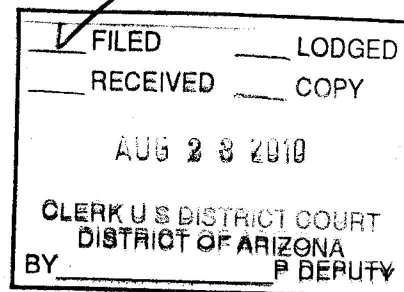


Janice Sue Taylor
Appearing Specially, Not Generally

Legal Address. Commencing, in suf. dct., at w 1/4 corner of section 26, T.2S.-R.6E., G & SRB & M, thence S. 0° 07' 22" W. to 332.12 ft. to SW corner of section 26, thence bearing 0° S. 7' 22" W. from SW. corner of section 26, 332.12 ft. distant therefrom, thence southerly of N. Section 26 – 858.78 ft to the True Point of the Beginning, continuing thence 164.91 ft. to SE corner, thence 164.91 ft. to SW corner, to True Point of the Beginning; organic city of Gilbert, organic county of Maricopa, organic State of Arizona; —not owned or possessed by the United States of America; —not a post Road; —not on a post Road; —not in a U.S. district.

(response information at certificate of service page)

IN THE [ALLEGED] UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE [ALLEGED] DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

[The alleged United States central government] /
The Internal Revenue Service federal agency

ALLEGED AS PLAINTIFF,

v.

Janice Sue Taylor

ALLEGED AS DEFENDANT

cc: National Ninth Tribunal Court

DEMAND TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE

NOTIFICATION FOR CLAUSE 14 DENIAL OF GOVERNMENT'S RULES TO PRIVATE PERSON DUE TO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT OF IGNORANCE, SAID RIGHT EXTENDED TO ANY ATTORNEY, WHETHER OR NOT AT BAR, IF PROVIDING OR PROPOSING TO PROVIDE "ASSISTANCE – (NOT *FORCE*) – OF COUNSEL"

Case # CR 10-400-PHX-MHM (ECV)

LIABLE NOTICE: Clerk Of Court

NOTICE: Mary H. Murguia

A PLEADING AT THE LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION, COMMENCED AS PER RATIFICATION, SEPTEMBER 17, 1787

QUI TACET, CONSENTIRE VIDETUR, UBI TRACTATUR DE EJUS COMMODO

APPLYING ALL PROCEEDINGS HEREAFTER AS THE SUPERSEDING RULE OF RULES *UNDER* RULE NISI

("Becomes The Imperative and Final Rule *Unless* Cause Can Be Shown Against It")

COMES NOW Janice Sue Taylor, as Demandant, appearing specially, privately, and not generally, for purposes of providing a courteous as well as needful – to clear up any misunderstanding – reply and submits this **Notice** For Denial Of Government's Rules to Private Person Due To Fundamental Right Of Ignorance, Said Right Extended To Any Attorney, Whether Or Not At Bar, If Providing Or Proposing To Provide "Assistance" – Not **Force** – "Of Counsel."

This Filing of Notification-Contravenement recognizes and holds out the charge in Constitution[al] Law that establishes that a Constitution[al] Right for Procedures is not a matter of compromise, nor is it a process or procedure allowing for negotiation, nor any motion that may, by any singularity of opinion or conjecture, be denied. A Constitution[al] Right is a Mandate, without requirement of external law to make it so, to the level that its required obedience, as a matter of principle of supreme Law, constitutes such said Right - *Vis Major*, and is not subject to any claim of denial of the same except under potential of higher penalty of higher court of Law, *whichever* such *higher court* of law the same, jurisdictionally, may be.

I.

Demandant Janice Sue Taylor, having arisen to the level of Fact Finder in this case, has determined that the following procedures render a **Failure** of Standing and a **Failure** of **Constructive** Subject Matter Jurisdiction in connection to certain obligations of Demandant, alleged as Defendant, which are shown accordingly to the court, to wit, as follows:

1. The Power of the alleged United States Congress to make Rules for "*the* Government" is established in the Constitution's Clause 14, or Article I, Section 8. (means and includes all three branches thereof).

2. The Power to make Rules is provided, expressly or impliedly, to ***neither*** of the other two branches of "the Government," neither to the judicial branch, nor to the executive branch whatsoever. Any assertion of claim, by any court, to the contrary is in legal error. To provide either of the other two branches any form of Power to make Rules for "**the** government," which each and both **are** the same – "government," would be to provide an additional Power (not merely the making of laws as provided for within The Clause 18 TEST) **not** granted to *either* of the same, and would exist in Violation of the Constitution's granting of specific **and** specified Powers to all three branches of "**the** government" of the United States, an Exigent or States-Life violation of States' Rights, **and** the people therein, to have the United States obey the Constitution precisely as it was written, where an overseeing Power over the Several States was granted - **only**, . . ***giving***, **not** *giving away*, *said* **Power to the United States Congress alone**.

3. By examining Article **III** of the Constitution, we discover *no* form of Power that equates to the Congress' Power at Clause 14 of said Section 8, Article **I**, which arises to the level of any Power or allowance to make Rules for either of the three branches of the United States government - including the legislative branch of the government itself, ***as*** *any* grant *beyond* that Clause 14's specific **and** specified Power, but rather **TO the** *government* **only**, alone.

4. Rules Enabling Act of 1934. The fact that the judicial branch of government was not provided an Extended Power of its own accord to make Rules for the Government is demonstrated by the very Rules Enabling Act of 1934 itself, wherein the Congress, derelict of its own duty to *maintain* this Power for and of itself, conveyed *unlawfully* such Power to the judicial branch of the government of the United States central government.

5. By examining Article III of the Constitution, we discover **no** form of Power that equates to the Congress' Power at Clause 14 of said Section 8, Article I, which *arises* to the level of any Power or allowance to make Rules for either of the other two branches of the United States government, **or even for itself**, the judicial branch of government, **at all**.

6. Extended Powers. There are seven (7) net Extended Powers of eight (8) original Extended Powers found at Clause 1 of Section 2, of Article III, to which the judicial branch of the government of the United States are limited, or constrained to. Within such Extended Powers, there is found no reference, as the same might pertain to any case arising up to and before the United States supreme Court itself, of the Extended Power for the judicial branch, any part thereof, to make Rules for the People and not for the Government, nor is there any provision contained in any of the certain seven (7) Extended Powers that allows for the judicial branch of United States government to make rules for government either; it isn't there; it can't be found; it does not exist, for the same, and so is not to be had by it, judicial branch.

7. Clause 14, Section 8, of Article I of the Constitution provides to the Congress the Power to "make Rules *for* **the** Government." The officials of the Government for the United States, required to be sworn by each and all such officials thereof as per the *requirement* that the same do so, are set forth at Article VI, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

8. At said Clause 3 of Article VI, no entry is made therein to expose the people themselves as being a part of the Government for whom "Rules" [for the People] can be made for by the Congress, as the Congress is and was constrained to by Clause 14, or Section 8, Article I.

9. Further recognizing the Constraints placed on the United States central, or "federal," government at Clause 14 of Section 8, Article I, it does not arise to a debatable question that a judicial officer, as referred to in said Article VI, Clause 3, would include a person as a Juror, irrespective of the nature or classification of Jury in which the same might be called to serve, for any such Clause 14, Section 8, Article I's Rules made for **the** Government to be extended to, at any time, for any purpose of the alleged United States central government. To hold that a Juror is or could be construed as though a judicial officer as included therein changes the entire legal equation of the Constitution itself, creates a condition for unsettled stare decisis (a contradiction) within the framework of the case at hand, and except there be a valid argument, based upon fact, justifying any such a claim as that, exists as an abuse of discretion and is, *as attorneys say it* – **not** **law**.

10. The Clause 14 Power extended to the alleged Congress of the alleged United States central government is a Power "to make Rules for **the** government." In contrast, **No** Power is recognized therein to make Rules for "**the** *people*" at all. Consequently, *any* form of Rules made by the alleged United States central government can*not* be made by either of the three branches thereof, **and** extended to **the** people *as though* now *made* for **the** people *as well*, except by way of **Jurisdiction** **Fraud**.

11. Consequently, the [Federal] Rules of Civil Procedure, the [Federal] Rules of Criminal Procedure, the [Federal] Rules of Appellate Procedure, and even the [Federal] Rules of the United States supreme Court, being Rules for "the government," can*not* be made for the people of the several States at all, except by way of a violation of the pure Truth constraining the United States central government to one (1) form of Rulemaking Power at Clause 14, or else by admitted to **Jurisdiction** **Fraud**, no less.

12. Being unable to make Rules for the people but for **the** government **only**, it arises to a serious form of **Jurisdiction Fraud** where the alleged United States central government attempts, or actually *commits*, the act, of applying *any* form of "Rules" to *any* person or persons of the Several States of the United States-nation, *and* not purely to the alleged United States central government, all three branches thereof, alone.

13. Not being included within either of the **Seven (7) Net** Extended Powers for the United States supreme Court at Article III, Section 2, Clause 1, the federal judiciary has **no** power or authority to make Rules for **the** People whatsoever, of which "People" Demandant is **1 (one)**.

THE INHERENT RIGHT FOR IGNORANCE.

14. Formal Definition. Congress has, from time to time, conferred upon the supreme Court alleged power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower trial and appellate courts of the alleged United States central government. Pursuant to these statutes at Title 28, U.S.C., Sections 2071 - 2075, re Civil, Criminal, Appellate, Bankruptcy, Evidence of Rules - there are now in force rules promulgated by the U.S. courts, allegedly being empowered to govern civil and criminal cases in the alleged U.S. district courts, bankruptcy courts, courts of appeals, and proceedings before U.S. magistrates, even where violations alleged thereby **take place** with**in** the States' legal borders themselves (see The Legal Rights of a State at its Borders TEST), and not in any alleged "U.S. district" of the alleged United States central government.

15. In conjunction with the foregoing, certain other federal courts are empowered to enact their own [privately made] rules of court. This conveyance by the derelict 1934 Congress of ITS rulemaking power – alleged to be Constitution[al] by the 1934 Congress but coming under

no The Clause 18 TEST Power to establish it so – to the courts *for* the courts to make their own rules, began by the passing of the **UnConstitution[al]** Rules Enabling Act of 1934. The Rules Enabling Act of 1934 is a federal statute that delegated comprehensive procedural rulemaking power to the supreme Court and resulted in the alleged Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, also established separately from the U.S. courts' edition as Title 28, U.S.C.A., Section 2072, and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, also established separately from the U.S. courts' edition as Title 18, U.S.C.A, Section 3001, both being just as **Un**Constitution[al] as the former.

I.

16. **THE TRUTH**. The Congress is limited to its own powers for any use for any purpose. This is proclaimed true by the Congress in its own declaration of the UnConstitution[al] War Powers Resolution of 1973, wherein the Congress itself used the term, "its *own* powers."

17. It was a derelict and irresponsible alleged Congress of the alleged United States central government who, in 1934, determined that **it** could, and would, transfer **its** *own* rulemaking authority **to** the judicial branch of the alleged United States central government, thereby providing a greater number of Powers than were given to that branch as the limit of . . Extended Powers of Article III, Section 2, Clause 2 **are** – *also* being a ***Power of the Negative*** constraint – **absolutely limited to**.

18. The alleged Congress of 1934, or thereafter, had **no** The Clause 18 TEST Power at all, of its own limited Powers, to increase or decrease, to the smallest iota, the Constitution[ally] vested and Extended Powers established within the Seven (7) remaining Extended Powers at Article III, Section 2, Clause 1 - 7 remaining of 8 empowered, Extended, Phrases thereof.

19. As a matter of **Jurisdiction Fraud** and **Propensity Fraud**, the supreme Court, and the lower lawful United States courts thereto, has continued to operate by constructing its own versions of rules of procedure, which even if it could claim a reliance upon Congress' particular Rulemaking Power at Clause 14, of Section 8, of Article I ("Congress shall have Power . . . To make Rules for **the** Government"), the use of **this** Rulemaking Power, either by the supreme Court, and/or any United States Tribunal courts inferior thereto, or even the alleged Congress itself, **fails** altogether the purposes for which Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 was extended to the alleged Congress as a power in the first instance.

20. Were it to be regarded, by any stretch of imagination or whim, that the supreme Court was both lawfully and legally granted - over to it - Congress' Power at Clause 14 - to make Rules for **the** Government, it being neither a frivolous matter, but rather a matter of great and grave concern, to know and to understand, that *neither* the Congress *nor* the supreme Court itself were at any time provided, nor so have it now, the Power to make Rules for **the** People, whether in any of the several States, or even in Washington, D.C., the same inescapably sets aside the failed wistful notions about the actual meaning of Clause 17 of the same Section, anything to the contrary to this notwithstanding.

21. Not only is there no Rulemaking Power by the alleged Congress, or Legislative branch, and the supreme Court, or Judicial branch, to make "Rules for the [people]," there is likewise **no Power** evident, any way at all, anywhere in the Constitution, that provides for ***any*** **ability** of the alleged United States to "contract" with **any** "private citizens" **of "anywhere.**"

22. This being the **truth** of the case, it is a logical question and concern to ask the question, If the Congressional and the Judicial Branch of the alleged United States central government, neither one having the authority to make "Rules for **the** [people]," how is it that the alleged

United States courts are able to **impose** the "Federal Rules of Civil Procedure" and the "Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure" **upon them**, those very same "people" who they, the two United States branches, the legislative ***and*** the judicial, can*not* make ANY "Rules" for? This is NOT a point of radical opposition to "legalology," or jurisprudence; this is a point of concrete law.

23. The answer to this exigent question is simple, and comes to us, from every means of compulsion, without evidence or basis for denial, and is answered in three parts:

1) **Simple Ignorance**. The failure to realize that the United States *never* had the Power, and therefrom the Right, to make rules for any private person, only government, which - a private person is not.

2) **Corruption**, or **Malversation** ("Official Corruption") by committing the crime, against the People and the Republic thereof themselves, of ***Contempt of Constitution***, *possibly* to the highest degree thereof.

3) By the use of **attorneys at bar**, **"**courtesy**"** of one or more "applicable" federal bars along with the applicable local State bar thereto, the same attorneys at bar, by their support, whether knowing or unknowing, of this ongoing state of **public corruption**, or **Malversation**, being admitted to the federal bar applicable to the said particular federal court wherein any matter, or accused private person, is being tried, by which and through such Bar membership, which involves agreements requiring such attorneys at bar - members to be bound to those same Rules of the alleged United States central government, *as though* Rules of the Government, that the private person is ***otherwise*** **not** bound to, the alleged United States central government is able, ***corruptly***, to transfer its own

rule and trial procedures made for itself, government, ***though*** such "**force of counsel**" attorney at federal bar, as an unsuspected *liability* to the *naive* private citizen(s), whether such private citizen is, as a private citizen only, of any of the several States, or even of Washington, D.C. itself.

24. It is indisputable that this wicked and unconscionable relationship between federal bar attorneys and the alleged United States central government itself has cost millions of private persons to be damaged, or injured, UnLawfully = Illegally, UnConstitution[ally], in their own rights as persons residing in the **several** States, but ***as though*** living in an actual United States "district" other than the "**such** District" as provided for at Clause 17, of Section 8, Article I, and not elsewhere.

25. The official definition of Rulemaking Power, set forth above, is merely representative of that kind of convoluted thinking that has come to mark many law schools that follow many, if not all, erring bar associations' misleads of demeritorious acts throughout the several States of the United States themselves.

26. To further demonstrate and establish the error of the alleged United States central government's alleged right for rulemaking authority, to be applied directly over the people themselves, in Cheek v. The United States, (1991), the supreme Court stated, regarding as to the complexity of "tax law," that "ignorance of the law is no defense" [or excuse] when such ignorance is applied to the "Common Law," which Common Law certainly goes to the matters of moral turpitude, the violation of Society's mores, as such.

27. What was stated in "Cheek" was not new; it had long been held before that court that, in violations of the Common Law, that "ignorance of the law is no excuse, or defense." When we think and understand this, we are compelled to agree, for otherwise it would make our society a constant travesty of wrongdoings, with no one being able to be held accountable for anything simply by stating that he or she was "ignorant of the law against the same." This would be an unthinkable reality if such were to be allowed for, but being this is not the case, it must be agreed that such an statement by the supreme Court in Cheek **is** the understood *requirement* of the people, by the people, and for the people, *just as Lincoln portrayed it to be.*

28. However, the claim against "ignorance" loses ground, absolutely, against the Inherent (natural) Right To Be Ignorant Of Government Rules of Procedure – of Any Kind, Outside of the Rules or Procedures of the **Common Law** Itself Only.

29. The Inherent Right To BE Ignorant – Of "The [Government's] Rules," unlike the "Common Law" as proclaimed by "Cheek," cannot be denied. **Think.** If it were not true, then this would mean that it would be their, government's, "right" to take a person, who had decided not to retain *their* Bar attorney (by and through which one may be bound to *their*, government's, rules), and to ***require*** that such person **go** to a particular *place*, and to therein sit down in a seat for learning, for whatever amount of time it might be necessary, and **involuntarily learn** all of the "rules" that they, the government, had prescribed for the use of the court's own contrived proceedings, **UNTIL** that person had learned, *without question*, **ALL** of the "rules," no matter how extensive and comprehensive that might be, that the otherwise Ignorant person would have **Right** - under such involuntary procedures - **to know**, **before** being able to proceed a single day in **any** trial procedure without **KNOWING** them, government's *rules*.

30. For anything less than this level of project, extended to each and every person to be compelled to go through a court's system outside of the Common Law Procedures only, would of a dire necessity, be recognized as an **Abuse of Process**, and from that, a **Misuse of Process** for any proceeding where such Rules were to be used, without possibility of denial; that without that knowledge of the "former ignorant" person made "knowledgeable of the government rules," any use of such a condition of "rules" without that knowledge thereof, would establish an utterly unlawful and illegal Advantage, Severe Advantage, too great to be ignored and allowed for, for the government in question, without either question or doubt, from the very precise point of beginning of the same.

31. As to this point, if trying to propose that they, government, could do such a thing at all, we would immediately run into citizens whose ability to learn anything at all as pertains to any "rules of government" would be severely limited, if not impossible altogether. These particular people, short of being actually mentally incompetent to a legal and physiological extent, would hamper all efforts to proceed in any case involving them, whether for the plaintiff's side or the defendant's side, in whatever case it might be for them to participate in.

32. Of course, we understand that this is not an issue to be concerned with, as it would constitute a sheer impossibility for the government to force the people, all together or individually, to be compelled to learn **the** "rules of ***the*** government," inclusive of those at State levels, any of the "rules of the government" whatsoever, forcing us to abandon such "rules of government procedures" altogether, in spite of the carefully conspired and contrived "laws" that have lead us away from the truth of this matter, and to return to the practices of the Common Law, under which this country was born, for we **see** the encompassing and inclusion of that

same Common Law *contained in* the supreme Court's own Extended Power also, to which IT has the Right to embrace and hold, at both Article III, Section 1 and Article III, Section 2, Clause 1, Phrase 1 of the Constitution.

Return To The Common Law Procedures or "'Rules' of Common" Law Required.

33. In the event that a person, to be tried for any matter, were to demand his or her right against the claim for "***Force*** of Counsel" as **against** the actual concept of "Assistance of Counsel" in the Sixth Amendment, and therefore refused, altogether, any attorney who existed as a member of any bar association (Step 1), and then Averred (swore to by Official Oath) his or her own absolute, undeniable, Inherent (as set forth above) Right To BE And To Remain IGNORANT of THEIR Official Rules, Being In Fact Rules For The Government And NOT For The IGNORANT People At All, Whatever They May Be, then the court could not proceed with anything at all except that (1) in its doing so, where one was Certifiably (Averred) Ignorant of ALL of its Rules of Proceeding (remember, neither an attorney nor a judge cannot be called in to coach on such Rules at all, and the Right to BE Ignorant not to be shaken from the proceeding's participant to any degree), then that court's act to proceed would constitute an irrevocable **Abuse of Process** and a **Misuse of Process**, as well as an **Offense** of Discretion (*not just an Abuse of*), not having an actual discretion to Abuse (no such thing as a judicial *right* for a "Discretion to Abuse"), which *offenses* would be immediately actionable, or prosecutable, in a separate action, and (2) that the court, instead of engaging in prohibited abusive conduct as this represents, would be required to return to the use of the Common Law procedures that the people were, and still are, entitled to underneath the Power of the Ninth Amendment's Retention of Rights so Retained By the First Generation of People for whom it was Originated.

34. Being outside of the question as to any claimed right, by government, to hold the common people to their, government's, own standard of government rules, of any kind, where the retaining of an attorney at bar (member of the bar) has not been done in order to bind the person to such government's rules – through, the court proceedings, in spite of corrupt, and reckless, and ignorant, legislators' efforts to do away with the Common Law itself, where the people, one by one, then two by two, then five by five, then a hundred by a hundred, and so on, render, by this demanded procedure, begin to render "the Rules" entirely "Inert," or VOID for use against the people (saving themselves much money in the doing so), and so useless for any procedural purposes, then we have done away with the most critical mechanism by which bar associations, and their attorney members, take to "market" to proclaim for themselves the noble titles for knowing that which was never lawfully required to be known by anyone outside of government to begin with.

35. The governments' "Rules of Procedures" being fundamentally required to be utterly withdrawn from among the people, that leaves us with only two things left to recognize; the laws or statutes themselves, which allegedly we are all accountable to, the ignorance of being denied as to the common law – only - itself, and that thing which we recognize to be called "case law."

36. The statutory or actual laws passed side of the matter is taken here first. Considering that everyone is required to know this form of law (ignorance of the law is no defense), the teaching of such law, from one person to another, as to exactly how the law reads and what that law means, as it is stated literally therein, is a fundamental right of the people in order that, as the supreme Court itself has implied, in "Cheek," that it is demanded to be, the people might not be "ignorant" of the common law, for it is certain that the supreme Court was not proposing that

everyone be required to retain an attorney, full time, to teach them all about the law – for the future – just in case they might ever need it.

37. With this form of realization, it cannot be argued that the people would have, and therefore have, no right to teach one another, to whatever degree of necessity it might take, all laws, statutory or common, that they are to be held to by the standard of "ignorance is no defense" of whatever the issue is to be defended against or from.

38. Rights, In Statute, Over The Language of The People. The language of the People is embodied in the legislature and the laws they pass. It is duly and truly noted that the Legislature is not comprised of "all lawyers," nor is there, nor can there be, any law that requires that a legislature be comprised of all attorneys, nor actually any attorneys at all.

39. To the extent that this is so and is the case, and it absolutely is so and is the case, the acts or statutes of the Legislature, and the words that comprise those very same acts or statutes, must, inescapably and with absolute certainty, belong, continue to belong, or be regained or restored to belong, exclusively to the said People, and *in no wise* belong to the courts, any court, for its own private interpretation.

40. Except it be shown in either substantive, viable fact, or indisputable law that a Legislature is required to have, as its actors or official servants of the public therein, 100 % lawyers or attorneys or judges, or a combination of both, which it cannot be so shown – such a ludicrous culmination of asserted corruption – then it is mandatory, under Power of Execution of the People's Judgments for **Contempt of Constitution** of the Highest Order, that the words contained in any, all, and every statute(s) be reexamined and restored, and interpreted, in favor

of the People themselves alone, any governmental advantage gained by not doing so not*with*standing.

41. Not even in Marbury v. Madison, 1803, was there any claim that a court, not even a highest court, should and did have the "Right *over* the Language" of the People, to interpret them differently from what they were understood by the People to actually be (judicial error to that extent); no such claim having existed then, **no** such tawdry **claim** for an actual authority or power **over** the People's language *or* final interpretation of the meaning of words now exists.

42. This, then, **strikes down** the Bar associations' hold over the statutory and the common law as to any unique claim over the same for teaching and exercising assistance in (assistance is only another form of "teaching" anyway), and leaves us with one final thing to consider, which is that which is called, by whatever alleged claim, "case law."

43. To claim that case law is actually law that **must** be learned about, and therefore used in pleading for any gainful purpose, fails with the understanding and knowledge that the decisions of the United States supreme Court, even in the most "precedent" of case, has never been proven to be held to by every lower court of existence, State or federal, for actual practices of attorney and non-attorney litigants alike have demonstrated that judges routinely ignore them for their own decisions instead, even if such decisions should be reversed by a later, higher court.

44. In fact, the people, the *Still* Every-Right-To-Be *Ignorant* People, have Every Right to proceed without ever quoting or relying upon a single prior case, of any court, as long as their, People's, legal reasoning is sound, is the truth, and bears out indisputable integrity; any case, however "great," supreme Court or otherwise, not*with*standing.

45. Without either the concise power over the Requirement for the Knowledge of *the Rules*, or without the right of power over the teaching of either Statutes and/or the Common Law, and its proceedings, or over the necessity of knowing any case law itself, it would seem that the purpose for *any* Bar association is utterly useless, and are to be dismantled as some sort of unlawful, former derision, bringing All Bar associations legally down, everywhere, altogether.

46. The Inherent **Right** To BE **Ignorant** – Of the **Government's** "Rules of Procedure" - **Prevails** Over **All** Claims For Government Procedures, and leads us, by this discovery of the true facts of the matter, to conclude that the people are far better off when they are Ignorant of Government's own "Rules of Procedure" against them, forcing us all back to the very Common Law that the Constitution itself provides for, above stated, and demands by its own Inherent Structure of Higher Law, to be retained, in spite of all insidiously designed efforts to the contrary by those who have nothing but their own selfish interests at heart, showing forth, by open exposure to all, what *their* hearts were actually all about in the first instance.

47. Indeed, it can be said, that, under these Common Law Rules conditions prescribed, for each average American, [the Legal Right of] Ignorance *Is* Bliss.

48. We find further that there has been a denial of federal courts to impose the "federal" government's own rules upon private citizens, as was expressed:

> In Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins, 304 U.S. 64 (1938), 58 S. Ct. 817, 82 L. Ed. 1188 the United States supreme Court ruled that federal courts do not have the power to formulate their own rules of law.

49. This would be true in review of the fact that within the scope of the Seven (7) Extended Powers at Article III, Section 2, Clause 1 of the Constitution, NO judicial branch rulemaking power exists; — **(1) not** for the government, **(2) not** for the people - either of the Several States

or the United States itself, **(3)** **<u>not</u>** for <u>any</u> Jury, *either* a grand jury, *or* a trial jury, for any form of case, civil or criminal or military (such as for the **Trial** of the **<u>Military</u> Crime** of **Treason**).

50. What if - not knowing the "Rules" passed by government for government - a private citizen (commonly referred to as "*pro se*"), for <u>NOT</u> knowing the said "court's Rules," were to perform with such inefficiency as to place his or her life or property in grave danger. Such a danger or risk would incontestably indicate that such private citizen, before being compelled to proceed on his or her own without an absolute knowledge of such Rules, would have the undeniable Right to have all of such Rules taught him or her by the most competent authority representing the government who made them, "Rules," <u>*before*</u> one step of procedure could be taken in the case in which the private citizen became engaged, whether civil or criminal, lest there be an **<u>Abuse of Discretion</u>** leading imminently to an **<u>Abuse of Process</u>** and a **<u>Misuse of Process</u>**, for each and every Rule, or part thereof, so employed by the government's court under whom the said Case was being adjudicated.

51. The <u>alleged</u> United States central government, whether allegedly under <u>Article I, Section 8, Clause 14</u> or under any lack of an <u>Extended</u> <u>Power</u> within the <u>alleged</u> United States central government's judicial branch's vested Power, such **<u>Extended</u>** <u>Powers</u> at <u>Clause 1, of Section 2, of Article III</u> of the Constitution, **<u>denying</u>** **<u>existence</u>**, by <u>the **Power of the Negative**</u>, to <u>any</u> claim for such "Rulemaking Power" by the said judicial branch itself, as along with the Congress, has, and has at no time had, any power or authority found through <u>The Clause 18 TEST</u>, to make Rules for the People, or for the United States Juries, whether as alleged Trial Juries or as Grand Juries, both being De facto as to any alleged Jury purpose therefor, except that the same has been unlawfully committed as <u>Collateral</u> <u>Attack</u> against <u>Article III, Section 2,</u>

Clause 3 of the said Constitution, and as **Jurisdiction Fraud**, and more, as stated in the other exigent Exhibits hereto.

52. Denial of a[ny] auspices or aegis of a bar to intervene or exist as an auspices or aegis in the factum, for the alleged purposes or pretext of any assistance of counsel, whether or not by any attorney at bar, given or to be given, at any time, during the proceedings being compelled, by either side, in this Case, is a right of Demandant at Clause 14, of Section 8, of Article I of the Constitution; no presumption of any competent knowledge of the "Rules made for the Government," not for the people, may be presumed for any purpose or to any extent or degree;

53. **Failure** for the Rules Made for **the** Government to be connected to an alleged accused, **except** *by way of* **bar association** or **bar** attorney at law **Connection Fraud** thereto, to the people *as though* government, demands that such matter revert to the Rules that came before such said Rules for the Government, extended *de facto* to the people, or that is, the Common Law Rules themselves, of which ignorance of the Common Law Rules will constitute no condition denying an accused all rights of due process in procedures arising within and under the proposed Constitution for the proposed Several States themselves alone.

54. Furthermore, as to the issue of applying any other rule under these particular conditions, "Rules for the government," not for the people, are meant to regulate governmental proceedings, not to manipulate justice. When a rule is used in a way or for a purpose for which it was not intended, or when it otherwise brings about the effect that would be required by statute, or would be the result of proceedings at the end of trial, or violates Constitutional rights of citizens, it ceases to be a rule and becomes an abuse of process and a Contempt of Constitution." § 406 ¶ 4, 5-5 Stat. CitC., USFCA, (1999).

55. Whereas, the advent of any assistance of counsel or else attorney at law or lawyer, entering this case as though on the behalf of Demandant, alleged as Defendant, where there be **no** lawful Standing and **no** proven constructive Subject Matter Jurisdiction over the requirement that said Demandant be construed as a person for whom the Rules of Government was made for, by any or either of the three branches of the same, Fails Lawfulness Altogether, and enters the World of Contemptuous Conduct, Invective Acts, committed at every turn, and other Abuses, all actionable, and soundly impeachable, before the Circuit Executive as well;

56. And so being Failed in its ability to be properly applied to Demandant as though the same Rules were and could be made for the same Demandant, being one of the people and not of the alleged United States central government itself, such Rules of the Government, not being applied nor Constitution[ally] applicable to the people, or either of them, and not applicable to the people in accordance to the constraints imposed by the proposed Constitution upon the alleged United States central government itself, Fails Again, and no less that this is this so;

57. Where it has been or is perceived in any *form* of **half-light** that such Rules of Government are to be applied to Demandant by way of her having, under any condition (1) retained an attorney at law who is also a member of the federal bar association of this [alleged] district court of the alleged United States central government, and by *that means* extending **said** Rules of **the** Government to Demandant where such extension or distinction could not exist otherwise for Demandant, or (2) where such a condition for extending Rules for the Government to Demandant **is**, **has been**, or **will be done** under Color of Authority, under Color of Law, under Color of Court, under Color of Congress done in conjunction with under Color of President, and under Color of the United States central government itself, the result of such

extension, being unlawful in such accordance to law, **Fails** Again, According to the Law, the Rules, and the Facts Applicable Thereto;

58. Neither Shall the same extend and convey such Rules of the Government, instead, to the Common Law Rules, of proper distinction as the same, themselves only;

59. Which Common Law Rules **only** shall apply, without denial or post retribution against the same for so embracing same under the law of the Constitution itself, to any assistance of counsel, or else attorney at law or lawyer, retained by Demandant, alleged as Defendant, which assistance of the same shall not work an impairment or form of bill of attainder, whether *ipso facto* or *de facto*, upon the Constitution[al] rights of Demandant, upon the instance of the appearance of the aforesaid same assistance of counsel, or attorney, or lawyer, if any, in this case.

60. This is a challenge for **Immediate Proof**, not speculative conjecture of *claim*, Of **Standing**, not based upon the mere speculation or claim for it, but based upon all prior arguments, pleadings, and Facts, both in law and in real, and not either as an interlocutory or appeal oriented issue that would otherwise be allowed where an Invalid Court or court proceeding was found to be working under the now known **illegal** Faction **directive** of: . . . "IGNORE THE LAW; OBEY THE FRAUD," the Corrected Stipulation being:

"**CEASE TO IGNORE THE LAW; DISOBEY THE FRAUDS.**"

II.

1)) Therefore, **Applying Rule Nisi Here** ("Becomes The Imperative and Final Rule *Unless* Cause Can Be Shown Against It"), this Notification's Contravenement paralleling the requirement that the Constitution for the United States be obeyed, in full, at all times, except

there be good cause shown, in conjunction with the other contravening documents filed by Demandant in this Case with the [alleged] United States District Court of the [alleged] District of Arizona, wherein both constructive Standing and actual Standing, along with certain constructive Subject Matter Jurisdiction has been Everlastingly Challenged and must be first overcome – not by the [alleged] U.S. district Court itself, that it be recognized as a matter of Constitution[al] law otherwise;

2)) No enlistment or retaining of any assistance of counsel or else attorney at law or lawyer shall have the legal effect of setting aside, nullifying, denying, altering, modifying, voiding, reversing, undoing, or challenging the material content, substantive matter, stipulated to contravenements, filed by Demandant, alleged as Defendant, for herself in the above numbered case;

3)) The Right of Demandant NOT to be bound to the Illegally Imposed Rules as are exposed in The Clause 14 TEST (at Article I, Section 8, Clause 14) – Demandant *not being* either "government" or any entity or function associated therewith – either by invisible or concealed directive, by use of any governmental alleged "by laws" not made public to the knowledge of Demandant, and others, by any use of any attorney at bar who any [alleged] United States district court for the [alleged] district of Arizona, or any other alleged "U.S. district" may claim power for has contracted with by way of any "BAR" (an acronym for British Accreditation Registry – ***provable*** as to its existence by way of official accreditation records of titles of royalty and nobility between European crown countries where such titles of nobility may be sold to a buyer – just like the title on a car) Association, first existing in this proposed United States-nation as the **British Accreditation Registry** Association, or **BAR** Association, headquartered in London, England, shall Not be challenged;

4)) EXCEPT the following first be given a published Declaratory Judgment under Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law:

5)) IF one were to ask the question of the term "assistance of counsel" in the Sixth Amendment, not arguing as to whether or not the word "counsel" does in fact mean "attorney" or "lawyer," but asking rather the pertinent question, "Does "counsel" as "attorney" mean "an attorney that was a member of a BAR Association in 1791?"

6)) Where IF the answer were "No," then the matter would be closed; that SAME Right recognized as incorporated into the Sixth Amendment would render no right for claim or enforcement that ANY Attorney or Lawyer be a member of Any BAR Association either; Point Confirmed; Case Closed Thereon; Demandant's Right To Proceed Accordingly, Without An Attorney At Bar, Confirmed Also;

7)) But If the answer were "Yes, the word 'counsel' as attorney' did/does mean an attorney who was required to be a member of a BAR Association back in 1791," *then* the question, prevailing by legal force vis major, would be, "*Then what* BAR Association existed in 1791 that an attorney or lawyer was Required - within the concept of the Sixth Amendment - to be a member of or belong to?

8)) Which answer, constrained by legal point in limine, constraining the matter for any trial purpose, would inescapably be:

9)) Why, the British Accreditation Registry, or BAR Association, headquartered in London, England, but present in its official capacity within the alleged United States-nation - at that time;

10)) To which the following legal question must indubitably succeed:

11)) Then *what* was the form of Legal Power that *caused* the Royal **British Accreditation Association**, headquartered in London, England, but *well entrenched* within this proposed United States-nation, to, *without apparent reason or cause by necessity to do so*, up and disappear - from this proposed nation - *without a trace*? **Without any record, found here, as to *why it suddenly* did so**? Was Retracted from within the borders of the proposed United States, to be drawn back, in all official detail, to London, England itself, and not any longer found, officially *or unofficially*, within the proposed United States?

12)) Reiterating: What kind of Authoritative Power would **cause** *such an organization* as a **well entrenched BAR Association**, as was the British BAR Association of London, England, to **suddenly** up and leave from within the borders of the proposed United States-nation, to vanish - without a trace?

13)) One legal scenario is offered and stipulated to, for purposes of possible justice:

14)) The Amendment that was proposed originally in 1810, continued through 1812, interrupted by the War of 1812 which was connived for in order to stop such Amendment, continued in its course for ratification under the Authority of proposed President James Monroe, given the ratifying vote by Virginia on March 10, 1819, the Virginia legislature passed Act No. 280 (Virginia Archives of Richmond, "misc. file, p. 299 for micro-film"):

> **"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that there shall be published an edition of the Laws . . . of this Commonwealth in which shall be contained the following matters, that is to say, the Constitution of the united States and the amendments thereto. . . "** (emphasis added)

15)) To go into effect on March 12, 1819, the date of its Official Ratification, the Deciding Ratifying Vote for the passing of the said Amendment,

16)) A copy of which was thereafter mailed to: (1) James Madison; (2) Thomas Jefferson; — (3) **PRESIDENT** of the United States **James Monroe**, which Third Mailing - as with a President of any corporative-like organization - made it, Copy of the Virginia Law Ratifying Same Amendment – **BINDING UPON THE WHOLE NATION** – EVER THEREAFTER.

17)) **Understand It Again**. You trained legal minds who read these words: When Virginia sent its copies of its Law, going officially into effect March 12, 1819, to Thomas Jefferson, and to James Madison, even though both had been Founders of the Constitution and alleged Presidents, those acts of mailing had **no legal effect** on the United States-nation so far as the proposed Amendment was concerned.

18)) **BUT When** Virginia mailed a copy of said Law, containing officially the [True] Thirteenth Amendment therein, **to President** James **Monroe**, ***That*** ACT had all of the official weight of law and jurisprudence behind it; The [True] Thirteenth Amendment proposed 1810 and Finally Ratified March 12, 1819, had all the weight and force of proposed United States Law of the Constitution by Amendment **behind it**;

19)) And THAT was the Reason, the Factual Cause as to Why the British Bar Association, headquartered in London, England, up and left the proposed United States, vanished without a trace as to why it did so, because its **Esquire** Members were ceasing to be citizens of the United States, and its **Esquire** Members of Congress and the Presidency could no longer benefit by it, but was a danger to its "Mother England," vile creature, thereafter.

20)) Which Officially Ratified Amendment (and Now we KNOW by This Identifiable Legal Procedure that it Legally WAS, **and IS**), known as The Titles of Nobility and Honors Amendment, reads, **still**, as follows:

ARTICLE XIII.

> If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

21)) Then recognizing that the British Title of Nobility known as Esquire, being placed between Knight and Gentleman (or Gentlewoman), any former citizen of the proposed United States having accepted, or having accepted the potential to accept, such Title of Nobility from any British Accreditation Registry (or by way of its official acronym, BAR) Coming Under and In Violation Of the True, Correct, and Realized Article XIII Amendment, in Support of Article I, Section 9, Clause 8's Mandate, not suggestion, that there be NO Titles of Nobility – whatsoever – within the alleged United States central government's operations, MuST NOT be allowed to enter any official appearance in the [alleged] United States district court for the [alleged] district of Arizona - courtroom, or to enter any other form of Appearance De Bene Esse or pleading associated with such British Accreditation Registry Noble (or BAR Noble) therein.

22)) Knowing Now and Incorporating into This Case the Charge that the "American BAR Association is really only, in legal effect, the American British Accreditation Registry Association," the Arizona BAR Association is the Arizona British Accreditation Registry Association, the Oregon BAR Association is the Oregon British Accreditation Registry

Association, and so forth, all of which have sprung from the American British Accreditation Registry Association, still in its final allegiance to the original **British** **Accreditation** **Registry** Association, first appearing in Boston, Massachusetts, originating and arising out of and headquartered in London, England.

23)) Which allegiance may or may not be realized by the more local BAR Association (still an acronym for British Accreditation Registry), not taking away from its, "BAR'S" true history and original purpose (to control justice, by which if one can control justice one may control injustice, and as one may assure justice, one may also assure injustice as well, or in preference to justice if paid sufficiently to do so), the lack of such realization is entirely irrelevant, and becomes a verification (as supported by Noah Webster's 1806 definition of the word "counsel" as being "a friend") that the word "counsel" does NOT mean "attorney" or "lawyer," whether or not at "Bar," being additionally demonstrated against by the fact that it is not memorialized within such Amendment as to whether such "assistance of counsel" is to be paid or unpaid, "attorneys" or "lawyers" not being known generally to work without pay, sustaining Noah Webster's definition of the word "counsel" greater than any modern interpretation thereof can purport.

24)) ***Again*** **in Reiteration. This foregoing is, hereby, a legal charge** stipulated to the opposing party(s); the Opposing Party(s) is thus required to answer - Qui Tacet, Consentire Videtur, Ubi Tractatur De Ejus Commodo ("he/she who is silent is considered as assenting to the matter in question where his/her interest is at stake") - and to offer in its place as to **why** the British BAR Association disappeared from within the United States without a trace if not sustained as Demandant has charged it to be.

25)) If there exists another legal claim, to be proffered by opposing counsel, providing the truth to be different, more prevalent, and more factually binding than the one foregoing, it must be offered in **evidence** NOW, otherwise opposing counsel, being an esquire, will cease to have right or authority to enter inside of the "bar," or to receive any emolument from the [alleged] United States central government, or either of them;

26)) **We Establish, Thusly and Therefore**, under Article I, Section 9, Clause 8, and under the Thirteenth Amendment of 1819, that **NO** Member of any BAR Association, having the alleged right to claim a use for the Noble Title of "Esquire," **irrespective of the judicial officer capacity** thereof, shall have Lawful and Legal Standing (**Standing Jurisdiction is Hereby Officially Challenged and Charged Against the Same**) within the sanctity of any courtroom, whether or not de facto or alleged, within the alleged United States, or *either of them*;

27)) **WE HOLD THIS ABSOLUTE,**

> Qui Tacet, Consentire Videtur, Ubi Tractatur De Ejus Commodo. **We AGAIN INVOKE** this Rule *UNDER* **RULE NISI** which "Becomes The Imperative and Final Rule *Unless* [Competent] Cause Can Be Shown Against It."

28)) CERTIFYING THE RIGHT OF DEMANDANT, ALSO ALLEGED AS DEFENDANT, TO THE *RIGHT* OF IGNORANCE – OF THE RULES – MADE FOR THE GOVERNMENT, AND ITS **ATTORNEYS AT BAR**, NOT THE PEOPLE (The Clause 14 TEST provides us with no verification that the government, any branch thereof, may make rules for *anything* **but** the government, which is not therefore inclusive of the people, *inclusive of any Jury as a Direct Representation thereof*, … *wherever* they may reside or have domicile), THOUGH NOT OF THE COMMON LAW RULES, OR THE COMMON LAW ITSELF;

29)) AND THE FURTHER RIGHT **NOT** TO BE **DEFRAUDED** BY WAY OF HAVING AN ATTORNEY AT BAR TO **CONNECT** DEMANDANT, ALLEGED AS DEFENDANT, TO SUCH GOVERNMENT'S RULES (***FORCE* OF COUNSEL DENIED**) ***WHEN THE GOVERNMENT COULD OTHERWISE*** — BY **OPEN EXPLANATION** OF HOW THE SAME WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED *IF* ACTUALLY LAWFUL — **NOT** CONNECT DEMANDANT TO SUCH "RULES FOR GOVERNMENT" WITHOUT ITS, GOVERNMENT'S, EXISTING CONTRACT WITH SUCH SAID ATTORNEY AT BAR.

30)) **We Certify** Against Any *Failure* or Else *Incompetent Answer* To This Foregoing: **Qui Tacet, Consentire Videtur, Ubi Tractatur De Ejus Commodo**. **We INVOKE** *this* Rule *UNDER* **RULE NISI** which "Becomes The Imperative and Final Rule *Unless* [Competent] Cause Can Be Shown Against It" the same as by the particular above application of Rule Nisi before it. (Be at your sharpest. The "We'll Just Eat Anything" Rule will not apply here).

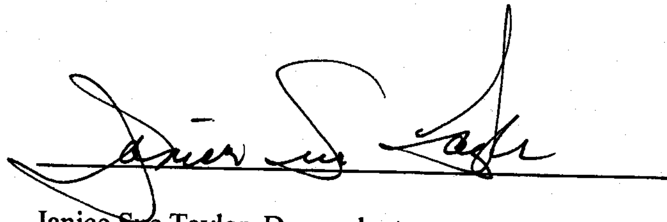
31)) This foregoing incorporated discernment into the above numbered case shall be and is made applicable to all elements of this case, either in whole or in part, and anything contrary to this shall be, and is, in advance of any such matter proposed, *forthwith* Excepted for cause.

32)) Because of the level of **Official Corruption**, or Malversation, far out of normal control, that this Notification's Contravenement Exposes, which shall require any "Exception *forthwith*" to be exercised, such point of autonomously executed law, if any, shall justify, if not otherwise justified, the calling for a National Rule Nisi Convention or Public Hearing of the people, an *inherent* right of the people, for the purpose of determining the matter of **Contempt of Constitution**, a Criminal Offense against the people of the Republic, wherein the matter of **Noble** **Contempt of Constitution**, a **Contempt of Constitution** as though a "Noble," which

lawful conclusion of such Rule Nisi Convention, or Public Hearing published to the People of Arizona, and the others of the **Several** States, shall be binding forthwith upon all courts of this land known as the proposed United States – of America. So Be It.

Respectfully and Objectively Submitted,

8 /23 /2010



Janice Sue Taylor, Demandant

All Rights Reserved As Going To Any Accused

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Janice Sue Taylor, hereby declare and state that I have filed a true and correct copy of the above document, Notification For Clause 14 Denial Of Government's Rules To Private Person Due To Fundamental Right Of Ignorance, Said Right Extended To Any Attorney, Whether Or Not At Bar, If Providing Or Proposing To Provide "Assistance – Not Force – Of Counsel" with the Clerk of the Court for the [Alleged] United States District Court For The [Alleged] District Of Arizona, said [Alleged] Court Appearing And Existing [Supposedly] As A Possession Of Its Own And NOT Lawfully Existing In The Legal or Organic County of Maricopa, Legal or Organic [Proposed] State of Arizona, and have mailed a copy hereof, postage prepaid thereon, to the Alleged U.S. Attorney's Office and the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office at the following addresses set forth below.

Frank T. Galati,
James Richard Knapp,
Office of the Alleged U.S. Attorney
40 N. Central Ave. # 1200
Phoenix, Arizona near 85004

Joe Arpaio, Sheriff
Maricopa County Sheriff's Department
100 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

RESPONSE TO THIS EXHIBITED COMPLAINT IS REQUIRED - *Qui Tacet, Consentire Videtur, Ubi Tractatur De Ejus Commodo* **(He[She] who is silent is considered as assenting [*to the matter in question*] when his[/her] interest is as stake.)**

Popular Address,
For Use For Postal Service Mailing:
Janice Sue Taylor
3341 Arianna Court
Gilbert, AZ 85298

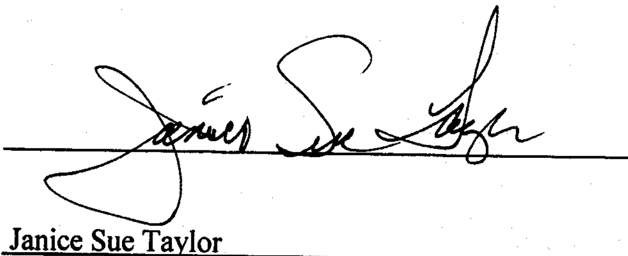
JUST CUT > AND GLUE > To Envelope

Legal Address. Commencing, in suf. det., at w 1/4 corner of section 26, T.2S.-R.6E., G & SRB & M, thence S. 0° 07' 22" W. to 332.12 ft. to SW corner of section 26, thence bearing 0° S. 7' 22" W. from SW. corner of section 26, 332.12 ft. distant therefrom, thence southerly of N. Section 26 – 858.78 ft to the True Point of the Beginning, continuing thence 164.91 ft. to SE corner, thence 164.91 ft. to SW corner, to True Point of the Beginning; organic city of Gilbert, organic county of Maricopa, organic State of Arizona; —not owned or possessed by the United States of America; —not a post Road; —not on a post Road; —not in a U.S. district.

Legal Notice. Do not mind the small letters size for the Legal Address that you see. All Articles – Sent By U.S. Mail – Are To be **Opened** And Read **Only** When Accompanied By Label Size (small size) "**Legal Address**" From First Page (Shown Above) Displayed On Envelope - **Below** Popular Address. Otherwise, Where Legal Address Is Not Present, Article Sent Will Be Returned **Unopened**.

No need to waste gasoline and time by not using the U.S. mail, or postal service.

Dated this 23th day of August, 2010 A.D



Janice Sue Taylor

PRESENTMENT OF REENTERING OF APPEARANCE

Fundamental *Actio De Dolo Malo*

The Setting Aside And Vacating Of The Arraignment For Judicial Fraud, Made Retroactive To 04 / 14 / 10 AND APPEARING SPECIALLY, NOT GENERALLY, Nunc Pro Tunc (*Now As Then*)

DEMAND TO TAKE JUDICIAL AND CLERICAL NOTICE.

This Filed Evidentiary Presentment is Directed First to the Clerk Of The Court of the [Alleged] United States District Court of the [Alleged] District of Arizona, thereafter to be Directed to the impartial Trial Jury, Duly Impaneled by the Maricopa County Sheriff by way of a Writ of Ponendis in Assisis (NOT *Voir Dire*), which said Clerk being lawfully empowered to issue the said Writ for such impanelment purposes, that the Impartial Trial Jury alone may consider the Facts of it, for purposes of Lack of Constructive Subject Matter Jurisdiction, and for Standing, in recognition of the Fact that the judicial office of judge has been challenged for its lawful capacity as to both its Standing and its Constructive Subject Matter Jurisdiction in the case of CR 10-400-PHX-MHM (ECV), that the Impartial Trial Jury itself alone may determine whether or not the Alleged United States central government has any Jurisdiction or Standing at all over the Defendant – herein as Demandant – of the case.

THIS PRESENTMENT, INCORPORATED INTO THE CONTRAVENEMENT ENTITLED:

WARRANTED: Demand To Set Aside or Vacate UnLawful Arraignment, Proceed with Sixth Amendment Trial, and Reenter Appearance of Rights as Was Suppressed at UnLawful Arraignment to be Vacated / Challenge, Nunc Pro Tunc, or Else by Way of the Charge for Jurisdiction Fraud, for Subject Matter Jurisdiction and Standing; Demand To Take Judicial and Clerical Notice - BY THIS REFERENCE, CONSTITUTES THE:

REENTERING OF APPEARANCE *OF* RIGHTS AS SUPPRESSED AT ALLEGED ARRAIGNMENT, AS TO AND ON BEHALF OF THE PERSON FOR WHOM THOSE SAID RIGHTS ARE ENTITLED, WITH SAID SUPPRESSION TO BE UNDONE BY THIS ACTION, RENDERED IN STRAIGHT TEXT AS A PRESERVED RIGHT OF COMMON PLEADING, NOT DOUBLE SPACED, DONE NOW *AS THOUGH* VERBAL PLEADING, EXCLUSIVELY UNDER THE COMMON LAW:

I. THE ACCUSED, BEING SUPPRESSED IN SUCH RIGHT TO ENTER A CHALLENGE OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AT ANY TIME as a Matter of Long Established Fundamental Right of an Accused, such a Right existing generally at State Level as a Right to be Heard and Not Denied, and Therefore Existing by and under the Rules of Decision Act (34: 1789) on the part of the alleged federal court now in session, the accused person, herein as Demandant, now reenters her Appearance of Rights which, under advice of competent counsel of her own choosing and not one restricted by delegation of alleged authority to practice under color of law, Would Have Been Provided the court at the time of said proclaimed Unlawful Arraignment, Nunc Pro Tunc to that specific time and date, stating, nunc pro tunc, as follows:

II. I, the Accused, appear before this court today in charging its Lack of **Constructive** Subject Matter Jurisdiction in this case. In more than a few cases by the United States Supreme Court, whether or not randomly selected, which Supreme Court has plenary power and jurisdiction to Rule over all federal courts of the United States, the said Supreme Court has asserted that the United States government's power does not extend to any place not owned by the United States of America itself.

III.[1] In the case of ***Caha v. United States***, 152 U.S. 211, 215, 14 S.Ct. 513 (1894), the United States Supreme Court specifically addressed the issue of federal jurisdiction, saying:

> " The laws of Congress in respect to those matters do *not* extend into the territorial limits of the states, but ***have force only in the District of Columbia, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government***." (Emphasis added).

III.[2] In the case of ***United States v. Watson***, 80 F.Supp. 649, 651 (E.D. Va. 1948), the Supreme Court dismissed the case, saying:

"Without proof **of the requisite** ***ownership*** or ***possession*** **of the United States, the crime has** ***not*** **been made out**." (emphasis added);

III.[3] The court is to take Judicial Notice of the term "requisite," which means Required; Proof Ownership or Possession of ANY Place or Property within ANY State of the Several States IS REQUIRED, Else Whatever the Claim for ANY Crime May Be – CAN NOT BE "**Made Out**" / "**Indicted For**" / "**Charged For**."

IV. There are other cases that I could cite on this matter that would show the same result likewise, and I could point to the Separation of Criminal Jurisdiction Powers between the States and the United States found grounded at Article III, Section 2, Clause 3, last phrase thereof, as is contained also within the Exhibit that I shall have submitted to the Clerk's office and which this [alleged] court has been provided official possession of, along with this and other pleadings relevant hereto, and unveil the **truth** of that phrase and clause with **4** well constructed and revealing **questions** and their **inescapable answers**, but for the moment, the Supreme Court's own statement on the matter should suffice.

V. I am here to inform this alleged district court at this time, Under Penalty of Perjury, that I aver that, at the time of my UnLawful arrest, I lived, resided, had domicile, and otherwise existed in a place that fits the precise description of such places as are exempt from United States jurisdiction as has been stated and restated by United States Supreme Court decisions for over a hundred years. That such place as I refer to does not exist as it has before been errantly thought and taught to be - as a part of any "post Road," nor on any "post Road," and not in *any* "U.S. district" such as was UnLawfully established, in violation of said Article III, Section 2, Clause 3 of the Constitution, as a circumvention of the many hard and indisputable Constraints established thereby, or as a **Collateral Attack** thereupon, by the 1944 Congress in its passage of a public law, while this nation was still at war, which became codified as Title 28, U.S. Code, Chapter 5, and at such same Title, at Sections 81 through 131, with Section 127 thereof being directly applicable to this proposed case.

VII. (1) The place(s) that I refer to, claimed **wrongfully** by the United States Postal Service in its misappropriation of duty resulting from the culmination of the RFD principle of 1896 thereby, turning that which was purported to only be a convenience and service to the people to an alleged right, though by **pretext**, as proclaimed thereby for the federal government itself, in order, in its finality, to deny citizens of any State their lawful and **exclusive** place therein, and not elsewhere as

though residing or having abode in an alleged "U.S. district," denying all federal claims to such address as may be worthily noted as being only a popular address for the people of any State, denying therefore any claim, as a matter of fact, not of law, for the United States at **popular address** 3341 Arianna Court Gilbert, AZ 85298, my Legal Address set forth below, being my one and only Legal Domicile on or about the date of May 30, 2010, at the time of my UnLawful = Illegal **Capture** (not lawful = legal arrest), constituting "federal" **Jurisdiction Fraud**, **Power Fraud**, **Judicial Fraud,** and **Propensity Fraud** committed against me, creating damages upon me accordingly, for which this:

VII. (2) FUNDAMENTAL *ACTIO DE DOLO MALO* – An action of fraud; an action which lays for a defrauded person against the defrauder and his/her heirs which have been enriched by the defraudment committed against me, to obtain restitution of that which I was fraudulently deprived;

VII. (3) The Following Place in the State of Arizona, being the actual, physical and legal location, from which I was **UnLawfully Taken into Custody** on **May 30, 2010**, was and is:

Popular Address:
3341 Arianna Court
Gilbert, AZ 85298

Legal Address. Commencing, in suf. det., at w 1/4 corner of section 26, T.2S.-R.6E., G & SRB & M, thence S. 0° 07' 22" W. to 332.12 ft. to SW corner of section 26, thence bearing 0° S. 7' 22" W. from SW. corner of section 26, 332.12 ft. distant therefrom, thence southerly of N. Section 26 – 858.78 ft to the True Point of the Beginning, continuing thence 164.91 ft. to SE corner, thence 164.91 ft. to SW corner, to True Point of the Beginning; organic city of Gilbert, organic county of Maricopa, organic State of Arizona; —not owned or possessed by the United States of America; —not a post Road; —not on a post Road; —**not in a U.S. district.**

VIII. Stating further that as a person of the Christian faith religion, not being Catholic, I want to go on the record, for purposes that the IRS federal agency has included in its regard for me, in certain of its official publications dealing with self employment taxes, social security taxes, and the income tax, by saying that I am not Catholic, and whether or not I have taken a vow of poverty, and whether or not I exist as any religious order, is neither the business of the IRS federal agency or this court to know.

IX. And be it known, officially, by this alleged court that I do not appreciate the fact, in fact I am offended, that my church and religion have been *TRASHED* by

the said IRS federal agency, as certain of its own writs and works indicate, or that I may be prosecuted criminally if I am not Catholic.

> It is said that **Unclean Hands** is a sufficient reason for a court to deny any claim by a plaintiff whose own hands it is that are **unclean**.

X. Although it is not known by Demandant as to whether or not this *aforementioned* court's officials are in fact **Catholic**, it is the fact that the IRS federal agency has produced and published its dated publications of **517**, **525**, and **2105**, copies of which I have submitted to this *aforementioned* court, that has given superior and indisputable, discriminatory standing in tax matters to the clergy of the Catholic Church, ***TRASHING*** the clergies and the members that follow them - of all other faiths and denominations, of which other religious faith followers I am one. This represents Uncleanness of the IRS federal agency;

XI. It further being that from *aforementioned publication 2105* that a citizen of this country may be actually imprisoned **for not being Catholic**, in definite violation of the Rights of All under the First Amendment of the Constitution itself, - this matter that I bring is no small matter, and this court alleged must, most definitely, look into this matter before it proceeds to do anything else further in this case.

XII. Additionally, I am going on the record to say that I do not plead "guilty," for just and lawful reasons already stated, I do not plead "not guilty," for just and lawful reasons already stated, no one, including any judicial officer, may plead "not guilty" for me, if doing so, such fraudulent entry is hereby, in advance, excepted, I do not plead "nolo contendre" for just and lawful reasons already stated, and I do not, am not, and will not confess anything to anyone, let alone any judge wearing a black robe of England, or of Satan, one or the other, any more than I would confess to a Catholic priest, not being Catholic, the UnLawful Arraignment, for purposes of receiving any Confession from me, therefore FAILS altogether, both as to the law and as to the fact. If an alleged prosecutorial agency elects to proceed hereafter against me, I say only, let the proceedings, as long as they exist in strict conformity with the proposed United States Constitution, as signed September 17, 1787, First Session, begin.

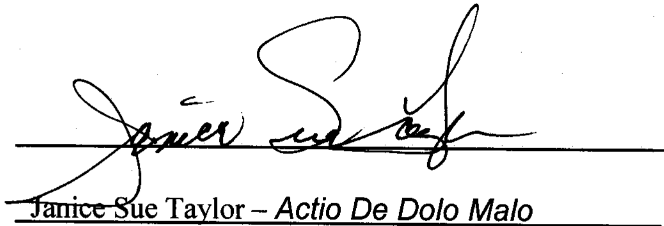
XIII. This Presentment of Real Appearance for April 14, 2010, at or about the hour of 3:30 PM., is incorporated into the above titled Contravenement, service of process, for purposes of responding to this Presentment, arising from that Certificate of Service disclosure page as well.

UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

THESE THINGS ABOVE AND FOREGOING ARE SUCH THINGS AS THAT I, THE UNDERSIGNED, APPEARING SPECIALLY AND NOT GENERALLY – NUNC PRO TUNC (NOW AS THEN), WOULD HAVE PRESENTED TO THE [ALLEGED] UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, THAT IT MIGHT REGARD ITS LACK OF BOTH SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AND STANDING, IN THE ABOVE REFERENCED NUMBERED CASE, ON THE DATE OF APRIL 14, 2010 HAD I HAD BOTH THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE COMPETENT, UNSUPPRESSED, ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL TO DO SO AT THAT TIME.

8/23/2010

WITNESSETH:



Janice Sue Taylor – *Actio De Dolo Malo*