

From The Editor:



Professor David Deschesne, P.h.D.*
Editor/Publisher

The Social Security Ponzi Scheme

I received a lot of good feedback from readers regarding last issue's editorial on the Social Security Number. In this editorial I will show the letter from the Social Security Administration that says the number is not mandatory and how the bureaucrat who wrote that letter mealy-mouths his way around that fact in order to scare people into signing themselves and their children up as lifetime debt slaves to the bankers who now own and operate the U.S. government in order to continually pay interest on the now nearly \$18 trillion national debt that was designed by those bankers to mathematically never be able to be paid off. I will also note the high points and give my cutting edge analysis.

He starts his letter telling the truth, then back-peddles through the rest of the letter.

So-called "benefits" are no benefit at all since the person usually receives less purchasing power than they contributed over their lifetime. This is the way the system was set up. Like a casino, the "house" (government) has the odds of winning stacked in its favor.

The U.S. government has limited jurisdiction. It cannot enforce its laws within the borders of a state. These laws only apply to the District of Columbia, U.S. military bases, land owned by the U.S. government, Federal courthouses and dockyards, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam. Whenever someone signs up for a SSN and subsequently signs any IRS form they then voluntarily admit to being a "U.S. Person" who is subject to those laws under U.S. government jurisdiction. While employers and employees are required to each pay half of the SS tax, the employee is not required to have the number (see first sentence, paragraph 2 of the letter). This is the price one has to pay for privacy and for not being hitched to the debt wagon of the U.S. national debt if they don't have the SSN.

This first sentence is contradicted by the first sentence of the second paragraph of this letter. If a person doesn't have the SSN, the employer can still deduct the tax from their check (if they've chosen to be paid in Federal Reserve Notes) then instruct the IRS to pay that person's tax to the "suspense fund" rather than crediting any one individual person. Not everyone must pay the tax; it is a usage fee only for those who choose to trade in Federal Reserve denominated cash or checks. If one makes an even trade of their own products or labor for another's products or labor, there can be no excise/income tax owed because it's an even trade and is not using Federal Reserve Notes. This is the essence of barter and trade with gold or silver coin being the primary trade item. This, however, does not enrich the bankers who control the U.S. government so the concept has been quashed over the years.

The Social Security Law cited here is at Title 42 of the U.S. Code, section 405 (That's 42 USC 405 for you legal researchers). In that section, paragraph 4 has some pretty interesting language. At sub-paragraph (B) it states, "the absence of an entry in the Commissioner's records as to the wages alleged to have been paid by an employer to an individual during any period in such year shall be presumptive evidence for the purposes of this subchapter that no such alleged wages were paid to such individual." Sub-paragraph (C) deals with self-employed folks in stating, "the absence of an entry in the Commissioner's records as to the self-employment income alleged to have been derived by an individual in such year shall be conclusive for the purposes of this subchapter that no such alleged self-employment income was derived by such individual in such year..."

In other words, if you don't have the SSN, the Commissioner won't have a record of your earnings because there would be no way to log that data (even though the tax would still have to be deducted from your employer's paycheck and paid to the "suspense fund" as indicated in third notation box, above). If the Commissioner doesn't have a record of your earnings, then you are considered to have had no wages or income. No wages or income means no tax owed, with the exception of the Social Security tax deducted out of your Federal Reserve denominated paycheck. To avoid paying that tax, too, one merely needs to exchange their labor (or products) for something of equal, tangible value, such as gold or silver coin, and not interact with a Federal Reserve affiliated bank or credit union. Then no information can be collected on them, no "income" can be logged and no tax will be owed because the trade was an even exchange that did not use the Federal Reserve's commercial debt paper at any part of the exchange or contract.

This is so simple it's unfortunately complicated. Don't use Federal Reserve Notes, don't use the SSN and don't admit to being a "U.S." Person on IRS forms. Don't trade with Federal Reserve Notes, only make even exchanges of your labor or products with material items that have tangible value. This gets you outside the government's debt slave system. Unfortunately, we need many more people to agree to interact with each other this way than we have now because most people want to be slaves to government and its banker-created debt interest.



SOCIAL SECURITY

TEH2B

March 5, 2001

The Honorable Susan Collins
United States Senator
Suite A
25 Sweden Street
Caribou, Maine 04736

Dear Senator Collins:

This is in response to your inquiry on behalf of Mr. David Deschesne, P.O. Box 1310, Presque Isle, Maine 04769, concerning the authority for requiring the use of the Social Security number (SSN).

The Social Security Act does not require a person to have an SSN to live and work in the United States, nor does it require an SSN simply for the purpose of having one. However, if someone works without an SSN, we cannot properly credit the earnings for the work performed, and the worker may lose any potential entitlement to Social Security benefits.

Other laws require people to have and use SSNs for specific purposes. For example, the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6109 (a)) and applicable regulations (26 CFR 301.6109-1(d)) require an individual to get and use an SSN on tax documents and to furnish the number to any other person or institution (such as an employer or a bank) that is required to provide the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) information about payments to the individual. There are penalties for failure to do so. The IRS also requires employers to report SSNs with employees' earnings. In addition, people filing tax returns for taxable years after December 31, 1994, generally must include the SSN of each dependent.

Participation in the Social Security program is mandatory with respect to the payment of Social Security taxes, regardless of the citizenship or place of residence of either the employer or the employee. Unless specifically exempt by law, everyone working in the United States is required to pay Social Security taxes on earnings from covered employment. People generally cannot voluntarily withdraw from or terminate their participation in the Social Security program. The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the Social Security system, as established by the Social Security Act, and mandatory individual participation.

The Social Security Administration is required by law (at section 405 of the Social Security Act) to maintain records of workers' earnings and to establish any other records

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necessary to carry out our responsibilities under the Social Security Act. Because many people have the same name, or change their name, a reliable and permanent system was needed to distinguish one individual from another in our records. Congress established the Social Security account number system to meet that need.

The Internal Revenue Service has jurisdiction over the issue of tax liability, including liability for Social Security taxes. If Mr. Deschesne would like additional information, he should contact that Agency at 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20224.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Mullen
Associate Commissioner
Office of Public Inquiries



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*P.h.D.: Potato house Degree

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Fort Fairfield, Maine 04742

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