

## BONDS—DEBTS—MONEY—NOTES

May 24, 2010

The following is a direct quote from *Veazie Bank v. Fenno* 75 US 533, 556 (1869).

“So, in the instance of the United States notes, or **legal** tenders, as they are called, issued under a constructive power to issue bills of credit, as no express power is given in the Constitution, **they are exempt from state taxation** for a like reason as in the case of government bonds, and we learn from the opinion of the Court in this case that one step further is taken, and that is that the **notes of the national banks are to be regarded as bills of credit, issued indirectly by the government; and it follows, of course, from this that the banks used as instruments to issue and put in circulation** [75 U.S. 556] **these notes are also exempt. We are not complaining of this.**” [Bold under emphasis added] [Take note that this quote was copied and pasted from the dissenting opinion of the Court, but the dissenting justices agreed with the majority of the Court as regards the part herein quoted.]

The following is paraphrased from *Veazie v. Fenno*.

[L]egal tender notes are **exempt from state taxation**. Notes of [Federal Reserve Banks or national banks] **are to be regarded as bills of credit, issued directly by the government; and it follows, of course, from this that the banks used as instruments to issue and put in circulation** [75 U.S. 556] **these notes are also exempt from taxation.** *Veazie Bank v. Fenno* 75 US 533, 556 (1869). [Exempt from both federal and state taxation. The above proves the clueless idiots on the internet don't know what they are talking about.]

Take note of how the meaning of words changes from *Black's Law Dict.* 5<sup>th</sup> ed. (1979) to *Black's Law Dict.* 8<sup>th</sup> ed. (2008).

### Title 31 USC § 5103. Legal tender

United States coins and currency (including Federal reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal reserve banks and national banks) are legal tender for all debts, public charges, taxes, and dues. Foreign gold or silver coins are not legal tender for debts.

**Legal tender.** All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve Notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve Banks and national banking associations), **regardless of when coined or issued are legal tender for all debts, public and private**, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues. **31 USC sec. 392.** *Black' Law Dict.* 5<sup>th</sup> ed. p. 807. [Legal tender is **public law** and does not include, checks, credit cards, debit cards, and bartering. Such instruments are NOT issued by the government through the public side of the banks; but by the private unincorporated side of the banking association composed of “persons” under Title 15 USC Chap. 41 sec. 1602 c, d, e, termed, **private law.**]

A bill or **note is not a debt; it is only primary evidence of a debt**, and when it is ... **impaired, or destroyed bona fide<sup>1</sup>, it may be supplied by secondary evidence.** *Goslee v. Rowe*, 157 A

267, 268, 114 Conn 1. [Bold underline emphasis added] [HJR 192 impaired United States Notes from being redeemed in gold in “Payment” of debt. What was United States Notes have become Federal Reserve Notes that are not redeemable in gold but are backed by gold that is in Fort Knox. That gold in Fort Knox is the common law of the states in the Union. (**public law**). **Secondary evidence** would be the dismantling of Social Security and HJR 192, now you are a creditor and those FRN’s are not taxable for NON 14<sup>th</sup> amendment citizens. In other words, as a debtor, FRN’s are evidence of debt under **private law**, thus taxable.]

Legal tender. The money (bills and coins) approved in a country for the payment of debt, the purchase of goods. And other exchanges for value. *Black’s Law Dict.* 8<sup>th</sup> ed. p. 915. [Take Notice that *Black’s* uses the term **payment** of debt when there is no mention of payment in the above Title 31 USC § 5103.]

“Debts . . . are not the property of the debtors; they are obligations of the debtors, and only possess value in the hands of the creditors. With them they are property . . .” *Jones v. New Pittsburgh Courier Pub.* 364 A.2d 1315, 469 Pa 157 cert den 430 U.S. 984 (1976). Quoting *State Tax on Foreign-Held Bonds*, 15 Wall. 300, 82 U.S. 300, 320, 21 L.Ed. 179 (1872).”  
[Dismantle Social Security and HJR 192, now you are a creditor.]

***That the power to tax involves the power to destroy; that the power to destroy may defeat and render useless the power to create; said, does not necessarily and unavoidably destroy. To carry it to the excess of destruction would be an abuse, to presume which would banish that confidence which is essential to all Government.***” *Atherton v. FDIC* 519 US 213 (1997), quoting *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 US ( 4 Wheat.) 316, 431 (1819). [Bold emphasis added] [Stop being a beneficiary of the public trust and refusing government privileges then the power to tax is the power to destroy and create.] *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316 (1819)

**Money.** In usual and ordinary acceptance it means coins and paper currency used as circulation medium of exchange, and does not embrace notes, bonds, evidence of debt, or other personal or real estate. *Black’ Law Dict.* 5<sup>th</sup> ed. p. 906. See below *Black’s 8<sup>th</sup> ed.*

A medium of exchange authorized or adopted by domestic or foreign government as a part of its currency. UCC Sec. 1-201 (b) (24). *Public money.* Revenue received from federal, state, and local governments from taxes, fees, fines, etc. *Black’ Law Dict.* 5<sup>th</sup> ed. p. 906. [The UCC is meant for use by corporations and not 14<sup>th</sup> amendment citizens.]

**Current money.** The currency of the country; whatever is intended to and does actually circulate as currency; every species of coin or currency. In this phrase the adjective (current) is not synonymous with (convertible). It is employed to describe money which passes from hand to hand, from person to person, and circulates through the community, and is generally received. Money is current which is received as money in the common business transactions, and is the common medium in barter and trade. *Black’ Law Dict.* 5<sup>th</sup> ed. p. 345. [Checks, credit cards, debit cards, FRN’s, coins, and bartering. These are the mediums used by everyday 14<sup>th</sup> amendment citizens that deal with the banks and its debt/credit system with no disclaimers, thus becoming subject to Trade and Commerce of Title 15 USC Chap. 41 sec. 1602 c, d, e, **private law**. The word current money does not appear in *Black’s Law Dict.* 8<sup>th</sup> ed.]

**Currency.** Coined money and such bank notes or other paper money as are authorized by law and due in fact circulate from hand to hand as the medium of exchange. *Black' Law Dict. 5<sup>th</sup> ed. p. 345.* Authorized by law does not include, checks, credit cards, debit cards, and bartering. See current money. See also *Norman v. Baltimore & Ohio RR* 294 US 240 (1935).

**Currency.** An item (such as a coin, government note, or bank note) that circulates as a medium of exchange. See LEGAL TENDER CASES. *Black's Law Dict. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. p. 411.*

My comments ©

"If ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contact of freedom ... go home from us in peace We ask not your counsels of arms ... crouch down and lick the hands that feed you ... May your chains set lightly upon you ... May posterity forget that ye are our countryman." - Samuel Adams, 1722-1803.

"If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom; and the irony of it is that if it is comfort or money that it values more, it will lose that too." Somerset Maugham English Novelist and Playwright, 1874-1965.

The nation of 14<sup>th</sup> amendment citizens are on the brink of losing all of the above. If you have doubt about that, visit Georgia Guidestones on the internet.

**ONE THING IS FOR CERTAIN IN THIS WORLD, YOU'RE GOING TO GET WHAT YOU ARE WILLING TO PUT UP WITH.**

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