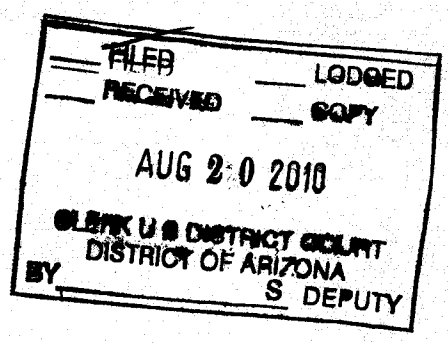

Ronald J. McBride
Appearing Specially, Not Generally
Legal Address. Commencing, in suf. det., at w 1/4 corner of section 26, T.2S.-R.6E., G & SRB & M, thence S. 0° 07' 22" W. to 332.12 ft. to SW corner of section 26, thence bearing 0° S. 7' 22" W. from SW. corner of section 26, 332.12 ft. distant therefrom, 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.

(response information at certificate of service page)

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

[The United States of America] / The Internal Revenue Service federal agency ALLEGED AS PLAINTIFF, v. Janice Sue Taylor ALLEGED AS DEFENDANT **cc:** Circuit Executive Cathy A. Catterson	**MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT OR ORDER UNDER RULE 60 (b), FRCiV** Case # CR 10-400-PHX-MHM (ECV) **DEMAND TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE** NOTICE: Mary H. Murguia

COMES NOW Ronald J. McBride as Demandant, appearing specially, privately, and not generally, for purposes of clarification of any misunderstanding –and, under more exigent and superseding conditions, submits this Motion For Relief From Judgment Or Order Under Rule 60 (b), FRCivP – Demand To Take Judicial Notice, and shows the court as follows.

1. On August 12, 2010, the court alleged issued its hereby-charged-as UnLawful Order, in direct violation of Demandant's known Constitutional and Civil Rights, which Civil Rights were clearly declared to the court, to no Lawful avail;

2. In the language of the court's order, Demandant's claim for Civil Rights were regarded as Frivolous, going to the idea that a United States Citizen's Civil Rights are Valueless, are of no importance to be protected, or that in some sense, the "Constitution no longer applies in the judge's court;"

3. While the court may not have stated such language directly, the hints and brass statements appear to indicate that Demandant's Civil Rights are at the discretion of the court, to be regarded or removed at the will of the court, as though there could be no possible contemptuous conduct, such as an abuse of discretion, from which further ordered acts would constitute abuse of process and misuse of process, in order that the court should achieve its biased purpose, no matter what the Civil Rights of Demandant might or might not be, no matter;

4. The court appears to have demanded something stronger, more affirmative, than the mere idea that a Clause 2, Section 2, Article I – United States Citizen, might have some Constitutional Rights – deserving to be preserved, and has indicated that there is to be no tolerance for such Civil Rights "Excuses" any longer, Demandant's such Civil Rights having, somehow, by all appearances, been transformed into "Rights in Limbo," such as with the crime of contempt, going to the highest known quasi crime, Contempt of

Constitution, now recognized by the "U.S." supreme Court as a power in law belonging solely to the people, for their benefit, and none other;

5. Ordinarily, it should have been sufficient for a bystander in a case, even if believed to have *some* witness value in that same said case, but being regarded as being civil citizens and not public citizens in any sense of the word, to not have been ordered, or even attempted to be ordered, to do any specific thing which opposing counsel could not achieve, by way of a pursuit, by subpoena ducas tecum (even though the SDT is coming under fire as a circumvention of a fourth amendment warrant, even for its use in public places) on its own, or would not be entitled to in any other circumstance except there be an ulterior motive in doing so, however it appears that such respect of process has been replaced by abuse of process and abuse of discretion in this case, leaving Demandant no choice but to bring forward significant, prevailing, and superseding Contravenements ("pleadings"), sufficient to put this matter to rest once and for all, or else commence a unique and original action before the National Ninth Tribunal Court (AKA, "Ninth Circuit"), under certain rules of "appellate" procedure, and before **Major General Hugo Salazar, Adjunct General Commanding, Arizona State Militia** - Over All **Military Crimes** Committed In Arizona: *I.E.*, Treason, **Misprision** of Treason, **Seeded Treason / Covert Invasion** of "*Them*" **Trial By Treason, Seeded Insurrection** is therefore presented and delivered to the above titled court as follows:

6. In American Insurance Company v. Canter, 1 Pet 511 (1828), one of the foremost existences of mandatory law that exists in the annals of Jurisprudence was certified by that

court before any further proceedings were allowed to be continued whatsoever, and that mandatory rule of law is called and known as Standing.

7. The Lack of Standing **supersedes** the challenge for a Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction, in whatever form that challenge may go to, and demands of that person or party Lacking Standing that the same has "**No right to Speak**," "**No right to be Heard**," and "**No right to be considered**."

8. But it is insufficient to just say, or charge, that a person or party, Lacks Standing, but such must be proven beyond doubt, however, until such proof for Lack of Standing actually "Fails," he or she or it so charged for such Lack thereof cannot Stand in the place otherwise allowed for the same Stand At, and where a court is charged with a **Lack of Standing**, similar to the issue of a charge for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction, that same court cannot, of itself, determine its own Standing, or Lack thereof, but must yield to a higher court than itself, as with a National Ninth Tribunal Court located near San Francisco, California;

9. While the supreme Court has indicated in previous decisions that pleading is not a professional game where one slip of the pleader renders the pleader hapless and conquered, unlike Demandant's previous pleadings before this time, the court is to take judicial notice that this Contravenement comes with factual evidence, not frivolous, requiring a trier of fact, or impartial jury, impaneled by an Arizona State Military Tribunal, only, and not any other court otherwise;

10. On the subject of Fraud, Fraud voids that to which it pertains as the same involves injury or damage, and as the rule for Fraud goes, there is no statute of limitations on Fraud;

11. Which goes yet more seriously to the subject and concern for that Military Crime known as **Treason**, factual Treason, *not* "patriot rhetoric," the kind that comes under Article III, Section 3, Clause 1, as going to the Levying of [Covert or Overt] War against **"them,"** Several States, NOT "IT," "Washington, D.C."

12. As this issue involves the "IRS federal agency," and it does so, we go back to that date of August 16, 1954, - 60 (Sixty) Years ago, almost to the day, and find that the alleged **83rd Congress**, on the not too distant removed acts of other forms of Treason, such as the **Seeded Treason** of January 1, 1945, under which this court alleged currently acts, within the "Internal Revenue Code of 1954," at page 725 thereof, in recognition of the fact that the "IRC of 1954" created no mandate that the information to be gathered under the auspices of said page 725 was to have no requirement for security "classified" or "classification" status, such "Act" as committed on that date, incorporated in that "IRC of 1954," straightforward **Treason**, exposed by the particular **3** documents that reveals it so, in no uncertain terms (see The 1954 IRS Treason Exhibit, attached hereto):

13. At page 725 of the "Internal Revenue Code of 1954," consisting overall of over 900 pages of "new tax law," the **Treasonous** 83rd Congress called for — in 1954 – National Gun Registration, in which the folks throughout the Several States were to be required to provide specific gun information such as ownership, gun description, and

serial number – to the IRS federal agency – in 1954, however, those items alone were not what caused page 725 of the IRC of 1954 to reek of actual Treason, but it was rather this special information, that the Congress wanted the IRS federal agency to be able to *know*:

FOLKS, WHERE IN YOUR HOME OR OFFICE, …

.. FOLKS, WHERE DO YOU KEEP YOUR GUNS AT, *USUALLY*.

14. But this Evil, Corruption, this State and Act of Treason, does not stop there, NOT At ALL (continue to read and examine the Exhibit Documents), for we see that on page 5220 of the Federal Register, dated August 18, 1954, for just two days later, out of over 900 pages of "new tax law," the first and only thing on the IRS federal agency's treasonous mind was the enforcement, and then some, of *Treason-Containing* Page 725, - "**Folks," Where do you keep your guns at (home or office), *Usually***.

15. And within Exhibit page 5220, we find that provisions were outlined as to how, if in non-compliance with any tax guidelines as they were to be made applicable to the subject of guns, right down to the common hunting rifle and shotgun, all such guns could be seized, but not just seized only, but deliberately not sold back to the public (thereby forcing a Deliberate Second Amendment Security Diminishment), which now Connects, in scope and purpose, as to WHY, at Page 725, the ~~Congress~~ (**Conspiratorial Infiltrators acting on behalf of the Illegally Practicing "IRS federal agency"**) wanted to KNOW where *everyone* kept their guns at "***Usually***."

16. So, is this it? This all there is that goes to an **Act of Treason** committed by the 83rd Congress, in direct Conspiracy with the IRS federal agency?

17. **NO**, not, - for at Federal Register page 5221, dated August 18, 1954, we find ourselves Staring, Starkly, at **Treason in its *Face***.

18. For it is at F.R. page 5221 that we see to what extent the page 725 **Act of Treason** was to go to (see Exhibit page), or on what basis its agents would be able to go about "seizing guns" based upon the Definitely Treasonous Gun Tax described at page F.R. page 5221 (look to the 5221 Exhibit page), existing as both a Financial War Crime Act and the **Military Crime** of Treason, and a continuation of the **Seeded Treason** of January 1, 1945, to wit:

19. Clearly, this page 5221 shows forth a Financial-Military Attack upon the Second Amendment by the fact that a GUN TAX (Not an "Income Tax"?) of **$200**. was to be imposed upon **Each Gun** Manufactured or Transferred – made applicable right down to the common rifle and shotgun, recognizing that rifles and shotguns could still provide considerable State Militia Military Resistance to an Invading Enemy, BUT, on the "over and under" guns – long recognized as to their military inefficiency or worthlessness, and the old single shot musket and ball or like guns, held in one hand, requiring manual reloading, the GUN TAX was to only have been **$1**. **$1.**, not **$200.** in 1954;

20. **What Military Crime Contrast do we see here?**

21. **Unavoidable Answer.** Not including the **final purchase price**, all manufactured and transferred guns having *any* Military Power Significance at all – to be Taxed at the rate of **$200.** per Gun – more than *many*, if not most, people of that time – 1954 – made -

gross - in a MONTH, and some even in a Year, by which **Sudden Inability to Pay** such a High **Gun Tax** "IRS federal agency" agents would be able to swoop and zero in on the alleged taxpayers, and *knowing* in advance ***where*** such taxpayers kept their guns at ***Usually***, would be able to **Seize** All, or Certainly Many, **Guns** out of the Public, NOT to be Sold to ANY of them, members of Public – which included members of State Militias – ever again … Treason; N*O*T a claim for Treason; **TREASON**, the acts thereof to be brought about FINANCIALLY, under the *guise* of a lawful tax, by the IRS federal agency, the same to be soon made the Defendant IRS federal agency, in many cases across the United States, forward coming;

22. And again, at page 5221, we realize that the pricing of the militarily worthless "over and under guns" and the one-shot, manually reloading required, hand held guns, of only **$1. GUN TAX**, was in fact its own act of encouraging the poor, or relatively poor public (many people as members of State Militias in 1954 were poor) to invest in these lesser cost, but militarily worthless guns instead, thereby depriving the Several States Governments, and people, of sufficient State Militia Military Power in the event that there should be any Invasion at all, whether from within or without, the very purpose that the Second Amendment was established to protect against. Yet another act and count of **Covert Treason**;

23. As to any question of why, after taking the time to draft and then submit these Treasonous documents into the Federal Register, April 18, 1954, the IRS federal agency did not take the next step of extending them into the upcoming Blue Back Series [26] CFRs, alleged for years 1955 *through* 1960, but NOT (another IRS federal agency fraud –

to be exposed in this case hereafter), because they KNEW, InEscapably, that by doing so, it would have Extended the August 16,1954 - 83rd Congress – page 725 **Treason** along with the pages 5220 and 5221 IRS federal agency acts of **Conspired Treason** straight before the 1954 public, where no "Brady Bill" or "School Gang Violence" or "kids killing kids" issues were before the "political forces," State or federal, at the time; It would be a conclusive presumption to claim otherwise.

24. In sight and consideration of the foregoing, when focusing narrowly through the lens of **page 725** + + **Treason** as we view the "Internal Revenue Code of 1954," the act of Fraud voiding or nullifying the legal continuance that to which it pertains, the exigent question is raised, to wit: "Would Not **Treason**, *far worse than Fraud*, if Contained in a Law, no matter the Law, Betraying All Public Trust – To a Life & Property and Freedom Threatening Degree Thereby – **VOID OUT** the very Law itself in which it was Entered and Contained, … Utterly, Totally, Absolutely?"

25. The Indisputable, Undoubted, Inescapable Answer: **YES IT WOULD. Treason *would* VOID OUT, Absolutely,** the very Act of Law in which it was contained; **NONE of It would survive, Legally**; Not One Word *or* Iota of It. Not One [would survive].

26. **[F]actual Treason** was committed at **Page 725** of the IRC of 1954, supported and confirmed by F.R. pages 5220 and 5221. Page 725 is a page within the IRC of 1954, a page that has never been repealed, a page that constitutes **Treason** in the **Factum**.

27. Unlike lesser crimes, Treason in the Factum is *still* **Treason in full**, or that is, "Treason is Treason," no matter what form it takes. Consequently, the same goes to Misprision of Treason, **Title 18, U.S.C., Section 2382** (covering up or ignoring the charge of Treason), which goes, under Clause 1 of Section 3, Article III, going to **actual Treason** in full, the same as **Attempted Treason** – goes to **actual Treason** in full, which **Treason**, *in whatever form it takes or has taken*, is *neither* excusable *nor* forgivable, but **is** a Capital Crime with Capital Consequences, no less.

28. Demandant could choose to end this contravenement on this note, but does not want the court to believe that a showing of acts of Yet Untried (the day is coming that this will cease to be an untried issue) Treason is just "frivolous," even though, under the rules, such a proposal would mean (at least at the appeals level) the court has agreed with everything that Demandant has said, that the IRS federal agency, in conjunction with the 83rd Congress, committed Treason in accordance to that official documentation contained in the Exhibit, that the **IRC of 1954 is** therefore **VOID**, that all subsequent IRC editions, being thus connected to the IRC of 1954 in one capacity or the other, having sucked in the sewage of the 1954 Treason accordingly, are for those extended reasons likewise **VOID**, to the last of them, that there exists No Legitimate Form of 26 "CFR" regulations, not dependent on one **VOIDED IRC** of one edition or the other, in *any* form of lawful effect, upon which the alleged U.S. attorneys currently act in claimed representation therefor, giving forth the instant case fact that they have no actual case regulatory material upon which to prosecute Ms. Taylor, or anybody else, that the plaintiff "IRS federal agency" comes before the court with very ***dirty*** hands, sufficient to dismiss the case with prejudice,

and every other case like it, so Demandant must go forward and explain to the court, as well as to the National Ninth Tribunal Court, why it, this court, has no Standing, or Lacks Standing, as a court of law, since the date all alleged U.S. district courts came into their De facto being, September 24, 1789, and thereafter;

29. In doing so, however, the court is to understand that Demandant is already engaged in bringing an Extraordinary Lawsuit against the upcoming Defendant alleged United States central government, which includes this court, *et al*, for UnLawful = Illegal Acts and acts committed by the same since the date of March 4, 1789, the date of its alleged inception, and that much of the Extraordinary Subject Matter will be covered and provided in that case when it begins to be served upon the named Defendants thereof, therefore Demandant will not cover, at this time, all particular evidences of Jurisdiction Fraud, Power Fraud, Other Frauds, Propensity Fraud, Collateral Attack, Trial By Treason, and other *obfuscated* acts under which alleged United States district courts have managed to continue to illegally operate. A brief review or statement hereafter will be provided so that the court understands that perhaps preserving Demandant's original civil rights might have been the better avenue to take, not this one, now of necessity taken;

Lack of Standing, after which the question of Lack of Constructive Subject Matter Jurisdiction must follow:

30. On October 27, 1788, Mr. Founder James Madison conveyed to Mr. Founder Thomas Jefferson, the knowledge and understanding that he, Mr. Founder Madison, had still not altered his belief that the proposed Constitution, as written (Mr. Founder Madison

having written most of it) contained no material defect (virtually perfect in every way) for purposes of controlling, absolutely, the federal government, that would otherwise require a bill of rights - still holding to the belief and understanding that no bill of rights was needed to that end - to do what he knew the Constitution could and would do, of itself, instead;

31. Based upon the fact that we do not see such a level of control coming forth from the proposed Constitution alone, we come to realize that Mr. Founder Madison, realizing that he could not reveal the existence of a legal document so strong as that, knowing that certain corrupt politicians would cause the Constitution to be scrapped immediately were it realized as such, took the secrets to the Constitution, secrets that he knew about it like no one else, to his grave;

32. Which secrets began to be uncovered, by a group of 52 law professors in 2003, lead by the professor from Israel, Professor Cohen, are to be summarized by title as follows:

The Clause 18 TEST, Part 1 and Part 2; — The United States Tribunals TEST; — The Article III, Section 2, Clause 3 TEST supported by The Legal Difference Between A Crime of Commission and a Crime of Omission TEST, and The Legal Rights At A State TEST, and The Regulate TEST; — The post Roads TEST; The Clause 15 TEST (the real reason behind the Oklahoma bombing); — The U.S. districts, Sections 81 through 131 TEST; — The Turret Laws TEST; — The Unlawful Territories TEST; — The Illegal States Forming TEST; —The Commander In Chief TEST; — The Courts and Judges TEST; — and The Extended Powers TEST; not to name all of them, TESTS, nor to go

into, in this case, the Exhibited Expose, **The Nation That Never Was**, taking the case before Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers, Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales, and before Baroness Hayman, House of Lords, and Michael McMartin, MP, House of Commons, for good cause shown;

33. Commencing with The United States Tribunals TEST, we find, both in the language of the Constitution Planning Meetings, May 14, 1787 – September 17, 1787, along with a careful scrutiny of Article III, Section 1, taken *in para materia* with Clause 9, Section 8, Article I, and combined with intense legal research as to the actual meaning of the term Tribunal, and the exclusion of any mention of a "district" court during such Planning Meetings, that the ONLY courts that were to exist - created by the alleged Congress' "own powers" (see the War Powers Resolution of 1973 for that distinction) - below the "supreme Court" were to have been the Clause 9 Tribunal Courts themselves, and none other.

34. This means that the largely corrupt and UnConstitution[al] "Judiciary Act of 1789" that brought about the illegal existence of district courts of "one judge" was in legal error from its beginning, or *ab initio*, and that every alleged district court from that date to this has had UnLawful = Illegal Standing (has lacked Standing), and still does;

35. Concerning any question, or potential question, as to whether or not the many problems of Unconstitutional acts and laws that have been found prevalent since that beginning, as to whether such Unconstitutional, or UnLawful laws and acts were the result of scoundrelous and evil designs, the answer is, while some amount of deception and

fraud played a part of the forming of this alleged nation from its beginning, the fact is, it was more because that the general populace, inclusive of a great number of elected officials themselves – and their constituents, Could Not Read, or else read and comprehended very poorly, making it that much easier for corrupt politicians and appointed officials to deceive and misdirect the people of the time to the ends to which they were taken, the fact that most people of the time Not being able to Read was a matter of Historical Fact, not legal speculation;

36. The legislative error of creating a court of "one judge" in the face of the distinct meaning of the term, "Tribunal" (in England the highest Tribunal is recognized as the House of Lords itself) as meaning or going to a court of 3 or more judges (as set forth in The United States Tribunals TEST) while creating the factual Tribunals at the time under the guise of "circuit" courts, responding to the meaning of the term in the "Act" by establishing 3 (three) such circuits as a part of the UnLawful "Judiciary Act of 1789" by not holding Article III, Section 1's "in such inferior Courts [to the supreme Court]" *in para materia* to Clause 9, Section 8, Article I's "Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court," as well as applying The Clause 18 TEST, Part 1 requisite that the Congress be constrained, absolutely, to the use of ITS own locatable Power within the enumerated Powers expressly provided for it, and not for either of the other two U.S. branches powers to define the kinds of courts it would be able, lawfully, to create;

37. And to have, by such reckless or else illiterate or ignorant conduct, to claim to have the Power and Authority to create "whatever form or name of court" it, the alleged Congress, might choose, such as "tax courts," "claims courts," "chancery courts" "oil

courts" "justice courts" "royal courts" district courts," "esquire courts," coastal courts" bankruptcy courts, bankers courts," and "other courts," and other courts, and other courts," to whatever degree, without limitation, of whatever imagination and design might conjure up, is the very indicator that the Exhibited Expose, **The Nation That Never Was**, a ***De facto* Nation** and an **Imposter Nation** (going to the international laws of impostership, not subject to U.S. control or suppression) rendering us, as an alleged nation, as a "nation of men" and not a "nation of law," **became the result** of such March 4, 1789 – and thereafter – recklessness of which Demandant, and many others, has now become aware of, and is pursuing prosecution of and against, wherever such UnLawfulness may be found, whether as it pertains to **Jurisdiction Fraud**, or **Collateral Attack** arising from the **Seeded Treason** of January 1, 1945, by which this alleged court has been lead to believe, to a false end, that *it* has any Lawful Right of Standing in the case subject matter now before it, when all of the revealed TESTS, to be served upon the court at the beginning of the upcoming case against the upcoming Defendant alleged United States central government, proves, inescapably, otherwise;

38. It being the legal fact, even though the road of proof is hard for some to follow, that as to the lack of Standing of all alleged U.S. district courts, this includes this court as well, as to its Lack of Standing as a Lawful Court of the alleged United States central government, and while the court may not like to hear that or know that, it's what the truth is, no more than it would want to hear that the 1944 alleged Congress, in its passing and codifying Title 28, U.S.C., Sections 81 – 131, (Section 82 applying to citizens of the State of Arizona) going into effect January 1, 1945 **while this nation was still at War**, by

which every man, woman and child in the proposed United States nation was UnLawfully **Superimposed** into second fictional addresses (scientifically impossible to do), referred to as "U.S. districts," by which *Falsity* the alleged Congress has been able to decay itself into being able to pass the "Ticks On Your Dog ACT," providing the "federal government" to Collaterally and Covertly Takeover "them" (Article III, Section 3, Clause 1), constituting the **Military Crime** of **Seeded Treason** thereby;

39. By which the already Illegally Existing "U.S. district courts" of 1789 + were further converted, January 1, 1945, into "U.S. War Courts," or "legal weapons for covert takeover purposes," the very essence of **Seeded Treason**, operating under agendas not that of the "supreme Court" itself, nor of the National ~~circuit~~ Tribunal Courts as well, in order that cases against the alleged United States central government could be absolutely defended against, even where crimes against humanity, unspeakable horrors, were committed against the people themselves, while attacking those same people, under one guise or the other, until official Takeover Day might be announced, further, ***fundamentally denying*** any and every alleged U.S. district court throughout the proposed United States all claim for Lawful Standing under the proposed United States Constitution, which 2nd condition for Standing FAILS, utterly, ushering in Lack of Standing in its place, with all that a Lack of Standing provides for and consists of;

40. Not at this time approaching the legal questions surrounding a Lack of **Constructive** Subject Matter Jurisdiction, denying the alleged court's judge all rights from continuing office within an alleged courthouse of the alleged United States central government, but reserving the right to do so in the future;

41. From these things foregoing, so far as Demandant understands and holds it to be, this Contravenement has modified the court's claim for "excuses" and replaced such idea with highly exigent reasons instead, the kind of reasons that shout to scream abuse of discretion if deemed otherwise;

42. However, while Demandant is sure that the court should enter an arrest of judgment decision, which it is permitted to do even in the face of a Lack of Standing charge against it, Demandant has no way of being assured that what should be done will be done in time, in order to avoid a condition for which Demandant, in the interest of preserved justice and civil and Constitutional Rights, will have no adequate remedy at law or in fact;

43. As such, while Demandant moves the court for its instant order either of arresting judgment or otherwise dismissing, *sua sponte*, the case against Ms. Taylor, with prejudice, by which Demandant might also be assured relief from its judgment or order, based upon there being - from the standpoint of the alleged plaintiff - fraud upon the court by way of its, plaintiff's, dirty hands - previous examples of evidence of abuse of Demandant's civil rights to have at least a few of his Constitutional Rights safeguarded;

44. Demandant reserves the right, in addition to his ongoing arising lawsuit against the to-be Defendant alleged United States central government, and particular others acting in illegal concert therewith, as aforementioned, to seal this Contravenement's pleadings into such other legal proceedings as may pertain to Demandant's other civil rights, not taken away, also, so far, being resigned to take such legal course of actions with the Exigently

Fundamental, National Ninth Tribunal Court located near San Francisco, California, and not elsewhere;

45. Demandant has attempted to plead, for the most part, straightforward and without the use of case cites in order to maintain a level of integrity and sound reasoning in the case, such case cites have been employed sparingly, and while there may be others who will elect to utilize pleadings materials and evidences similar to, if not largely a duplication of, these pleadings, such duplication, if any, does not diminish the right of the people, coming together in unity against clearly visible Malversation, or Official Corruption, when it is shown to be that plain and observable, but rather it ***certifies*** the legitimacy of this Contravenement action, instead, the more that Demandant is joined by such like others, not as a class action but rather as a mass action, as Demandant has done in this case;

46. This Rule 60 (b) motion, going to the conditions of inadvertence, excusable neglect, fraud, and new evidence found and not before presented, is made in good faith, however, due to past conditions to which Demandant believes that he has been subjected to, due to the court's *unwitting* involvement in a condition of **Jurisdiction Fraud**, Propensity Fraud, and Seeded Treason, both *ongoing* and *in the factum*, will be accompanied by an Affidavit, or averment, setting straight for the record certain facts, indisputable, not before averred to, in order that that which may have heretofore been unclear, will be made clear for the court alleged's benefit, for further use in any upcoming procedure hereafter, if any;

47. The aforementioned court has now been duly apprised as the law requires, in the interests of justice and preserved civil rights, not diminished, at all times hereafter, and not otherwise. It is the position of Demandant that this pleading is not dilatory, neither was the previous one, and therefore this is hereby Submitted:

Respectfully and Objectively,

08 / 20 / 2010

Ronald J. McBride

Ronald J. McBride, Demandant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Ronald J. McBride, hereby declare and state that I have filed a true and correct copy of the above document 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, et al, 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

Major General Hugo Salazar
Adjunct General, Commanding,
Arizona State Militia
Over All **Military Crimes** Committed In **Arizona:**
I.E., Treason, Misprision of Treason,
Seeded Treason / Covert Invasion of "**Them**"
Trial By Treason, Seeded Insurrection
5636 E. McDowell Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85008

ATTENTION: Provost Marshal

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*]**w hen his[/her] interest is as stake.)**

Popular Address,
For Use For Postal Service Mailing:
Ronald J. McBride
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.

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Dated this 20th day of Aug, 2010 A.D

Ronald J. McBride

Ronald J. McBride

The 1954 IRS Treason

Exhibit

CORE STANDARD FOR DEFINITION OF INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF TREASON

There is not a single individual of majority age - Not One - in the entire United States that is not required, by way of the Law of Inherent Duty, to regard the matter of *any* claim or condition of Treason *carefully*, the question of Treason being a concern and therefore a Duty for every Citizen to guard against, until or unless it can be determined, beyond minimal reasonable doubt that no condition for such Treason as may be claimed - exists, whatsoever.

This responsibility and liability is not diminished as the result of such citizen also serving in some governmental capacity, no matter the citizen's position in government; if anything it is heightened for that citizen as governmental employee rather than providing for any excuse or defense for disregard of it, for it cannot be disputed that the governmental actor has a lesser responsibility than that of the ordinary citizen whose own minimal condition for duty, set forth above, is sufficient, as with an **Misprision of Treason** condition, to comply with such minimal duty with all due haste, not *drag out* the conditions necessary to an end by which *dragging out* it may be determined that the actor(s) is/are guilty of providing aid (suppressing justice) and comfort (*dragging out* a case or condition, where the remedy is plain and in plain sight to an unnecessarily delayed end) to an Enemy being purposed against "them" (Article III, Section 3, Clause 1), whether such an Enemy shall be found to exist without (overtly – visual for all to see) or within (covertly – hidden from obvious sight).

Where **Treason exudes** forth from any alleged United States court out into the State's public, whether generally or to any select citizen or citizens thereof, of a State Militia's Military Existence and Jurisdictional Authority, such Crime of **Exuded Treason**, recognized by its "giving aid and comfort" to the **Seeded Treason Enemy** of January 1, 1945, or the **Covert Treason Enemy** of August 16, 1954 at the 1954 IRC, page 725 thereof, or any other form of **Consequential Treason**, whether Covert or

Overt from any other source whatsoever, is made subject to such **State Militia Military Authority** for all prosecutorial purposes, under which Military Authority the Jurisdiction for **Trial for Treason by impartial Jury**, if a Conviction be forthcoming, **Treason** being a **Military Crime** (**Treason *is* Treason** and *not* a general crime, i.e., felony, misdemeanor, contempt, etc.), is executable thereafter unto death by firing squad, *without* further subject matter grounds or conditions for appeal.

NOTICE.

THE ABOVE CONSTITUTES
CONSTRUCTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND DUTY
TO ALL THOSE WHO READ THE SAME

#55

Subchapter B—General Provisions

Sec. 5841. Registration of persons in general.
Sec. 5842. Books, records and returns.
Sec. 5843. Identification of firearms.
Sec. 5844. Exportation.
Sec. 5845. Importation.
Sec. 5846. Other laws applicable.
Sec. 5847. Regulations.
Sec. 5848. Definitions.

TREASON!! Factual, Legal Treason!! Article III, Section 3, Clause 1

SEC. 5841. REGISTRATION OF PERSONS IN GENERAL.

Every person possessing a firearm shall register, with the Secretary or his delegate, the number or other mark identifying such firearm, together with his name, address, place where such firearm is usually kept, and place of business or employment, and, if such person is other then a natural person, the name and home address of an executive officer thereof. No person shall be required to register under this section with respect to a firearm which such person acquired by transfer or importation or which such person made, if provisions of this chapter applied to such transfer, importation, or making, as the case may be, and if the provisions which applied thereto were complied with.

SEC. 5842. BOOKS, RECORDS AND RETURNS.

Importers, manufacturers, and dealers shall keep such books and records and render such returns in relation to the transactions in firearms specified in this chapter as the Secretary or his delegate may by regulations require.

SEC. 5843. IDENTIFICATION OF FIREARMS.

Each manufacturer and importer of a firearm shall identify it with a number or other identification mark approved by the Secretary or his delegate, such number or mark to be stamped or otherwise placed thereon in a manner approved by the Secretary or his delegate.

SEC. 5844. EXPORTATION.

Under such regulations as the Secretary or his delegate may prescribe, and upon proof of the exportation of any firearm to any foreign country (whether exported as part of another article or not) with respect to which the transfer tax under section 5811 has been paid by the manufacturer, the Secretary or his delegate shall refund to the manufacturer the amount of the tax so paid, or, if the manufacturer waives all claim for the amount to be refunded, the refund shall be made to the exporter.

SEC. 5845. IMPORTATION.

No firearm shall be imported or brought into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction, except that, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, any firearm may be so imported or brought in when—

(1) the purpose thereof is shown to be lawful and

(2) such firearm is unique or of a type which cannot be obtained within the United States or such territory.

Attempted to regulate gun control through IRS Taxation

beverages shall be conducted only in the brewery bottle house which shall consist of a separate portion of the brewery designated for that purpose.

Section 7851 (a) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides in part that the provision in section 5411 permitting the use of a brewery under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate for the purpose of producing and bottling soft drinks, shall take effect on the day after the date of enactment of the Internal Revenue Title.

Pursuant to the above provisions of law, Regulations 18 (26 CFR Part 192), as made applicable to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by Treasury Decision 6091, approved August 16, 1954, are amended as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 192.31 is amended to read as follows:

§ 192.31 *Use of brewery premises.* The brewery premises shall consist of the land and buildings described in the brewer's notice on Form 27–C and shall be used exclusively for the purposes of manufacturing and packaging or bottling beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and similar fermented liquors, cereal beverage containing less than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol by volume, soft drinks, vitamins, ice, malt, malt sirup, and other by-products; of drying spent grain from the brewery; of recovering carbon dioxide and yeast; and of storing bottles, packages, and supplies necessary or incidental to all such manufacture: *Provided*, That all bottling of beer, cereal beverage, and soft drinks, all storage of bottled beer before taxpayment, and all storage of bottled cereal beverage and soft drinks, shall be done in a separate department on the brewery premises designated "brewery bottling house"; *And provided further*, That where any brewery premises were on June 26, 1936, being used by a brewer for purposes other than those described in this subpart, the use of such premises for such other purposes may be continued by such brewer.

PAR. 2. Section 192.32 is amended to read as follows:

§ 192.32 *Use of brewery bottling house.* Brewery bottling houses shall be used exclusively for the purpose of bottling beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and similar fermented liquor, and cereal beverage containing less than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol by volume, produced in the brewery in connection with which the bottling house is operated, for the production and bottling of soft drinks, and for the storage of bottles, tools, and supplies necessary or incidental to the manufacture or bottling of such products: *Provided*, That where any brewery bottling house was, on June 26, 1936, being used by the brewer for purposes other than those described in this subpart, the use of such bottling house for such purposes may be continued by such brewer: *And provided further*, That the brewery bottling house of any brewery shall not be used for bottling the products of any other brewery.

This Treasury decision shall be effective as of the day on which section 5411 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 becomes effective.

Because this Treasury decision is necessary in order to give effect to section 5411 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which provides, in part, for the use of the brewery under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate for the purpose of producing and bottling soft drinks, and which takes effect on the day after the date of enactment of the Internal Revenue Title, it is found that it is unnecessary to issue this Treasury decision with notice and public procedure thereon under section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, or subject to the effective date limitations of section 4 (c) of said act.

(68A Stat. 917; 26 U. S. C. 7805)

[SEAL] O. GORDON DELK,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: August 16, 1954.

M. B. FOLSOM,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 54-6438; Filed, Aug. 16, 1954; 1:10 p. m.]

[T. D. 6093; Regs. 131]

PART 315—LICENSING OF MANUFACTURERS OF, AND DEALERS IN, FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

In order to conform Regulations 131 to Chapter 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, such regulations are hereby amended as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. Pursuant to section 7852 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the reference in § 315.6 (15 U. S. C. section 905) to section 2733 of Title 26 shall be deemed to refer to section 5848 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

PAR. 2. Section 315.11 is amended to read as follows:

§ 315.11 *Forfeitures.*

26 U. S. C. 5862. *Forfeitures*—(a) *Laws applicable.* Any firearm involved in any violation of the provisions of this chapter or any regulation promulgated thereunder shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and (except as provided in subsection (b)) all the provisions of internal revenue laws relating to searches, seizures, and forfeiture of unstamped articles are extended to and made to apply to the articles taxed under this chapter, and the persons to whom this chapter applies.

(b) *Disposal.* In the case of the forfeiture of any firearm by reason of a violation of this chapter: No notice of public sale shall be required; no such firearm shall be sold at public sale; if such firearm is forfeited for a violation of this chapter and there is no remission or mitigation of forfeiture thereof, it shall be delivered by the Secretary or his delegate to the Administrator of General Services, General Services Administration, who may order such firearm destroyed or may sell it to any State, Territory, or possession, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or at the request of the Secretary or his delegate may authorize its retention for official use of the Treasury Department, or may transfer it without charge to any executive department or independent establishment of the Government for use by it.

PAR. 3. Section 315.91 of Regulations 131 is amended by deleting the reference to "section 2733" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 5848".

This Treasury decision shall be effective as of the day on which Chapter 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 becomes effective.

Because section 7851 (a) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides that Chapter 53 of said Code shall take effect the day after the date of enactment of said Code, and because the purpose of this Treasury decision is merely to correct statutory references, it is found that it is unnecessary to issue this Treasury decision with notice and public procedure thereon under section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, or subject to the effective date limitation of section 4 (c) of said act.

(Sec. 7, 52 Stat. 1252; 15 U. S. C. 907)

* [SEAL] M. B. FOLSOM,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

AUGUST 16, 1954.

[F. R. Doc. 54-6439; Filed, Aug. 16, 1954; 1:10 p. m.]

* No Commissioner of the IRS, Acting or Otherwise, Authorizing For the IRS federal agency!

[T. D. 6094; Regs. 88]

PART 319—TAXES RELATING TO MACHINE GUNS AND CERTAIN OTHER FIREARMS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

In order to conform Regulations 88 (1952 edition) (26 CFR Part 319), as made applicable to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by Treasury Decision 6091, approved August 16, 1954, to Public Law 591 (83d Cong., 2d Sess.), approved August 16, 1954, such regulations are hereby amended as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. There is inserted immediately following § 319.5 the following new section:

§ 319.5a *Any other weapon.* "Any other weapon" shall mean any weapon or device capable of being concealed on the person from which a shot can be discharged through the energy of an explosive, but such term shall not include pistols or revolvers or weapons designed, made or intended to be fired from the shoulder and not capable of being fired with fixed ammunition.

PAR. 2. There is inserted immediately following § 319.27 the following new section:

* § 319.27a *Rifle.* "Rifle" shall mean a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed and made to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

PAR. 3. There is inserted immediately following § 319.28 the following new section:

* § 319.28a *Shotgun.* "Shotgun" shall mean a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed and made to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire

Attempted to Introduce Gun Control

* No doubt about it – Gun Control – Early 50's → Long before Gun Control should have been an issue!

through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

PAR. 4. Section 319.36 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) The special taxes are as follows:

	Per year
Class 1: Importers or manufacturers of firearms, except manufacturers in class 3	$500
Class 2: Manufacturers of firearms whose production is limited to guns with combination shotgun and rifle barrels, 12 inches or more but less than 18 inches in length (16 in the case of rifles of .22 caliber or less), from which only a single discharge can be made from either barrel without manual reloading, or guns designed to be held in one hand when fired and having a barrel 12 inches or more but less than 18 inches in length, from which only a single discharge can be made without manual reloading, or guns of both types	25
Class 3: Pawnbrokers, except those in class 5	500
Class 4: Dealers, other than pawnbrokers, except those in class 5	200
Class 5: Dealers, including pawnbrokers, whose dealing in firearms is limited to guns with combination shotgun and rifle barrels, 12 inches or more but less than 18 inches in length (16 in the case of rifles of .22 caliber or less), from which only a single discharge can be made from either barrel without manual reloading, or guns designed to be held in one hand when fired, and having a barrel 12 inches or more but less than 18 inches in length, from which only a single discharge can be made without manual reloading, or guns of both types	* 1

PAR. 5. Section 319.60 is amended to read as follows:

§ 319.60 *Rate of tax.* The tax on the making of firearms is at the rate of $200 for each firearm, except that the rate of tax is $1 upon the making of any gun with combination shotgun and rifle barrels, 12 inches or more but less than 18 inches in length (16 in the case of rifles of .22 caliber or less), from which only a single discharge can be made from either barrel without manual reloading, or any gun designed to be held in one hand when fired and having a barrel 12 inches or more but less than 18 inches in length, from which only a single discharge can be made without manual reloading.

PAR. 6. Section 319.81 is amended to read as follows:

§ 319.81 *Rate of tax.* The transfer tax to be levied, collected, and paid with respect to all articles within the term "firearm" transferred in the United States is at the rate of $200 for each firearm, except that the rate of tax is $1 upon the transfer of any gun with combination shotgun and rifle barrels, 12 inches or more but less than 18 inches in length (16 in the case of rifles of .22 caliber or less), from which only a single discharge can be made from either barrel without manual reloading, or any gun designed to be held in one hand when fired and having a barrel 12 inches or more but less than 18 inches in length, from which only a single discharge can be made without manual reloading. In every case the tax shall be paid by the transferor.

PAR. 7. Section 319.100 is amended to read as follows:

§ 319.100 *Registration of firearm.* Every person in the United States possessing a firearm (a) not already registered, or (b) acquired by transfer, importation or making without conforming with the provisions of Chapter 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (sections 5801–5862 I. R. C.; 26 U. S. C. 5801–5862), if such provisions were applicable at the time of such transfer, importation or making, must register such firearm on Form 1 (Firearms), in duplicate, with the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Washington 25, D. C. The duplicate form, after proper endorsement, will be returned to the registrant by the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division. The filing of Form 1A (Firearms) in respect to the making of a firearm, Form 2 (Firearms) in respect of newly manufactured firearms and Form 6 (Firearms) in respect of imported firearms shall be deemed to constitute registration of the firearms described in such forms. Where the transfer of a registered firearm is reported on Forms 3, 4 and 5 (Firearms) it will not be necessary for the transferee to register the firearm on Form 1 (Firearms).

This Treasury decision shall be effective as of the day on which Chapter 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 becomes effective.

Because section 7851 (a) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides that Chapter 53 of said code shall take effect the day after the date of enactment of said code, and because the purpose of this Treasury decision is merely to incorporate in existing Regulations 88 new material made necessary by enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, it is found that it is unnecessary to issue this Treasury decision with notice and public procedure thereon under section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, or subject to the effective date limitation of section 4 (c) of said act.

(68A Stat. 917; 26 U. S. C. 7805)

[SEAL] T. COLEMAN ANDREWS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: August 16, 1954.

M. B. FOLSOM,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 54-6443; Filed, Aug. 18, 1954; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter I—Office of Defense Mobilization

[Defense Mobilization Order VII-6, Amdt. 6]

DMO VII-6—EXPANSION GOALS

WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE FACILITIES

Defense Mobilization Order VII-6 dated December 3, 1953 (18 F. R. 7876), and Amendment 1 dated January 29, 1954 (19 F. R. 855), are further amended as follows:

Strike the words "Expansion Goal No. 217 Warehouse and Storage Facilities (Refrigerated Storage)" and substitute therefor "Expansion Goal No. 217 Warehouse and Storage Facilities."

This amendment shall take effect on August 18, 1954.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 54-6463; Filed, Aug. 16, 1954; 2:48 p. m.]

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

[Circular 1877]

PART 250—PUBLIC SALES

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

1. Section 250.2 is amended by adding thereto paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 250.2 *Definitions.* * * *

(f) "Land office" means the land office for the district in which the lands are situated.

2. The headnote for § 250.9 is amended, and a paragraph (c) is added to that section, to read:

§ 250.9 *Publication of notice; time and proof of publication; posting required; reimbursement for publication costs.* * * *

(c) Where, after the date of the approval of this paragraph, a party expends money for publication of notice of a public sale, and the authorization for the sale is canceled, or a sale, if made, is vacated, because retention of the land in Federal ownership is deemed to be in the public interest, such party will be reimbursed by the Government for the expense so incurred. Where such action is taken at the request of a Federal agency other than the Bureau of Land Management, that agency will be requested to reimburse such party for the expense. Where an authorization for sale is canceled, or a sale, if made, is vacated because the appraised price or the sale price, of the land is found to be inadequate, and the land is again offered for sale, the republication will be made at the expense of the Government, and the person awarded the land must reimburse and pay directly to the applicant the amount expended for the first publication of notice. Such payment shall be made in the manner prescribed in and shall be governed by § 250.12 (a).

3. Paragraph (c) of § 250.10 is amended to read as follows:

§ 250.10 *The bidding; place for sale.* * * *

(c) Bids sent by mail will be considered only if received at the place and prior to the hour fixed in the notice of the sale. These bids must be accompanied by certified checks, post office

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