resources, so they cannot be taken from or used against you and your family.) **Proverbs 17:18** A man void of understanding is he that striketh hands, and becometh surety in the presence of his neighbour. **3. Get Out of Debt** (Eliminate all private debt.) **Proverbs 22:7** The rich rules over the poor, and the borrower is the slave of the lender. 

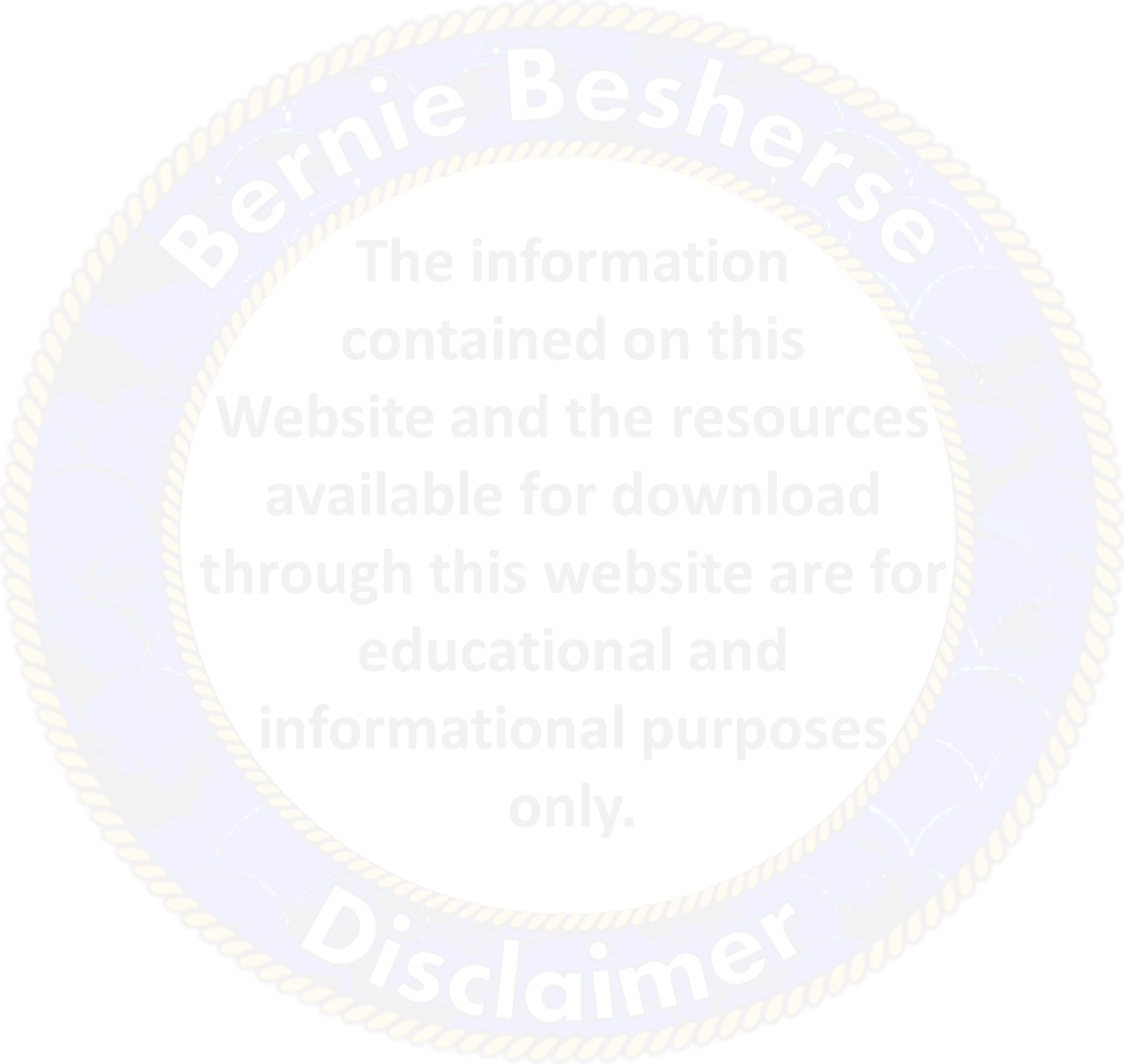
**Rich = Ruler = Lender Poor = Slave = Borrower**

**4. Get Out of Babylon** (Withdraw out of statutory slavery, and under the protection of the Almighty ONE, using our recognized, tested, legally effective procedures for eliminating your obligations as a surety on the public debt.) **Exodus 3:10** Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth My people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt.'

**5. Get It All Back** (Reclaim the use of the resources, in the jurisdiction of your choice.) **Exodus 3 :21** And I will give this people favour in the sight of the Egyptians. And it shall come to pass, that, when ye go, **ye shall not go empty**;

A successful withdrawal **starts** with gathering solid information so we can build a firm foundation, and the education MUST be considered an on-going process beginning on the day we become dissatisfied with the status quo and our longing for God’s righteous government causes us to leave “Babylon” until Babylon rises no more. It is simply not possible to become a self-directing individual when we depend upon others to do all of the research and file all of our papers for us. From the day we reverse our courses (**repent**) and seek the will of the Creator of the universe, we must never allow ourselves to quit learning.

**Steps number two and three** can be done somewhat concurrently, because at the same time that we are eliminating all of our debt, we ***must*** have a secure entity in place for holding the liberated resources, therefore, the sooner we have set up **our corporation sole**, **charitable religious trusts**, and **international resource repositories**, the sooner we will be in position to become a self- determining individual.

The “**secret**” (*if there is a secret*) of how to legally withdraw out of the government and bankster contracts, is contained in the combination of the two, legal phrases “**rescission of contract**” and “**release of powers of appointment**.” 

The success of the people who are using the principles contained in **Strategic Withdrawal** is found primarily in the depth of understanding of the underlying problems that caused our slavery, and in the convincing method that “**Strategic Withdrawal**” uses that shows us **how to accept and deal with our own culpability and complicity in causing our own problems**. **When we quit blaming others, we are in a position to grow and mature as true, self-governing individuals**.

In short, the legal methods of becoming self-governing are simple, but the practical aspects of how to **reform our own thinking** must be accomplished before we can make a permanent and peaceful break with Babylon.

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This is **NOT** the ***ONLY*** way, but it is ***A peaceful way*** to end the obligations and never reinstate them. **Expatriating** is another method.

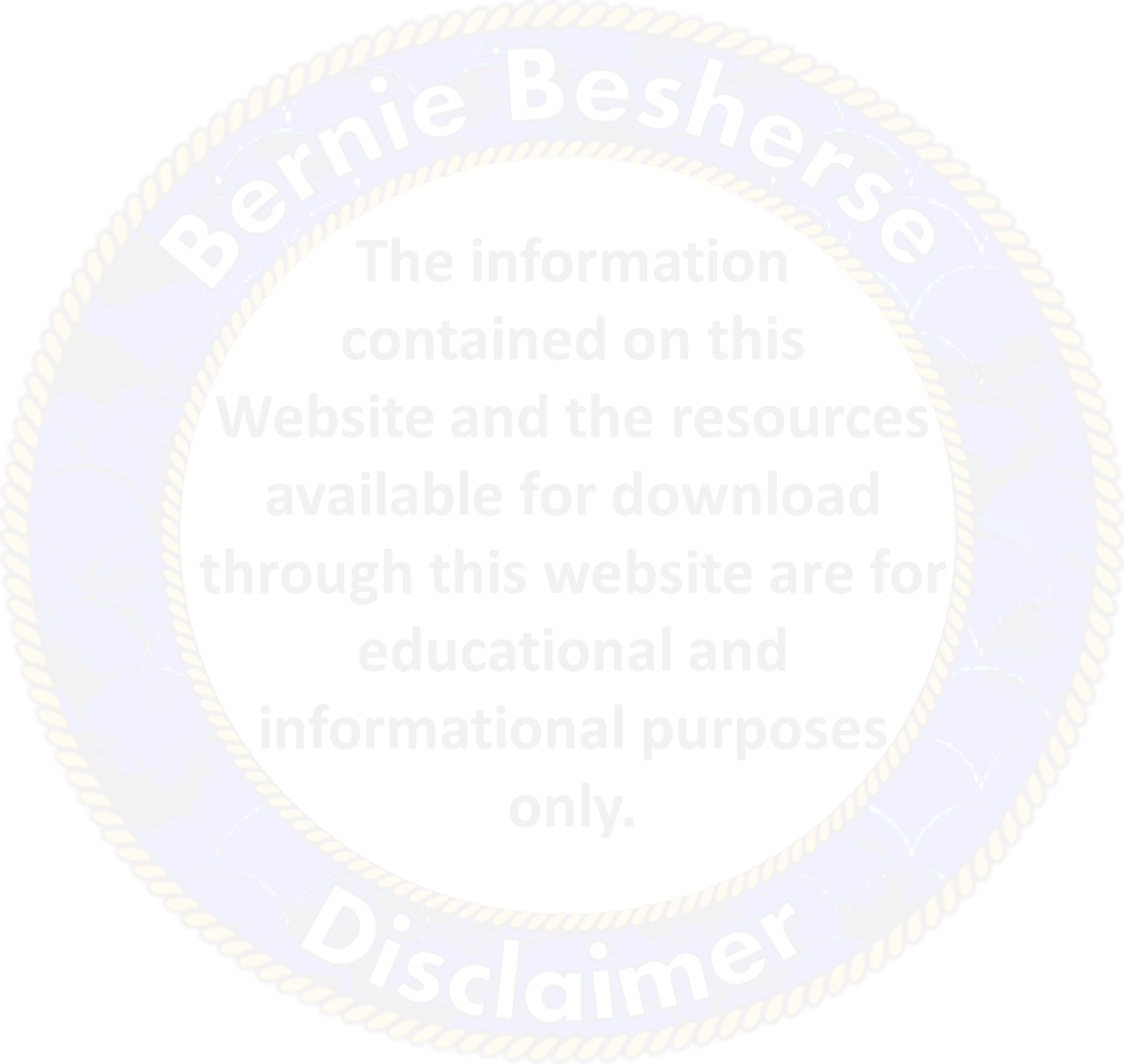
How would you like to live in Tahiti or Saint Croix?

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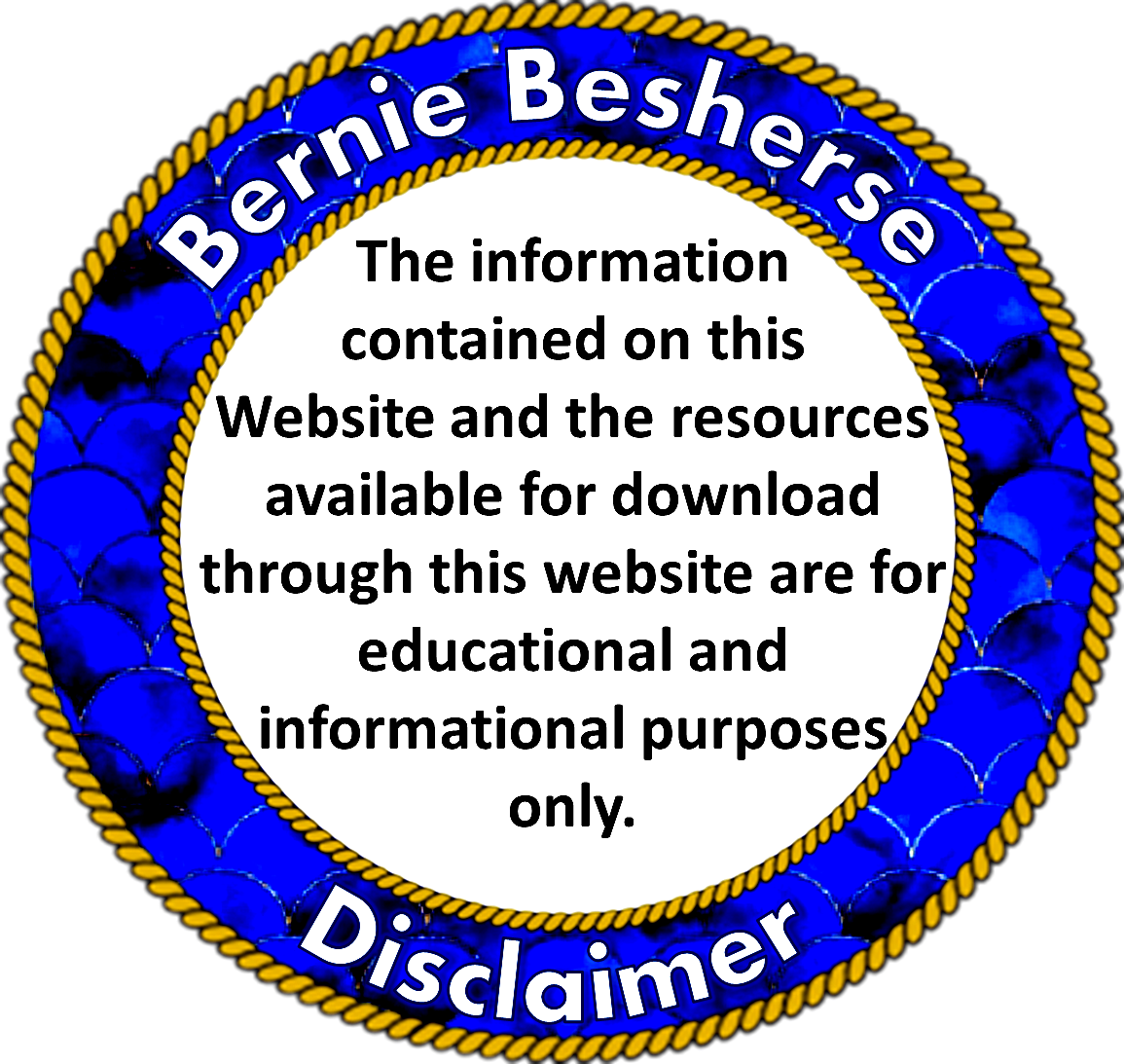
**Code Sec. 3121** Status: still in effect (through March 31,1994) <<FULL TEXT>> **26 CFR 36.3121(1)(1)-1**: Agreement entered into by domestic corporations with respect to foreign subsidiaries. Social security coverage extended to indviduals employed by a foreign subsidiary of a domestic corporation pursuant to an agreement under section 3121(1) of the Federal Insurance **Contributions** Act is limited to United States citizens. Accordingly, such coverage **ceases** on the date that such an employee becomes a citizen of another country. Amounts paid under the agreement with respect to coverage of such individual prior to the date on which he became a citizen of another country are **not refundable**.

**REV. RUL. 57-576**

Advice has been requested whether the social security coverage extended to a United States citizen employee pursuant to the provisions of sections **3121(1)** of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (chapter 21, subtitle C, Internal Revenue Code of 1954) is continued with respect to such individual in the event he becomes a citizen of another country, and if not, whether the amounts that were paid with respect to the coverage of such individual are refundable. Under **section 3121(1)** of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, any domestic corporation having one or more foreign subsidiaries may request the District Director of Internal Revenue to enter into an agreement for the purposes extending coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, established by title II of the Social Security Act, **to citizens of the United States** employed outside the United States by one or more of its foreign subsidiaries. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement and the Regulations Relating to Contract Coverage of Employees of Foreign Subsidiaries, a domestic corporation which enters into such an agreement shall report and pay amounts equivalent to the sum of the employer tax and the employee tax which would be imposed under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act if the remuneration for the services to which the agreement has application constitutes wages within the meaning of the Act. It is the position of the Internal Revenue Service that, since under **the social security program** pursuant to the provisions of **section 3121(1)** of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act is **limited to United States citizens**, **coverage with respect to a United States citizen covered by an agreement would cease on the date on which he became a citizen of a foreign country. Section 36.3121(1)-3(a) (3)** of the above regulations provides that the amount of the liability incurred by a domestic corporation for any period shall be determined in the same manner as liability for the employee tax and for the employer tax imposed by the Federal Insurance Contribution Act is determined, pursuant to regulations relating to the taxes under such Act as in effect for the same period, with respect to wages paid by an employer to an employee. A domestic corporation is, for purposes of such agreement and section **6413(c)(2)(C)** of the Code, relating to special refunds, considered the employer in its capacity as a party to such agreement. 

In the event an employee covered by an agreement pursuant to **section 3121(1)** of the Federal Insurance Contribution Act becomes a citizen of a foreign country, liability is not incurred by the domestic corporation with respect to remuneration for services performed by the employee during the period he is a citizen of a foreign country. Any amount paid to the **District Director** by the domestic corporation under the **agreement** as the equivalent of the taxes imposed under sections 3101 and 3111 of the Act with respect to the remuneration for services performed during such period by the employee constitutes an overpayment and may be adjusted or refunded within the prescribed statutory period. However, the amount paid by the domestic corporation to the District Director with respect to remuneration for services performed by the employee during the period he was a citizen of the United States is **not** refundable. See section **36.3121(1)(7)-1** of the regulation. <<END RULING>>

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