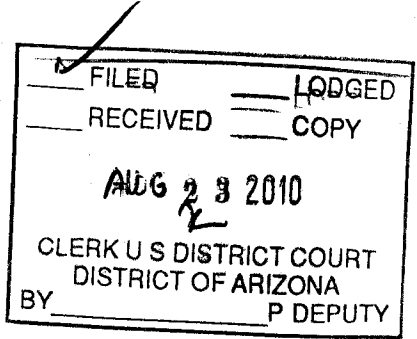


31



Janice Sue Taylor

Appearing Specially, Not Generally

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

(response information at certificate of service page)

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

[The United States of America] /
The Internal Revenue Service
federal agency

ALLEGED AS PLAINTIFF,

v.

Janice Sue Taylor

ALLEGED AS DEFENDANT

cc: National Ninth Tribunal Court

**SUBMISSION OF IMPARTIAL
JURY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE
HONORABLE SHERIFF OF
MARICOPA COUNTY, AND
TO THE CLERK OF THE
[ALLEGED] DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE [ALLEGED] DISTRICT
OF ARIZONA AS SHOWN
ABOVE**

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

LIABLE NOTICE: Clerk Of Court

NOTICE: Mary H. Murguia

A PLEADING AT THE COMMON LAW
**QUI TACET, CONSENTIRE VIDETUR,
UBI TRACTATUR DE EJUS COMMODO**
**APPLYING ALL PROCEEDINGS HEREAFTER AS THE
SUPERSEDING RULE OF RULES UNDER RULE NISI**
("Becomes The Imperative and Final Rule *Unless* Cause Can Be Shown Against It")

I. APPEARING NOW, Janice Sue Taylor, AS THE ACCUSED PARTY, UNASSISTED, UNAIDED AND UNREPRESENTED BY THE ASSISTANCE OF AN ATTORNEY AT BAR, NO LONGER HAVING A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO "ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL" OF HER OWN CHOOSING AND NOT THE **ILLEGAL FORCE OF COUNSEL**, IN VIOLATION OF THE **SIXTH AMENDMENT** OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES, INASMUCH AS **THE UNITED STATES JUDICIAL SYSTEM **REQUIRES** THE SUPPRESSION OF **FREE LEGAL SPEECH** SECURED BY THE **FIRST AMENDMENT** IN ORDER TO FORCE DEFENDANTS TO BE BOUND TO RULES MADE FOR GOVERNMENT ONLY AND NOT FOR THE PEOPLE (SEE The Clause 14 TEST), THE USE OF A BAR ASSOCIATION'S AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES COURTS BEING THE ONLY WAY, *OUTSIDE OF IGNORANCE*, THAT THE UNITED STATES JUDICIARY CAN *CONNECT* THE "RULES" MADE FOR "**THE GOVERNMENT**" TO SUCH PEOPLE AS DEFENDANTS - TO BE A *REQUIREMENT* FOR KNOWLEDGE OF "THE RULES," THE "RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT" *NOT* BEING THE SAME THING AS A REQUIREMENT FOR KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMON LAW RULES THEMSELVES, WHERE IGNORANCE OF THE COMMON LAW – NOT "IGNORANCE OF THE RULES" MADE FOR GOVERNMENT – IS NO DEFENSE (see Cheek v. United States – 1991), AND;**

II. IN SUBMITTING A DEMAND FOR A TRIAL BY IMPARTIAL JURY, SUCH MANDATE BEING SET FORTH IN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, HEREBY SUBMITS THIS NOTICE OF SUBMISSION OF IMPARTIAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS, TO BE USED BY THE IMPARTIAL JURY SO EMPANELED FROM

THE TIME COMMENCING WITH THE FIRST GATHERING TOGETHER OF THE JURORS THEREOF, PERTAINING TO THE ABOVE NUMBERED CASE, WHICH WERE OR ELSE SHOULD HAVE BEEN EMPANELED FROM MARICOPA COUNTY AS REQUIRED OF THE UNITED STATES TO SO DO, BY THE U.S. CONSTITUTION'S ARTICLE IV, SECTION 4, AND NOT FROM ELSEWHERE.

III. [1] INASMUCH AS OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND REQUIREMENTS WHICH ARE APPLICABLE TO DEFENDANT INCLUDES THE IMPARTIAL JURY'S RIGHT, AND MORE SO, THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL DEMAND THAT AN IMPARTIAL JURY TRY ALL CRIMES, ARTICLE III, SECTION 2, CLAUSE 3, COMBINED, *IN PARI MATERIA*. WITH THE SIXTH AMENDMENT, CONFIRMED BY PARAGRAPH 28 OF MR. FOUNDER/CONGRESSMAN JAMES MADISON'S PRESENTMENT OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS FOR THE FIRST TIME BEFORE THE CONGRESS ON JUNE 8, 1789, WHICH REQUIRES THAT THE JURY BE IMPARTIAL,

[2] THE OPPOSITE OF AN "IMPARTIAL JURY" BEING - NOT A JUDGE, BEING, IN FACT, A "PARTIAL JURY," A "PARTIAL" JURY BEING EITHER PREJUDICED OR BIASED, CONSTITUTING A VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF DUE PROCESS AS CONTAINED IN THE 5TH AMENDMENT, A DEFENDANT BEING *UNABLE* TO WAIVE THE *REQUIREMENT* THAT A CRIMINAL CASE BE TRIED BY AN "IMPARTIAL JURY" (ARTICLE III, SECTION 2, CLAUSE 3 - "SHALL BE" AS OBLIGATION AND DUTY)

[3] A TRIAL NOT BEING THE SAME THING AS A *HEARING*,

[4] A JUDGE NOT BEING INCLUDED IN THE TRIAL PROCESS ANYWHERE WITHIN AND AS REFERRED TO BY THE CONSTITUTION, IN COMPLIANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ABOVE ALL OTHER LAWS OF AND IN THE UNITED STATES, AND OVER ALL PRECEDENT OR CASE LAW;

[5] THE SIXTH AMENDMENT'S APPLICATION TO THE STATES AND ITS AMENDING POWER, *IN PARA MATERIA*, UNTO ARTICLE III, SECTION 2, CLAUSE 3, RECOGNIZING THE CONCURRENT POWER TO EXTEND THIS CASE TO THE HONORABLE MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING AN IMPARTIAL JURY FOR AN ASSIZE, WHERE THE USE OF ANY PERSON OR CITIZEN LIVING, RESIDING, OR HAVING DOMICILE WITHIN THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA SHALL BE FOUND TO BE EVIDENT (AS ALLEGED RESIDENTS IN A "U.S. DISTRICT" – DENIED FOR SUCH PURPOSES);

[6] IT BEING THEREFORE HEREBY DEMANDED THAT THE IMPARTIAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANYING THIS FILING, ALONG WITH THIS FILED DOCUMENT ITSELF IN CONJUNCTION THEREWITH BE MADE AVAILABLE UNTO EACH JURY MEMBER WHO SHALL ARRIVE FOR IMPARTIAL JURY DUTY, IF THE SAME HAS NOT ALREADY OBTAINED THE SAME FROM THE HONORABLE MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ON THE DATE DULY CALENDERED FOR TRIAL BY IMPARTIAL JURY,

[7] TO BE USED BY THE ENTIRE IMPARTIAL JURY THEREAFTER, EXCEPT THE OFFENDING OFFICIAL SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF JURY AS CONTEMPT OF COURT, AND THE IMPARTIAL JURY

DIRECTOR AND THE IMPARTIAL JURY SHALL HAVE ALL RIGHTS TO ENFORCE THE PUNISHMENT THEREFOR IMMEDIATELY.

IV. [1] THE EXISTENCE OF THE TERM “PONENDIS IN ASSISIS” IN BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY, FIRST THROUGH THE SEVENTH EDITION, REVEALS AND ESTABLISHES PRIMA FACIE, THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ASSIZE OR FULL TRIAL JURY, WHOSE OPERATIONS WERE WHOLLY INDEPENDENT OF THE INFLUENCE OR PARTICIPATION OF A JUDGE, IS THE COMMON RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE IN A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AS A REQUIRED GUARANTEE THEREFOR, BY THE ALLEGED UNITED STATES CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ITSELF;

[2] THAT THE RIGHTS AT COMMON LAW ARE STILL PROTECTED BY THE PRINCIPLE REFERENCING COMMON LAW FOUND IN THE SEVENTH AMENDMENT, AS WELL AS THE SAME BEING AN INCORPORATED AND INCLUDED FORM OF LAW WITHIN THE WORD “LAW” AS PROVIDED THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ITSELF, AT Article III, Section 2, Clause I, Phrase 1, (“THE JUDICIAL POWER SHALL EXTEND TO ALL CASES OF LAW”) ARISING UNDER THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES;

[3] THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO PERTINENT AMENDMENT TO THE AFORESAID CONSTITUTION, THEREFORE ANY SUBSEQUENT ACT BY GOVERNMENT TO EITHER SUPPRESS, EXPUNGE, ALTER OR DENY THIS PRIMA FACIE AND FUNDAMENTAL PEOPLE’S RIGHT FOR THE RELIANCE UPON THE COMMON LAW - BEING UNCONSTITUTIONAL;

[4] ACCORDINGLY, IT BEING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND ABSOLUTE RIGHT OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY TO READ THESE WORDS AND TO CONSIDER THESE MATTERS, RISES TO THE LEVEL OF A CONCLUSIVE PRESUMPTION, OR ELSE IN THEIR DENIAL, A **CONTEMPT OF CONSTITUTION** (NOT A CONTEMPT OF THE CONSTITUTION), AND CANNOT BE DENIED.

V. TO DO SO, EXCEPT THAT THE JUDGE, OR OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICER, CAN FULLY DEMONSTRATE, IN WRITING, BEFORE THE PEOPLE, POINT BY UNDENIABLE POINT, AS A MATTER OF REASONING SUPPORTED BY THE LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WHY THESE THINGS ARE NOT SO, WOULD CREATE A FACTUAL AND INSTANT FRAUD, AND A JURISDICTION FRAUD, AGAINST ALL PARTIES HERETO, WOULD CONSTITUTE CONTEMPT OF CONSTITUTION DAMAGES, AND WOULD ALSO BE SUBSEQUENTLY ACTIONABLE, *CONCURRENTLY*, IN A HIGHER OR TRUE UNITED STATES TRIBUNAL COURT, AND BEFORE AN HIGHER, IMPANELED, IMPARTIAL JURY IF WITHIN ANY STATE, AND NOT LESS.

VI. THE RIGHT OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY TO TRY (NOT SIMPLY HEAR) THIS CASE UNDER THE JURY INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH HEREAFTER AS FUNDAMENTAL, SHALL INURE TO THE BENEFIT OF THE DEFENDANT AND/OR TO THE PROSECUTION IN THIS CASE, AND SHALL NOT BE DENIED.

VII. THE GENERAL JURISDICTION TO WHICH THIS SPECIFIC FILING EXTENDS AND CAPTURES AS TO SPECIFIC JURISDICTION IS THE TRUE AND

UNADULTERATED JURISDICTION OF THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA, [STATE OF] ARIZONA.

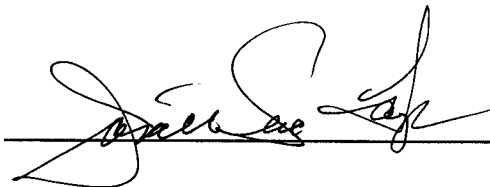
VIII. THIS SUBMISSION INCORPORATES THE SPECIFIC IMPARTIAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANYING HERETO, IN ITS OPERATION AS AN ASSIZE, AND CONVEYS THE RIGHT OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY, TO BE EMPANELED ON AN IMPARTIAL BASIS, THEREBY CONSTITUTING AN IMPARTIAL JURY AS REQUIRED OR MANDATED BY THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF, TO REVIEW THE INSTRUCTIONS PERTINENT HERETO, AND TO ACT THEREUPON ACCORDINGLY.

IX. IN THE EVENT THAT THERE SHALL BE ANY DENIAL OF ANY OF THE DEFENSE'S INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED FOR THE IMPARTIAL JURY'S PARTICULAR RIGHT AND BENEFIT FOR THE ABSOLUTE TRIAL OF THIS ALLEGED CASE, SUCH IMPARTIAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS, AS A MATTER OF THE RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE, SHALL BECOME THE REQUIRED OFFICIAL FOCUS AND STANDARD OF REVIEW AND FURTHER TRIAL BY JURY WHERE BOTH SUCH FACTS AND HISTORICAL LEGAL FACTS SHALL BE DETERMINABLE BY A TRIBUNAL EN BANC, WHICH MAY INCLUDE THE ENTIRETY OF THAT TRIBUNAL COURT ITSELF, TO ASSURE THE DEFENSE THAT NO VALID INSTRUCTION WAS COUNTED AS THOUGH FRIVOLOUS AND OF NON-LEGAL EFFECT, EXCEPT IT BE PROVEN BY THE PROSECUTION PARTY BEYOND DOUBT THAT SUCH WAS AND IS NOT THE ACTUAL INTENT OF THE CONSTITUTION'S FRAMERS THEMSELVES IN THE FIRST PLACE.

X. ADDITIONALLY, IN THE EVENT THAT ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE IMPARTIAL JURY ARE FOUND TO BE IN CONSTITUTION[AL] ERROR, IF ANY, THEN THE REMAINING INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH IN THE IMPARTIAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS SHALL BE ADMISSIBLE AND USABLE BY THE IMPARTIAL JURY, FORTHWITH FOR ITS OWN TRIAL PROCEDURES RIGHTS AND PROCEEDINGS, FROM THE BEGINNING OF TRIAL, BY THE SAID IMPARTIAL JURY, UNTIL ITS, TRIAL'S, CONCLUSION.

THE SUBMITTED JURY INSTRUCTIONS IN ACCOMPANIMENT HERETO ARE IMBUED UPON THE COURT, AND ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW FOR THEIR FULL LAWFULNESS BY ANY COURT OF LAWFUL TRUE JURISDICTION SUPERSEDING THE ABOVE TITLED COURT AT ANY TIME HEREAFTER.

8 12th 2010



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Janice Sue Taylor", is written over a horizontal line.

Janice Sue Taylor – Accused Defending Party

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, **Janice Sue Taylor**, 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 at the following addresses set forth below.

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

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

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

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

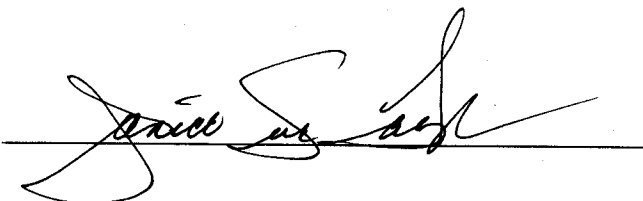
JUST
CUT >
AND
GLUE >
To Envelope

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

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

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



Janice Sue Taylor

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{BY THE ALLEGED DEFENDANT(S)}
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**PROCEDURAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS ON THE LAW,
FOR THE IMPARTIAL JURY TO TRY THE BELOW NUMBERED CASE**

THE CASE # CR 10-400-PHX-MHM (ECV) FOR THE ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA, ASSUMED BY AN ALLEGED UNITED STATES [DISTRICT] COURT TO BE HELD ON SUCH TRIAL DATE HEREAFTER AS SHALL BE DETERMINED ACCORDING TO THE CALENDAR OF THE CLERK OF SUCH COURT.

THESE INSTRUCTIONS — NOT BEING INSTRUCTIONS TO THE IMPARTIAL JURY ON THE ALLEGED “VIOLATION OF LAW” FOR WHICH THE ABOVE NUMBERED CASE’S ACCUSER OR PROSECUTOR HAS THE PRIMARY DUTY TO PROVIDE, AS INFORMATION, ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE ON SUCH LAW AS REPRESENTS HIS/HER SIDE OF THE CHARGES TO BE READ BEFORE THE COURT, THE “COURT” BEING THE IMPARTIAL JURY ITSELF — ARE TO BE PROVIDED UNTO THE IMPARTIAL JURY PRIMARILY BY THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY SHERIFF AND/OR THE CLERK OF THE [ALLEGED] U.S. DISTRICT COURT, PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF TRIAL ON THE DATE SO SCHEDULED OR CALENDARED. ANY ACT ALTERING OR DENYING SUCH PROPOSED RULE OF DUTY IS SUBJECT, BEFORE DOING SO, TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE NISI, WHICH SHALL CALL THE EXISTING RULE TO GIVE WAY TO THE NEW RULE AS THE RULE THAT “[Becomes The] Imperative and Final Rule *Unless Cause Can Be Shown Against It.*” Black’s Sixth, quoting long known and settled practices of law.

I. THE INITIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY.

1) PRIOR TO THE IMPARTIAL JURY COMMENCING TO BE ADVISED OR INSTRUCTED AS TO ITS PROCEDURES FOR TRYING THIS CASE SET FORTH BELOW, IT IS HEREBY GIVEN SUCH INSTRUCTIONS AS ARE APPLICABLE WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND WITH WELL SETTLED LAW,

INCLUSIVE TO THE GREATER DEGREE, THE COMMON LAW, APPLICABLE TO THIS SPECIFIC CASE.

2) THE IMPARTIAL JURY IS HEREBY INSTRUCTED THAT, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE AFOREMENTIONED CONSTITUTION, THAT THE ACCUSED PARTY (OR DEFENDANT) IS INNOCENT OF ALL CHARGES UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. IF THERE SHOULD BE EVEN THE REMOTEST DOUBT AMONG ANY JUROR, THEN THE COURT AND THE IMPARTIAL JURY CANNOT CONVICT.

3) ADDITIONALLY, THE IMPARTIAL JURY IS INSTRUCTED THAT THIS TRIAL IS TO BE BOTH A TRIAL COURT OF LAW AND OF EQUITY. THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUITY PROVIDES THE IMPARTIAL JURY THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE ANY MATTER OR CASE COMING BEFORE IT ON THE BASIS OF WHAT IS FAIR IN HONESTY AND TRUTH AS IT PERCEIVES IT TO BE, NOT BY EVIDENCE ADDUCED ALONE, AND NOT JUST WHAT IS ESTABLISHED AS A STRICT MATTER OF LAW, BUT BASED UPON THE IMPARTIAL JURY'S DETERMINATION THAT THERE OUGHT TO BE AN ADJUSTMENT MADE, GREATER OR LESSER, TO FIT THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES THAT PERTAINS TO THE CASE AT HAND.

4) THIS IMPARTIAL JURY IS ALSO HEREBY INSTRUCTED THAT THE DEFENDING PARTY HAS NOT PRESENTED EITHER ALL OF THE TESTIMONY OR THE EVIDENCE THAT IS TO BE GIVEN ON HIS/HER BEHALF UNTO THE COURT AT THIS TIME, NEITHER SHOULD THE IMPARTIAL JURY CONSIDER ANY ALLEGED MERITS PRESENTED BY THE PROSECUTION IN ITS OWN VERSION OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO THE CONCLUSION OF TRIAL; EVEN THOUGH THE PROSECUTION MAY HAVE PRESENTED ITS OWN VIEWS AS TO THE CHARGES MADE OR ALLEGED, THE DEFENSE HAS NOT PRESENTED ANY EVIDENCE, TESTIMONY OR REASONING OR FINDINGS OF FACT UNTO THE IMPARTIAL JURY AT THIS TIME; THE TRIAL WILL NOT HAVE BEGUN UNTIL THE IMPARTIAL JURY ITSELF SHALL CALL THE TRIAL INTO SESSION.

5) THE IMPARTIAL JURY IS HEREBY PROPERLY INSTRUCTED TO REALIZE THE FOLLOWING:

1. That a government operates off of taxpayer money, giving it, ordinarily, a much greater financial advantage than that available to most ordinary citizens.
2. That because of such greater expanse of wealth from either taxes or else international finances obtained for purposes of financing prisons and jails, with considerable profits in return to the lenders from the fruits of Slave Labor (note that the 13th Amendment did not actually abolish slavery in the United States, but merely converted it from its original form to slavery when linked to a crime, giving governments the advantage of slavery as a trade over historic private enterprise, pre civil war), you are instructed to realize that the government may be able to bring forward considerable more “evidence” than the defendant is capable of to prove its case due to such greater financial ability, and that the same goes true to the government’s ability to find and call witnesses to bolster its case, particularly witness that are claimed to be “expert” witnesses, sometimes also called “special masters.”
3. You, the impartial Jury, are instructed to realize that the government, due to not only its overall superior financial position, may be able to out-finance the defendant in its gathering evidence and locating and subpoenaing witnesses on its own behalf. In fact, in some events, you are instructed to know, government agencies and prosecutors have managed to convince judges to grant them powers which violate the mandate of an [impartial] Jury to Try, or control the proceedings, of a criminal case, by determining guilt or potential guilt before the fact under the guise of protecting the public, where no trial has been conducted by you, the impartial Jury, and where the result of the acts by the government has been to freeze, constitutionally – illegally, the bank account(s) and other finances, if any, of the defendant before you in order to cripple the same financially, for the greater purpose of preventing such defendant in having the ability to hire or retain such counsel as might be able to defend the defendant with a veracity equal to the government’s own prosecutorial force itself.

4. You are instructed to consider, or else find out whether or not it be true, that the defendant *may* have been put into an inferior financial position by the acts of the government, because the government, by 13th Amendment Abuse, has an ulterior motive to gain by incarceration of individuals, or citizens, on a wide scale basis, and therefore you must conduct a pre-trial inquiry into the acts by the prosecution in relation to any financial impairment that it has caused the defendant, and by inquiring of the defendant if there has been any financial impairment by the prosecution, and to what extent such has occurred, and you, the impartial Jury, from the answers given, must decide as to whether a further investigation into the acts by the prosecution is warranted as to any deliberate financial disadvantaging of the defendant.
5. You are instructed also, however, that in the event you find that the defendant has not been impaired in any way by any act(s) of the prosecution, or government, as would cause the defendant to not be able to finance substantially a competent defense before you, then you must disregard numbers 3 and 4 above and hold that the defendant *is* able to finance such counsel as he or she may have chosen to assist in these trial proceedings on behalf of said defendant.
6. You, the Impartial Jury, are instructed to consider that instructions number 1 through 4 above may not apply to this case whatsoever, and should be disregarded as having no instant applicability, and that you are to move forward with the trial as though no such instructions had been given.

6) YOU, THE IMPARTIAL JURY ALONE, AS A RESPONSIBLE ASSIZE (A JURY OF 12 PERSONS, WITHOUT A JUDGE PRESENT) ARE TO TRY, OR CONTROL, THE PROCEEDINGS AND OUTCOME IN THIS CASE; A JUDGE MAY NOT IN ANY MANNER OR CAPACITY INFLUENCE OR SEEK TO INFLUENCE THE TRIAL PROCEEDINGS OF YOU, THE IMPARTIAL JURY; FOR ANY PARTY TO SEEK TO EITHER MANIPULATE OR INFLUENCE THE IMPARTIAL JURY OTHER THAN THE TWO SIDES OR PARTIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH IT CONSTITUTES IMPARTIAL JURY TAMPERING, AND MAY CONSTITUTE EMBRACERY, BOTH BEING

CRIMINAL OFFENSES, AS WELL AS CONTEMPT OF COURT, AS CONTEMPT OF IMPARTIAL JURY, IN ITS EMBODIMENT AS THE IMPARTIAL JURY - ALSO A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

7) FOR A JUDGE TO, IN ANY MANNER, MANIPULATE OR INFLUENCE THE IMPARTIAL JURY, SUCH AN ACTION IS KNOWN AS THE CRIME OF EMBRACERY, AFOREMENTIONED, AND IS A CRIME AT BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL LEVELS ACCORDINGLY. THE IMPARTIAL JURY SHALL HAVE FULL CONTROL OF THE BAILIFF(S) AND ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WITHIN THE REACH OF THE COURT FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY'S DECISIONS IN ALL OF THE TRIAL'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTES PROPOSED PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH A LOGICAL, OR PRACTICAL, AND LEGAL NATURE, TO ESTABLISH A WORKABLE PROCEDURE BY WHICH THE IMPARTIAL JURY MAY TRY THIS CASE AS DEMANDED OF THEM BY THE CONSTITUTION'S ARTICLE III, SECTION 2, CLAUSE 3, AND GIVEN EXTENDED MEANING BY THE SIXTH AMENDMENT OF THE SAME SAID CONSTITUTION.

8) The Well - or Greater Than Ordinarily - Educated (excluding attorneys) Impartial Jury SHALL, Upon Its Impanelment, Meet Together in its designated Jury Meeting Room, and Therein shall Elect a Jury ~~Foreman Director, formerly referred to as a Jury Foreman or Jury Forewoman or Jury Foreperson~~ to be designated as an Impartial Jury Director, to Directly Proceed on the Impartial Jury's behalf and Under its Auspices and Aegis (influence and control), to Direct the Trial Process Procedures itself, such Election Process to be Conducted as follows:

A. Each impartial Jury Member, who shall be well educated and showing signs of obvious intelligence - for this complex case - well above the "high school average" level, shall speak for approximately 5 minutes, giving such information as follows:

(1) [1] The proposed Jury Member speaking unto the impartial Jury SHALL give his/her name, whether he/she believes that he/she knows or may know, directly or indirectly, the

defendant(s) or the plaintiff(s) in the Case(s), or has any reason to believe that there may be other external influences such as, but not limited to, conflicts of interest, news media sources, public rumors of reputation, and so forth, which might be cause to modify his/her otherwise impartial or neutral opinion toward either the defendant(s) and/or the counsel therefor;

[2] Or towards the plaintiff(s) and/or the counsel therefor, which shall include the prosecutor(s) of the said Case(s), as well as toward the Case(s) itself, and whether the Juror's occupation, educational background, or other background, can be held as having common grounds for association with either the subject matter of the Case(s) itself, the defendant(s) or the plaintiff(s) or the prosecutor(s), of any Prejudices or Biases that such Juror may be known to have toward any racial, ethnic, or religious group, or toward any creed or nationality, or toward either gender, or work group or occupation which such foregoing conditions would constitute such said Juror as being potentially partial and not impartial during the trial process and procedures.

(2) In addition to the above requirements, the Jury Member thus speaking before the other prospective impartial Jurors may provide such other information as occupation(s), educational background, hobbies, civic interests and involvement, personal interests, military and/or political background and involvement, if any, and such other accomplishments as he/she shall deem applicable or appropriate, this to further determine the issue of impartiality of the Jury Member and for other efficient qualifications for the position of impartial Jury Director.

(3) Each prospective Juror shall be provided approximately 5 minutes to speak and give the foregoing information pertaining to himself/herself, after which such Juror shall, by raising his/her right hand, conclude with the following statement, "Under Penalty of Perjury, to my fellow Jurors, and unto the people, and unto the Court hereby dedicated to serve the People, I hereby warrant that the Constitution of the United States, and my obligation to the just laws established thereunder, shall ever be before me during this case and trial, and that all of the foregoing information I have just provided you is true and correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and ability, to this I now solemnly swear - - (optional) . . . so help me God."

B. (1) After all Jurors have made their spoken presentments and sworn statement as set forth above, the Jurors shall retire to their seats where they shall write their nomination for impartial Jury Director on a piece of paper. When all nominations have been placed in the box

which shall be located on a table in the Jury Room, the impartial Jury shall call for the Court's Clerk to come in and count the nominations. If more than half of the nominations shall be for the same person, such nominations shall immediately be deemed as being votes instead thereof, and the person so named by such votes shall be, and shall forthwith have the responsibilities, duties and authority of, the impartial Jury Director.

(2) Any other two Jury Members who shall have the next greatest number of nominations, as votes, shall be appointed to the duties of Co-Secretary to the impartial Jury, and shall be responsible to keep record of the impartial Jury meetings and proceedings, each separately and as they alone shall review such meetings and proceedings.

(3) In the event that there shall not be a majority of nominations as votes, then the three persons with the greatest number of nominations, or if there shall be tie votes accordingly, shall be designated as candidates for impartial Jury Director. There shall be NO campaigning. The Members of the impartial Jury shall then cast their votes by writing the name of the person for whom they are voting upon a piece of paper, and placing such piece of paper in the aforementioned box, shall call for the Court's Clerk to come in and count the votes. The person with the greater number of votes shall each forthwith be the Co-Secretary to the impartial Jury.

(4) In the event that there shall be any tie vote in the procedure as contained in "B. (3)" above, the procedures as contained in "B. (3)" above shall be utilized again to eliminate conflicting tie votes until there shall be no conflicting tie votes among the candidates, and the impartial Jury Director and the two Co-Secretaries to the impartial Jury shall have been clearly determined.

C. ALL Members of the impartial Jury, during the Court proceedings as pertaining to the Case At Hand, shall take and keep personal records and observations, subject matter covered, facts and evidence presented, as well as personal opinions of the impartial Jury Member himself/herself.

D. The Constitution for the United States **requires** that ALL Juries be impartial during the trial process of any case. It has long been commonly, erroneously held that citizens, in criminal cases, had and have a "right to a trial by a jury of their peers." This notion is untrue, or is false,

from a number of standpoints. First of all, to be able to “peer” across at someone, or as to “peer” through a doorway or through a window, to “peer” at someone and thusly gain some kind of understanding, and from there, and opinion, the true definition of a “peer” being someone having *familiarity*, in one sense or form or the other, with either the defendant(s) or the plaintiff(s), thus inherently renders such a person as either biased or prejudiced, which is inherently unacceptable under the United States Constitution, THEREFORE neither the Juror, whether or not prospective, presenting himself/herself unto the impartial Jury, nor the impartial Jury itself shall consist of any “peers,” but shall instead be consistent of an “impartial jury” only, as is required, not suggested, by the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

(1) Furthermore, the Constitutional requirement of an impartial Jury, not being a right that may be waived as the right (being contained within the parenthetical phrase therein) to either a speedy or public trial may be waived, may not and does not allow for a “partial jury,” or a jury of “peers” to try a case, neither may any judge try the Case, the opposite of an “impartial jury” being a “partial jury” and *not* a judge to any degree or extent at all, and as required by Article III, Section 2, Clause 2 of the aforementioned Constitution, which not only gives the impartial Jury the Right exclusively, to TRY ALL criminal cases (the accused therefore not having any right to a trial by impartial Jury that he or she might be able to somehow, otherwise *wave*), but actually MANDATES the impartial Jury to try ALL criminal cases, such aforesaid Clause 3 having *Concurrent Application unto both the United States government and the states’ governments, concurrent application being “equally and at the same time.” (*applied equally and at the same time)

(2) As a matter of Statements of Fact and Conclusions of Law, in addition to the foregoing, the Constitution’s Article III, Section 2, Clause 3, states that the impartial Jury SHALL TRY (try – literally “control,” not simply hear) ALL crimes, except in cases of impeachment, which conditions of impeachment does not apply at any time in either a United States Court or any State Court or any court authorized under the charter or constitution of any state. *No* judge, in and under authority of the Constitution of the United States, has been, or is, given any standing whatsoever in any criminal trial proceeding, the previous practice to the contrary being in constitutional error and therefore irrelevant.

(3) Further, the presence of any judge in the courtroom would constitute a clear and present influence upon the impartial Jury; this Fact is undeniable, otherwise there would be no reason for the judge to be there at all; - such presence therefore constituting what is referred to in Law as an Undue Influence, and would likewise constitute the Crime of impartial Jury Tampering, or Embracery, and *any* judge who had presence in the court room at the same time as a Trial by impartial Jury was in progress, would be forthwith chargeable with such said crime.

(4) Therefore, it is both legally-technically and pragmatically illegal for a judge to be present in the court room while a impartial Jury has been impaneled to try (not hear) *any* given case. The Sixth Amendment clearly has extended the principle requirements of the mandate of a Trial By impartial Jury for all crimes to be that of an impartial Jury only, also further clearly establishing that such Right and Mandate of the impartial Jury to Try ALL criminal Cases (as opposed to the heretofore erroneous belief that it was somehow the “accused’s right” to a trial by (impartial) jury, which he or she might somehow waive, without consideration as to the “impartial” application to the impartial Jury aspect applicable thereto) is concurrent, or concurrently applied, to both the United States Courts and the States Courts *at the same time*, the impartial Jury’s right being preemptive to the accused’s alleged “right to a trial by (impartial) Jury,” and that furthermore, whether right or wrong, the United States supreme Court’s interpretation of the 14th Amendment, rendering that the same has extended unto the states all of the requirements of the “Bill of Rights” or the First Ten Amendments, which is inclusive of the Sixth Amendment – at the very least (Selective Incorporation Doctrine), thus purportedly further extending and clarifying unto the States the powers of concurrent application in such Amendments, to be irrevocably bound thereby to the same extent as the United States, or Federal, Government is so bound.

E. TRIAL WHERE A CLAIM OF RACIAL PREJUDICE, AS PART OF THE OFFENSE CHARGED WITH, MAY EXIST:

(1) Within the United States of America, there are many racial and ethnic groups. In the event that there shall be a claim of racial prejudice between two races of people which may be seen or regarded as existing as an issue that could affect the

outcome of the trial, no member of the impartial Jury shall consist of either of the two races so affected, but must consist of persons, fully and duly qualified, of any other race than the two races so affected.

F. Upon the election of the impartial Jury Director, the impartial Jury Director, in conjunction with the authority of the impartial Jury itself, shall secure the Court and the Courtroom from all persons who might influence the impartial Jury (with the exception of defense persons, prosecution persons, witnesses, etc.) and thereby constitute the Crime of “impartial Jury Tampering,” a heightened crime due to the original presumed impartial status of the proposed impartial Jury, which shall include the judge ordinarily expected to be assigned to “supervise” or “oversee” or “control” or in other words “tamper” with the (impartial) Jury” as well. The keeping of order in the Courtroom is to be the responsibility of the bailiff under the direction of the impartial Jury Director. The impartial Jury Director shall thereafter direct all Court proceedings as the judge would otherwise heretofore have done.

G. The impartial Jury Shall Have, And Has, the Right to order the issuance of arrest warrants, search warrants, and other such instruments of the Court as are applicable and necessary, or desirable, in the Case At Hand, which arrest warrants, in the event that the impartial Jury shall find just cause for such issuance, may include persons other than the Defendants, which may or may not be persons from among the Plaintiffs if there shall be any indication of criminal wrong doing in the charges so brought before the impartial Jury, whether or not the Defendant(s) may be found guilty of the offense charged with to any degree whatsoever. In short, these instructions now restore to the impartial Jury all rights and powers as Impartial Juries had the right to, where no judge was present, for whatever reason, that first were established by the Sixth Amendment in 1791, prior to any other judicial interferences with the impartial Jury system itself.

H. The impartial Jury alone lawfully trying (controlling) and therefore knowing the Case At Hand, the right of sentencing shall belong, and belongs, to the impartial Jury alone.

I. In accordance to a decision by the United States supreme Court, JURORS, in any and every case, state of federal, have the right to take notes during trial; this right is hereby conveyed as a duty to the truth and to justice, unto Each and all Jurors in this case, to take such reasonable

notes as seemeth them good and useful in their deliberation together thereafter at the conclusion of trial by the impartial Jury. In this case, Jurors have the duty to keep an accounting of some kind in order to provide the service of justice to the maximum degree, accordingly.

II. DISTINCTION OF THE LAWFUL AND INHERENT POWER OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY IN CONTRAST TO ALL OTHER OFFICIALS OF AND WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, OR OF EITHER OF THEM, PLUS MANDATORY DUTY OF EACH JUROR.

A. Article Six, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States requires that all members of government be bound to the taking of an oath or affirmation, to be bound to, and therefore under, the Constitution of the United States, which requirement includes all judge of all courts, but DOES NOT extend itself to impartial Juries or Juries of any kind, this because Juries are (and were) considered to be direct representations of the sovereign People, or that is “We the People,” of the United States. THEREFORE, impartial Juries *are* fundamental to the system of justice in the United States, Benjamin Cardozo’s (Palko v. Connecticut), 1937, erroneous opinion to the contrary – which officially started the conspiracy by judges *against* juries and the rights of juries to try all crimes - notwithstanding. Consequently, all Impartial Juries have certain powers over and *inherent* obligation and responsibilities to the Constitution of the United States, not being lawfully bound underneath it as all other member of government are so required to be.

B. Recognizing that Members of an impartial Jury are not Under the Constitution, not being required by Article VI, Clause 3 to take an oath in support of same, nevertheless it is a fundamental necessity that members of the impartial Jury know the law and the Constitution which they are to judge any defendant under.

C. All accused persons, for rights for legal protection, come under the Constitution For The United States as to the supreme Law that they are being tried under, no matter the nature of the criminal accusation. Inasmuch as that the impartial Jury is to try the accused under the supreme Law of the land, at the very minimum, it becomes manditorially necessary, as well as prudent (wise) that each and ever member of the impartial Jury know, to a minimum degree at the least,

that law, or Constitution, before proceeding with the Trial of the Accused. (Note. Not even law schools of today provide the type of Certified Reading as has been provided for below.)

D. While it is not necessary that a Member of the impartial Jury be educated specifically in the law, or have any particular degree of education, it is necessary that they know the law of the Constitution itself, that they therefore be certified as having read that supreme Law, the Constitution beginning with the first word of the Preamble, to the last word of the last Amendment, word by word, without any external influence being imposed upon the Member so reading the same, during the Certified Reading itself.

E. To bring about the Certified Reading of the Constitution, which is to be entered into a record for the same after the fact, it requires two (2) witness for each one (1) person participating as a candidate in a Certified Reading. The two witnesses and the candidate are to assemble in a private room of the courthouse for this purpose. At the designated time, the candidate commences the reading, by reading aloud for the distinct hearing of the two witnesses, beginning with the first word in the Preamble, and continuing, with the two witnesses reading each word along with the candidate. The amount of time for the average reader is about 2 to 2 ½ hours.

F. Neither witness may speak to the candidate during the time of the Certified Reading, until the last word of the last Amendment thereof has been spoken. Furthermore, no comments are to be made to the candidate as to what any part of the Constitution may have meant, except in the impartial Jury's deliberation room, as a continuing part of the Trial itself. Upon completion of the Certified Reading of the Constitution, the two impartial Jurors serving as Witnesses are to enter their own signatures in the impartial Jury's official record book, which shall show that the said Jurors have each and all been Certified as having read the Constitution, as fundamentally necessary for the preparation of a lawfully competent Trial by impartial Jury. It is believed that this is the most essential education that any impartial Jury Member can receive.

G. The impartial Jury having the requisite of twelve (12) Members, with there being the potential for certifying four (4) Jurors at a time, the Certification of the entire impartial Jury of twelve (12) Members should be accomplished in approximately six (6) to eight (8) hours. This,

all things considered, is not too great a time for this most essential of all educations in order to make the impartial Jury to do its best job of being over the Constitution as it tries any Case to be brought before it. The Certified Reading of the Constitution shall not be construed to indicate that each impartial Juror should not read the Constitution for more understanding as the Trial proceeds, but not so as to detract from their required attention during the actual Trial itself.

H. In addition to the foregoing finding at Article VI, Clause 3 – Juries, of any kind, not being Under the Constitution for Oath taking purposes, and conducting Certified Readings of the Constitution for lawfully competent necessity instead, there are two other principles for understanding that should be brought to the attention of the impartial Jury as it relates to the essential and esteemed Duty, and revered Honor, of being a Member of a True impartial Jury as originally established by the Constitution’s Founders themselves.

I. The first such principle is found by this fact: The highest Power in any nation is the Power to Try ALL Crimes. Trying civil matters comes nowhere close to this trust. And it is in the hands of the impartial Jury, later amended by the Sixth Amendment to indicate impartial Jury, at Article III, Section 2, Clause 3, not in the hands of judges, that we find that the Constitution’s Founders, or Founding Fathers, chose to place, in trust, this Highest of All Powers.

J. This entrustment and placing has great significance. It means that it is the impartial Jury’s right and role to actually control the courthouses themselves, not the right or alleged duty of any judge, even though, by statute, hired for the job by the unlearned legislature. Such legislative act, unConstitutional in the final hour, was never passed to comprehend, nor had the right to deny the true and lawful Power of an impartial Jury.

K. Though this is the correct understanding from a Constitutional standpoint as it relates to the impartial Jury’s right to Try All Crimes, without a judge in the courtroom, the impartial Jury, serving as an Assize, of a twelve person impartial Jury without a judge, is instructed to proceed prudently with the Trial Process as these instructions has provided for.

L. To illustrate conclusively what the True Purpose of the impartial Jury is, it should be known that according to the official records of the Constitutional Convention itself, leading up to

the Constitution's official first ratification on September 17, 1787, just five days before that date, on September 12, 1787, according to the official notes taken by Father of the Constitution, James Madison, the Founding Father who brought us the Trial By [impartial] Jury to begin with, little known Mr. [Founder] Gerry, in his second statement for the day, stated the exact reason or purpose for the [impartial] Jury itself. These are the official words, as recorded by Mr. James Madison himself. **"Mr. GERRY urged the necessity of Juries to guard agst. corrupt Judges. He proposed that the Committee last appointed should be directed to provide a clause for securing the trial by Juries."** (emphasis added). It is to be NOTED that "agst" is an abbreviation for "against."

M. In addition to the most crucial duty to pursue true Justice, where Equity shall have reached its fulfillment, in every case before the impartial Jury, the True Purpose of Juries in the United States, according to this Founding Father, was to be to "guard against corrupt Judges." The only way that this condition can possibly exist, since the impartial Jury can never know ahead of time which judge will be corrupt and which one won't, and to prevent the judge from controlling the Trial process, not the impartial Jury, is if the judge is NOT in the courtroom whatsoever during the time when the impartial Jury is Trying the alleged Crime.

N. No disrespect toward any particular judge; this is the way that it lawfully, legally, Constitutionally is. This disclosure by Mr. Founder Gerry, in the official proceedings of the Constitutional Convention itself, establishes for us, and confirms the absolute Right for the impartial Jury to **Try ALL Crimes**, without the existence of any judge in the courtroom while such Trial is being tried by such impartial Jury. This confirms, irrevocably, and closes this matter for You, the impartial Jury, reviewing these instructions, accordingly.

Q. THEREFORE, the impartial Jury for the Case At Hand, which shall be made up of the number of impartial Jurors as established underneath the aegis of the aforementioned United States Constitution and as protected by the Ninth Amendment's powers of non-disparagement or reduction of rights from the days of the First Generation of those Citizens of the United States who first retained those certain rights, Shall At ALL Times Regard The Constitutionality Of The Matters Of The Case Which Shall Have Been Brought Before Them; at the beginning of the Trial

they shall consider the Constitution and the Constitutionality of the Case At Hand, and at the end of the Trial they shall consider the Constitution and the Constitutionality of the Case At Hand; at all times between the beginning and end of trial shall the Constitution and the Constitutionality of the Case At Hand be considered and taken into full account.

P. Contempt of Constitution. While you as a collective impartial Jury, when trying the crime alleged before you, have the full rights over the Power of contempt of court, there is another Power over which this impartial Jury, as direct representatives of the people, has command, for it is the power, above the power of contempt of court, but existing or inherent for a parallel of the same reasons, to keep or maintain the Constitution safe, sound, and orderly in its functions. The Constitution, from the word “constitute,” was established in writing for the people; the people were not created for the Constitution, and represents, inalienably, the people and the higher agreements between them. As has been well established by both law dictionaries and cases in many courts, “Contempt” is not a civil matter, but is a Criminal Offense, coming under the category of – not either a felony or misdemeanor – a quasi crime, and accordingly belongs inherently (inseparably, irrefutably, inalienably) to the people alone, to be upheld by the juries whose purpose it is to directly represent the people in any case over which they preside or try (or control, as by trial).

Q. Duty of Each Juror. Contempt of Constitution is a criminal offense, to which the perpetrator is liable directly to the people for. No person is excluded from the commission of this crime, nor are they immune from it, so long as the prosecution for it is done in an orderly fashion, and is tried by an impartial jury (not a jury of peers). It is the Constitutional duty of each person, as an impartial Jury member, to participate fully in the trial process to the maximum extent of which he or she is capable. Without a full and honest participation, the seriousness of the trial over which the impartial Jury must preside, or control, the trial becomes defective, violates the Constitutional rights of both the defending party or parties as well as the prosecutorial ones, and rises to the crime of Contempt of Constitution, accordingly. Therefore, any impartial jury member who shall not fully participate in the trial process to the maximum degree of their capability, who either sleeps while in session, talks to other jurors about matters unrelated to the case itself, lies to another member or to the other courtroom participants about the case, takes any

bribe or favor, directly or indirectly, from either side of the issue at trial, shall be and is guilty of the inherent crime of Contempt of Constitution, and therefore punishment in a competent court of law may be sought against such juror therefor.

R. The Impartial Jury's True Honor. William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, in his own 1670 case in England against him, in his alleged violation of the Conventicle Act, after the Jury had come in with its verdict of "not guilty" in his favor, resulting in the vengeful judge's charge against the Jury to wit: "Gentlemen, you shall not be dismissed till you bring in a verdict which the court will accept. You shall be locked up, without meat, drink, fire and tobacco. You shall not think thus to abuse the court. We will have a verdict by the help of God or you shall starve for it," Penn stated to the judges of the court:

"My jury, who are my judges, ought not to be thus menaced. Their verdict should be free-not forced. The agreement of twelve men is a verdict in law. . . and if, after this, the jury brings in another verdict, contrary to this, I affirm they are perjured men." William Penn, an ardent defender of the fundamental Rights of the people, recognized that a Jury is a panel of **Judges** selected directly from among the People to decide **both** the law and the facts (as Juries were able to do in those times, as was once also possible in this United States), which should be entitled to be recognized as being "Honors" the same as any other judge might be. Therefore, this accused party, in order to restore to the impartial Jury that which may have been wrongly taken, will refer, from time to time, to the members of this impartial Jury as "Your Honors."

S. Give Not Away Your Rights. In William Penn's Conventicle Act Trial, after being ordered, by corrupt judges, to be locked away in the "bail dock" below floor level so that the Jury could not see him but hear him only, when it was revealed that the Jury was to be punished for finding him "not guilty," cried out to the Jury as they were leaving the courtroom, "Ye are Englishmen, mind your privilege, give not away your right." To which his "Jury of Judges" replied, "Nor will we ever do it." Capturing and restating this same Ideal for American Purposes, this defense stipulates to Your Honors of the Impartial Jury's this same Ideal: "You are Americans, mind your privilege, give not away your rights." What then will the Honorable Members of this Impartial Jury say in response to that said?

III. PROCEDURAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRESENTMENT OF THE APPLICABLE LAW TO THE IMPARTIAL JURY.

A. The impartial Jury shall, prior to the being of the prosecution an defense procedures, provide a time for the prosecuting and defending parties to present the law as each believes the law to exist in the case before the court. The impartial Jury shall require that both parties provide them with precise exhibits as to any law upon which each party relies upon as the law under which the law is to be continued forward.

B. The prosecution shall go first. The prosecution shall present unto the impartial Jury the full explanation of the law which the prosecution sincerely believes his/her case is to be prosecuted upon. If the prosecution does not know the law upon which his/her case is to be predicated, upon its discovery of such a condition if the same shall be found to exist, the impartial Jury shall dismiss the case, without prejudice, for want of subject matter jurisdiction. If the prosecution does present the law sufficiently to establish that an offense is to be prosecuted under such law as presented, the impartial Jury shall continue the trial forward at this time, subject to the defense's own presentment of the law. If the case stems from a grand jury indictment, the charges as established by the grand jury alone shall be read unto the impartial Trial Jury, and the impartial Trial Jury shall proceed with the presentment of the law from the defense.

C. The defense, after the prosecution has finished with its presentment of the law or the grand jury indictment, whichever shall be applicable, shall present the law s it believes the law to exist in contradiction to any presentment of law that the prosecution has made. Lack of knowledge of contradicting law by the defense shall not be grounds for a guilty verdict against the defendant.

D. After consideration of the law as presented by both the prosecution and the defense, the impartial Jury shall weigh the presentment of the law from both opposing parties and make a determination as to whether there is sufficient law to continue the trial or to dismiss the case, without prejudice, for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. In the event that the prosecution has presented the law, and instructed the impartial Jury as to the law sufficiently to establish the grounds for trial, the trial shall go forward to its just conclusion.

E. Your Honors of This impartial Jury are hereby instructed that the Trial is to be held under the principles of the Common Law (or the Law of the Commoners), which embraces Moral Turpitude, both non-complicated express law (statutes) and the Common Law as pertains to Mores (strongly regarded and held law held and believed to be understood by the common people to exist, though only implied by common consent or acknowledgement as to its application to a case at hand, and which Common Law, in order for the impartial Jury to use and apply Rules to this Case which it will both perceive and be able to function by, and which are fair to both the defense as well as to the prosecution, shall require the Incorporation of the Common Law Rules, which are set forth succinctly as follows:

THE COMMON LAW RULES

(Or The Law of the Commoners)

- 1) The First Rule of the Common Law, or The Law of the Commoners, is that all men, and women, are equal, equal as to their word, or presumed honesty in the telling of the Truth, no matter who that person may be, and no matter what office or title or condition of long servitude that person may hold. In this Rule, Honesty is Everything while Dishonesty is Nothing; No Disregard of Equalness of Testimony can be regarded by this Rule.
- 2) This Rule of the Common Law, therefore, recognizes that the word of an individual person, whether on a single point or upon an entire matter, is no greater than the word of another individual person, no matter the other person, and that, except there be a witness to a matter in question above the one only, the case at hand is not made;
- 3) [1] Knowing full well the consequences of the faults created by the Men of Straw, and of the consequences of Star Chamber Trials, too notorious to be too long or forever sustained, the Common Law, or the Law of the Commoners, recognizing the requirement for a greater number of witnesses than one, became the cause for England's own practice for Bobbies being assigned to travel two by two, not

particularly for security force purposes, but for witnesses (see the Sixth Amendment itself) purposes, in recognition and compliance of the same Common Law, requiring recognition of equality of the word between persons, where a greater weight of word is not otherwise established.

[2] The rejection of the continued possibility of the Men of Straw in testimony, requiring the Sixth Amendment's own requisite for two or more witness in every event of procedures of law, even in face of alleged evidence in support of an alleged crime, as a sustained part of the Common Law Rules, being also sustained by The **Unus Nullus Rule**, made applicable and extended by the Sixth Amendment's "Confrontation with the witnesses" to the Unus Nullus Rules that a claim for evidence be, in effect, "**the testimony of one witness [no matter the witness, ie, in principle going to the Common Law and not an other form of claimed law] is equivalent to the testimony of none.**" Black's Sixth, as Reference. Also, equally to be applied as extended and mandated by the Sixth Amendment in criminal cases for "witnesses" and not witness, in Black's Seventh, "The evidentiary principle that the testimony of only one witness is given no weight," which goes to the saying, "The Greater Weight of Intelligence Is Valid."

[3] NOTE that the particular wording of the Sixth Amendment in its reference to "witnesses" and not "witness," being a purposed by the Amendment's Framers, was to extend the Unus Nullus Rule required of the Common Law to all criminal prosecutions as a matter of Constitution[al] requirement, or mandate, not to be compromised away by any conscionably acting court's impartial Jury called for any prosecutorial purpose thereunder.

- 4) The requirement that the "word" or testimony of each person is equal, and to be accepted upon the same basis of presumed honesty as the word of every other person having an opposing claim, where not proven to be lesser than this standard for honesty, is The First Rule of the Common Law Rules for the impartial Trial Jury to rely upon.

- 5) The First Rule of the Common Law, because it sets ALL men and women, no matter their “title,” as Equals, **denies** and **reinforces** the Constitution’s own mandates at Article I, Section 9, Clause 8 (“federal”) and Article I, Section 10, Clause 1 (“State”) that there exist NO “titles of nobility” in government, no matter the title, or unequal entitlement. This, members of this impartial Jury, includes those who might refer to themselves as “lord,” or act in such an entitled way as to believe that they have the right to “lord it over you” because of who they are; and it includes such titles of knight, esquire, and gentlemen, or gentlewoman, and you are to understand that the term “esquire” IS a British Title of Nobility, coming *precisely* between the historic English “knight” and “gentlemen,” both being British titles of nobility also, and owes its *final* allegiance to the Crown of England, and to its Nobility.
- 6) You are informed of an Amendment to the Constitution, that the evidence shows was made, illegally, a Missing Amendment to the Constitution, which was numbered as the Original Thirteenth Amendment, also known as the Titles of Honor and Nobility Amendment (Honorable judges will quickly tell you that they know of no such Amendment, or that it didn’t really pass after all), because it made those who professed such things non-citizens of the United States and unable to hold ANY office in the United States, proposed in 1810, almost ratified by 1812, interrupted by the War of 1812, but reconvened by President James Monroe in 1818, following the War’s end, and finally ratified by the State of Virginia, by its official acts of record, delivered by mailing, to President James Monroe, from the date of March 12, 1819, but which was **illegally** made to come up “**missing**” during and after the Civil War (it took *that long* for sinister elements to conjure up the scheme to deny it), merely by the claim that it had not really been passed by Virginia after all, although Virginia’s own records shows that it was in fact ratified by that State. You are informed that there exists, and has been preserved in various archives throughout a number of States, actual **evidence** pertaining to this Missing Amendment’s original, legal, existence.

- 7) For the government cannot explain just how the International BAR Association, “BAR being the acronym for “British Accreditation Registry,” headquartered in London England, having been around all of the years from before the American Revolution to well after it, suddenly came up “missing” itself, vanished from the shores of the United States – without a trace as to why it did leave, from the years of 1820 and thereafter, never to be seen here again, but to resurface in 1871, After the Civil War, as the American BAR Association, or the American British Accreditation Registry Association, carrying with it, again, the titles of Nobility, the Esquire, worn by the Barristers of England, in Direct Defiance and Contempt of TWO (2) Places in the United States Constitution that Prohibited such Titles of Nobility as these.

- 8) The government not having any way to explain (or that is, the government cannot explain) why the International Bar Association suddenly up and disappeared back to London, England, without a trace or an explanation as to why it would do so, after having been so well *entrenched* in American life and politics for so long, members of this impartial Jury, you are instructed to know that the evidence that you have in front of you as per these instructions demands that you regard no person carrying or claiming to have the right to refer to himself/herself as an “**Esquire**,” or as an “**Honor**,” is to be considered a suspect, when the foregoing is considered, to not being a true and lawful citizens of the United States, no matter what you may have long believed to the contrary before the time of this reading, and you are instructed to know that if you are ever unable to read these words of instruction, or if you are only able to read them after Trial, allegedly by YOU, it will be because of a Conflict of Interest had by the “Honorable judge” who allegedly “Presides” over YOU, and “Instructs YOU” as to the law, whereby he/she can deny you knowledge of these very things, not to mention the Crime of Embracery, again, which is at the heart of so many “American” Trials *With*, not BY, Jury. If you are not allowed to Read these Instructions BEFORE Trial, you have the Right for Civil lawsuit against all judicial officers or “officers of the court” involved in this Case – After Trial, For YOUR Constitution[al] Rights’ Violations.

- 9) Thus, when we say that The First Rule of the Common Law means that ALL are to be regarded as Equal, that is EXACTLY what is meant; The First Rule of the Common Law, *as seen in the Sixth Amendment itself*, “**Witnesses**,” **DEMANDS** that there be a greater weight of intelligence, or evidence, or testimony, on Any and Every point or subject than Any One witnesses can provide or assert.
- 10) The Second Rule of the Common Law, much like the First Rule of the Common Law, is **long voiced** in *required oath* for swearing in any witness before the court, stated, as a question, in famous legal wording, as “Do you swear to tell the truth, *the whole truth*, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?” (emphasis added).
- 11) The use of the word God, or a denial thereof, is not at question here as to the Second Rule of the Common Law, however, the middle phrase thereof, or that is to, “tell . . . the whole truth,” IS.
- 12) The procedure for Trial By impartial Jury when requiring “the whole truth” to be heard by any person witnessing to any matter before the court requires that the witness not only do just that, tell the whole truth, as the witness alone understands or believes it to be, without ceasing until done, with the full allowance of the court in doing so, without a single intervening manipulation by any attorney or counsel, whether for the prosecution or the defense, until after testimony has been completed by that witness, as confirmed.
- 13) Only after a witness has completed the full, or whole, testimony which he or she purports to be that whole Truth as sworn to, does the counsel for either side of the Trial have any right to commence questioning the witness, to break down or else confirm, such testimony, as a part of the due process procedures to be followed by the court or impartial Jury, to get at the real truth that the purpose of the court is obliged to find out, when it can, and uphold.
- 14) To tell the “Truth” is certainly the primary principle upon which any court of justice must and ought to be based, but the 2nd Rule of the Common Law comes from that second phrase of the sworn oath itself, the agreed to obligation and duty – to tell **the whole Truth** – right at the time of testimony to be given, else the

witness has breached his or her Instant Oath, presented to the Court of the impartial Jury, agreeing to do so, and neither counsel for the prosecution nor counsel for the defense has the right to either prevent or dissuade the witness from doing precisely that obligation at the appointed time where the witness, before the impartial Jury, is to be heard as a procedural part of the Trial By impartial Jury itself.

- 15) As a part of the Second Rule of the Common Law, the witnesses, every one of them for both sides of the charges, are to be made known to the impartial Jury, so that the impartial Jury may have the right to hear the testimony of each and all of them, without any omission of the least of them, before the case can be concluded and done with, for any trial purpose.

- 16) Proclamation Of All Witnesses To Be Called. It is a Fraud Upon the Court for either side of the charges laid to proclaim a Witness who is Not a Witness in Fact; there is no way in which a Witness can be determined to be or not be a Witness in Fact except such Witness to be Called to Testify as the same was purposed for; to give testimony of the Whole Truth, as is demanded of the same under the Common Law Rules of Trial Procedure in a Court of Law and Justice, which Court an impartial Jury, as an Assize, is to preside over. Therefore, this Common Law Rule requires that each and ever witness proclaimed to be the same, whether for the prosecution or for the defense, must be called and heard in their entirety of what their testimony may reveal, before the impartial Jury may proceed to conclude the Trial by the same to any extent at all. This is done to prevent any testimony that may be given by a proposed witness from being held back when such testimony may reveal to the impartial Jury the actual and whole truth, without which such whole truth may never be known.

- 17) Testimony of the Accused As Witness For Self. {1} While it is the right of the Accused to not be required to testify against the self, as protected by the Fifth Amendment itself, as a right under the Common Law Rules, nothing in said Amendment denies the Right of the Accused to still testify for his/her own self, to

such extent as the same may determine to give testimony, while waiving the continued Right contained in the said Amendment while doing so. Such practice denying an accused of this Right has been an error against the Common Law, which is the Right of the Common People themselves, and exists as no lesser right than this.

{2} Thus, the Accused shall have the Right to provide such **narrative testimony** as suits the same to give for his/her own defense, *without fear* for compulsion that the same shall be, at any time, required to give any answer or response that the same Accused is not desirous to give, without the requirement that the same proclaim the following words, "I take the Fifth Amendment," but rather that the same, Accused, has the right to simply maintain silence as to a question asked, without such silence being construed as an incrimination against the same for not so answering. The Right to not take "the Fifth" while Testifying for one's self, yet Testifying with the Fifth Amendment Right still preserved and in place, is a Ninth Amendment Right.

{3} The prosecution may attempt to show, following such **narrative testimony**, by use of other witnesses and/or evidence, if any, that the Accused's **narrative testimony**, whether in whole or in part, was somehow wrong, but the prosecution may not suppress the Right of the Accused to testify in his or her own behalf by violating the Fifth Amendment itself, or forcing the Accused to use "the Fifth," and subjecting the Accused to instant defamatory or suspicious conditions thereby, as has been the errant courtroom practice in the past.

- 18) The Third Rule of the Common Law pertains to the recognition and Admission of Evidence, a secondary requirement to the necessity of the Rule requiring "witnesses." The Common Law Rule for the Admission of Evidence demands that the impartial Jury have timely access to all of it, and that it be the impartial Jury alone who determines the validity of any evidence adduced or to be adduced, for in relation to the meaning or admissibility of fact, the impartial Jury alone as, minimally now, the Trier of Fact, "It is not the judge's role to determine "the truth of the matter," Big Apple BMW, Inc. v. BMW of North America, Inc., 974 F.2d

1358, 1363 (3d Cir. 1992) (quoting Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc. 477 U.S. 242, 249 (1986)), cert. denied, 113 S. Ct. 1262 (1993), exposing, again, the judicial error, or else judicial ultra vires, that has a judge trying fact as before the trial of the fact itself by the only qualified discerning body empowered to do so – the impartial Jury itself alone.

- 19) Either the impartial Jury itself, during its selection of the impartial Jury Director therefor (formerly as foreman or foreperson) or else the clerk of the court, or an assigned assistant thereof, may sub-docket the admission of the evidence, to be presented in form but not in fact, by each side before the impartial Jury, to be presented by either prosecution or defense as may best serve their interests, as determined by the same thereafter.

- 20) The Fourth Rule of the Common Law has to do with protocol, or respect and manner of conduct, which includes, without the necessity of saying or writing, form of apparel, appropriate content of non-offensive speech, gestures, respect for equal rights in proceeding and being heard, and so forth, as any other court of law has ever had right for and reasonably expected in order to maintain the virtue and integrity of the court.

- 21) The Fifth Rule of the Common Law, as with mandatory, non-waivable “due process” under the Fifth Amendment, pertains to the findings of and the enforcement against the offense or violation consisting of the **Inherent Offense** - from the **Inherent Power** - of Contempt of Constitution. While it is recognized that a court’s highest form of judicial power rests within its inherent right to summarily prosecute for contempt of court (N.M.—State ex rel Bliss v. Greenwood 315 P2d 223, 263 N.M. 156 and Tenn. L—Pass v. State 184 S.W. 2d. 1, 181 Tenn. 213), such similar acts of Contempt which violate with impunity the rights of the people’s impartial Juries to find and hold for and protect their Constitution by way of *prosecution of* - for Contempt of Constitution - *criminal government*, such discernment and assertion, being procedurally a respectful challenge of all Inherent Powers in question, and The Order In Which They Prevail - one over the other, as to the proper and true authority or the integrity of

the court with its prerequisite impartial Trial Jury itself only, Contempt of Constitution is an Inherent Power in Law, Still Existing under the Common Law and its Common Law Rules, which lies *indisputably* with the impartial Jury itself alone, and not otherwise.

- 22) The purpose, as stated in Wis—State v. Cannon, 221 N.W. 603, 604, 196 Wis. 534., for the inherent power of contempt of court, being ordained to accomplish its purposes, to maintain orderliness, to secure the court against unlawful acts committed against it or its participants, and preservation of soundness of lawful integrity, being recognized as an integral part of that “highest judicial power,” aforesated, it is understood that the power greater than that of contempt of court, being, for the same or similar reasons, to establish and maintain orderliness, to secure the Constitution against unlawful acts committed against it or those who are justly in reliance thereupon, and for the preservation of soundness of lawful integrity, being recognized as an integral part of that “highest power of government, vested in the hands of the people, through the vesture of impartial Juries,” is known as Contempt of Constitution, which inheres to the rights of the people, endowed by Guarantee for a Republican Form of Government, by the rights to the direct representation thereof, and as a direct and indisputable power thereof, of the impartial Jury, for Trial BY impartial Jury only, and not less.
- 23) The inherent power of contempt of court, coming under the auspices and aegis of the power of Contempt of Constitution, the impartial Jury is to have the right to execute such power against such elements that may cause any destruction to their, the people’s, Constitution, along with the power of contempt of court itself, such power being originally grounded – by the understood consent of the King – in the sovereignty of the nation for which it was recognized, the like of which now persuades us and denies us not to invoke this same Contempt of Constitution as an inherent Power, directly in the hands of the impartial Jury, as the same was entrusted with the highest Power in their own hands, even, the Trial By [impartial] Jury alone, and none other.

- 24) An attorney or lawyer may not testify as to the truth of any matter of fact, except the same be an accused testifying in their own behalf in a case that is against himself/herself, nor is the Accused to be denied assistance of Counsel based merely upon the proposal that the same is not a member of a BAR association-Union, If the impartial Jury, as well as the Accused, is reasonably assured that a person whose presence with the Accused is a proper person to be before the court, the “court” being, itself, the impartial Jury, then such decision to allow the same assistance of counsel before it shall stand as the Rule to be continued under.
- 25) [1] One of the most fundamental Rules of the Common Law Rules is known as Standing, or the Lack thereof. The impartial Jury is empowered under the Common Law to recognize, or not recognize, whether or not a person appearing before it has the right of Standing to be there in the first place. As such, the Right for Standing, being the Right to Stand before the Authority, whether that Authority be of Court, Administration, or Legislative, in order that the same may be both seen , heard, and considered as to the very existence thereof, denies Standing where there shall be a Lack of Standing, which Lack of Standing means or goes to the following: (1) No Right to Speak; (2) No Right to be Heard; (3) No Hearing is Officially Accomplished, No Matter the Hearing itself; (4) No Right to be Seen; (5) No being Seen is officially Accomplished; (6) No Right to be Presented or Present as an Official Matter; (7) No Right to be Considered from the beginning when Standing is challenged and challenge not met.
- [2] These foregoing points of meaning of Standing, or Lack thereof, shall be used by the impartial Jury at any time the same shall have due cause to question the legitimacy of the presence of any person or claim of evidence before it.
- 26) As a reasonable expectation of any impartial Jury to exercise its Right for, where there shall be any lack of knowledge on any point of law or fact that neither the prosecution nor the defense has provided at any point during the course of Trial, the impartial Jury, one or more of its members, has the Right to seek such review of law or information on facts in any library, whether or not a library for the law,

or other reasonable resource for the facts involved in the case themselves, in order to correctly ascertain the basis for the Truth which it is to hold before itself, impartial Jury, as the final Rule under the Common Law upon which its own Power to Try All Crimes (including crimes of contempt) is based.

F. Considering that the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution requires or mandates Due Process in all matters of law and equity, and further considering the fact that a denial of a just prosecution denies unto all people the access to that right of Due Process, No impartial Jury empowered by these impartial Jury Instructions, lawfully submitted, nor any prosecuting witnesses upon the establishment of any Case before this Court shall be authorized or have power to “plea bargain,” so called, with any Defendant charged with any matter or crime alleged to any degree whatsoever, however the impartial Jury may consider, in addition to the law(s) in question, the principle as contained in the United States Constitution regarding equity, and shall have the right to apply the principle of equity in any case where the impartial Jury alone in its trying of the case shall determine the same to be appropriate. The impartial Jury shall have the right to Try All Crimes, and no claim for plea bargain, whether real or pretext, shall have the effect of denying the impartial Jury, not the prosecutor, the mandatory right to try such crime, to at the least, determining for themselves whether or not the Case to be tried is without merit;

G. [1] In the event that the impartial Jury shall find the defendant’s Case to be worthy of a dismissal by declaring such Case to be ripe for being a “directed verdict,” and issuing a statement for directed verdict, that the Case is frivolous or without merit, and that the charges, in the impartial Jury’s own determination, should never have been brought against the defendant.

[2] For the record for definition’s sake, a “directed verdict” is the verdict in a case whose requirement for a decision for “not guilty” is the only verdict that can and must be reached based upon the law that has been alleged to have been violated, where the burden of proof against the defendant fails to such a degree, that the failure of the claim that the law in question has been violated is patently obvious, and therefore no guilt can be assumed as a matter of law, based upon the lack of ability of the law in question to be used to prosecute the defendant for the crime alleged by that law.

H. In past cases, a judge, in issuing a directed verdict, would do so without allowing the impartial Jury to even know of the alleged crime's existence, however, based upon the greater and more correct knowledge provided to this impartial Jury in the foregoing sections of these Instructions, it is now held that it is the impartial Jury's right to have ALL cases involving accusations for crime to be timely brought before the impartial Jury for its own consideration for trial procedures, by duly scheduled docket for the same, or upon the initial review of the Case, to determine to end the trial proceeding by reaching a decision for directed verdict, dismissing, in effect, the Case before it by that such decision.

I. No sentencing imposed by the impartial Jury shall violate the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, wherein any punishment constituting either cruel or unusual punishment is prohibited, which punishment shall include, but may not be limited to, incarceration *if* according to the law, or a reasonable fine, or reasonable public service, or any reasonable combination of the three foregoing provisions of punishment.

J. The impartial Jury shall have, and has, the Right, but NOT the Requirement, to call for current copies of such information as Rules of Evidence, Rules of Criminal Procedure, or copies of any statute or law, whether current or of historical establishment or of record, that they believe to be applicable to the Case At Hand, or other such information as they, by United States Constitutional mandate, have been called upon to do by Trial, and to determine the applicability or non-applicability of any such information reviewed by them, as they alone shall determine.

K. The impartial Jury, as *an* impartial Jury or as individual Jurors, each being impartial, shall also have the right to consult with counsel of their choice, if they shall choose to do so, which may or may not be a judge or close jurisdiction and/or availability, if the same shall be available, and the same shall be available for such consultation as counsel only, Jury Room itself, or the courtroom where the Trial is to proceed lest it should be perceived as establishing a Trial NOT exclusively by impartial Jury as the United States Constitution does lawfully demand. **This article shall not be construed to establish a burden upon the impartial Jury that the impartial Jury or any Juror thereof must seek any outside counsel in order to Try the Case At Hand.**

IV. OBJECTIONS, THE COMMON LAW AND COMMON LAW RULES

A. Prior to the Trial beginning, the opposing parties, in comprehension of any issues that either side believes should be stricken or disallowed from being considered by the impartial Jury or any witnesses that should not be heard as being ones to provide testimony not relevant to the case, each party shall make a list of the issues or points and the witnesses that each opposing party believes should not be allowed to be made a part of the trial itself and submit copies to the impartial Jury in a number sufficient for each Member thereof to have one, plus a copy to the opposing party. Upon receipt of such controverting documents by the impartial Jury, if any, the impartial Jury Director shall direct both opposing parties to not attempt to present any argument which may be reliant upon any issue or point or potential witness that is contained in the Objections List of either side.

B. During the trial itself, the Objections List may be added to at any time that either opposing party raises an objection to the other party's statements, evidence presented, witness called for, or argument made or attempted to be made. The impartial Jury shall add each objection point to the Objections List to be determined by the impartial Jury alone during the Bifurcation Hearing or Trial held at the latter part of the trial. (see Bifurcation Hearing or Trial below)

V. ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE AND THE COMMON LAW

A. The Matter of Admission of Evidence is one of the most Fundamental (Essential and Basic) Rights of an impartial Jury for Trial Purposes. It has long been known, and it is supposed to have always been the Rule, that a judge cannot try Fact, that an impartial Jury only can try Fact(s), and that a judge's job is to try the law only. Based upon the material provided by these Instructions, we now find that the latter idea is not so; the Right of the impartial Jury may not be diminished by any judge's instruction without there being the running of the risk that the Crime of Embracery will be committed by the judge, not to mention Contempt of Constitution, and contempt of court, or impartial Jury.

B. To help this impartial Jury understand this question thoroughly, the following United States supreme Court case information is provided in order that it may be ascertained more fully

that this is the correct idea, and that no error has been made to this end. The Case reads, and is cited, "It is not the judge's role to determine 'the truth of the matter,' Big Apple BMW, Inc. v. BMW of North America, Inc., 974 F.2d 1358, 1363 (3d Cir. 1992) (quoting Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc. 477 U.S. 242, 249 (1986)), cert. denied, 113 S. Ct. 1262 (1993), in light of all the evidence. Rather, summary judgment must be denied "if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict, either way, pertinent or relative to the nonmoving party." Liberty Lobby, 477 U.S. at 248."

C. This is not an isolated case. It is well known and understood, and has always been so, that an impartial Jury's Jurors are the only ones, together as an impartial Jury, who are authorized to *Try* Facts, meaning Evidence. With this understanding then, it should become evident that something has been wrong, all of this time, with the idea that a judge could be ordained to decide what evidence was to be admitted for trial purposes, or not, when according to the rule of thumb mandating that an impartial Jury be the Trier of Fact, a judge cannot know "the truth of the matter." Therefore, it has been unConstitutional - Judicial Error for any judge to be the one to be charged with the alleged duty to admit or deny evidence (or fact, instantaneously *tried* by judge) since it is inappropriate for him/her, judge, to believe that he/she, judge, knows whether that evidence is truthfully evidence, or is not evidence.

D. The Correct Rule is that the impartial Jury alone be trusted for this purpose, to every extent necessary. It has never been correct that anyone else but the Trier of Fact to review the evidence and decide if the proposal of evidence was in fact admissible evidence, or not, to be argued on both sides of the case, by prosecution and defense.

E. Accordingly, this impartial Jury is charged with the centuries old Right and Responsibility of receiving any evidence proposed by either the prosecution and defense, to label that evidence, if not already properly labeled for the impartial Jury's convenient recognition, and to have such evidence placed in a nearby location where it can retrieve it for examination during its Trial of the Case, in order to compare it, proposed evidence, with what is being argued or presented, as the concept of evidence being proposed so demands. In the event after the impartial Jury has heard sufficient argument and information to draw its own conclusions, it may, at any time, move to

deny the proposed evidence as competent evidence in its Trial of the Crime alleged, or confirm its apparent applicability as evidence, to be continued in the Case until the Trial has been concluded, with both the prosecution and the defense being able to argue both sides of the evidence in the Case, respectively.

F. The impartial Jury shall not be limited or constrained (compelled) as to what evidence that it sees fit to admit or deny; the impartial Jury is the sole Trier of Fact, and is the sole Witness as to what the claim for violation of the law that the defendant has been charged with actually involves, in accordance to the prosecution's own instructions on the law alleged to have been broken which goes to a verdict of "guilty" if true and the facts of the Case agree with the law as being broken, as well as the defense's own claim as to the law, if existing for the defense in addition to the facts, that comes to the defendant's aid for a verdict of "not guilty" if determined by the impartial Jury to be true.

G. Based upon these foregoing truthful matters, the Right of the impartial Jury to be the sole determiner of the Evidence to be Admitted into this Case is plenary (or full), and there exists no reason in law or in any Common Law Rules contrary to long standing legal practices, centuries old, that should create any difficulty for this impartial Jury in its proceeding to Try this Case as it alone shall see fit to determine.

VI. TRIAL. (To have complete and sole power and control of a process or thing with the potential and right to control the outcome of such process or thing's existence.)

A. The Procedures under which the impartial Jury shall Try the Case At Hand, are set forth in full and complex detail, below, as follows:

- (1) The impartial Jury Director, in convening the Case before the Court, shall first read the charges aloud before the Court, and ask the Defendant(s) as to how he or she, or it – if it shall be a corporation or other such business entity, may respond. No question of guilt or innocence, or any not-guilty type question shall be asked of the Defendant(s). If a "guilty" or confessional response is voluntarily

entered by the Defendant, the impartial Jury Director shall briefly question the defendant(s) as to the sincerity or honesty as to this response, to ascertain that there has been no prior coercion or misunderstanding pertaining to the nature of the response, after which if the response remains the same, the Defendant(s) shall be provided sufficient time to give a summary explanation to the Court as to the circumstances leading up to his/her/its guilt, if any, whereupon the impartial Jury Director shall acknowledge the same and call for a recess of the impartial Jury into the Jury Room to deliberate the Case in private for a reasonable amount of time on the matter, though briefly, thus tried, and the sentence to be given, if any.

(2) If a “let the Court (or else “Charges”) proceed response is entered, the impartial Jury Director shall then proceed to call upon the witnesses or any evidence that may be relevant to the Case in favor of the prosecution. During this time neither the Defendant(s) nor any of the Defense’s witnesses may speak. All evidence and initial testimony in favor of the prosecution witnesses must be presented at this time, and any evidence or initial testimony not presented may NOT be heard at any later time except by special petition as to special circumstances that may have arisen, and if it is determined hat there has been any withholding or suppression by any of the prosecution witnesses of any evidence or initial testimony whatsoever for the purposes of calling up such evidence or initial testimony that any of the prosecution witnesses of any evidence or initial testimony at a later time, the impartial Jury, upon ascertaining such a fact, shall direct that charges of Contempt of Court and Obstruction of Justice be filed against the perpetrators thereof at the conclusion of the trial.

(3) After all evidence and initial testimony has been presented by the prosecution and prosecution’s witnesses, the Defendant(s) and the witnesses therefor must then present all initial counter-testimony and evidence in favor of the defense at that time, and any counter-evidence or initial testimony not presented may NOT be heard at any later time except by special petition as to special circumstances that may have arisen, and if it is determined that there has been any withholding or suppression by any of the defense witnesses of any counter evidence or initial

testimony whatsoever for the purposes of calling up such counter evidence or initial testimony at a later time, the impartial Jury, upon ascertaining such a fact, shall direct that the charges of Contempt of Court and Obstruction of Justice be filed against the perpetrators thereof at the conclusion of the trial.

(4) After all counter-evidence and initial testimony has been presented by Defendant(s) or the Defense Witnesses, the impartial Jury Director may ask questions of the Defense Witnesses and/or the Prosecution Witnesses on redirect, or Defendant(s), however Defendant(s) Fifth Amendment Constitutional rights shall be preserved,; and Ninth Amendment rights, concurrently shall be upheld, OR the impartial Jury Director may grant, upon motion of hand shown, unto a designated prosecution witness the right to question any or all of the defense witnesses, of the prosecution witnesses. Further, other members of the impartial Jury, upon petitioning the impartial Jury Director by motion of hand raised, may ask a question of a defense witness or witnesses, or of a prosecution witness or witnesses.

(5) *Nothing* by the way of testimony or evidence *shall be held back* in the initial or preliminary presentation of either the prosecution or defense before the impartial Jury, the same being the Court. Therefore, no *redirect questioning* for either or both sides should be necessary for either side in excess of seven times. However, in the interest of true justice, the Trial shall continue until each Juror has been asked by the impartial Jury Director as to whether or not they have any questions of any witnesses for either side, or about any evidence entered before the court.

VII. BIFURCATED HEARING, OR ELSE TRIAL.

A. The impartial Jury shall, where it shall deem necessary and appropriate for its trial purposes, and prior to summation being given by the two opposing parties if so needed, hold a bifurcation hearing (or second or alternative trial) to determine all of the objections raised prior to and throughout the trial, if any.

B. In so doing, the prosecution and defense shall each give their arguments on each point raised as aforementioned as to why such point should be stricken from the trial proceeding, and why the impartial Jury should ignore or not consider the issue as being relevant and having a bearing upon the trial and the rights of both the defense and the prosecution. The impartial Jury shall not consider any point or argument that arises as an element derived from hearsay or proffers. Any point presented which incorporates slander or libel upon either the prosecution or the defense shall not be allowed, except it can be shown that such point if contended has a relevance and bearing upon the case.

C. As to witnesses objected to, each party shall make arguments, whether presented to the impartial Jury orally or in writing, as to why either a witness or evidence should not be allowed, or else should not have been allowed if such arguments are presented in a bifurcated trial prior to the main Trial's conclusion, to testify or else be entered and marked as evidence during the main Trial proceedings.

D. The impartial Jury shall hear the arguments from both sides until the impartial Jury Director, upon behalf of the impartial Jury, shall determine that the arguments are to be closed. Each point shall be concluded in this manner. When the points to be considered and the witnesses proposed to be heard testimony from as a result of this bifurcation process are finished being presented and argued, the impartial Jury Director shall direct that the Court remain present and still or continue in orderly behavior, and the impartial Jury shall adjourn to the impartial Jury's deliberation room to consider the points and arguments presented in the bifurcation hearing and the witnesses still to be called if the impartial Jury should determine that the testimony to be given might have some sufficient relevance to have bearing and shed light upon the case.

E. Upon their concluding examination of the points and arguments, and the potential witnesses to be called, presented during bifurcation, the impartial Jury shall reconvene back in the court room and there shall present to the court, for the record, each point that it considered and the decision to either continue the point and argument as a part of the main trial proceeding or to strike or rule against the point as being relevant to the trial at hand altogether, with the intent of the impartial Jury to not so rely thereupon the points and arguments thus denied.

F. In the event that there are witnesses to be called that were before restrained from being called due to the Objections List restrictions, such witnesses shall be called, testimony given, examined, and cross examined, in accordance with all other testimony and evidence, if any, relying upon the same applicable trial procedures as are found in other parts of these instructions.

G. Except where one or more witnesses must be first called in order to hear testimony relative to the case before them as determined by the impartial Jury alone, upon concluding their decision on the last of the points raised before or during the trial, the impartial Jury shall announce that the Bifurcation hearing or trial is adjourned and that the Trial is now continued. Summation is to directly follow.

VIII. SUMMATION.

A. When all of the Jurors, including the impartial Jury Director, have stated for the record that they have no further questions of any witness of either side, or of any of the evidence pertaining to the Case, except that there be a request for special redirect by any such Juror, which privilege shall not be abused as to repetitiveness, the Court Trial shall come to a preliminary conclusion, and the summary presentations, or summations, shall thereupon be presented.

B. The first summation presented shall be by the prosecution, which shall be by a single prosecutor, which if there shall be more than one and such prosecutors cannot expediently determine the issue among themselves, shall be selected by majority vote by the Court's impartial Jury itself, and the second summation to be presented shall be by the defense, which shall be presented by either the Defendant or by such assistance of counsel as the Defendant may have chosen and secured.

C. Upon the conclusion of the summations of both the prosecution and the defense, the case shall rest, and the trial before the Open Court by this impartial Jury shall be ended, and the impartial Jury shall then retire to the Jury Room for a reasonable time, **for deliberation of the Case that the impartial Jury alone shall have tried.** The impartial Jury shall establish rules of order to conduct the deliberation process to be conducted under the direction and auspices (influence) of the impartial Jury Director.

IX. VERDICT.

A. Upon completion of the deliberation process and the casting of their votes by each impartial Juror and thereby reaching a decision or verdict, the impartial Jury shall reconvene in the Courtroom; the defendant, the defense witness(es), the prosecutor(s) and the prosecution witness(es) shall be subsequently called before the Court, and the decision or verdict of the impartial Jury shall be read before the Open Court.

B. If the decision is “guilty,” then the impartial Jury Director shall direct the Court Clerk or the Court’s Bailiff or applicable other officers of law enforcement, if applicable, to proceed to carry out the Court’s (or impartial Jury’s) sentence. (also see SENTENCING below)

C. At this time, if there be any other charges, such as arrest charges for such issues as Contempt of Court, etc., the impartial Jury, briefly reviewing or trying such issue before itself as its constitutional and inherent right to do, providing any such defendant the opportunity to present statements in his or her own defense, and the impartial Jury subsequently reaching a verdict relevant to such said charges of Contempt of Court, shall direct that the result of such additional charges, if any, be carried out with the applicable branch of law enforcement, or else by the bailiff if for Contempt of Court.

D. After these foregoing matters have been taken care of, if the decision of the impartial Jury is “not guilty” or “innocent,” the impartial Jury shall directly inform the former Defendant that he/she is free to go without further delay, and the Court’s Clerk of the Court alone shall be responsible to enter such decision thereafter on the official records of the Court.

E. In the event that the Defendant is contained, restrained and secured before the Court by any restraintment devices or equipment, such Defendant shall remain so throughout the entire length of the Trial, however the impartial Jury is hereby required by this directive to disregard such restraintment as a presentation of evidence against the Defendant while viewing, hearing and trying testimony or viewing evidence or reviewing evidence presented during the Trial; at the end of Trial, if the Defendant is determined by the impartial Jury, and therefore the Court, to be “not

guilty” or “innocent,” the applicable Defendant is to be let go immediately; but if “guilty,” the applicable Defendant is to be continued to be kept in a safe and secure condition in order to carry out the sentence of the impartial Jury, or the Court.

F. The Defendant, if not so restrained by any such devices during the Trial, if found “guilty,” the Court’s Bailiff and/or other appropriate members of Law Enforcement shall, if so ordered by the Court of the impartial Jury, or if, because of the nature of the charges, it is *understood* that immediate incarceration is inherently mandatory, immediately proceed to restrain and secure the Defendant to whom the charges apply, and shall continue to carry out the impartial Jury’s sentence thereafter.

G. In the event that the Defendant is ordered to pay a reasonable fine or to do a public service, the arrangements between such Defendant and the impartial Jury shall be worked out to the mutual understanding (though not necessarily by mutual agreement on the part of the Defendant) of both Defendant and impartial Jury at the time of sentencing.

X. SENTENCING.

1) Sentencing, as described above, is to be carried out in one of two ways as determined by the impartial Jury, as follows:

2) The impartial Jury, after deliberating on all of the evidence, argument, and points of law, inclusive of the Constitutional requirements and protections, before it, shall:

1. Read its verdict before the Court without any further comment, and the verdict shall be recorded by the Court’s reporter, but such verdict shall also be recorded, along with any comment as to any reason for its verdict where such verdict may pertain to any particular principle, insight, or point of necessitating law demonstrating the impartial Jury’s decision as it relates to the case, on the Record of the Proceedings of the impartial Jury, a record which shall be established and

maintained by the impartial Jury thus presiding, and the sentencing procedure shall be completed as a matter of record.

2. If the crime being prosecuted before it was a more serious, heinous, oppressive, degenerative or abhorrent type, then, after first announcing the verdict and if the verdict is guilty, in addition to the duty of record keeping and comment rendering as set forth in number one (1) immediately above, the impartial Jury, Member by Member, commencing with the Member immediately to the right of the impartial Jury Director and proceeding to the next Member adjacent thereto thereafter or until all Members on all rows have had the opportunity to speak and until the impartial Jury Director shall be the last one to speak, shall speak to the defendant such words of brief admonishment as shall be upon their mind and conscience as it pertains to the offense, or offenses if more than one was tried, or they may each alone choose, turn by turn, or to abstain from comment if any should so desire, until the impartial Jury Director shall at last be called upon to render his or her comment, if any, then the guilty verdict shall be restated by the impartial Jury Director at that time, and the sentencing procedure shall be completed as a matter of record.

3) The above instruction on Sentencing is NOT to be construed as a directive, suggestion, or influence that the impartial Jury is to convict in order to fulfill the instruction on Sentencing, neither is this Instruction a directive, suggestion, or influence that the impartial Jury not convict; the impartial Jury is to make its determination in this case, entirely apart from all influences not decided by its own power to Try the facts as the same measure up to the laws presented to such impartial Jury, as an Assize, altogether.

4) IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE INTEGRITY AND SURETY OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY'S RECORD, EACH MEMBER OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY SHALL BE ENTITLED TO KEEP A RECORD OF THE SAYINGS OF EVERY OTHER IMPARTIAL JURY MEMBER FOR HIS OR HER OWN RECORDS.

XI. INSTRUCTIONS TO IMPARTIAL JURY ON DEFENDANT'S PROPOSAL OF LAW APPLICABLE TO THIS CASE. THE RIGHT TO BE SO INSTRUCTED AND TO DISCERN THE LAW ITSELF.

Right For Equal Discernment Under The Common Law.

[1] An impartial Jury, being made up of common citizens, not bearing Titles of Nobility, the same being considered to be better equipped to determine whether a law is such that it, said law, should be able to be discerned by other common citizens out in society as themselves, Jurors, than that of a judge whose special and greater training in law does not equate, or is not equal to a lower degree, to that of the common citizens, and so therefore has no true ability to discern whether the law itself could be commonly understood by the lay citizens, since he/she is, by no means or imagination, such as that, a common citizen, demands that the impartial Jury alone discern the law itself on behalf of the very citizens for whom such law is proclaimed to serve, and not a Constitution[al] duty of any alleged judicial officer instead.

[2] The Court is the impartial Jury, and the impartial Jury is the Court. A Court can only try substance. A Court can never try a case with no-substance, or nothing. Such substance, being considered as matter of some kind, must always exist as being a particular subject for trial purposes, over which the Court has specific jurisdiction. This is known as Subject Matter Jurisdiction.

[3] There can be no Subject Matter Jurisdiction over which the Court has authority to try a case under a defective law. Therefore, it is mandatory that the Court, or the impartial Jury, try the law itself to assure itself that it has Subject Matter Jurisdiction over the case to be tried. If it should determine, at any time, that the law is defective in its required lawfulness under the Constitution for the United States, then the prosecutor has failed to bring the case before the Court under a law for which prosecution may be sought; the defendant cannot break a law that is defective as to its legal existence, therefore the impartial Jury must acquit, and continue its duties for the next trial, if any, that it may have Constitutional right and mandate to try.

[4] **Duty To Instruct.** It is the duty of the prosecutor, and no one else on the prosecution's side, to instruct you, the impartial Jury, on the law or laws that he/she says I "broke," for which trial of - you have been impaneled - has been called. IF the prosecutor does not *know* the law sufficiently to instruct you, the impartial Jury, on the law or laws that he/she says I "broke," without any help from any other party but himself/herself, inclusive of any judicial officer, what is he/she doing in the courtroom - asking you, the impartial Jury, to try the case before you? This establishes, for your clear understanding, exactly how the instruction of the impartial Jury on the law is to work.

[5] In conjunction with, on an equal but opposite basis, it is the defense's duty to instruct you, the impartial Jury on the laws that say I am innocent of the crime I have been charged with. This includes any higher law with which the law presented to you by the prosecution conflicts with, or if there is a breakdown in the applicability of the law to myself as defendant, such as would be the case where the court lacked jurisdiction over the subject matter, or had no standing as a result of any fraudulent violation of the lower law in conjunction with the higher law that denied this impartial Jury the right to try the case at all.

[6] Based upon this foregoing, the defendant now submits to you, the impartial Jury, his own presentment on the applicable law which you are to consider in conjunction with that instruction on the law that the prosecution has provided you, in order to determine whether actual law has been broken by me, the defendant, or not.

[7] RESPECTABLE MEMBERS OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY, THE LAW THAT I HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH, IN ITS NUMBER OF COUNTS, IS, ACCORDING TO THE PROSECUTOR, ARE: "WILLFUL FAILURE TO FILE," AND "EVASION," BOTH ACCUSATIONS RELATED TO THE INCOME TAX QUESTION.

[8] THE LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES THAT CONNECTS TO AND DENIES THESE SAID LAWS AS BEING LAWFUL AND LEGAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, IS EXPLAINED TO YOU AS FOLLOWS:

(1) The last phrase of the Constitution's Article III, Section 2, Clause 3 provides that the only time when the Congress of the United States can determine WHERE a trial is to be held, and HOW that trial is to be held, is WHEN the crime for which the trial would be held did NOT occur in ANY State. This part of the Constitution is now known to be the Separation of the Criminal Jurisdiction Powers Between The Several States And The United States, and its legal ability to prevent the Congress from passing any law at all, where the alleged offender committed the act or acts in question in any State, even if more than one State, exists as an absolute barrier or denial for any federal law to claim a jurisdiction over such federally proposed offender.

(2) The Congress of 1944, while this nation was still at war, managed to bypass this Constraint in the Constitution, by passing a law which became codified, January 1, 1945, while this nation was still at war, known as Title 28, U.S. Code, Sections 81 through 131.

(3) The effect of this – alleged as lawful – federal law was to, in effect, **superimpose** all citizens living, breathing, residing, traveling or having domicile or abode in any of the States - into another “place” to be known as a “U.S. “district.” Creating a form of dual residency, the United States central government officially committed Jurisdiction Fraud on January 1, 1945, which Seeded Jurisdiction Fraud has continued to be magnified in all areas of State citizens' lives and commerce since that time, regardless of the real fact that the great majority of such people or citizens do not actually live in U.S. districts at all, but solely in the States only.

(4) The claim by the United States central government that it has jurisdiction over acts that cross a State's borders, because of the “regulation of commerce” clause in the Constitution, is in fraudulent error, because the legal and jurisdictional rights of each and every State goes into the molecules and atoms and other particles ever smaller in size, to infinity, so that any crime supposedly crossing such a State line, including both the matter or energy going through a wire or carried by a U.S. mail / postal vehicle, can never, at any point in time, have existed in or on United States central government property, but still always exists only in a State, and must be tried by the State in accordance to the requirements at the Constitution's Article III, Section 2, Clause 3, first part thereof.

(5) The Constitution's Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 sets forth the narrow limits by which the United States may obtain actual property for its own use; none of the real property, factually involved in the alleged crime, over which the United States central government's prosecution has claimed jurisdiction over, complies with the Requirements, not proposals, of said Clause 17, or Section 8, of Article I.

(6) The impartial Jury is instructed to know that the Constitution's "post Roads" as are referred to by Clause 7, of Section 8, Article I, only exist as activity roads, and do not have one single foot of ground or property that would be included in a State Right of Way, nor does the same Clause 7 grant the United States central government the authority to regulate such post Roads as to trades or private matters between citizens; the only regulating power proposed for the delivery of the mails was done by the Constitution's main Founder, James Madison, when he proposed that the government be able to regulate the vehicles themselves - on post roads. In other words, the activities of the vehicles carrying the mails, not the activities of the people in any of the States themselves.

(7) This being the case, the Constitution's law at Clause 7, Section 8, Article I directly conflicts and opposes the U.S. law at U.S.C., "Chapter 63: Mail Fraud: Title 18, Section 1341, use of the postal service by articles deposited with the U.S. mail, and Chapter 63: Mail Fraud: Title 18, Section 1343 wire, radio, or television, which this impartial Jury has been impaneled to try the defendant under. You, the impartial Jury, are instructed to know that it is, and has been, by the use of this "Mail Fraud" **FRAUD** condition that the United States central government has been **pretending** that everyone lives in its "U.S. districts," which **it** has superimposed everyone into under its extremely Fraudulent law at Title 23, U.S. Code, Sections 81 through 131, with Section 82 thereof being directly applicable to this case

(8) Your Honors of this impartial Jury are instructed to know that the Accused, even if claimed to be **superimposed** into and as though living in a "U.S. district," does not live or "reside" in a "U.S. district" at all, nor, unless any of you should happen to live in the U.S. district of Columbia, then neither do Your Honors live or "reside" in any "U.S. district" as well.

(9) This unlawful use of the U.S. mail system and the use of Title 28, U.S. Code, Sections 81 – 131 to superimpose the people living in the several States into as though living in any “U.S. district” purposes, knowing full well that the people, ordinarily, do not so live in any “U.S. district, constitutes, among other things, a multiple of Frauds known as **Jurisdiction Fraud(s)**, and renders the United States central government, and its official representatives on such matters, as “Guilty” of “**Propensity Fraud**,” or the propensity to commit multiple Frauds against its own people.

(10) Your Honors of This impartial Jury are Instructed to know of a legal doctrine known as **The Doctrine of Unclean Hands**, which establishes that it is neither lawful nor acceptable for any party (including a governmental party or court) to bring, or allow to be brought, a case for alleged fraud into a courtroom where that same alleging party is guilty of fraud itself, no matter the fraud, and no matter how long the fraud has been “gotten away with,” for this impartial Jury’s Honors are also Instructed to know that there is **No statute of limitations on Fraud**, which means that a charge or claim for Fraud is prosecutable at any time that it is discovered, no matter how long ago it occurred, and no matter how insignificant it may be purported to have been. This impartial Jury must reject any theory that “getting away” with Fraud for so many years makes it, somehow, Okay; for it is certain Not Okay in the eyes the very concepts of Jurisprudence, of honor, upon which our great nation was first built.

(11) The act of committing the “gotten away with” “practice is to be recognized by Your Honors of this impartial Jury as its own form of Fraud, and you are to recognize and construe this type of Fraud under the title of “Having Gotten Away With” **FRAUD**, which is **Fraud**, certain and vile, like any other **FRAUD**, even though committed by the United States central government or its proposed representatives under color of law or color of authority.

(12) {1} Re-fortifying your understanding on the subject of “**Propensity Fraud**” covered above, in its connection to the claim of “wire fraud” as coming under the alleged umbrella of “mail fraud,” being that the claim for Wire, Radio Broadcasts, and Television Broadcasts, as to the use of energy forms in the way of atomic, subatomic, sub-subatomic, to infinity, particles as the “carriers” of the fraud form alleged by the United States central

government, there being no way for the United States Postal Service to “hire” any such non-human, energy particles, for postal carrier purposes, to represent and “work for” the said United States Postal Service, it being that the fact that there be addresses of people receiving such atomic and subatomic, etc., particles within their places of abode and residence;

{2} Such “particle carriers” being no difference in their independence from U.S. Postal Service control and authority over, to the same equal extent as are the carriers for such private organizations as United Postal Service (UPS), Federal Express, Airborne, and so forth, the evident use of such “energy particle” atomic and subatomic carriers *as though belonging*, somehow, to the United States Postal Service in order lay claim to any alleged form of fraud perpetrated thereby, no matter where such particles are received, nor by whom;

{3} **Constitutes a Postal Carrier FRAUD**, committed by the United States central government and its Postal Service thereof, and, existing further as a claim for “Mail Fraud” under its, alleged as lawful, “Mail Fraud” law, EXPOSES such claim, as to its true unlawfulness, for “Wire Fraud” as “Wire Fraud” **FRAUD** instead (using the existence of U.S. mailing address to claim authority to control television and radio stations and telephone lines, etc.), and goes further towards the United States central government’s own guilt for Propensity Fraud (the natural inclination to commit two or more Frauds, one on top of the other).

(13) If this impartial Jury should at any time determine that the United States central government, or the IRS federal agency which represents itself as representing it, United States central government, for agency or departmental or official U.S. function purposes in this case, is guilty of any form of **Fraud** and therefore has “dirt” on its own hands, then under the **Doctrine of Unclean Hands** you must deny this case to come before you to be prosecuted any further, and move to dismiss the case as the accused as being “not guilty,” which will result in the charges being dismissed with prejudice (cannot be brought again). You are to regard such an action on your part as being the equivalent to your own form of “**Directed Verdict**,” which means that you would have to reach that same conclusion by the end of trial, no matter how long that trial took to conclude, saving this impartial Jury its valuable time accordingly.

[9] Remembering and Realizing the **superimposed** condition of **Section 82** of Title 28, U.S. Code for the State of Arizona, it is to be understood that the *alleged* authority of the Internal Revenue Service federal agency to charge the defendant with one count of alleged conspiracy

(which would be a Crime of Commission, taking place IN the State of Arizona, and not elsewhere), the United States central government not owning one molecule or atom of land or other property on the State borders of any State, exists as a **Jurisdiction Fraud**, and so constitutes a **FRAUD** against the Governments of the State of Arizona, each and every citizen thereof, of which I am one, or any other State of the Several States if the same claim were made as to any like act of commission taking place in any of them, and against the people residing and having domicile herein, or therein, inclusive of the accused, Janice Sue Taylor. This is likely to include yourselves, Your Honors of this impartial Jury.

[10.1] Additionally, as to the alleged “law” pertaining to alleged “willful failure,” or else “evasion,” you are Instructed to know and realize that there came about an Amendment to the proposed Constitution in 1964 known as the Twenty Fourth Amendment, that by the applied principle of law that says, you cannot pass a law to be applied to everyone generally, and then apply that same law selectively, combined with the Fourteenth Amendment’s requirement of legal right known as “Equal Protection Under The Law,” which Extend to two (2) areas of claim for wrongdoing, coming under the simple term “**failure**,” being:

[10.1.1] The term Willful Failure existing as Failure, in whatever form it arises, going to the claim that there were things done, so as that they were not done, which would go to an absolute Duty rather than to an Imperfect Duty, to pay some calculable form of income, or activity, tax, by use of a true and correct means for doing so, no corrupt process in doing so – at all;

[10.1.2] Second, there is the claim for Evasion, which goes to Failure, as it involves also the claim that things were done, so that they were not done, which would go to an absolute Duty rather than to an **Imperfect Duty**, to pay some calculable form of income, or activity, tax, by use of a true and correct means for doing so, no corrupt process in doing so – at all, the only difference between the two being that the government did not like the things that were done, so that they were not done, in order to comply with what it pretends is the Duty to all Citizens everywhere, no matter the conditions that surround that subject of Duty, and Imperfect Duty in particular, which stated at Black’s Law, 7th Edition, is provided here for your reading and understanding:

imperfect duty. 1. A duty that, though recognized by law, is not enforceable against the person who owes it. 2. A duty that is not fit for enforcement but should be left to the discretion and conscience of the person whose duty it is. Black's Law, Seventh Edition, page 522.

In other words, **Voluntary**.

[10.1.3] As a part of these Instructions, you are directed to read The Twenty Fourth Amendment TEST accompanying these Instructions, so that you will each know that both forms of Failure, whether deemed as Willful Failure or Evasion, were both **Denied ALL** Legality for Criminal Prosecution in All 50 States, under the Twenty Fourth Amendment, combined and supported by the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Under The Law, and you are to also be provided copies of The Article III, Section 2, Clause 3 TEST, with its supporting other TESTS, in order that you might more correctly and lawfully understand these things.

[10.2] In the attached The Twenty Fourth Amendment TEST, attached directly to these Comprehensive impartial Jury Instructions, you will learn some important information about the subject of continued Slaves and Slavery in America, about how such Slavery and Slaves still exists, how the "federal" government, and certain of its judges and other officials, benefits enormously from their usage, particularly through its UNICOR corporation, through that which is now know as Slave Labor, and you are to understand that this same "federal" government wants you, regardless of what the law is otherwise, to make me into another one of their Slaves, even though under a disguised term in doing so, so that they may benefit from my slave labor also.

[10.3] If you desire to know more, upon your request, I can provide you with the comprehensive TEST known as The Republican Form of Government TEST, in which it will cover such concepts of not only Slavery and Slaves in the United States, but you will learn about **Secret Slaves**, Slave Overseers and Slave Masters, now existent under color of law, and other color of official name.

[10.4] You will learn about how, because of the Thirteenth Amendment – passed for the **Continuation**, not the end of, **Slavery in America**, came to produce a social and economic

condition involving black people and their economically abused communities, which became the cause of the creation and establishment of the Twenty Fourth Amendment in the first place.

[10.5] You will further learn about the motives that the Twenty Fourth Amendment's ratification caused for the IRS federal agency to begin placing Citizens of various States over into the various "U.S. possessed territories," such as Guam and Puerto Rico, but not in truth or fact, but just in their own Individual Master Files, which they guard fiercely in order to prevent anyone from getting their own records in order to decode what is being said about them;

[10.6] And above all, you will also learn from The Twenty Fourth Amendment TEST about how everyone's failure to pay an "other [income] tax," in whatever form such failure takes place, even if it should be called "evasion" instead, exists as a Protected Act from any criminal prosecution under it.

[11] Your Honors are instructed to understand that the reason that the out-of-control U.S. Congress, along with the IRS federal agency — which should no longer, at this time, be construed in the minds of your impartial Jury Honors as though any "IRS ["god"]," as it has been caused to be inferred to be by the American populace, for it is Only a "federal agency," one way or the other — has use the term "conspiracy" as a vicious tool to put Fear, great Fear, in the hearts of the American people, so that no one will question that agency's agents and employees, no matter what they do to any of us. It is the one of the motivations for the UnLawful, Illegal activities just discussed.

[12] There are volumes of books and documents to be read that will expose the illegality by which this federal agency operates. You will not have sufficient time to read everything that you might want to, because the Trial cannot be scheduled for that long for you to do so. There are some videos, the time for watching them is not more than two or three hours or so, that will disclose in simple, easy to understand outlined illustrations, the truth behind the charge that since 1954, the IRS federal agency has been guilty of a crime called Theft By Deception. It will tell secrets about what they have done and are still doing. It will show you that they appear before you today with dirty hands. They will not want you to see these videos. You have every right to see them. And you should see them. They are about you and your rights also.

[13] YOU, the members of the impartial Jury, must Ignore all of the “public hoora” that casts the IRS federal agency as though it were some kind of hero for all to behold and admire. You are INSTRUCTED instead to look purely to the facts in this case, and the lawful laws that support any actual violations allegedly committed by the accused, which go to such facts as may be introduced, by either side of this case. And if you see no actual violations committed in violation of a Lawful Law, then you must give your True Word, your Verdict, as to whether or not I am innocent of the charges that have been brought against me.

[14] SINCE YOU, the impartial Jury, under Rule Nisi (Black’s 6th), are now Restored to Power to be able to determine the law as well as the facts, as were Your Forebears, You are Directed to Know it was to you, the impartial Jury alone, as a Seventh Amendment preserved Jury, that was meant to control the entire courthouse, all day long, every business day of the week, and that it has only been the corruption of government from long ago that has prevented it. **Just know that.**

[15] You have been informed, likely for the first time, of the illegality of judges being present in any courtroom when the impartial Jury assigned to such courtroom is trying any criminal case, no matter the criminal case. As such, you the impartial Jury are instructed to better realize the importance as to why Mr. Founder Gerry, referred to earlier, established that the purpose of Juries, inclusive of yourselves, was – and still is – to Guard Against Corrupt Judges, for as you can see, there has been a Conflict of Interest in judges having anything to do with such cases as is before you in the form of this one, since the U.S. tax laws began to be formulated and promulgated from 1913 forward.

[16] It is important from this, for YOU the impartial Jury to know and remember why *any* judge -(since you have no way to determine – at all – *which* judge *may* or *may not be* “corrupt;” and even if only being “a *little bit* corrupt,” this is NOT acceptable for justice’s purpose) is not to be allowed in the courtroom while YOU, the impartial Jury, TRY the Crime Alleged before YOU.

[17] ON YET ANOTHER IMPORTANT, *EXIGENT (*grave or dangerous to life threatening) YOU, the impartial Jury, are instructed also to know that the only form of law enforcement *ever intended* to exist on behalf of the United States central government was that one and only form of national law enforcement, found at Article I, Section 8, Clause 15, which, by

recognizing that the word “Union” also goes in like meaning to the word “Nation,” exposes the legal fact that the Laws of the Nation, or the Nation’s Laws, were to be enforced and enforceable only by the Nation’s one Militia.

[18] YOU, the impartial Jury, are to understand that, as a matter of fact, over several decades, the laws of the several States regarding the existence of State militias at all, were all covered up or changed to exclude the reference to any Militia at all, anymore, in any of them, the purpose in doing so, so as to hide the fact that the Militia of said Clause 15 was the only actual lawful form of law enforcement that the United States central government was supposed to have ever had; all other forms, from the U.S. Marshal’s to the FBI to the Secret Service to Homeland Security, to the IRS federal agency, to the BATF, to more and more of such “federal agencies,” all purely **illegal** under The Clause 15 TEST.

[19] You are to understand the likelihood that this problem in the law as it applies to any federal case is so serious, that the cover up of all State militias over several decades, followed by the Waco incident causing many private militias to be formed in their stead, is the likely cause of the **Oklahoma Bombing** in which 170 people, including 19 infants and children, starting at 3 months old, were **murdered**, in order to distance the public from “the Militia” concept, stated in the Constitution, in case it were ever discovered in said Clause 15, to cause fear and contempt for the very word “militia” as a continued part of government, in order to continue the illegal activities of illegal law enforcement for the United States central government, as it existed in connection to crimes alleged to have taken place in a United States central government “district,” but in fact occurring, whether an actual crime or not, only in a State, or States, instead.

XII. PREVAILING IMPARTIAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS.

The alleged United States central government, along with the State of Arizona, is bound to the Constitution of the United States via Article VI, Clause 2 thereof. These Instructions, where no other instructions provided to the impartial Jury, inclusive of instructions as to the applicable law itself, shall meet or exceed the minimal standards contained herein, except a Constitutional provision establishing why they should not be, must become the prevailing Instructions, as determined by the majority vote of Jurors of the impartial Jury alone.

XIII. CONCLUSION OF IMPARTIAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS

1) This concludes the Instructions to the impartial Jury, under which the impartial Jury shall proceed to Try (not simply hear) the above numbered Case At Hand. Any attempt to subvert or cover up or deny these lawful and lawfully submitted instructions given unto the impartial Jury duly called into session on the above numbered Case, submitted by the defense, shall constitute Contempt of Constitution, a criminal offense, governable and prosecutable by such due process as shall be duly availed before the Court's impartial Jury, directly by the People, for whom the Constitution was first written.

2) **THESE IMPARTIAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS — LAWFULLY AND RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED FOR USE, FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE IMPARTIAL JURY — TO BE SO IMPANELED ON OR BEFORE THE DATE THAT THE TRIAL SHALL BY DUE PROCESS BE CALLED FOR, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SUBMITTED RESPECTFULLY TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT THEREFORE, A SEPARATE OFFICER OF THE COURT FROM ALL OTHER OFFICERS THEREOF, ON THE DATE SHOWN BELOW.**

XIV. CERTIFICATION OF INSTRUCTIONS.

I, THE DEFENDANT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE INSTRUCTIONS WERE PROVIDED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY FOR THE PURPOSES OF TRYING THE CASE BEFORE IT, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, ON A FAIR, JUST, AND TRUE BASIS, TO ASSIST THE IMPARTIAL JURY IN ITS PROCEDURES ON HOW TO TRY THE CASE BY ITS OWN RIGHT ALONE, WITH NO PERSON PRESIDING OVER IT FOR ANY PURPOSE AS ITS HISTORICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT PRESCRIBES FOR THIS IMPARTIAL JURY, AND NOT TO DEFEAT, IMPEDE OR INHIBIT JUSTICE, ACCORDINGLY.

XV. IMPORTANCE OF THE IMPARTIAL JURY IN THE *TRIAL OF ALL CRIMES. *CONTROL OF PROCEEDINGS

1)) It is important, yet not important only, it is critical that each and every member of the impartial Jury know of the impartial Jury's own importance in our system of government, and what has happened to have wrongfully reduced its role in that same government.

2)) After having had the use of the Bill of Rights being errantly removed from the people themselves - at State level - by an 1833 case called Barron v. Baltimore, it being that for over a 100 years there were no "Fifth Amendment, Sixth Amendment, etc., Rights for State cases, in a 1937 U.S. Supreme Court case called Palko v. Connecticut, a Supreme Court justice by the name of Benjamin Cardozo, leading that court, made an aggravating statement about juries, both grand juries as well as trial juries, that started a disparaging view of them, Juries, which also started conspiracies among certain factions of both the United States government as well as within State and local governments, to do away with their importance, if not their very existence, altogether.

3)) The statement that was made in that case, by judge Cardozo, relating to the call for, in the Constitution, Fifth Amendment grand juries and Sixth Amendment Trial Juries, was as follows: "[Such Rights to such Juries] are not of the essence of a scheme of ordered liberty. To abolish them is not to violate a principle of justice so rooted in the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental." In other words, judge Cardozo was saying, "We judges can do it!" (try all cases *as* judges). To "abolish" you the Juries, is "okay," judge Cardozo's opinion.

4)) While it is not known exactly *who* judge Cardozo's "people" were, his statement clearly conflicts with Constitution Founder and Framers, James Madison's own report on the matter, as stated officially by him on June 8, 1789, as he presented, as Congressman Madison, the Bill of Rights itself for the very first time.

5)) At paragraph # 24, Mr. Founder Madison was recorded as having said this about Juries.

"No State shall violate the equal rights of conscience, or the freedom of the press, or the trial **by jury in criminal cases." ** As opposed to "with"

6)) So, the States cannot violate the right, the mandate, for Trial by Jury; - **BY** Juries, but

the United States can? **NO**, Mr. Founder Madison's laying the foundation for the importance of **Juries** was to be regarded as a principle for ALL government trials.

7)) At paragraph # 37, the Father of the Constitution, Mr. Founder James Madison, also known, for his greater contribution of the actual writing of it, Constitution, as being the Father of the Constitution itself, on June 8, 1789, said this:

Trial by jury cannot be considered as a natural right, but a right resulting from a social compact which regulates the action of the community, but is as essential to secure the liberty of the people as any one of the pre-existent rights of nature.

8)) **This statement, summarized more concisely, reads as follows:**

“Trial by jury can be considered a right resulting from a social compact which regulates the action of the community, [and] is as essential to secure the liberty of the people as any one of the pre-existent rights of nature.” (emphasis added).

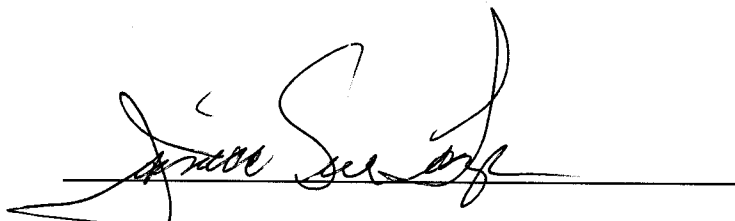
9)) Quite a contrast from the Cardozo 1937 rendering of “**We judges can do it.**”

This above information is for the benefit of understanding for the impartial Jury, as an Assize, that it may realize its own importance and vitalness in this case now placed before it, accordingly.

SUBMITTED,

8/23/2010

DATE



Janice Sue Taylor – Accused/Defending Party,

Citizen, currently - of Arizona; Not of/in a U.S. district