Landmark U.S. Supreme Court case could shake up things in a BIG way!

Since September 6, 2012, a suit against the IRS has been sitting in the United States Supreme Court. http://www.supremecourt.gov/Search.aspx?FileName=/docketfiles/12-6169.htm This is not an ordinary suit, but one in which the questions being asked of the Court have never been adjudicated. In fact, lower courts, for decades, have unlawfully declared most of the questions in this suit as "frivolous" and dismissed them without any evidence being entered into the record to prove the frivolity.

A brief synopsis of the case follows. I began previously in 9 lower courts bring suit against the IRS for initial third party summons against my business associates and their records concerning my business with them. 7 state federal courts, where all the essential arguments against the IRS' standing to be attacking my personal records with third party entities as they were. The courts, without fail, completely ignored all the standing evidence entered into the record, and allowed the IRS attorneys to uses hearsay, presumption, and did not require standing to be proved, which was the IRS's burden of proof, as well as the courts to demand it.

After several years, the IRS sent be alleged "deficiency notices" for years 2003-2006, eventually totaling almost $290,000, a figure grossly exaggerated and with no legal support. My only recourse at the time, due to time constraints to file a petition to dispute the IRS' frivolous deficiencies, was the Federal Tax Court.

Here, too, the Tax court judges completely ignored the 140 pages of the brief and exhibits proving my case, and the same "frivolous" case law was brought out, but, again, with no evidence to support that contention. In fact, the Tax Court failed in several other areas of their duties, including not answering a motion for clarification (twice) so I could better understand what they were requiring in my response.

I moved to the Appeals Court for the 10th District (Denver), and filed my appeal, and, once again, the Appeals Court completely ignored all evidence, and as with all the lower courts, ignored the actual U.S. Supreme Court cases cited proving the IRS fraud and the court's duty to act. This opened the door for the U.S. Supreme Court appeal.

This is where things really got interesting. I filed the suit under what is called "in forma pauperis." This essentially means I don't have the $300 for the filing fee, and because I am "pro se" (representing myself) filing in forma pauperis, the requirements for the actual "Writ of Certiorari" as the petition is called, is much less stringent as required by an attorney.

The IRS was then provided a time period in which to respond. The court clerk entered onto the docket the IRS' waiver of right to respond on September 26, 2012. My documents were "distributed" for conference on October 4th, to be reviewed on the 26th. On the 29th, the clerk filed this response by the court:

> The motion of petitioner for leave to proceed in forma pauperis is denied. Petitioner is allowed until November 19, 2012, within which to pay the docketing fee required by Rule

38(a) and to submit a petition in compliance with Rule 33.1 of the Rules of this Court.

This meant I had to not only come up with the $300 filing fee, but, according to Rule 33.1, I had to re-do the writ to very technical standards, with new sizes of text and less words, and including having it printed in book format. This, when being estimated, would cost approximately $1500-2000 due to there needing to be 40 copies plus the original just to the court, a copy to the attorney, and one for me. All this they gave me 20 days to accomplish, (till November 19, 2012), an impossible task.

I then filed a Motion for Reconsideration of the in forma pauperis application, and application for an extension of time, and one other document with some case law which happened to cross my path. Under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 55, it states the following;

> **Rule 55. Default; Default Judgment**
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> **(a) ENTERING A DEFAULT. When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the party's default.**

I was notified on or about