

February 20 , 2005

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY
BOARD
ON FEDERAL TAX REFORM

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

704 2510 0001 2470 1051
2005 MAR 8 P 2:50

Hon. Connie Mack III, Chairman
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Shaw Pittman LLP
2300 N. Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20037-1128

Dear Chairman Mack and other members :

This letter has been sent to each member of the Panel and comes from more ONE citizens representing all Massachusetts republic one of the states of the union . That I object to the taxing on labor to bail out the United States for SSA or for the purpose of re upping the code under the IRS or DOR for the purpose of collection without consideration first of the limits of the constitutional limits on taxation in the contract with the people and its requirements and limitation on taxing the people or what the panel is considering taxing labor the constitution limits said federal jurisdictional governmental laws . This letter is objection to tax on labor and ask the question to the panel as follows :

Meaningful federal tax reform must begin with the Panel's answering to the forty-three (43) questions that were respectfully submitted to President Bush and Treasury Secretary Snow in May of 2004. Copies of the May 10, 2004 letters to President Bush and Secretary Snow

As a citizen or the republic of the commonwealth of Massachusetts I have questions focus on the obvious conflict between two interpretations of the meaning of the word "income" within 16th Amendment to the Constitution: the never-overturned interpretation provided by the U.S Supreme Court (case law) versus the interpretation asserted in self-interest by the political branches or judges who by refusing to correct or allow evidence beyond the issue before the court and dismiss such as moot And how the IRS and DOR many times threaten citizen and how domestic employment is forcing citizen to sign w-4 under 3402 (f) in the IRC further This citizen objects to this panel not addressing the constitutional issue and restriction there of by the contract with the people (The Constitution) in the limiting effect on taxation on labor or the right to work

As the Attachments conclusively document, in 1913, just months after the adoption of the 16th Amendment, Congress stretched the meaning of the term "income" beyond the constitutional meaning and the intent of the framers of the 16th Amendment, as recorded in every official and professional document of the era: the congressional record, congressional reports, law reviews, journals of political science, newspapers of record and so forth. Also case law in Massachusetts courts **Stonelybrook rail corps Vs Boston Maine RR @ 260 Ma . 377** and **Eisher vs Macomber , 252 U,S 189**

In the Income Tax Act of 1913, Congress, included a non-apportioned, direct tax on the salaries, wages and compensation of ordinary Americans and instituted withholding at the source, providing the federal government's creditors with the ultimate form of lender security – the labor of its citizens. However this tax violates the Constitution Meaning of Taxation in as of a direct tax as well as the jurisdictional issue of law within the 50 States

However, in 1916, the Supreme Court brought the ultra vires action of Congress and the Executive branch to a screeching halt. The Supreme Court ruled in **Brushaber v. Union Pacific, 240 U.S.1 (and the cases bundled with it), that wages are NOT income within the meaning of the 16th Amendment.** As to within the 50 states work done by said citizen of said states

Hence

is why domestic employer demand a contract be sign The w-4 by those required however not all workers are required by said signatory employers force such the signing of such contracts, W-4, IRS I-(9) INS and under a jurid commit a falsehood when first hiring citizen when employing them this is further

cause of objection as in my own case and reading the IRC you can not make changes to such w-4 form however there is no law requiring a citizen to even file this document with an employer signatory under agreement with the benefit of SSA subtitle C in the IRC which is not subtitle A income tax most do not even know the tax being collected form the W-4

The Supreme Court's decision in **Brushaber soundly rejected the government's interpretation of the definition of "income" within the meaning of the Constitution, and specifically limited "to whom" and "where" the income tax could apply. The Brushaber court explicitly concluded that the 16th Amendment gave Congress no new powers of taxation, meaning that direct taxes (such as Social Security taxes and Subtitle A income taxes) fell outside of the meaning of the 16th Amendment and still must satisfy the fundamental requirement of apportionment.**

However, Congress was loathe to give up the potential bounty from an un-apportioned, direct tax on the labor of every American, and the power and control that tax and its enforcement mechanisms brought.

So they allowed the citizen to agree to complied by signature said forth the w-4 agreement to withhold

it must said that this is no tax collection due intill one is assess such a tax

The *Brushaber* decision prompted Congress to discretely and quietly revise the 1913 Act, and via Section 25 of the Federal Income Tax Act of 1916 (amended in 1917), Congress declared that the **"income" subject to the 1913 Act was not the same "income" to be taxed under the 1916 Act.** However, Congress did not go any further. What was the purpose of this change in the language, and by extension, its legal effect? Congress did not, and has yet to explain what was meant by Section 25. Could you please explain and send me a copy of your meaning? to Steven Roland Drury, 18 Drury lane Templeton, ma. 01468

Since then, Congress has looked the other way as the Executive, with the cooperation of the lesser courts, has imposed and enforced a direct tax on the salaries, wages and compensation of ordinary Americans citizens and instituted withholding at the source by way of IRS forms W-4 whereby there is no law to require such and in fact the documents (w-4) are nothing more then agreements to withhold under legal jurid under perjury "Contract "

As part of the citizenry have repeatedly Petitioned the government to remedy the oppression, but their repeated silence to such Petitions have been met by repeated injury. The lack of action or even judges dismissal's withholding federal court action or due process has cause me much injury even within my union of carpenters local 107

As the final interpreter of the Constitution, I believe the Supreme Court got it right – a tax on labor is a "slave tax," and is a violation of fundamental, human Rights. In short, it is unconstitutional and intolerable.

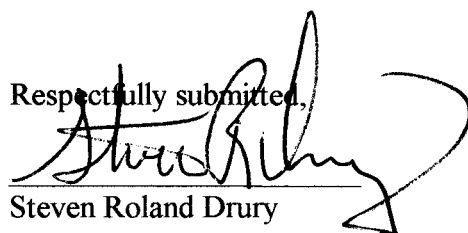
By this open letter, I Steven Roland Drury humbly Petition and give notice to the Panel for Redress of this Grievance. This letter sent by reg mail is my representative and personal objection the panel there in Washington DC and request your answering the issue first at hand which is with the present IRC code as to the collection of taxation upon labor or the right to work under the meaning, and restriction of the constitution and **"Will the Panel provide an answer to this questions?" A simple "Yes" or "No" is all that I ask, written on the Panel's stationery and signed by the Chairman of the Panel. That you will address the constitutional restriction as to taxing labor as a direct tax and is the collection of such presently voluntary ?? and where is the law requirement ?and to whom it applies ? and where in federal reg what vol ? . has it been publish year ? and when ? date ?**

We urge you to carefully review and consider the implications of the research within this letter. Due to the efforts of other organizations and , millions of Americans now knowing the truth about the income tax fraud. I will not obey any decision by your panel on behalf of the American people Millions have stopped filing and paying the tax because the government has not listened or responded to their Petitions for Redress. I respectfully ask that in your work for this panel, you rise above the politics of fear associated with addressing this problem and end the fraud. The future of the Republic and our Freedom depend on your personal commitment to uphold and defend the Constitution. However I fear you have not committed or pledge your oath as to protecting my rights to liberty and my right to work and control my property to with lawful consideration (money) as to art 1 section 10 in the united States Constitution

I also state for the record here recorded That I would consider any unlawful ruling or act by the panel that would be convolute or misunderstanding as an act against the Free people of the united States of America

I would and will defend my rights given and secured from and by the united States Constitution "organic" that is not the said UNITED STATES CORP . there of incorporated in 1933 or by the said BUCK ACT

Respectfully submitted,


Steven Roland Drury

Encl.

Hon. Connie Mack III, Chairman Professor Elizabeth Garrett, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o The Law School
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0017
reg mail sent US mail

Professor Edward P. Lazear, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Stanford University
Hoover Institution
Stanford, CA. 94305
reg mail sent US mail

Professor Timothy J. Muris, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o George Mason School of Law
3301 Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22201
rweg mail sent US. mail

Dr. James Michael Poterba, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Department of Economics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139-4307
reg mail sent US. mail

Mr. Charles O. Rossotti, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o The Carlyle Group
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D C 20004-2505
reg mail sent US mail

Mr. Jeffrey F. Kupfer, Executive Director
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
1440 New York Avenue NW
Suite 2100
Washington, DC 20220
reg mail sent US. mail

Ms. Liz Ann Sonders, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Charles Schwab
101 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104
reg mail sent US mail

Hon. John Breaux, Vice-Chairman
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
1440 New York Avenue NW
Suite 2100
Washington, DC 20220
reg mail _____

William Eldridge Frenzel, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
reg mail sent U.S. mail

Professor Elizabeth Garrett, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o The Law School
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0017
reg mail sent US mail

NOTE IF YOUR GOING TO CHANGE THE CODE IRS "RULES"
UNDER USC, YOU SHOULD CORRECT THE CONSTITUTIONAL
FACTS THAT LABOR, IS FREE OF TAXATION
OTHERWISE I MUST INFORM YOU THAT YOU WILL
BE MAKING SLAVES OF WORKING CITIZENS WHO
HAVE A RIGHT TO WORK WHERE BY THERE IS NO
GAIN OF PROFIT BUT IS EQUAL TO THEIR LABOR,
THERE ARE NO SUMS OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATION
'MONEY' (FRN)

TO THIS I WILL OBJECT, IF LABOR IS
NOT FREE OF TAXATION AS TO RASCO'S GRACE
REPORT, THERE WOULD BE
A REVOTE IF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE
NEW" WELL WE DO

USC
see, Title 26 OF USC IS NOT HAND ITS RULES

February 20 , 2005

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY
BOARD
ON FEDERAL TAX REFORM

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

2005 FEB 36 P 2: 21

Hon. Connie Mack III, Chairman
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Shaw Pittman LLP
2300 N. Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20037-1128

Dear Chairman Mack and other members :

This letter has been sent to each member of the Panel and comes from more ONE citizens representing all Massachusetts republic one of the states of the union . That I object to the taxing on labor to bail out the United States for SSA or for the purpose of re upping the code under the IRS or DOR for the purpose of collection without consideration first of the limits of the constitutional limits on taxation in the contract with the people and its requirements and limitation on taxing the people or what the panel is considering taxing labor the constitution limits said federal jurisdictional governmental laws . This letter is objection to tax on labor and ask the question to the panel as follows :

Meaningful federal tax reform must begin with the Panel's answering to the forty-three (43) questions that were respectfully submitted to President Bush and Treasury Secretary Snow in May of 2004. Copies of the May 10, 2004 letters to President Bush and Secretary Snow

As a citizen or the republic of the commonwealth of Massachusetts I have questions focus on the obvious conflict between two interpretations of the meaning of the word "income" within 16th Amendment to the Constitution: the never-overturned interpretation provided by the U.S Supreme Court (case law) versus the interpretation asserted in self-interest by the political branches or judges who by refusing to correct or allow evidence beyond the issue before the court and dismiss such as moot And how the IRS and DOR many times threaten citizen and how domestic employment is forcing citizen to sign w-4 under 3402 (f) in the IRC further This citizen objects to this panel not addressing the constitutional issue and restriction there of by the contract with the people (The Constitution) in the limiting effect on taxation on labor or the right to work

As the Attachments conclusively document, in 1913, just months after the adoption of the 16th Amendment, Congress stretched the meaning of the term "income" beyond the constitutional meaning and the intent of the framers of the 16th Amendment, as recorded in every official and professional document of the era: the congressional record, congressional reports, law reviews, journals of political science, newspapers of record and so forth. Also case law in Massachusetts courts **Stonelybrook rail corps Vs Boston Maine RR @ 260 Ma . 377** and **Eisher vs Macomber , 252 U,S 189**

In the Income Tax Act of 1913, Congress, included a non-apportioned, direct tax on the salaries, wages and compensation of ordinary Americans and instituted withholding at the source, providing the federal government's creditors with the ultimate form of lender security – the labor of its citizens. However this tax violates the Constitution Meaning of Taxation in as of a direct tax as well as the jurisdictional issue of law within the 50 States

However, in 1916, the Supreme Court brought the ultra vires action of Congress and the Executive branch to a screeching halt. The Supreme Court ruled in **Brushaber v. Union Pacific, 240 U.S.1 (and the cases bundled with it), that wages are NOT income within the meaning of the 16th Amendment**. As to within the 50 states work done by said citizen of said states Hence

is why domestic employer demand a contract be sign The w-4 by those required however not all workers are required by said signatory employers force such the signing of such contracts, W-4, IRS I-(9) INS and under a jurid commit a falsehood when first hiring citizen when employing them this is further cause of objection as in my own case and reading the IRC you can not make changes to such w-4 form however there is no law requiring a citizen to even file this document with an employer signatory under agreement with the benefit of SSA subtitle C in the IRC which is not subtitle A income tax most do not even know the tax being collected form the W-4

The Supreme Court's decision in **Brushaber soundly rejected the government's interpretation of the definition of "income" within the meaning of the Constitution, and specifically limited "to whom" and "where" the income tax could apply. The Brushaber court explicitly concluded that the 16th Amendment gave Congress no new powers of taxation, meaning that direct taxes (such as Social Security taxes and Subtitle A income taxes) fell outside of the meaning of the 16th Amendment and still must satisfy the fundamental requirement of apportionment.**

However, Congress was loathe to give up the potential bounty from an un-apportioned, direct tax on the labor of every American, and the power and control that tax and its enforcement mechanisms brought.

So they allowed the citizen to agree to complied by signature said forth the w-4 agreement to withhold

it must said that this is no tax collection due intill one is assess such a tax

The *Brushaber* decision prompted Congress to discretely and quietly revise the 1913 Act, and via Section 25 of the Federal Income Tax Act of 1916 (amended in 1917), Congress declared that the **"income" subject to the 1913 Act was not the same "income" to be taxed under the 1916 Act.** However, Congress did not go any further. What was the purpose of this change in the language, and by extension, its legal effect? Congress did not, and has yet to explain what was meant by Section 25. Could you please explain and send me a copy of your meaning ? to Steven Roland Drury , 18 Drury lane Templeton , ma. 01468

Since then, Congress has looked the other way as the Executive, with the cooperation of the lesser courts, has imposed and enforced a direct tax on the salaries, wages and compensation of ordinary Americans citizens and instituted withholding at the source by way of IRS forms W-4 whereby there is no law to require such and in fact the documents (w-4) are nothing more then agreements to withhold under legal jurid under perjury "Contract "

As part of the citizenry have repeatedly Petitioned the government to remedy the oppression, but their repeated silence to such Petitions have been met by repeated injury. The lack of action or even judges dismissal's withholding federal court action or due process has cause me much injury even within my union of carpenters local 107

As the final interpreter of the Constitution, I believe the Supreme Court got it right – a tax on labor is a "slave tax," and is a violation of fundamental, human Rights. In short, it is unconstitutional and intolerable.

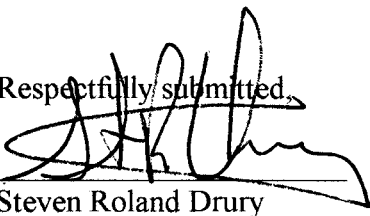
By this open letter, I Steven Roland Drury humbly Petition and give notice to the Panel for Redress of this Grievance. This letter sent by reg mail is my representative and personal objection the panel there in Washington DC and request your answering the issue first at hand which is with the present IRC code as to the collection of taxation upon labor or the right to work under the meaning, and restriction of the constitution and **"Will the Panel provide an answer to this questions?" A simple "Yes" or "No" is all that I ask, written on the Panel's stationery and signed by the Chairman of the Panel. That you will address the constitutional restriction as to taxing labor as a direct tax and is the collection of such presently voluntary ?? and where is the law requirement ?and to whom it applies ? and where in federal reg what vol ? . has it been publish year ? and when ? date ?**

We urge you to carefully review and consider the implications of the research within this letter. Due to the efforts of other organizations and , millions of Americans now knowing the truth about the income tax fraud. I will not obey any decision by your panel on behalf of the American people Millions have stopped filing and paying the tax because the government has not listened or responded to their Petitions for Redress. ~~I respectfully ask that in your work for this panel, you~~ rise above the politics of fear associated with addressing this problem and end the fraud. The future of the Republic and our Freedom depend on your personal commitment to uphold and defend the Constitution. However I fear you have not committed or pledge your oath as to protecting my rights to liberty and my right to work and control my property to with lawful consideration (money) as to art 1 section 10 in the united States Constitution

I also state for the record here recorded That I would consider any unlawful ruling or act by the panel that would be convolute or misunderstanding as an act against the Free people of the united States of America

I would and will defend my rights given and secured from and by the united States Constitution "organic" that is not the said UNITED STATES CORP . there of incorporated in 1933 or by the said BUCK ACT

Respectfully submitted,



Steven Roland Drury

Encl.

Hon. Connie Mack III, Chairman Professor Elizabeth Garrett, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o The Law School
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0017
reg mail 7004 2310 0001 2470 1051

Professor Edward P. Lazear, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Stanford University
Hoover Institution
Stanford, CA. 94305
reg mail US MAIL

Professor Timothy J. Muris, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o George Mason School of Law
3301 Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22201
rweg mail US MAIL

Dr. James Michael Poterba, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Department of Economics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139-4307
reg mail US MAIL

Mr. Charles O. Rossotti, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o The Carlyle Group
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D C 20004-2505
reg mail US MAIL

Mr. Jeffrey F. Kupfer, Executive Director
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
1440 New York Avenue NW
Suite 2100
Washington, DC 20220
reg mail US MAIL

Ms. Liz Ann Sonders, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Charles Schwab
101 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104
reg mail US MAIL

Hon. John Breaux, Vice-Chairman
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
1440 New York Avenue NW
Suite 2100
Washington, DC 20220
reg mail US MAIL

William Eldridge Frenzel, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
reg mail US MAIL

Professor Elizabeth Garrett, Member
The President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform
C/o The Law School
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0017
reg mail US MAIL

MR, Kupter, the IRS code, now present is unreadable
to common, people nor does the constitution of united
States, support. A law for direct tax, on habor

There is NO income gain or profit when workers
for living for domestic employees

Fix the code tax cooperation not
workers

Show me the law that require's
A citizen from a state (so) to pay over
A tax. income where is the
law in usc where?

Title 26 is not law