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DEC 28 2010	
CLERK U S DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA	
BY: _____ DEPUTY	

1 Janice Sue Taylor
 2 3341 Arianna Court
 3 Near Gilbert, Arizona
 4 Mailing address of convenience
 5 Not a claimed residence or domicile
 6 Pursuant to U.S.C. 28 §1746 (1)
 7 Without the United States,

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

<p>9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</p> <p>10 Alleged Plaintiff,</p> <p>11 vs.</p> <p>12 Janice Sue Taylor,</p> <p>Alleged Defendant</p>	<p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p>	<p>Case No.: CR-10-400-PHX-MHM</p> <p>MOTION TO PROVIDE FOR INSPECTION OF JURY LIST IN SUPPORT OF A FUTURE MOTION TO DISMISS GRAND JURY INDICTMENT PURSUANT TO TITLE 28 U.S.C. §1867 (a).</p>
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13 **INTRODUCTION**

14 Comes now, Janice Sue Taylor, a living woman, not a corporation or other type of
 15 artificially created person, and not domiciled in the district of Columbia or any other Federal
 16 Territory; hereinafter the Movant, by Special Visitation or Appearance, not Granting jurisdiction
 17 nor recognizing this court's right to try her; but intervening in a foreign jurisdiction on behalf of
 18 the Alleged Defendant, Persona JANICE SUE TAYLOR, hereinafter the Alleged Accused.
 19 Movant is not trained in the law, nor is she an Attorney, nor is she appearing Pro Se; but rather of
 20 right in Sui Juris.

21 **I**

22 **The Sixth amendment requires that:**

23 In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial,
 24 by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which
 25 district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause
 26 of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process
 27 for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

28 **II**

Title 28 U.S.C. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure provides:

1 28 U.S.C. 1867(a):

2 “In criminal cases, before the voir dire examination begins, or within seven days after the
 3 defendant discovered or could have discovered, by the exercise of diligence, the grounds
 4 therefore whichever is earlier, the defendant may move to dismiss the indictment or stay the
 5 proceedings against him on the ground of substantial failure to comply with the provisions of
 6 this title in selecting the grand or petit jury”. The Movant in this case has just been brought to
 7 the attention of this procedure and is therefore exercising her rights to challenge the juror’s on
 8 the Grand Jury panel of their authority to sit on the Grand Jury, under the sixth amendment of
 9 the Constitution for the United States of America, 1787.

10 28 U.S.C. 1867(f)

11 The contents of records or papers used by the jury commission or clerk in connection with the
 12 jury selection process shall not be disclosed, except pursuant to the district court plan or as may
 13 be necessary in the preparation or presentation of a motion under subsection (a), (b), or (c) of
 14 this section, until after the master jury wheel has been emptied and refilled pursuant to section
 15 1863(b)(4) of this title and all persons selected to serve as jurors before the master wheel was
 16 emptied have completed such service. The parties in a case shall be allowed to inspect,
 17 reproduce, and copy such records or papers at all reasonable times during the preparation and
 18 pendency of such a motion. Any person who discloses the contents of any record or paper in
 19 violation of this subsection may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one
 20 year, or both.

21 **TITLE 28 - JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE**

22 **PART I - ORGANIZATION OF COURTS**

23 **CHAPTER 5 - DISTRICT COURTS**

24 **Section**

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 25 81. Alabama. | 85. Colorado. | 90. Georgia |
| 26 81A. Alaska. | 86. Connecticut | 91. Hawaii. |
| 27 82. Arizona. | 87. Delaware. | 92. Idaho. |
| 83. Arkansas. | 88. District of Columbia. | 93. Illinois. |
| 28 84. California. | 89. Florida. | 94. Indiana. |

- 1 95. Iowa.
- 2 96. Kansas.
- 3 97. Kentucky.
- 4 98. Louisiana.
- 5 99. Maine.
- 6 100. Maryland.
- 7 101. Massachusetts.
- 8 102. Michigan.
- 9 103. Minnesota.
- 10 104. Mississippi.
- 11 105. Missouri.
- 12 106. Montana.
- 13 107. Nebraska.
- 14 108. Nevada.
- 15 109. New Hampshire.
- 16 110. New Jersey.
- 17 111. New Mexico.
- 18 112. New York.
- 19 113. North Carolina.
- 20 114. North Dakota.
- 21 115. Ohio.
- 22 116. Oklahoma.
- 23 117. Oregon.
- 24 118. Pennsylvania.
- 25 119. Puerto Rico.
- 26 120. Rhode Island.
- 27 121. South Carolina.
- 28 122. South Dakota.
123. Tennessee.
124. Texas.
125. Utah.
126. Vermont.
127. Virginia.
128. Washington.
129. West Virginia.
130. Wisconsin.
131. Wyoming.
132. Creation and composition of district courts.
133. Appointment and number of district judges.
134. Tenure and residence of district judges.
135. Salaries of district judges.
136. Chief judges; precedence of district judges.
137. Division of business among district judges.
138. Terms abolished.
139. Times for holding regular sessions.
140. Adjournment.
141. Special sessions; places; notice.
- (142. Repealed.)
143. Vacant judgeship as affecting proceedings.
144. Bias or prejudice of judge.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Sections 81-131 of this chapter show the territorial composition of districts and divisions by counties as of January 1, 1945. All references to dates were omitted as unnecessary.

AREN'T ALL FEDERAL JURORS REQUIRED TO UNDERSTAND THIS SENTENCE IF THEY ARE TO QUALIFY: "SECTIONS 81 - 131 OF THIS CHAPTER SHOW THE TERRITORIAL COMPOSITION OF DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS BY COUNTIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1945."

The judicial districts and divisions are comprised of the federal territory located within the counties, which comprise those districts and divisions. Sections 81-131 represent four classes of territory: 48 States, 2 territories, one possession, Puerto Rico, and a District, the District of Columbia. The three smallest territorial classes conclusively establish that the territorial composition of the districts and divisions located within the States will be territory subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Title 28 Section 1865 of the United States Code sets out the qualifications for federal jurors:

"(a) The chief judge of the district court, or such other district court judge as the plan may provide, on his initiative or upon recommendation of the clerk or jury commission, or the clerk under supervision of the court if the court's jury selection plan so authorizes, shall determine solely on the basis of information provided on the juror qualification form and other competent evidence whether a person is unqualified for, or exempt, or to be excused from jury service. The clerk shall enter such determination in the space provided on the juror qualification form and in any alphabetical list of names drawn from the master jury wheel. If a person did not appear in response to a summons, such fact shall be noted on said list.

(b) In making such determination the chief judge of the district court, or such other district court judge as the plan may provide, or the clerk if the court's jury selection plan so provides, shall deem any person qualified to serve on grand and petit juries in the district court unless he;

1. Is not a citizen of the United States eighteen years old who has resided for a period of one year within the judicial district;

1 2. Is unable to read, write, and understand the English language with a degree of proficiency
2 sufficient to fill out satisfactorily the juror qualification form;

3 3. Is unable to speak the English language;

4 4. Is incapable, by reason of mental or physical infirmity, to render satisfactory jury service; or

5 5. Has a charge pending against him for the commission of, or has been convicted in a State or
6 Federal court of record of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year and his
7 civil rights have not been restored."

8 A prospective federal juror must know and understand the territorial composition of the judicial
9 district. The first sentence in Chapter 5 District Courts expressly defines the territorial
10 composition of "districts and divisions," as shown by Sections 81-131. Section 88 is the District
11 of Columbia much of which is owned by the United States of America and the jurisdiction of
12 which is entirely in the United States of America.

13 If a prospective federal juror is unable to read and understand this sentence: "Sections 81 - 131
14 of this chapter show the territorial composition of districts and divisions by counties as of
15 January 1, 1945," then that juror "is unable to read, write, and understand the English language
16 with a degree of proficiency sufficient to fill out satisfactorily the juror qualification form," and
17 is disqualified.

18 Every person involved in any matter involving federal grand and petit jurors must at a minimum
19 be able to read and understand this sentence: "Sections 81 - 131 of this chapter show the
20 territorial composition of districts and divisions by counties as of January 1, 1945."

21 "SECTIONS 81 - 131 OF THIS CHAPTER SHOW THE TERRITORIAL COMPOSITION OF
22 DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS BY COUNTIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1945." Sections 81
23 through 131 are the names of 48 States, two territories, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.
24 The juror should notice that "Sections 81- 131" produce 51 Sections—one short. Alaska, the
25 territory on January 1, 1945, is Section 81A. There are 52 Districts on January 1, 1945 and there
26 were 13 Districts on September 24, 1789 the date of the first Judiciary Act, when only 11 States
27 had ratified the Constitution of September 17, 1787. On the date of the Judiciary Act of 1789
28 there was no mention of territorial composition because there was no territory owned by the
United States of America in any of the 11 States, which had ratified that Constitution. By

1 January 1, 1945, the United States of America had purchased some territory in each of the
2 thirteen original States and retained substantial territory in each of the remaining 35 States. The
3 United States of America owned some territory in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico and was
4 ceded all jurisdiction there on January 1, 1945. "Sections 81 - 131 of this chapter show the
5 territorial composition of districts and divisions by counties as of January 1, 1945," so each
6 "Section" from 81 to 131 will show the territorial composition of every class of "District." It
7 follows that each of the 48 States will contain territory equal to Section 88 District of Columbia,
8 which consists of territory owned by and ceded to the United States of America.

9 MOTION

10 NOW COMES MOVANT, (Janice Sue Taylor) who moves this court pursuant to U.S.C.
11 Title 28 §1867 (a) to dismiss the indictment against her based on the substantial failure to
12 comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the grand jury that allegedly brought the
13 indictment. The Movant seeks an immediate dismissal of the indictment based on the
14 impossibility of assembling a qualified grand jury constituted of persons who are both United
15 States citizens and residents of the judicial district, which must according to this title be the
16 **federal territory** owned by the United States of America, within the boundaries of the counties
17 that comprise the district. If the court refuses to dismiss the indictment, defendant moves the
18 court to provide to the defendant with the following information in the possession of the
19 government concerning the citizenship and residential qualifications of the grand jurors that have
20 brought the alleged true bill of indictment:

- 21 1. The city, town or place of birth of each grand juror.
- 22 2. The state or country of birth of every grand juror.
- 23 3. The five digit Zip Code of the residence of each grand juror.
- 24 4. The telephone area code of each grand juror.
- 25 5. The city, town or community of each grand juror.

26 This Alleged Defendant is guaranteed the 6th Amendment right to a speedy public trial by
27 an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which
28 district shall have been previously ascertained by operation of federal law. That right is being
denied by an active conspiracy of persons trained as lawyers and others, who have taken an oath
to uphold the Constitution and who have, over time, extended the territorial composition of this

1 judicial district beyond the federal property possessed by the United States on January 1, 1945.
2 The first sentence that appears in Chapter 5 of Title 28 U.S.C. establishes that the territorial
3 composition of the districts and divisions, is the federal territory, in the counties that comprise
4 the districts and divisions that will be set out in sections 81-131. The true and correct territorial
5 composition of the districts and divisions have been extended by a failure and refusal to apply
6 the sentence: "Sections 81-131 of this chapter show the territorial composition of districts and
7 divisions by counties as of January 1, 1945," to the counties that comprise the districts and
8 divisions in the rest of the chapter. It is appropriate to call the unlawful extension of this
9 judicial district to areas that lie outside the **federal possessions** that are encompassed by the
10 counties that comprise the district a conspiracy, because the United States Code expressly
11 defines the district.

12 An indictment and public trial by jurors who are not of the State *and district* (meaning
13 federal territorial district that is owned by the United States of America) wherein the crime shall
14 have been committed, is a denial of this Alleged Defendant's 6th Amendments rights. Section
15 1867 (a) and (f) of Title 28 U.S.C. supports the right to impartial grand and petit jurors by
16 providing pursuing litigants the unqualified right to inspect the jury lists at all times during court
17 proceedings. *Test v. United States*, 420 U.S. 28 (1975). This Movant makes this motion for
18 inspection of the jury lists upon the authority of the 6th Amendment to the Constitution and §
19 1867 (a) and (f) of Title 28 U.S.C.

20 **28 U.S.C. 1867(a):**

21 In criminal cases, before the voir dire examination begins, or within seven days
22 after the defendant discovered or could have discovered, by the exercise of
23 diligence, the grounds therefore whichever is earlier, the defendant may move to
24 dismiss the indictment or stay the proceedings against him on the ground of
25 substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the grand
26 or petit jury.

27 **28 U.S.C. 1867(f)**

28 The contents of records or papers used by the jury commission or clerk in
connection with the jury selection process shall not be disclosed, except pursuant to
the district court plan or as may be necessary in the preparation or presentation of a

1 motion under subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section, until after the master jury
2 wheel has been emptied and refilled pursuant to section 1863(b)(4) of this title and
3 all persons selected to serve as jurors before the master wheel was emptied have
4 completed such service. The parties in a case shall be allowed to inspect,
5 reproduce, and copy such records or papers at all reasonable times during the
6 preparation and pendency of such a motion. Any person who discloses the contents
7 of any record or paper in violation of this subsection may be fined not more than
8 \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

9 **Districts Which Have Been Previously Ascertained By Law**

10 The purpose of the 6th Amendment was to clarify and strengthen the right to a jury trial in
11 all crimes found in Article III. The 6th Amendment also creates the right to examine the jury to
12 assure its qualification and impartiality. The 6th Amendment requires that the jury be drawn
13 from a district *previously ascertained by law*. The lawyers' conspiracy that has created federal
14 judicial districts that now unlawfully encompass every square inch of the counties that comprise
15 the districts and division assigned to the courts have different cells that keep these illicit districts
16 intact.

17 One of those conspiratorial lawyer cells was active in the fixing of the district by using
18 the time and place at requirement of the 6th Amendment. Deceptive lawyer work is found in the
19 first sentence that appears in Chapter 5 of Title 28 U.S.C. That primary position has only served
20 to hide it from view. In hindsight, it is apparent that positioning there was intended to *hide it in*
21 *plain sight*.

22 Congress did not provide, in the Judiciary Act of 1948, a date by which a district could be
23 fixed, as it had done in the Judiciary Act of 1911. July 1, 1910 was the date used by Congress in
24 1911 to fix the territory in the district to satisfy the 6th Amendment. Instead of fixing a date,
25 Congress simply stated that the 1948 Act was a continuation of existing law, which, of course,
26 meant **federal territorial law**.

27 Part of the lawyers' conspiracy that revised the 1948 Judiciary Code for publication that
28 was intended to create, and, in fact, did create, at the beginning of Chapter 5 of Title 28 U.S.C.,
an obscure visual instruction which determined the territorial composition of the districts and

1 divisions that were to follow by counties, as of the first day of 1945. The revision was done in a
2 manner that has completely removed it from public scrutiny and attention — till now.

3 The nationwide network of **federal territorial courts** of the United States routinely and
4 universally operate, albeit unlawfully, as courts with Article III judicial power, all of which is
5 made possible by the clandestine conspiracy of lawyers who have established those courts and
6 who immediately squelch any and all opposition to the notion that the courts are actually
7 ordained and established as Article III courts. Judges of those courts believe, without any
8 supporting evidence, that they are Article III judges.

9 It is a fact that no federal trial court has ever been ordained and established with a judge
10 seated, pursuant to Article III, in any of the 50 states that form the union of the United States,
11 and the object of the lawyers' conspiracy is to extend the exercise, jurisdiction and authority of
12 federal territorial judicial power beyond its legal limits.

13 The unauthorized extension of **federal territorial law** beyond the **federal property** that
14 is the federal court's true territorial composition is being challenged by this motion.

15 The possibility of the emerging lawyers' conspiracy was so evident in the Judiciary Act
16 of 1789 that the Bill of Rights proposed by James Madison, the Father of the Constitution, was
17 quickly amended to address the specific problems caused by the creation of district courts and
18 the Circuit Courts with undefined boundaries — hence the Sixth Amendment.

19 Operation of the federal territorial courts as Article III courts does nothing to change
20 federal law, which remains territorial.

21 The only valid law is that law which is printed by the Government Printing Office and
22 that law contains the sentence that satisfies the Sixth Amendment's requirements as to a district
23 that has been previously ascertained by law: "Sections 81-131 of this chapter show the territorial
24 composition of districts and divisions by counties as of January 1, 1945." An active participant
25 in the conspiracy will not recognize the existence of this sentence and will not admit a
26 comprehension of it.

27 **The Conspiracy to Deny Sixth Amendment Rights**

28 This Movant asserts that, at some point between enactment of the Judiciary Act of 1789
on September 24 and June 25, 1948, a conspiracy was conceived to pass off the United States
district courts as Article III courts of the United States.

The assertion of a lawyers' conspiracy is an explanation not an accusation.

1 There can be no doubt that almost all lawyers believe the United States district courts are
2 courts of the United States with Article III judicial power. There is, also, no evidence of any
3 truth to support those beliefs.

4 The United States Supreme Court is, of course, a United States Court with Article III
5 judicial power. However, none of the federal trial courts in any of the 50 states found in the
6 United States have been ordained and established as Article III courts. The conspiracy has been
7 so successful that no one, until now, has understood the Article IV origin of the United States
8 district courts. The proof of an illegal conspiracy becomes evident to all when we find that the
9 government is completely and totally unable to locate any legislation that ordains and establishes
10 any Article III federal trial court in any State of the Union. To satisfy the Sixth Amendment's
11 requirement of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury *in a district previously ascertained*
12 *by law*, the territorial composition of each district and division is fixed to the date: January 1,
13 1945.

13 **Early History of the District Courts**

14 The Constitution creates one supreme Court of the United States and leaves to Congress
15 the power to create more Article III courts. The Constitution, in at least two other places, grants
16 to Congress power to create additional courts. Although the United States district courts were
17 the first federal trial courts created by Congress, these inferior courts have never qualified to be
18 *judicial* courts of the United States. Because the oaths taken by Congress were legislative oaths.

19 The Supreme Court of the United States is, of course, a true United States court. The
20 People of the United States ordained and established the Constitution and the Constitution vested
21 the judicial power "in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from
22 time to time ordain and establish."

23 The United States district courts were never ordained and established as courts of the
24 United States, and legislation to permit the judges of those courts to "hold their Offices during
25 good Behaviour," was not enacted until the Judiciary Act of 1948 provided for it. The complete
26 absence of any use of Article III to ordain and establish United States district courts requires the
27 invocation of the presumption that Congress has continually acted territorially in the creation and
28 administration of the United States district courts. *Foley Bros. v. Filardo* 336 U.S. 281 (1949).
Every contingent of the lawyers' conspiracy may swear an oath that the United States district

1 courts are courts of the United States with Article III judicial power, but such assertions will not
2 produce any evidence or facts in support of such a claim.

3 **The Non-Judicial District Courts**

4 The Chief Justice the Supreme Court of the United States explained the true nature of this
5 court and all other district courts in *Balzac v. People of Puerto Rico*, 258 U.S. 298 (1922):

6 “The United States District Court is not a true United States court established
7 under article 3 of the Constitution to administer the judicial power of the United
8 States therein conveyed. It is created by virtue of the sovereign congressional
9 faculty, granted under article 4, 3, of that instrument, of making all needful rules
10 and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States. The
11 resemblance of its jurisdiction to that of true United States courts, in offering an
12 opportunity to nonresidents of resorting to a tribunal not subject to local
13 influence, does not change its character as a mere territorial court. (Emphasis mine)

14 The early district courts began as distinctly territorial courts and have remained so to the
15 present. The enactment of the Judiciary Act of 1948 did not change their status in any manner.
16 No mention of Article III can be found in their pedigree and there is no hint of the pomp and
17 circumstance that would normally attend the ordination and establishment of a court able to
18 exercise the same judicial power the Supreme Court of the United States exercises. Their
19 creation arose out of the ordinary need to manage the extensive *territory* which included the
20 Northwest *Territory* and all the lands claimed by the states but not yet included within the
21 confines of any of the states of the Union.

22 The Judiciary Act of 1789 was enacted on September 24th when only 11 states of the
23 thirteen original states had ratified the Constitution. In section 2 of the act, it is stated, “That the
24 United States shall be, and they hereby are divided into thirteen districts...” It should be obvious
25 to everyone, even a lawyer conspirator, that the thirteen districts made up of eleven states were
26 comprised of something other than State territory. The term “United States” obviously was
27 meant to refer to the territory that had not yet been incorporated into the states of the Union, but
28 which was claimed by the United State or some of the states. The United States included the
Northwest Territory, which today are the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and
Ohio. Virginia had claims on land that would become the states of West Virginia and Kentucky.

1 North Carolina claimed what was to be the state of Tennessee. The term "United States"
 2 certainly included the vast territory subject to the legislative power of Congress before and after
 3 the ratification by 9 of the states, and it would include "all Places purchased by the Consent of
 4 the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines,
 5 Arsenals, dock-Yards and other needful Buildings." Article 1, § 8, Clause 17 of the United States
 6 Constitution.

7
 8 **The jurisdiction of the United States district courts is thus comprised of territory not
 9 subject to the administration of the governments of the several states.**

10 Section 3 of the Judiciary Act of 1789 requires United States district court judges to
 11 reside within the judicial district where they are to serve, and Section 134 of Title 28 U.S.C.
 12 continues that requirement.

13 The Sixth Amendment requires that a **federal jury** be of the State *and district* (meaning
 14 federal territorial district that the United States of America owns) where the crime was
 15 committed.

16 Section 4 of the act provided for the districts to be divided into three circuits to act as trial
 17 courts for the 11 ratifying states, but specifically excluded Maine and Kentucky because no part
 18 of their territory consisted of state territory. Maine would not become a State until 1820.
 19 Kentucky became a State in 1791.

20 **The territorial composition of the United States proves that the districts were comprised of
 21 federal territory not incorporated into a state of the Union and have remained so to this
 22 date.**

23 State and county officers supply the names and addresses of prospective jurors to the
 24 United States district courts based on an erroneous assumption that the **federal judicial district**
 25 is comprised of all the territory within the district, when, in fact, the **district is comprised** only
 26 of the **federal territory within the State or counties that comprise the district.**

27 **ARGUMENT**

28 **I**

Every litigant or criminal defendant has, pursuant to the Jury Selection and Service Act
 of 1968, Title 28 U.S.C. § 1867 (f), an unqualified right to inspect jury lists. Movant must be

1 allowed to inspect the jury lists at all reasonable times during preparation of a motion
2 challenging compliance with jury selection procedures. *Test v. United States*, 420 U.S. 28
3 (1975).

4 II

5 The first sentence of Chapter 5, Title 28 U.S.C., "Sections 81-131 of this chapter show
6 the **territorial composition** of districts and divisions by counties as of January 1, 1945," was
7 added after Congress enacted Title 28 U.S.C. into positive law on June 25, 1948, so that the
8 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure Code would conform to existing statute law. The geographical
9 places named in Sections 81-131, therefore, provide examples of the territorial composition of
10 the districts and divisions on a date certain, in compliance with the Sixth Amendment. The
11 federal court districts and divisions are comprised of the federal territory, Seat of Government
12 or federal possessions found in the counties that comprise the districts and divisions on January
1, 1945.

13 CONCLUSION

14 The Movant is being denied all her Sixth Amendment rights and, thereupon, moves this
15 court to make the necessary orders implementing defendant's unqualified right to inspect the jury
16 lists and all other jury information possessed by the government, so that she can support her jury
17 challenge and the charge that a substantial failure to comply with the provisions of Title 28
18 U.S.C. § 1861 has occurred. In the alternative, Movant demands that the indictment be
19 dismissed with prejudice.

20 DECLARATION OF DEFENDANT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO INSPECT

21 I

22 Alleged Defendant, has moved this court to provide the necessary orders to permit her
23 thorough inspection of the grand and petit juror lists for the judicial district, so that she can
24 identify and interview a number of prospective jurors for the purpose of ascertaining what
25 representations were made to them respecting the territorial composition of the judicial district.
26 Interviews and examinations of prospective jurors are necessary to properly document a motion
27 to dismiss the indictment against her on the ground of substantial failure to comply with the
28 provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 1861. Alleged Defendant charges that no grand jury, including

1 the District of Columbia¹, can be qualified to bring any indictment against her and she is certain
2 that no lawful petit jury can be formed from the jury lists she will inspect.

3 II

4 Movant has obtained from friends, relatives and business associates affidavits that
5 establish that during the past ten years Alleged Defendant has never resided on any federal
6 territory, the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States. See Exhibit #1.

7 III

8 It is anticipated that the Alleged Defendant's inspection of grand and petit jury lists of the
9 district and divisions jury lists will prove that the grand jurors that brought any indictment
10 against her were not qualified on the date of the indictment by reason of **their failure to reside**
11 **within the federal territory division** that is owned by the United States of America, and any
12 petit jurors drawn from areas not within the **federal territorial judicial district or division** that
13 is owned by the United States of America, would, similarly, be **unqualified**.

14 IV

15 The Movant cannot, by the exercise of due diligence, ascertain the identities and
16 residences of the persons that make up the jury list in order to place them within or without the
17 district or division on the date each of them completed the jury questionnaire and, therefore,
18 must use her unqualified right to inspect the jury lists and all other jury information to prepare a
19 challenge to the grand jury that indicted her.

20 V

21 Once the individual residences or of the charging grand jurors is known to the Movant,
22 she can establish which of the individual members of the charging grand jury willfully
23 misrepresented a material fact by claiming to reside within this court's **federal territorial**
24 **judicial district** in violation of Title 28 U.S.C. §1864(b). Defendant demands that such
25 unqualified jurors be prosecuted by the United States Attorney to the extent such prosecution is
26 possible. If the United States Attorney fails, refuses or is unable to prosecute, defendant will
27 consider bringing a common law defamation action against such unqualified jurors.

28 ¹ Though a proper jury could be impaneled, no criminal act is alleged to have taken place within the territorial jurisdiction of the District of Colombia; therefore the Defendant's alleged actions do not fall within that district.

1 WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, Movant has shown good cause as to why
2 she should be provided with the lists from which were or will be used to select the grand and
3 petit jurors of this cause of action, and prays that this court will grant the relief sought.

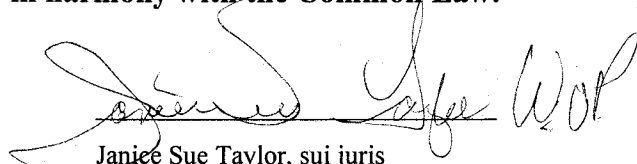
4 In the alternative, Movant prays that this court will dismiss, with prejudice, all charges
5 associated with this cause of action, as no fair trial can be obtained by Movant without the ability
6 to inspect said lists and interview the persons whose names are contained thereon.

7 I declare that the foregoing is true and correct so help me God.

8 Submitted by the moving party, on this December 24, 2010

9 **WITHOUT PREJUDICE**

10 Pursuant to UCC 1-308: "I reserve my right not to be compelled to perform under any
11 contract, commercial agreement or bankruptcy that I did not enter knowingly, voluntarily,
12 and intentionally. And furthermore, I do not and will not accept the liability of the
13 compelled benefit of any unrevealed contract or commercial agreement or bankruptcy". I
14 have made a timely and explicit reservation of my rights and insist that any statutes used in
15 my defense shall be construed to be in harmony with the Common Law.

16 

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

AFFIDAVIT Exhibit #1

The below people do Declare that they know Janice Sue Taylor and affirm that in the last ten years they have known her, she has never lived on any Federal Territory or the district of Columbia or any possessions of the United States.

5	<u>Kim Cook</u>	Date <u>12-25-10</u>
6	<u>Scott Meakin</u>	Date <u>12-25-10</u>
7	<u>Ronald McSpirdle</u>	Date <u>12-25-10</u>
8	<u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>12/25/10</u>
9	<u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>12/25/10</u>
10	<u>Jessica Jursley</u>	Date <u>12/25/10</u>
11	<u>James Scott</u>	Date <u>12/25/10</u>
12	<u>Henry Rojeal</u>	Date <u>12-25-10</u>
13	<u>Debbie Seenders</u>	Date <u>12-25-10</u>
14	<u>Ashley Wingate</u>	Date <u>12-25-10</u>
15	<u>Delphi Smith</u>	Date <u>12-25-10</u>
16	<u>Matthew Jensen</u>	Date <u>12-27-10</u>

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Certificate of Service

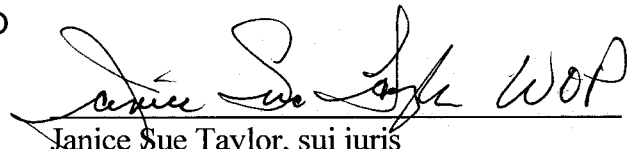
I, Janice Sue Taylor, hereby declare and state that I have filed a true and correct copy of the above document Motion for Jury inspection list. Said Right Extended To Any Attorney, Whether Or Not At Bar, If Providing Or Proposing To Provide "Assistance - Not Force - Of Counsel" with the Clerk of the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

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

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

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

Dated this 27th day of December, 2010 A.D


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