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August 29, 2001

George W. Bush, President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice
United States Supreme Court
Supreme Court Building
One First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20543

Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House
U.S. House of Representatives
2369 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Robert Byrd, President Pro Tempore
United States Senate
311 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

John Ashcroft, Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

Paul H. O'Neill, Secretary of the Treasury
Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20220

Lindy L. Paul, Chief of Staff
Joint Committee on Taxation
Longworth House Office Building, Room 1015
Washington, D.C. 20515

Charles O. Rossotti, Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Internal Revenue Service
1111 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20224

Richard W. Skillman, Acting Chief Counsel
Office of the Chief Counsel
Internal Revenue Service
1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Room 3026
Washington, D.C. 20224

Michael Chertoff, Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice, Criminal Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dan Black, Chief Appeals Officer
National Appeals Office
Internal Revenue Service
Franklin Court Boulevard
1099 14th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Nina Olson, Chief Taxpayer Advocate
Taxpayer Advocate
Internal Revenue Service
1111 Constitution Avenue, Room 3026
Washington, D.C. 20224

ENCLOSURE: Memorandum: Federal Tax Law Administration & Enforcement,
Revision 3, by Dan Meador

SUBJECT: Internal Revenue Service usurpation of power & abridgment of substantive
rights

PURPOSE: Demand that Internal Revenue Service personnel respect substantive rights
secured by the Constitution of the United States and attending declaratory and restrictive
clauses; provide notice of intent to pursue redress of grievance when substantive rights
are abridged

Dear Public Servants:

The enclosed memorandum documents how laws of the United States enacted by
Congress preserve substantive rights secured by due process amendments even where tax
administration is concerned. The memorandum is the product of several cooperating
researchers.

Overall, the federal income tax system is one of the most sinister frauds ever perpetrated against a developed nation. It is so convoluted that it has taken years to document who is and who isn't liable for any given income tax and to otherwise unravel how administrative and judicial process are supposed to work. However, thanks largely to Internet and increasing cooperation among patriotic attorneys and non-attorney researchers, the task is all but complete. In due course, the entire scheme, including the fact that Congress did not legislatively create the Internal Revenue Service and that there are no internal revenue districts in States of the Union, will be documented sufficiently to provide irrefutable proof of systemic government conspiracy and usurpation of power.

In the meantime, I am submitting the enclosed memorandum on behalf of people across America who are daily being deprived of due process rights secured by the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Amendments. All three branches of Government of the United States bear responsibility for evading, avoiding and otherwise abridging rights secured by declaratory and restrictive clauses included in the four key amendments. These are conspicuous offenses that any literate American can understand.

Beginning immediately, people will begin filing criminal complaints and pursuing administrative intervention and relief when Internal Revenue Service personnel unilaterally encumber or seize property, garnish wages and bank accounts or otherwise encroach on privacy without positively establishing the cause of action in a court of competent jurisdiction. When complaints are filed, we expect those who hold responsible positions to investigate, and where there is knowledge and intent, to prosecute complaints. Within thirty days after this notice is mailed, all substantive rights violations will be considered knowing and intentional. Where the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other key Department of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service officers are included in the mailing, IRS personnel at all levels are effectively receiving notice.

Rights secured by the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments in particular are self-evident. Warrants and lesser process that effect searches and/or seizures require affidavits and probable cause hearings, and no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without judicial due process of law that complies with the appropriate Article III § 2 jurisdictional clause. We are entitled to know the nature and cause of any given action, we are entitled to cross-examine adverse witnesses, and we are entitled to compel testimony.

This notice and the enclosed memorandum will be posted on assorted Internet web pages. You may respectively correct errors in the memorandum if any are found.

Regards,

Dan Meador