

1 Janice Sue Taylor
2 3341 Arianna Court
3 Near Gilbert, Arizona
4 Mailing address of convenience
5 Not a claimed residence or domicile
6 Without the United States,

7
8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

10 Alleged Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 Janice Sue Taylor,

13 Alleged Defendant

Case No.: CR-10-400-PHX-DGC

ADDITIONAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS

14 **STATUS OF AFFIANT**

15 Comes now, Affiant Janice Sue Taylor, a living woman, not a corporation or other type
16 of artificially created person, and not domiciled or residing in the district of Columbia or any
17 other Federal Territory owned by the United States of America; "hereinafter the Affiant", by
18 Special Visitation or Appearance, not Granting jurisdiction nor recognizing this court's right to
19 try her; but intervening in a Foreign Bankrupt Jurisdiction on behalf of the Alleged accused,
20 Fictional JANICE SUE TAYLOR, "hereinafter the Accused". Affiant is not trained in the law,
21 nor is She an Attorney, nor is affiant appearing Pro Se; but rather of right in Sui Juris as the
22 authorized intervener but not surety, of the above civil fiction.

23 **JURY INSTRUCTION REQUESTED BY AFFIANT**

24 **HEREWITH ATTACHED**

25
26 **WITHOUT PREJUDICE**

27 Pursuant to UCC 1-308: "I reserve my right not to be compelled to perform under any
28 contract, commercial agreement or bankruptcy that I did not enter knowingly, voluntarily,

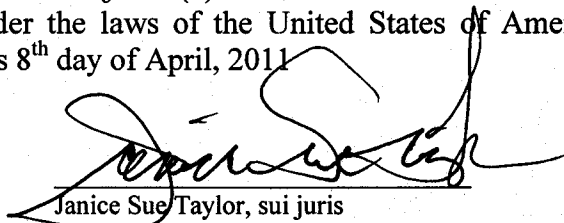
1 and intentionally. And furthermore, I do not and will not accept the liability of the
2 compelled benefit of any unrevealed contract or commercial agreement or bankruptcy". I
3 have made a timely and explicit reservation of my rights and insist that any statutes used in
4 my defense shall be construed to be in harmony with the Common Law.

5
6 Affiant states; I am not an expert in the law however I do know right from wrong. If
7 there is any human being damaged by any statements herein, if he will inform me by
8 facts I will sincerely make every effort to amend my ways. I hereby and herein reserve the
9 right to amend and make amendment to this document as necessary in order that the truth
10 may be ascertained and proceedings justly determined. If the parties given notice by
11 means of this document have information that would controvert and overcome this
12 Affidavit, please advise me IN WRITTEN AFFIDAVIT FORM within ten (10 days
13 from receipt hereof providing me with your counter affidavit, proving with particularity by
14 stating all requisite actual evidentiary fact and all requisite actual law, and not merely the ultimate
15 facts or conclusions of law, that this Affidavit Statement is substantially and materially false
16 sufficiently to change materially my status and factual declarations. Your silence stands as consent
17 to, and tacit approval of, the factual declarations herein being established as fact as a matter of law
18 of all facts herein, in perpetuity, the said confession being *res judicata* and *stare decisis*.

19 May the will of our Heavenly Father, through the power and authority of the blood of his son be
20 done on Earth as it is in Heaven.

21
22 28 USC §1746(1)

23 I, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the
24 foregoing is true and correct. Signed this 8th day of April, 2011

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27 Janice Sue Taylor, sui juris
28 Of one's own right, possessing full social
Civil rights, sovereign character and capacity.
Without the United States, U.S.C. 28, §1746 (1)

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Certificate of Service

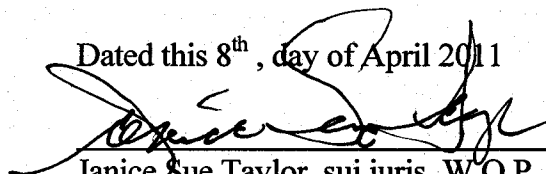
I, Janice Sue Taylor, hereby declare and state that I have filed a true and correct copy of the above document Affidavit of Jury Instructions presented. Said Right Extended To Any Attorney, Whether Or Not At Bar, If Providing Or Proposing To Provide "Assistance - Not Force - Of Counsel" with the Clerk 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 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

Susan Anderson
850 W. Adams Street, Suite 201
Phoenix, Arizona near 85007

RESPONSE TO THIS EXHIBITED NOTICE IS REQUIRED - *Qui Tacit, 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.)

Dated this 8th, day of April 2011



Janice Sue Taylor, sui juris, W.O.P.
Of one's own right, possessing full social
Civil rights, sovereign character and capacity
Pursuant to U.S.C. 28 §1746 (1)
Without the United States,

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #600

Jurisdictional Rights and Nature and Cause

This Nation was founded upon the fundamental principles of the common-law and self-government, with limited actual government. In contrast, the "subjects" of the "United States" are considered to be incapable of self-government, and in need of protection and regulation by those in authority.

A Common-Law Citizen of the Several States does not have to surrender to a status of a so-called 14th Amendment Federal citizen, subject to the jurisdiction of the "United States".

The majority of statute law is civil and regulatory in nature, even when sanctions of a criminal nature are attached for alleged violations.

Among the rights secured by the common-law in the Constitution in "criminal" cases are the right to know the "**nature and cause**" of the accusation, to **confront the accuser**, and to have both substantive and procedural **due process** accorded.

It is a fact that the District Courts, in Internal Revenue cases, DOES NOT disclose the "Nature and Cause" of the accusation, does not afford "substantive" due process, and rarely produces a "corpus delicti" to prove damage or injury.

The final proof is that the rights given to an accused in an Internal Revenue Code case are "civil rights" (14th amendment rights), rather than "Constitutional Rights". The District Court can hear a Constitutional question, but it cannot rule upon the merits of the question, because the Constitution does not apply to regulatory statutes. They are set in place to regulate and protect the statutory "citizens of the United States" who cannot and are not, given the right of self government, known as 14th amendment citizens.

The Constitution of the United States of America, mandates that "counsel" be present at **all phases** of the proceedings, this includes the arraignment of the Grand Jury. In contrast, this Court has already conducted arraignment proceedings **without counsel** for the defense being present.

This court is proceeding under a jurisdiction which is known to the Constitution, but is foreign to the intent of the Constitution unless applied to those individuals who do not have common-law access by "Right" to the protection of the Constitutions.

Whether this jurisdiction be named International Law, Maritime Law, Legislative Equity, Statutory Law, or any other name, it is abusive and destructive of the common-law Rights protected for the Citizens of the Several States and mandated to be followed by the Constitutions of Arizona and of the United States of America, 1787.

The limit of Police Power and Legislative authority is reached when a statutory law derogates or destroys a Right protected by the Constitution for the Common-Law Citizens of the several States who can claim these Rights.

Jurors should be privy to the status of defendant. As a Common-Law Citizen of the Sovereign State of Arizona. Declaration of status is made openly and notoriously on the record of these proceedings.

A Common-Law Citizenship can claim any of the 50 States in America, and all the Rights, Privileges and Immunities afforded and protected by the Constitutions of any of the 50 States, the Republic of Arizona being one, and of the United States of America (1787).

A Common-Law Citizen of the Several States does not have to surrender to a status of a so-called 14th Amendment Federal citizen, subject to the jurisdiction of the "United States".

Section 1 of the so-called 14th Amendment has a far reaching effect upon the several States of this Union, because Congress mandated that it would protect its new statutory "citizens", and that the States shall each guarantee to protect these special "citizens"

This Court is proceeding in a legislative jurisdiction which allows a "civil" statute to be used as evidence of the Law in a "criminal proceeding", and affords only "civil rights" and "procedural due process" and the right to be heard on the facts evidenced in the statute, rather than the Law.

It is now incumbent upon the Court to seat on the Law side of its jurisdiction and order the plaintiff to bring forth an offer of proof that the Accused State Citizen can be subjected to a jurisdiction which uses civil statutes as evidence of the law in criminal cases, refuses to afford all Constitutional Rights available to the Accused in criminal matters, and practices procedural due process to the exclusion of substantive due process wherein only the "facts" and not the "facts and Law" are at issue.

Should the prosecution fail to bring forth proof that, the defendant has surrendered her original status as a Common-Law "Citizen of Arizona" for that of "legislative/regulatory equity", then this jury and this court has no alternative but to dismiss this matter of its own motion in the interests of justice for want of jurisdiction.

Such cases as the Slaughter House Case, supra; Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U.S. 78; K. Tashiro v. Jordan, supra; among many others, all declared that under the law, "there is a clear distinction between a Citizen of a State and a citizen of the United States.

AUTHORITY

In Federalist Paper No. 83 Hamilton expressed, "My convictions are equally strong that great advantages result from the separation of the equity and the law jurisdiction ..."

The Constitution establishes the three jurisdictions as separate in Article III.

There is no Constitutional authority for operating in bankruptcy under Martial Law/Rule. The legislative, executive, and judicial branches no longer exist, as the de jure government has fraudulently been dissolved and the entire country has been received in bankruptcy by the Fund (IMF) and World Bank through of series of "emergency war powers" acts.

The intent and objective of the bankruptcy was not to resolve any "emergency"; it was to create one for the express purpose of changing the governmental, social, economic and industrial character of the de jure society, to infringe and abrogate inalienable Rights, steal and alienate the birth Rights of the People, impair the obligations of honest contracts, to defraud and obtain a benefit therefrom, create turbulence and contention, overthrow, and to establish a corrupt totalitarian oligarchy and combination, in direct contravention to the Law of the Land, and against the Peace, Dignity and Security of We The People (the real State).

Because the States also are now bankrupt entities means that now not even the (de facto) State courts have any sovereignty; no enforceable jurisdiction, and can only invite participants into court! State courts are now only courts of mediation. Fines collected by these courts go to the Federal Reserve Banks, the depository agents for the Fund and the Bank. Thus, administrative agents in this State are also acting as trustees and agents for foreign principals, and are required to register as such.

In US v Woody 726 F 2d 1328 and 751 F 2d 1008, it is ruled that a judge who can be influenced by another Department or others, is not an Article III de jure judge. And in US v Ferreira 13 How 42 it is ruled that a judge who can be influenced by another (not independent), is only a commissioner under a treaty.

There is no authority under the Constitution for Statutory Administrative courts. "We (Courts) have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution." (Emphasis added) Cohen v Virginia 6 Wheat 264. Judges who pretend judicial power without really having it, and when they act for foreign principals, violate 18 USC 219 and 951.

GIVEN: _____

REFUSED: _____

MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #601

Taxable Jurisdiction Defined

The jurors must know that defendant has challenged the jurisdiction of this court to try her and of the Internal Revenue Service to tax her. The defendant has to prove nothing at all and all the burden of proof lies with the prosecution.

To establish Federal Jurisdiction within the States it must be established that the property on which the alleged crime was committed has been purchased by the Federal government and ceded by State legislature. A mere statement of a law is not proof and evidence must be put on the record by competent witnesses to establish jurisdiction and authority.

The government must prove all the facts to you that concern each law, and must be in plain language that all of you can understand and agree upon.

The proof must be beyond a reasonable doubt, and you must presume that the defendant's beliefs are true and correct until you have seen unquestionable proof of the facts that fit the law.

Laws are just paper and ink unless they are written in such plain language that you can understand and apply them without any disagreement. This may be the hardest part of your job as jurors because the beliefs of the defendant can be exactly opposite yours and still be valid. It is very difficult to consider that what you have believed and used for years may be entirely wrong, but that is the job of a juror.

The Supreme Court, and Federalist papers make it plain that where the State is sovereign over land, the Federal government cannot be, so one item that stands out is the doctrine of law that taxing authority must follow sovereignty and jurisdiction. There are a few exceptions to the fact that taxing authority follows sovereignty, and they relate only to certain activities that Congress has authority to tax under interstate or international commerce. The government must prove without a shadow of doubt that the Internal Revenue Service has the authority to tax private people earning a living in the private sector of the several 50 united States.

The ninth circuit has assigned you this duty and authority of determining the extent of Federal jurisdiction and taxing authority; if you cannot determine beyond a reasonable doubt that Federal Jurisdiction and authority exists solely based upon the evidence presented you must find that this court lacks jurisdiction in this case.

The Constitution has granted three classes of judiciary power: 1. Cases in law, or suits at common law, wherein legal rights are to be ascertained and legal remedies administer according to the old and established proceedings at common law. There has to be an injured/damaged party to the case in this instance. 2. Cases in equity where equitable rights only are recognized and equitable remedies

administered. This involves the requirement of contracts in order to be enforceable. 3. Cases or suits in the admiralty, where there is a mixture of public or maritime law and of equity in the same suit. This has more to do with suits on the waters and also interstate commerce. This court has the duty to inform you as jurors under which law they are trying the defendant, in order for you to understand what the elements each law requires you to find the defendant participated in.

Let me remind you that what is said in this courtroom by lawyers, even from the bench is not evidence and cannot be considered as proof of anything. The lawyers will of course remind you of what they believe the evidence shows, but you must rule by your own belief of what is proven by authenticated evidence given on the record by witnesses in the validity of their testimony. A piece of paper is just a piece of paper until someone validates it as true and correct, and you are persuaded beyond a reasonable doubt that it matters to the issue you are considering.

AUTHORITY:

Federalist papers; U.S. v. Perlaza 439 F3d 1049, 1061 (2006) "when jurisdiction has been challenged, it must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt". Bains v. the Schooner James and Catherine, Federal Cases 576. Constitution of the United States of America 1787, Article III.

GIVEN: _____
REFUSED: _____
MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #602

Taxpayer Defined

The jury should be aware of the following in order to adjudicate justice concerning defendant.

Section 3707 of the 1998 Internal Revenue Service Reorganizing and Restructuring Act effectively re-defined "taxpayer" to be someone who makes a tax return for two consecutive years and pays the tax on the returns.

"An individual who is engaged in lawful, innocent and harmless activities for lawful compensation is not subject to any income or revenue tax. All Americans by nature are free and independent and have inalienable rights. Among these are enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property. Included in the right of personal liberty and right of private property is the right to make contracts for the acquisition of property. Chief among such contracts is that of personal employment, by which labor and other services are exchanged for money or other forms of property."
Coppage v. Kansas, 236 US 1, 14.

Title 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(14) defines "**Taxpayer**" as "any person **subject** to any internal revenue tax", (emphasis added). **However**, the phrase "**Internal Revenue Tax**" does **not appear** in the **Internal Revenue Code** until **Subtitle E: Alcohol, Tobacco and Certain Other Excise Taxes**. **Title 26 USC § 5005**, entitled "**Persons Liable for Tax**", provides that **proprietors of distilled spirit plants** are the persons **liable** for "**Internal Revenue Tax**".

The Reorganization of 1950 and 1952 made all federal tax collection voluntary by abolishing the Collector of Internal Revenue.

AUTHORITY

Section 3707 of the 1998 Internal Revenue Service Reorganizing and Restructuring Act; Coppage v. Kansas, 236 US 1, 14; Title 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(14); Title 26 USC § 5005

GIVEN: _____
REFUSED: _____
MODIFIED: _____

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Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #603

Knowingly and Willfully Defined

This phrase in reference to violation of a statute, means "consciously and intentionally". This jury must find that defendant consciously and intentionally violated the statutes she is charged with, beyond a reasonable doubt. It is the jury's duty to be informed that all Statutes have to have implementing regulations for the statute in question to be Constitutional and binding upon defendant, as per title 26 §7805.

The jury must be informed that reasonable good-faith misunderstanding of the law negates willfulness. To show willfulness in criminal tax cases, government must show awareness of legal duty. US v. Cheek, 882 F2d 1263 (7th Cir 1989).

The government must instruct the jury that if defendant sincerely believes there is no law that makes her liable to pay income taxes, they must weigh the body of facts presented to them, and not just opinions or presumptions, in making their determination of whether the law in fact imposes a duty and applies to defendant.

The government must inform the jury that "when there is reasonable doubt about meaning of revenue statutes, doubt is resolved in favor of those taxed", Security Bank Minnesota v. CIR, 994 F2d 432 (8th Cir. 1993).

The jury must be informed that in California Bankers v. Shultz; *"we think it important to note that the Act's civil and criminal penalties attach only upon violation if regulations promulgated by the Secretary; if the Secretary were to do nothing, the Act itself would impose no penalties on anyone"*. In United States v. Mersky 361 US 431 (1960); *"The result is that neither the statute nor the regulations are complete without the other, and only together do they have any force."*

AUTHORITY

Blacks Law revised 4th edition pg 1012. Blacks Law eighth edition pg 1600. United States v. Murdock, 290 U.S. 389, 394, 395, 54 S.Ct. 233, 225, 78 L. Ed. 381. California Bankers v. George P. Schultz, *"Because it has a bearing on our treatment of some of the issues raised by the parties, we think it important to note that the Act's civil and criminal penalties attach only upon violation of regulations promulgated by the Secretary; if the Secretary were to do nothing, the Act itself would impose no penalties on anyone"*. US v. Mersky 361 US 431 (1960); US v. Cheek 882 F2d 1263 (7th Cir 1989).

GIVEN _____

REFUSED _____

MODIFIED _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #604

Existence of a Tax Deficiency, Defined

The government must prove that for there to be a Tax Deficiency, there must be a specific law from Congress written in language every juror can read, understand and apply without difference.

The government must prove specific properly promulgated regulations, written in plain English, from the Secretary to make that statute apply to defendant.

The statute must pass the Constitutional test as being clearly within Congress's authority to tax.

The government must prove what body of facts they are relying on that establishes that the defendant had income, as defined by the Supreme Court in order to be assessed.

The government must prove or establish that defendant was subject to the federal income tax and that defendant intentionally failed or refused to pay.

The government must prove what body of facts prove defendant had a **duty** to pay income tax on her property.

The government must prove what body of facts prove defendant is subject to assessment.

AUTHORITY

The Supreme Court has ruled, the law must be written in a language that the jurors or people of common intellect can read understand and apply without difference of opinion or it imposes **no duty**. U.S. v. Lanier (1997)

The Supreme Court has ruled, the statute must pass the Constitutional test as being clearly within Congress authority to tax, Boulware v. U.S. (2008)

GIVEN: _____

REFUSED: _____

MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #605

Federal Taxable Income defined

"An income tax is neither a property tax nor a tax on occupations of common right, but is an excise tax", Sims v. Ahrens 271 S.W. 720. "The individual right to live and own property are natural rights for the enjoyment of which an excise tax cannot be imposed", Redfield v. Fisher, 135 Ore 180.

Before money can be taxable income it must first be income within the meaning and definition of the law. Where not given in the specific law defendant has a right to rely on the definition of income from the Supreme Court given in Eisner v Macomber.

Specific laws for liability are required and general provisions are insufficient to create an obligation according to the Supreme Court in Sansone, (1965) and Boulware, (2008).

Property and right to property called money are not taxable according to the Supreme Court in Boulware, (2008) Cottage Enterprises, (1988), and Atlantic Mutual, (1998).

Title 26 § 63. Taxable income

(a) In general

Except as provided in subsection (b), for purposes of this subtitle, the term "taxable income" means gross income minus the deductions allowed by this chapter (other than the standard deduction).

In order for there to be an opportunity for a nonresident alien of the United States (a Citizen of one of the several States) to elect to be taxed or treated as a citizen or resident of the United States, one or the other of a married couple, or the single "individual" making the election, must be a citizen or resident of the United States (26 USC 6013(g)(3)).

Some party must in some way be connected with a "United States trade or business" (performance of the functions of a public office (26 USC 7701(a)(26)).

A nonresident alien never has self-employment income (26 CFR 1.1402(b)-1(d)). In the event that a nonresident alien is an "employee" (26 USC 3401(c)), the "employer" (26 USC 3401(d)) is liable for collection and payment of income tax (26 CFR 1.1441-1).

In order for real property to be treated as effectively connected with a United States trade or business by way of election, it must be located within the geographical United States (26 USC 871(d)).

Provisions cited above preclude any and all legal authority for Citizens of the several States, or privately owned enterprise located in the several States, to participate in federal tax and benefits programs prescribed in Subtitles A & C of the Internal Revenue Code and companion legislation such as the Social Security Act which provide benefits from the United States Government, which is a foreign corporation to the several States.

AUTHORITY:

Titles 26 USC 6013(g)(3), 26 USC 7701(a),(26), 26 CFR 1.1402(b)-1(d), 26 USC 3401(c), 26 USC 3401(d), 26 CFR 1.1441-1, 26 USC 871(d); Sims v. Ahrens 271 S.W. 720; Redfield v. fisher, 135 Ore 180; Supreme Court in Boulware, (2008) Cottage Enterprises, (1988), and Atlantic Mutual, (1998); Supreme Court in Sansone, (1965).

GIVEN: _____
REFUSED: _____
MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #606

Substance over form, Defined

The government must instruct the jury that any statements concerning income of defendant must be clearly explained to the jury as to the definition of what the Supreme Court has defined income to be; in Eisner v. MaComber, "no such thing as a federal property tax".

The government must instruct the jury the difference between labor and property, in such language that any juror or people of common intellect can read and understand.

The government must prove with facts and evidence and not opinions that every document they present to the jury, must be correct, factual and not just allegations of what they believe to be true.

The government must prove it has the authority to change public records to suit their opinions, and that they can abrogate or change any contracts that they are not privy to.

The government must prove all money received by defendant was income.

The government must prove with a body of facts that they have absolute control over **all** Trusts, Corporations, Contracts, Individuals, Persons, or people.

AUTHORITY

Constitution of the United States of America 1787; Eisner v. Macomber, 252 US 189 (1920).

GIVEN: _____

REFUSED: _____

MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #607

Attempt to Evade and Defeat Assessment of Tax, Defined

The defendant is charged in Counts 1-4 of the indictment with attempting to evade and defeat the assessment of tax for calendar years 2003-2006, in violation of Section 7201 of Title 26 of the United States Code.

26 USC 7201 does not stand alone and is only a penalty statute which according to the Supreme Court imposes "**no duty**" and **and further**; without properly promulgated regulations published in the Federal registry from the Secretary, there is no crime. The statute is ambiguous, confusing, and unclear. It must be first clearly understandable by you, the jury, that the statute must be supported by implementing regulations and because it is not, it imposes no duty. No regulations are alleged in the indictment, and therefore due process is denied which the Supreme Court has defined as complete notice of the case defendant must defend. According to the Supreme Court a defective indictment must be dismissed as void on its face.

The government must prove what liability specific law and implementing regulation that §7201 of Title 26 USC and its particular regulations implement before undertaking its duty to prove all elements of the statute. Without the law, and regulations that you clearly understand and apply without disagreement, you do not know if a fact applies to that law or not.

The government must prove what body of facts they are relying on that establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant had income as defined in law by the Supreme Court. The defendant has a right to rely on the clear and unambiguous definition provided by the Supreme Court.

The government must prove or establish in law and fact that defendant was subject to income tax and that defendant intentionally failed or refused to pay.

The government must prove what body of facts prove beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant had a **duty** to pay income tax on her money or property that does not come within the definition of income.

The government must prove what body of facts prove defendant is subject to assessment, and that she performed acts to defeat or evade that assessment.

AUTHORITY

The supreme Court has ruled, the law must be written in a language that the jurors or people of common intellect can read understand and apply without difference of opinion or it imposes **no duty**. Lanier v. U.S.

The Supreme Court in Eisner v Macomber, 252 US 249 (1920) that Congress can have no other definition for income than profit and gain from corporate franchise privileges in certain excise taxable activities.

GIVEN: _____

REFUSED: _____

MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #608

Affirmative Act, Defined

The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Sue has intentionally acted to affirm or further a criminal act.

In order to prove this act you must have and understand all the law and regulations that impose the duty. If the jury can not understand and apply the law to the actions of the defendant, then it can not find that she performed an affirmative act for a crime. The Supreme Court is the one who said all laws must be in plain language and unambiguous so that you, the common people of the jury can clearly understand the duty it imposes by your own reading of the law and its supporting regulations. If you can not understand it you cannot find that defendant understood it or committed affirmative acts to violate that specific law.

The government must prove through competent witnesses testifying under the penalty of perjury that defendant clearly knew the law, and performed positive actions to break that law.

Subject matter is one part of the jurisdiction that must be proven to you, the jury, and it must be established that the subject matters to the law, and the law specifically applies to the subject of the matter in clear and unambiguous language.

The indictment fails to include the regulations that the Supreme Court has ruled is a must, not a convenient option.

The indictment fails to show the specific law that imposes the subject as a known duty, and the government has failed to give notice of its facts and witnesses to testify on the law as the subject of the matter of taxation.

Federal agents, lawyers and judges are bound to follow the settled precedents of the Supreme Court as a part of proving their authority over any subject or matter. You must remember that any statements made by lawyers are not testimony, and can therefore not be evidence for you to consider, even if that lawyer wears a robe he must be testifying under penalty of perjury and subject to cross examination before his words become evidence.

Affirmation is related to oaths or a solemn and formal declaration or asseration that an affidavit is true, that the witness will tell the truth. In order for there to be an affirmative act

introduced to this trial, there must be someone giving their true first hand knowledge, not merely opinion by a written or verbal statement under penalty of perjury, that what it is they are presenting is proof positive and backed up with evidence and law.

The government must prove all money received by defendant was income, as legally defined by the Supreme Court stating; "Congress can have no other definition of income" through first hand witnesses capable of testifying under oath, and subject to cross examination. Congress has not in the code used any other definition than that given by the supreme court, and therefore the IRS is also limited to that definition.

The government must prove or establish that there is a specific law written in plain English understandable by you the jury to establish beyond a reasonable doubt defendant was subject to income tax and the facts to prove that defendant intentionally failed to pay.

The government must prove what body of facts prove or establishes that defendant had a duty to pay income tax on her property called money.

The government must prove specific properly promulgated regulations from the Secretary to make a duty statute apply to defendant. The statute must pass the Constitutional test as being clearly within Congress's authority to tax.

The government must prove what body of facts they are relying on that proves defendant had knowledge that she was required to keep books and records.

The government must prove what body of facts prove makes defendant subject to assessment for tax upon her rights and property.

AUTHORITY

Blacks law revised 4th edition pg 82. Blacks law 8th edition pg 60.

GIVEN: _____

REFUSED: _____

MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #609

Income Defined

The jury must be told that the general term "income" is not defined in the Internal Revenue Code. Ballard v. US 535 Fed.Rep.2d 400, 404 (1967). "*Any thing that is a right cannot be subject to conditions or licensing*". Lane v. Wilson, 307 US 268, 275.

The jury must be told that Income defined by the Constitution is still the law of the land and in Article 1 section 9 clause 4, it states "*no Capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.*" This law is talking about the people's property or income. It has never been repealed and remains in force today, proving that personal or direct Income cannot be taxed without either being a corporation, federal employee or one subject to Federal Territorial Jurisdiction.

The jury must be told the definition of Income, as defined by the Supreme Court in Eisner v. MaComber; "*The 16th amendment must be construed in connection with the taxing clauses of the original Constitution and the effect attributed to them before the amendment was adopted.*" "*As is repeatedly held, this did not extend the taxing power to new subjects.*" "*Congress cannot by any definition it may adopt conclude the matter, since it cannot by legislation alter the Constitution, from which alone it derives its power to legislate, and within whose limitations alone that power can be lawfully exercised.*"

AUTHORITY

Eisner v. MaComber, 252 US 189 (1920); Doyle v. Mitchell Bros, 247 U.S. 179 (1918); Southern Pacific Co. v. Lowe, 247 US 330 (1918); Evans v. Gore 253 US 245 (1920); Merchants Loan & Trust Co., v Smietanka 255 us 509 (1921); Helvering v. Edison Brothers Stores 8 Cir 133 F2d 575 (1943); Bowers v. Kerbaugh-Empire, 271 US 170 (1926); Pollack v. Farmers loan & Trust Co. 157 US 429, 582 (1895). Constitution of the United States of America, Art 1, sec 9.

GIVEN: _____
REFUSED: _____
MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #610

Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Defined

The juror's should be told the truth about Jurisdiction over the federal lands of this country, in order for them to make a determination on what the law means when told to them. If they don't have a clue as to who the law applies to, then how can they vote to find defendant guilty or innocent of any laws.

The jurisdiction of the U.S. federal government is defined by Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution, quoted as follows:

"The Congress shall have the Power . . . To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (NOT EXCEEDING TEN MILES SQUARE) as may, by Cession of particular States and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States [District of Columbia] and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers;"

And Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2:

"The Congress shall have the Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

The definition of the "United States" being used here, then, is limited to its territories: 1) The District of Columbia 2) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico 3) U.S. Virgin Islands 4) Guam 5) American Samoa 6) Northern Mariana Islands 7) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 8) Military bases within the several states 9).

It does not include the 50 several states themselves, as is confirmed by the following cites: "We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several States. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights within its jurisdiction, it must protect. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a Citizen of a State, but his rights of citizenship under one of these governments will be different from those he has under the other." Slaughter House Cases United States vs. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)

"THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS A FOREIGN CORPORATION WITH RESPECT TO A STATE." [emphasis added] Volume 20: Corpus Juris Sec. (1785: NY re: Merriam 36 N.E. 505 1441

S.Ct.1973, 41 L.Ed.287. *“Congress does not have the authority and jurisdiction to regulate commerce within the 50 states of the Union”*, United States v. Scarborough, 431 US 563.

This is further confirmed by the following quote from the Internal Revenue Service: Federal jurisdiction "includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa." Internal Revenue Code Section 3121(e). The word "includes" means "is limited to." It does not mean "in addition to" other places not specified. *“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,”* Caha v. United States, 152 U.S., at 215. *“We think a proper examination of this subject will show that the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in and to the territory, of which Alabama or any of the new States were formed...”*

“Because, the United States have no constitutional capacity to exercise municipal jurisdiction, sovereignty, or eminent domain, within the limits of a State or elsewhere, except in the cases in which it is expressly granted...” “Alabama is therefore entitled to the sovereignty and jurisdiction over all the territory within her limits, subject to the common law,” Pollard v. Hagan, 44 U.S 221, 223, 228, 229.

Likewise, Title 18 of the United States Code at §7 specifies that the "territorial jurisdiction" of the United States extends only outside the boundaries of lands belonging to any of the several states.

This court and the U.S. Government do not possess police powers or legislative jurisdiction within the 50 Union states, which are "foreign states" with respect to the federal government for the purposes of its legislative jurisdiction for nearly all subject matters. See Leisy v. Hardin, 135 US 100 (1890). *“Police powers include the authority to enforce “acts of Congress”, criminal laws, Subtitles A through C of the Internal Revenue Code, as well as most federal legislation within the exterior borders of states of the Union Police powers, or what are also called “residual powers” by some federal courts, can only be transferred by a voluntary act of the state legislature and subsequent cession of an area of land within a state to the federal government by a Cession document registered with the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of 40 USC §3111, 3112.”* See U.S. v. Bevans, 16 US 336 (1818), Fort Leavenworth R.R. v Lowe, 114 US 525(1885).

AUTHORITY

Bevans, 16 US 336 (1818), Fort Leavenworth R.R. v Lowe, 114 US 525(1885); Leisy v. Hardin, 135 US 100 (1890); 40 USC §3111, 3112; Pollard v. Hagan, 44 U.S 221, 223, 228, 229; Caha v. United States, 152 U.S., at 215. Internal Revenue Code Section 3121(e); United States v. Scarborough, 431 US 563; Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution; And Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2: Slaughter House Cases United States vs. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)

GIVEN: _____
REFUSED: _____
MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #611

Willful Failure to File Tax Return Defined

The defendant is charged in Counts 5-8 of the indictment with willful failure to file an income tax return in violation of Section 7203 of Title 26 of the United States Code. The jury must be instructed that statute 7203 does not stand alone and is only a penalty statute which according to the Supreme Court imposes **no duty** and without properly promulgated regulations published in the Federal registry from the Secretary, there is no crime. The statute because it is so vague does nothing without implementing regulations.

The government must prove that §7203 of Title 26 USC has a regulation to back up the statute before trying to prove any elements of the statute.

AUTHORITY

California Bankers v. George P. Schultz, 416 US 21, 39 Led. 2d 812, 94 S. Ct. 1494

GIVEN: _____

REFUSED: _____

MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor Requested Instructions #612

Act of Congress Defined

An "Act of Congress" is policy, not law.

Although an "Act of Congress" is not affirmative law until passed into legislature and passed by both houses, the mere act of Congress giving approval to publish a rule, shows the intent of the message they believe in to be the truth of their status. Therefore, when they published "The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 54(c)" prior to Dec. 2002 and defined the term "Act of Congress" as follows:

Rule 54(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (prior to Dec. 2002), "Act of Congress" includes any act of Congress locally applicable to and in force in the District of Columbia, in Puerto Rico, in a territory or in an insular possession".

They did so with full knowledge that the Territory they could rule over was strickly as described above. Rule 54(c) has since been 'transferred' to Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the above explicit definition removed, perhaps to conceal the nexus of the United States as the District of Columbia. Moreover, there is no evidence of Congress repealing the Rule, or a change in the underlying Rule, Congress just merely omitted it. Congress never intended the Rule to apply to the 50 Union states; therefore the wording before 12/2002 still reflects the unchanged Territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

all acts of Congress are territorial in nature and only apply within the territorial jurisdiction of Congress. (See American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 213 U.S. 347, 356-357 (1909); U.S. v. Spelar, 338 U.S. 217, 222, 94 L.Ed. 3, 70 S.Ct. 10 (1949); New York Central R.R. Co. v. Chisholm, 268 U.S. 29, 31-32, 69 L.Ed. 828, 45 S.Ct. 402 (1925).)

AUTHORITY:

Federal rules of procedure; Rule 54(c) prior to December 2002; SEE ABOVE

GIVEN: _____

REFUSED: _____

MODIFIED: _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #614

United States Person Defined

The jury must be told the definition of a United States person as per U.S.C. Title 26 §7701 definitions:

(30) United States person

The term "United States person" means—

(A) a citizen or resident of the United States,

(B) a domestic partnership,

(C) a domestic corporation,

(D) any estate (other than a foreign estate, within the meaning of paragraph (31)), and

(E) any trust if—

(i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust, and

(ii) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

AUTHORITY

U.S.C. Title 26 §7701 definitions

GIVEN: _____

REFUSED: _____

MODIFIED _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #613

1040 Tax Defined

The jurors should be informed that the word "1040" is a type of return **form**, it is **not** a type of **tax**. **No taxing statute** which stipulates the transaction, service or object of the tax appears on the form.

The 1040 tax is a gifting tax under class 5 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The "1040" that appears on the IRS' Notice of Lien for the **type of tax** does not pertain to **Form** 1040; it pertains to **Section 1040** of the tax code. The jurors should be informed, under **Subtitle A of Title 26** there is, lo and behold, a Section 1040. Here is what it says:

Section 1040 - Transfer of certain farm, etc. real property

If the executor of the estate of any decedent transfers to a qualified heir (within the meaning of section 2032A(e)(1)) any property with respect to which an election was made under section 2032A, then gain on such transfer shall be recognized to the estate only to the extent that, on the date of such transfer, the fair market value of such property exceeds the value of such property for purposes of chapter 11 (determined without regard to section 2032A)

The jurors should be told when you go to Section 2032A it says "valuation of certain farm, etc. real property" like Section 1040 does, but now an important change takes place. Instead of talking about something under Subtitle A of the tax code, it is talking about something under Subtitle B of the tax code. Well, Subtitle B **pertains to estate and gift taxes**, not **income taxes**.

Section 2032A - Valuation of certain farm, etc. real property

(a) Value based on use under which property qualifies

(1) General rule

If-

(A) the decedent was (at the time of his death) a citizen or resident of the United States, and

(B) the executor elects the application of this section and files the agreement referred to in subsection (d)(2).

The jurors should know what this all means is, the 1040 listed as the "**type of tax**" on the IRS' Notice of Lien is **not** referencing a **Subtitle A income tax**; it is referencing a **Subtitle B estate tax**. When you go to Sections 2001 & 2002 of the tax code under Subtitle B it talks about two things: the imposition of an estate tax and the liability for its payment by the executor.

Section 2001 - Imposition and rate of tax

(a) Imposition. A tax is hereby imposed on the transfer of the taxable estate of every decedent who is a citizen or resident of the United States.

Section 2002 - Liability for payment

The tax imposed by this chapter shall be paid by the executor.

The jurors should know that the Notice of Federal Tax Lien is on an **alleged estate** and they consider you as an **executor of the estate**. Since an estate tax is imposed upon an executor under **Section 1040** of the tax code they consider you liable to pay it. The interesting thing is, in order for you to become the executor of an estate, **somebody has to die**. **Is the defendant dead?**

AUTHORITY:

See the necessity of a taxing statute in United States v. Community TV, Inc., 327 F.2d 797, at page 800 (1964), and Hassett v. Welch, 303 U.S. 303, 58 S.Ct. 559, 82 L.Ed. 858; see Title 26 subsection A section 1040.

GIVEN: _____

REFUSED: _____

MODIFIED? _____

Janice Sue Taylor's Requested Instructions #615

United States Defined

WHAT IS THE UNITED STATES?

The jury must be told that both the State of Arizona and the Federal government known as the "United States" are committing an act of GENOCIDE upon the Common-Law State Citizens of the several States by perpetrating and perpetuating the "fiction of law" that everyone is a statutory "citizen of the United States"

It must be noted that as a Common-Law Citizens "fraud" on the part of the State and Federal Governments in their failure to inform the people that they are all included, (through the use of a fiction of law), in that statutory class of persons called "citizens of the United States".

The use of this fiction of law is particularly abhorrent, in view of the fact that when arbitrarily applied to everyone, the States lose their sovereignty, the Common-Law Citizens of the State lose their absolute rights, and the "citizens of the United States" lose that fundamental guideline that established their "civil rights" that decreases everyone's status to that of a "subject".

Over the years since 1787, since our forefathers would have rather fought than bow to involuntary servitude, the powers that be, have slowly and carefully used the so-called 14th Amendment and the Social Security Act to render primary State Citizenship to extinction in the eyes of the courts. This class of Common-Law Citizens are not extinct yet, but it is simply being ignored, in order to maintain a revenue base.

There is a clear distinction between the meanings of "United States" and "United States of America". The people of America have been fraudulently and purposely misled to believe that the use of those terms are completely synonymous.

In fact, in law the term "United States of America" refers to the several States "United by and under the Constitution"; while the term "United States" refers to that geographical area defined in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, of the Constitution, (the 10 mile square area of Washington DC).

In 1802, "Congress Assembled" incorporated this geographical area known as the "United States". The "United States" is therefore a Nation/state separate and unique unto itself. Further, the "United States" is not a member of the "Union of States united by and under the Constitution", but it is bound by the Constitution to restrict its activities in dealing with the Several States and the Common-Law Citizens of the Several States. It has exclusive power to legislate and regulate the inhabitants of its geographical

territory and its statutory "citizens" under the so-called 14th Amendment wherever they are "resident" under Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution for the United States of America (1787).

The term "United States" has always referred to that geographical area defined in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, and or to "Congress Assembled". The proof of this fact is found in the Articles of Confederation.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress Assembled did on The fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Seven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States of ...

ARTICLE I. The title of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America"

ARTICLE II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress Assembled. (emphasis added)

NOTE: The term "UNITED STATES" as used herein refers expressly to "Congress Assembled" for the Several States which comprise the union of States.

As can readily be seen from the below quote, with three separate and distinct definitions for the term "United States", it becomes absolutely necessary to separate and define the use of this term in law, and it is equally as necessary to separate and define who the law applies to when there are two classes of citizenship existing side by side, with different rights, privileges and immunities. Such a separate distinction is not made in the Internal Revenue Code, but Citizens of Arizona are not anywhere defined in the Code, and are expressly omitted.

"United States: this term has several meanings. 1) It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in a family of nations, 2) it may designate territory over which sovereignty of the United States extends, or 3) it may be the collective name of the States which are united by and under the Constitution"

Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, 324 U.S. 652, 65 S.Ct. 870, 880, 89 L.Ed. 1252.

The United States, when used in its territorial jurisdiction meaning, encompasses the territorial area defined in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17, and nothing more. In this respect, the United States is a foreign Nation to the States united by and under the Constitution, because the **"United States"** has never applied for admission to the Union of States known as the United States of America. Hence, statutory "citizens of the United States, subject to the jurisdiction thereof", as found in the wording of the so-called 14th Amendment is a **"private Act"** rather than a **public act**, which designates a class of people unique to the

jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, the Territories, and land ceded by the States to the foreign state/nation of the "United States" for forts, magazines, etc.

The District of Columbia is a corporation and is only defined as a state in its own codes and under International Law.

Title 26 USC §7701 definitions: (a) (9) **United States**;

The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the States and the District of Columbia.

(10) **State**

The term "State" shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.

The jury should be asked if they are United States citizens as per the definition given as a United States person in Title 26 (a) (30);

(30) **United States person**

The term "United States person" means—

(A) a citizen or resident of the United States,

(B) a domestic partnership,

(C) a domestic corporation,

(D) any estate (other than a foreign estate, within the meaning of paragraph (31)), and

(E) any trust if—

(i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust, and

(ii) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

The several States united by and under the Constitution are guaranteed a "Republican" (rule of law) form of government in Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution, however, the foreign creature created by Congress called the "United States" in its geographical meaning is a "legislative democracy" (majority rule) under International Law rather than the common-law.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that this foreign nation has every right to legislate for its "citizens" and to hold subject matter and in personam jurisdiction both within and without its territorial boundaries, when legislative acts call for such effect. (See Cook v. Tait, supra).

As a foreign nation, under International law derived from Roman Civil Law, (See Kents Commentaries on American Law, Lecture 1.) it is perfectly legal for this nation to consider its people as "subjects" rather than the individual sovereigns, and the protection of the State and Federal Constitutions do not apply to these "subjects" unless there is specific statutory legislation granting some protection (e.g., The Civil Rights Act).

Arizona is a Republic, how does this International Law come into play in this Republic. This goes to the crux of the controversy, because under the so-called 14th Amendment, citizenship is a privilege, not a

"Right". (See American and Ocean Ins. Co. v. Canter, 1 Pet. 511; Cook v. Tait, (1924) 265 U.S. 37.

It was never the intent of the so-called 14th Amendment to change the status of the Common-Law Citizens of the several States. (See People v. Washington, (1869) 36 C. 658, 661; French v. Barber, 181 U.S. 324; Mackenzie v. Hare, 60 L.Ed. 297; et.al..

However, over the years the so-called 14th Amendment has been used to create a fiction and to destroy American freedom through administrative regulation. How is this possible? The answer is self-evident to anyone who understands law. A "privilege" is regulatable to any degree, including revoking the privilege.

Since the statutory status of "citizen of the United States, subject to the jurisdiction thereof" is one of privilege, and since the so-called 14th Amendment mandates that both Congress and the Several States take measures to protect these new "subjects", both the Federal and State governments are mandated to protect ONLY these "citizens of the United States". (See Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43).

Of course, the amount of protection afforded has a price to pay, but the important fact is that the "privilege" of citizenship under the so-called 14th Amendment can be regulated or revoked because it is a "privilege", and not a **RIGHT**. Here is where the basic fundamental concept of "self-government" turns into the King "governing the subjects".

FAILURE TO DISCLOSE

Because only a certain class of people can hold primary Common-Law State Citizenship under the Constitution, Congress created a different class of "citizen" and then legislated rights, privileges and immunities which were intended to be mirror images of the Rights, Privileges and Immunities enjoyed by the Common-Law Citizens of the several States.

Unfortunately, the Nation/state of the "United States" is a **democracy** and not a **Republic**, it is governed basically under **International Law** rather than the **common-law**, and its people hold citizenship by "**privilege**" rather than by "**Right**".

Certain power mad individuals, commonly known today as the Directors of the Board of The Federal Reserve, or the twelve (12) major international banking families, have used the so-called 14th Amendment to commit "legal genocide" upon the class of Common Law Citizens known as the Citizens of the Several States. This has been accomplished by the application of Social Security through fraud, deception and non-disclosure of material facts for the simple purpose of reducing the Union of States to a people once again enslaved to puppet masters, and simply for the gathering of revenue for the profit of the bankers.

It is a fact so well known and understood that it is undisputable, that "any privilege granted by government is regulatable, taxable, and subject to any restrictions or legislative act of the governing body".

The jury should be told that the "Social Security Act" is in fact a private act applying only to the territory of the "United States" in its limited capacity and its statutory "citizens of the United States" under the so-called 14th Amendment. Yet, this act has been advertised and promoted throughout the Several States as being "mandatory upon the public in general" rather than a "private" act.

The effect in law is that when a Common-Law Citizen of one of the several States applies for and receives a Social Security Number they voluntarily surrender their primary Common-Law Citizenship of a State for that of a statutory "citizen of the United States", without full disclosure. It is most interesting that any State may "naturalize" a non-citizen, but today everyone is naturalized under the purview of the so-called 14th Amendment as "citizen of the United States". The long term effect of this procedure is that the Common-Law State Citizens are an endangered species, on the verge of extinction, and only the "subject class citizens" will survive to be ruled at the whim and passion of a jurisdiction which was not intended by our Founding Fathers.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

This jury can as the defendant has, elect to be inhabitants of Arizona, having common-law rights by birth as a member of the sovereign political body (Dred Scot v. Sanford, 19 How. 393, 404), and unalienable common-law rights by birth, and who is not a "citizen of the United States" under the so called 14th Amendment. Thus jurisdiction is invoked per Magna Carta, Chaps 61, 63; Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776; Preamble to the Constitution for the United States of America, 1787; Article III, Sections 1 and 2; Article VI, Sec 2, Constitution for the United States of America, (1787); Arizona Civil Code, Source of Law, Code of Civil Procedure, Sec. 1899; Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 368 (1803)

The truth is everyone can make a decision by who and what they want to be governed by/under. Defendant did not give permission to ANYONE to pledge her life, liberty, body, property, and labor for someone else's benefit, i.e., the federal government's debt. By federal government is meant that totally bankrupt, functionally dead at law, foreign municipal corporation domiciled in Washington, D.C. called the "United States"

"... the "United States" is to be regarded as a "body politic and corporate". ... It is suggested that the "United States" is to be regarded as a domestic corporation, so far as the State of New York is concerned. We think this contention has no support in reason or authority. ... The "United States" is a "foreign corporation" in relation to a State." [Emphasis added] see in re; Merriam's Estate, 36 NE 505, 506 22.

That the pledge was made anyway is fraud, because no one asked this defendant her permission or even told her about it. Security for a debt can never be lawfully obtained by fraud. "Fraud vitiates the most solemn contracts, documents and even judgments" U.S. v Throckmorton, 98 US 426.

AUTHORITY

See above cites

GIVEN: _____
REFUSED: _____
MODIFIED: _____