It appears to me that the unconstitutional UNITED STATES INC. has converted all its US CITIZENS (with the 14th amendment 1868 and declared foreign enemies of the US in 1933) into imports and exports therefore all have been converted into unconstitutional taxable properties. This process has been ruled unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court below. Therefore By not being the converted US CITIZEN and being a Texian American National or an usa state American national you should be able to travel the Nation without being taxed. Read the case below for understanding for yourself.

**From:** Cary Zolman [mailto:cary\_zolman@yahoo.com]
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 12, 2018 9:58 PM
**To:** ATT Brannum
**Subject:** fees

Cary Zolman wrote:

That would work if the court comes back and tells you your docket is dismissed for not paying the filling fee.

Are you familiar with this?? What could we do with it?

 The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a natural individual entitled to relief is entitled to  free access to its judicial tribunals
and public offices in every State in the Union (2 Black 620, see also Crandell v. Nevada, 6 Wall 35. Plaintiff should not be charged fees,
or costs for the lawful and constitutional right to petition this court in this matter in which he is entitled to relief, as it appears
 that the filing fee rule was originally implemented for fictions and subjects of the State and should not be applied to the Plaintiff
who is a natural individual

and entitled to relief. Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43]

Let me know if this help.

Brian

https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/73/35/case.html

**Crandall v. State of Nevada**

**Primary Holding**

Since all citizens have the right to move around freely, a state cannot impose taxes that interfere...

"Living as we do under a common government, charged with the great concerns of the whole Union, every citizen of the United States from the most remote states or territories, is entitled to free access not only to the principal departments established at Washington, but also to its judicial tribunals and public offices in every state in the Union. . . . For all the great purposes for which the federal government was formed, we are one people, with one common country.

Page 73 U. S. 49

Being citizens of the United States, and as members of the same community must have the right to pass and repass through every part of it without interruption, as freely as in our own states. And a tax imposed by a state for entering its territories or harbors is inconsistent with the rights which belong to citizens of other states as members of the Union and with the objects which that Union was intended to attain. Such a power in the states could produce nothing but discord and mutual irritation, and they very clearly do not possess it."

# Types of Cases: No where will you find any Jurisdiction over the IRS.

*The U.S. Courts hear cases over which they have jurisdiction granted by the U.S. Constitution or Congress. Learn more about the cases heard in federal courts in this section.*

The federal courts have jurisdiction over

* Cases that raise a "federal question" involving the United States Government , the U.S. Constitution, or other federal laws; and
* Cases involving “diversity of citizenship," which are disputes between two parties not from the same state or country, and where the claim meets a set dollar threshold for damages.

More specifically, federal courts hear [criminal](http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/criminal-cases), [civil](http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases), and [bankruptcy](http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/bankruptcy-cases) cases. And once a case is decided, it can often be [appealed](http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/appeals).

## [Seventh Amendment | Constitution | US Law | LII / Legal ...](https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/seventh_amendment)

https://**www.law.cornell.edu**/**constitution**/**seventh\_amendment**

Amendment VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, **the right of trial by jury shall be preserved**, and **no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States**, than according to the rules of the common law.

**State** **vs** **Federal** **Courts**. In the United States, there are two **courts** – **federal** and **state**. The **federal** government runs the **federal** **court**, and the **state** governments run the **state** **court**. The **state** **court** is termed as the **court** of general **jurisdiction** whereas the **federal** **court** is termed as having limited **jurisdiction**.

**State vs Federal Courts**

In the United States, there are two courts – federal and state. The federal government runs the federal court, and the state governments run the state court.

The state court is termed as the court of general jurisdiction whereas the federal court is termed as having limited jurisdiction.
One of the main differences between federal and state courts is in the jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the federal courts is not that elaborate as that of the state courts. When the state court deals with a large number of cases, the federal court deals with fewer cases and matters related to the national interests.
The federal court mainly deals with federal concerns; federal [tax](http://www.differencebetween.net/miscellaneous/difference-between-zakat-and-tax/) offenses, drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, robbery of federally insured banks, disputes between states, bankruptcy, and **causes related to treaties and laws of the country.**

https://openjurist.org/724/f2d/469/parker-v-commissioner-of-internal-revenue

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Admits the Systematic Misapplication of the Income Tax!

A New Year gift!  Watch, learn & share!

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Admits the Systematic Misapplication of the Income Tax!
Source: Maine Republic
by David Robinson
11 May 2017

FIFTH U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS has issued a stunning ruling admitting that the United States and the federal courts have been systematically misapplying the income tax as a non-apportioned direct tax for decades. The clear implication is that literally trillions of dollars have been improperly taken from their rightful owners. The further implication is that 100s of men and women– perhaps even 1000s– have been victims of legal harassment and intimidation, property seizures, character assassination and even imprisonment, all based on a fraud.

At the same time, it is clear that the explosive (and, some would say, republic-eroding) growth of the federal government over the same period has been financed by this same scheme.

THE PARADIGM-SHATTERING ADMISSION by the panel of the circuit court (which has since been replicated in other circuits, as well) came in a ruling reported as Parker v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service 724 F.2d 469 Alton Parker, an otherwise unremarkable “Fifth Amendment” tax protestor, had appealed a Tax Court decision finding him liable for taxes on conceded taxable activity.

In the appellate court, Parker raised an additional argument beyond the confused notion that completing a tax form amounted to “self-incrimination”.

Parker also squarely challenged the appellate court with the assertion that, as put by the panel, “the IRS and the government in general, including the judiciary, mistakenly interpret the 16 amendment as allowing a direct tax on property (wages, salaries, commissions, etc.) without apportionment.”

The circuit court panel found itself unable to dispute Parker’s allegation, and ultimately admitted its accuracy. THE ADMISSION BY THE COURT IS (perhaps unsurprisingly) circumspectly and even deceptively made. It takes the form of a complete misrepresentation of an old (but still standing and widely-cited) ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court, declaring the high court to have said exactly the opposite of what it actually says. (See the misrepresentation, and what the Supreme Court actually says, here.)

Despite the awkwardness of this approach, however, the circuit court’s evasion of Parker’s allegation constitutes a definitive admission of its accuracy under routine principles of law.

As the Supreme Court puts it, …”Indeed, as Mr. Justice Brandeis declared, speaking for a unanimous court in the Tod case, supra, which involved a deportation: “Silence is often evidence of the most persuasive character.” 263 U.S at 263 U. S. 153-154.

And just last Term, in Hale, supra, the Court recognized that “[f]ail… Plainly, an outright falsehood in response to an assertion is the equivalent of silence as meant in these statements of the law by the high court. In fact, falsehood such as that resorted to by the Fifth Circuit panel simply makes clear that the circuit court recognized its duty to have validly objected to the assertion presented had it been able to do so, thus making its failure to do so that much more plainly an admission of the assertion’s accuracy.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT how extensively the Parker court’s admission of the misapplication of the income tax will be called upon in legal actions for redress sure to come from victims of what is now acknowledged to have been abusive– if not criminal– behavior by government, tax agency, and judicial officials under the auspices of tax law.

No doubt the clamor will be very loud indeed.